

Religious Intelligencer.

THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST.—Peter

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FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 14, 1894.

WHOLE No. 3021

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

One foundling asylum in Moscow receives 12,000 infants every year. The boys are trained for the navy, the girls receive manual training, are taught to read, and are married to peasants or artisans.

Princeton has abolished the brutal practice of hazing and Harvard is following her good example. Canadians are not behind in imitating some of the faults of our neighbours. It is to be hoped that all Colleges will follow their example.

Out in Colorado they are figuring to get women into the legislature. At a banquet in Denver lately the company was electrified by the following toast: "To the women of Colorado, God bless 'em! Formerly our superiors, now our equals."

Lord Holland, the father of Charles James Fox, once told his boy that he should witness the pulling down of a stone wall on the estate. Forgetting the promise, he had the masonry restored after it was demolished that he might not fail in keeping his word to his son. Such scrupulous regard for the truth on the part of parents will go far to make the children truthful.

In County Tyrone, Ireland, there is a district of sixty-one square miles, inhabited by nearly ten thousand people, having three great roads communicating with market towns, in which there are no saloons, entirely owing to the self action of the inhabitants. The result has been that there is not a policeman in the district, the poor rates are one half what they were before, and the police magistrates testify to the great absence of crime and disorder.

The Editor of the "Southern Christian Advocate" writes very much as if he had some person definitely in mind when he says: "The brother who becomes so enthusiastic over a pet party measure that he gives all his spare change to help along the cause and then has nothing left for the benevolences of his church, needs laboring with. The fact is, he needs religion, pure and simple. If you know such a brother, help him. If he is your wife's husband, perform a like service."

\$10,000 is a large price to pay for a single collection of postage stamps, especially for the stamps of one quarter of the world only. Stanley Gibbons, the famous dealer, has just given that sum for Mr. Castle's collection of Australian stamps, which 'embraces' almost every known variety of Oceanic stamps, in used and unused condition. There is great demand for rare Australian issues, single stamps realising some hundreds of pounds.

A London correspondent of the New York Times cables that he has been making a tour of south and west Ireland, and finds the harvest all around the best for a decade. Even in the poorest and thinnest soils potatoes escaped any sign of discoloration or blight, and their yield is plentiful. Other root crops and general cereal crops almost uniformly tell the same welcome story.

A Stundist woman, from a village in the province of Kiev, has just left Rostoff, on the Don, in the company of a gang of prisoners bound for the Caucasus. She has been banished for a term of five years by administrative process, on a charge of adherence to Protestant tenets after repeated requests from her village priest to renounce her heresy. She has left a husband and two quite young children in Russia. Whole families are often enough sent from their homes on charges of heresy—the usual course, however, is for the head of the house to be banished—but this is the first instance, to our knowledge, of a woman being transported for this offense.

Rev. Dr. Parker, preaching at the City Temple, London, and referring to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation and the Real Presence, said he believed that the priestly influence in the family and in the State was an influence of mischief. That a man should be gifted with the power of forgiving sins with divine efficacy was to him an assertion pregnant with blasphemy. There were Protestants

by name who were more mischievous than honest Roman Catholics. He who perpetrated Popery under a Protestant name, and lived in the perpetration of his Popery upon Protestant money, was a thief and a traitor from his (Dr. Parker's) point of view.

Dr. Grenfell, of the Deep Sea Fisheries Mission, has been on a trip to Labrador to minister to the twenty-five thousand British fishermen who are without a physician. On returning, he declared his faith in the value of medical missions. He believed that "God blessed that means of preaching the Gospel and healing the sick; and, for his own part, he knew he had been able to reach a man's heart by pulling his teeth. Dr. Mackay, who had had thirteen thousand converts among Chinese and others in Formosa, told him he had, in the course of his work, drawn thirty-two thousand teeth."

The great and growing question for European Statesmen to-day, says the *Christian Standard*, is, What shall be done with the poor? Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, one of England's ablest statesmen, says that half the working people of the kingdom who live to old age must end their lives in the poor-house. The same is true in Germany and other continental countries, and statesmen are beginning to think that nothing will remedy the increasing evil except old-age pensions. The great number of the unemployed in the United States, with the rapid growth of cities and of the pauper classes, is fast bringing the same condition there. The cost to the public in England of caring for the poor is about \$50,000,000 a year. Besides, vast sums are spent in private charities, and statesmen are beginning to think that a system of old-age pensions however costly, would be the fairest and most effectual way of returning to working people what they earned, but did not get, in the days of their strength.

Count Yamagata, the Commander in Chief of the Japanese Army, is probably the most popular man in the Empire, with the exception of the Emperor. He is sixty-one years old, and has served in the army since his boyhood. He has literally risen from the ranks. He was second in command of the Japanese Army in 1868, at the time of the Restoration, as the movement for the overthrow of the Tycoon by the present Emperor is called. The army at that time was commanded by Saigo Takamori, who rebelled nine years afterward, and took into the field a considerable army composed of the flower of the Japanese forces. Count Yamagata was then placed at the head of the Japanese Army, and with a force composed of raw levies, overthrew and dispersed the rebels. Since that time Count Yamagata's popularity with the people of Japan has been unbounded. He is a statesman, as well as a soldier, and, besides his rank as commander in chief, acceptably filled the office of Prime Minister of the Empire.

Rum Traffic Notes.

NICE ALDERMEN. Eight of the aldermen in the city councils of Chicago, are proprietors of gambling houses and disreputable saloons.

A HOPEFUL FEATURE. One very hopeful feature of temperance reform is in the fact that thirty-nine out of forty-five states have now made scientific temperance education mandatory in the public schools. And all the Provinces of Canada, except Quebec and British Columbia, have done the same.

GOOD EFFECTS. Dalton, Georgia, is a town of 4,500 inhabitants, and for twelve years has prohibited the liquor traffic. During this time its property has increased in value 90 per cent., its school attendance 60 per cent., its terms of court both civil and criminal have been reduced one-half. Its police force the same and its county poor house is almost tenantless. The social evil has almost disappeared.

THE MINISTERS DID IT. Some men in Pictou county believe in carrying out the temperance law, and they have done their best, honestly, earnestly to carry it out. For this they have had to pay out of their own

pockets, \$1,318.90, besides all their work, and besides ordinary contributions! Pictou officials and constables were time and again baffled and defeated in their efforts to enforce the law. In this crisis two young Presbyterian ministers undertook to do as citizens what other citizens could not do: They secured the arrest of crafty and defiant law breakers. Ought the men who are leading in the campaign to be allowed to do a great deal of arduous work, and also to pay a most inordinate share of expenses?

LEGAL AS THE CHURCH.

It is a somewhat frequent remark, both by the friends and opponents of the license system, that in Canada to-day, as our laws now stand, the licensed saloon is just as legal and just as much entitled to protection as the school or the church. That is very true. A United States journal "goes one better" for its existing laws. It remarks that "the government now gives greater protection to the brewery and distillery than it does to the schoolhouse or church." We are not sure but as much can be said for our Dominion Government, as our laws now stand. Is not that fact worth so me pretty hard thinking about?

KNOWS NO SEX.

Dr. Brennan, Roman Catholic School Commissioner for the Province of Quebec, a professor at Laval University, and one of the ablest practitioners in Montreal, made a statement in a paper which he read before the American Health Association a few days ago, that has created a tremendous sensation among the women of that city.

The doctor said that, from his medical experience, he was in a position to say that in women the habit of tipping was far more prevalent and disastrous than was imagined. Within the last four months he had seen four women, each the mother of several children and moving in good society, die from the effect of chronic alcoholism.

AMONGST ENGLISH MINISTERS.

There is a great change in the habits of ministers in England respecting the use of intoxicating liquors during the last twenty years. Nowhere has greater progress been made in the practice of total abstinence than among Methodist ministers. Recent investigation as to the general practice of total abstinence among the ministers of England shows that the Primitive Methodist ministers are, without exception, total abstainers. Among the Baptists, eighty-seven per cent. are abstainers, and among the Wesleyans a slightly lower per cent. In Wales, all the ministers and preachers of the Calvinistic Methodists and Congregationalists are abstainers, and over ninety per cent. of the Wesleyans, Baptists and other Nonconformists. In the Church of England the number of abstainers, it is said, is growing annually, but is still considerably below the average.

Report of Sabbath Schools Executive.

Brother Moderator: The Executive committee for Sabbath Schools have much pleasure in presenting the following report on denominational Sabbath schools work for the Conference year 1893-4.

The preparation of this report has been greatly facilitated by the promptness with which the clerks of the Districts have forwarded their returns to the Corresponding Secretary, and he avails himself of this opportunity to thank them.

First district.—The reports furnished from the first district do not comprise all the schools—a matter for much regret. Six schools report 214 pupils and 24 teachers. Last year the district reported 10 schools with 354 pupils and 35 teachers. Those reporting are Long Island, Arthurville, Kilburn, Fort Fairfield, Rowena and Beechwood. Reports should have been forthcoming from Perth, Bath Bannafra, Upper Kent, Mineral Lower Perth and Charlottetown.

Third district.—This district reports 11 schools, 763 pupils and 62 teachers, a gain of 3 schools, 268 pupils and 16 teachers for the year. Those reporting are Bear Island, Mouth of Keswick, Fredericton, Lower Queensbury, Gibson, Temperance Vale, Cross Creek, Marysville, Lower Prince William, Upper Hainsville and Campbell settlement. Fifty-nine conversions are reported as against 14 last year in the schools.

Fourth district.—This district reports 8 schools, 499 pupils and 39 teachers, a gain of 1 school, 75 pupils and 6 teachers for the year; 78 conversions are reported, as against 7 last year. The schools reporting are Tracey station, Waasis, French Lake, Rusiagornish, Fredericton Junction, Patterson settlement, Central Blissville and Mill settlement.

Fifth district.—This district reports 12 schools, 376 pupils and 39 teachers, a gain of 39 pupils and 3 teachers for the year; 29 conversions are reported in the schools as against 7 last year. Those reporting are Oak Point, Hampstead, Jerusalem, Hibernia, Belleisle Bay, Narrows, Carpenter, Shannon, Lower Wickham and Hamilton Mountain, Holderville and Kingston.

Sixth district.—This district reports 19 schools, 1,020 pupils and 91 teachers, a gain of 2 schools and 184 pupils over the previous year; 45 conversions are reported in the schools. Those reporting are Dutch Valley, Millstream Mountain, Norton, Long Point, Newtown, Coverdale, Moncton, Lower Ridge, Midland, Mountindale, Lower Millstream, Dover No. 1, Dover No. 2, Wheaton settlement, Head of Millstream, Corn Hill, Taylor Village and Sussex. The important schools of Apohaqui and Penobscot are not reported, as also Waterford and Snider Mountain. This district reported 19 conversions last year as against 45 this year.

Seventh district.—This district reports 11 schools, 1,380 pupils and 110 teachers, a gain of 5 pupils and a loss of 6 teachers over last year. This district reports 81 conversions in the schools as against 16 last year, leading all the districts in the grand work of the salvation of souls. Those reporting are Waterloo street, St. John; Carleton, St. John; Fairhaven, Grand Harbor, White Head, North End, St. John; Seal Cove, Wilson's Beach, Beaver Harbor and Campobello.

The total results show an advance during the year of 11 schools, 774 pupils and 52 teachers; six more schools open 12 months and 7 more for 6 months than last year, also an increase of 1,280 volumes in the school libraries; \$182.25 in the cash receipts of the year and \$848.50 increase in the value of school property. The committee also note with great pleasure the large and gratifying increase in the conversions reported, the total number being 340, an increase of 245 over that of the previous year. (Note.—The corresponding secretaries of conference report a total increase of membership by baptism of 616. Of this number 340 are drawn from our Sabbath schools, equal to 55 17 77 per cent. of the whole.)

The returns show that 71 of our schools use lesson helps, 30 use books, 13 use papers and 32 use both books and papers; 59 per cent. of the schools are visited by the pastors; 33 per cent. of the church membership is connected with the schools and 74 per cent. of the children residing in the school districts attend them.

—There is room for improvement in the average attendance of both teachers and pupils. In summing up the results of the year's work your committee feel that it is most encouraging, and so far as it may be in their province to do, would urge upon the churches of the denomination renewed activity in their Sabbath school work; and we pray that our Heavenly Father may abundantly bless their efforts.

On behalf of Executive Committee for S. Schools. S. L. PETERS, Cor. Sec.

Report on Temperance.

1. Without doubt temperance reform is making decided advances notwithstanding the many obstacles in its way.

2. The position of this conference from the first toward the liquor traffic has been one of persistent opposition. We should not lower the standard.

It is needless to repeat previous declarations of the conference on this vital question, as set forth in treatise and resolution. We re-affirm them all.

3. The introduction into our common schools of text books on scientific temperance teachings for all grades is a mile post on the road to such an educated population as shall ultimately overthrow the deadly traffic.

4. To advocate and support advanced temperance legislation is the duty of all enlightened and good citizens. The position of every Christian citizen especially should be positive and unequivocal.

5. Christianity rises above every conception of political party as much. It antagonizes any and every form of sin, legalized and otherwise, and we as a conference believe that the liquor traffic is the giant sin of the age. We therefore want absolute and eternal prohibition of the manufacture, im-

portation and sale of intoxicants of all kinds.

6. Your committee further believe that no member of this conference has any right to use his franchise, no matter what his political proclivities may be, to the weakening of any law calculated to prohibit, or to aid in the election of any candidate who is not an avowed prohibitionist.

Let it be emphasized that we, as Free Christian Baptists, stand pledged to do all in our power to promote prohibition.

A. G. DOWNEY,
G. SWIM
A. PERRY.

Absent Brethren.

Revs. W. H. Perry, E. Swin, W. Shephard, A. Branscomb and W. R. Reid, the committee on absent brethren, submitted the following report:

1. Eleven ministers, members of the conference, are absent. We think they should be excused for the following reasons:

2. That Bros. Sipprell, Shaw and Jones be excused on account of old age and infirmity.

3. That Bros. A. W. Currie and J. A. Robertson should be excused on account of absence from the province.

4. That Bros. J. G. McKenzie and D. Long should be excused on account of sickness in their families.

5. That Bro. F. A. Currier is attending Dalhousie university and writes expressing regret for his inability to attend the conference.

6. That Bros. W. DeWare, H. Harvey and W. J. Hake should be excused on account of inability to attend.

7. Of the brethren absent only two have taken the trouble to write the conference, asking to be excused. Of the others some have contented themselves with sending word, others have not even done that.

Of the lay brethren members of the conference absent, some of them have been absent for years. Only Bro. Wm. Peters has written asking to be excused. Your committee would strongly urge upon the members of this conference, both lay and clerical, that when unable to attend they should notify the conference in writing.

Resolution of Thanks.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are due and hereby tendered:

1st. To the Pastor of this Church, for his personal oversight and devotion to all the interests of this session of Conference.

2nd. To the Organist and Choir for furnishing the music, and leading in the singing of the many services of the session, thus largely contributing to the pleasure and profit of the meetings.

3rd. To the Church and congregation for their kindly expressed welcome and beautiful entertainment of the Conference and its friends, making the days we have spent together here socially and religiously pleasant and profitable.

4th. To all the railroad and steamboat companies, who gave reduced rates to Conference.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise up ye women that are at ease." Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

Annual Meeting.

(Continued.)

The public meeting of the F. B. Woman's Mission Society was held at Tracey's Mills church, on Monday 15th October 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. President Mrs. A. C. Smith in the chair. Opened by singing and reading of Scriptures. Prayer by the Rev. C. T. Phillips. Address by the President.

The Corresponding Secretary not being present, her excellent report was read by Mrs. G. A. Hartley. (It was published in this column last week.)

The Home Secretary, Mrs. A. M. McNinch, also being absent, her report was read by Mrs. McLeod. (To be published next week.)

The Treasurer, Mrs. J. S. Smith, submitted the following report. (The Treasurer's report will appear later.)

Mr. C. F. Cooper, delegate to the General Conference from the Nova Scotia Conference, being called upon told us many things concerning Mission work in Nova Scotia, and how much the interest in missions had increased among them, since their own missionary, Miss Wile, had been in the foreign field.

Rev. E. B. Stiles, returned missionary from Balasore, the next speaker, began by describing the trip of a missionary on her way to Midnapore, where Miss Wile is located. Our readers will remember that Miss Wile went out to India last autumn in com-

pary with our own missionary, Miss Gaunce. From Calcutta they took different routes, Miss Gaunce going to Balasore. Mr. Stiles spoke at some length and with great earnestness on different phases of the mission question and must have impressed many with the thought that they had not done all their duty, toward those "perishing millions of India."

A collection was taken amounting to \$11.35. The choir sang the hymn "I gave my life for thee" and the meeting was closed with the benediction.

Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1894. Meeting opened at 10.30 a. m., with the usual devotional exercises. President in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Auditor's report received and accepted.

Mrs. Hartt, for nominating committee reported as follows:

Mrs. A. C. Smith, President.
" Stephen Barker,
" L. E. McFarlane,
" J. T. Parsons, Vice Pres.
" Dr. Secord,
" C. H. Ebbett,
" C. W. Weyman,
" A. C. Smith,
" C. W. Weyman, Cor. Sec.
" Joseph McLeod, Rec. Sec.
" Vince, Asst. Rec. Sec.
" A. M. McNinch, Home Sec.
" J. S. Smith, Treasurer.
" M. Fenwick, Auditor.

Board of Managers.—Mrs. W. Peters, Mrs. D. Long, Mrs. C. Burtt, Mrs. Geo. F. Atherton, Miss S. Carpenter, Mrs. G. A. Hartley, Mrs. J. W. Clarke, Miss Jane Weyman, Mrs. C. T. Phillips, Mrs. Dr. Secord, Mrs. J. J. Barnes, Mrs. E. Dunfield, Mrs. James Patterson.

The Report was taken up section by section, and on motion, it was adopted. On motion of Mrs. G. A. Hartley, it was,

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to confer with the Mission Board of General Conference, also with the Young People's Societies of New Brunswick, as they may have opportunity, either by writing or visiting them, as to the best manner of raising funds for the building of an orphanage at Balasore, for the accommodation of the orphans now under Mrs. Boyer's care.

The committee consist of the following persons:

Mrs. A. C. Smith, chairman; Mrs. James Patterson, Mrs. G. A. Hartley, Mrs. Chas. Holmes, Mrs. C. T. Phillips, Mrs. J. N. Barnes, Mrs. F. C. Hartley, Mrs. Woodbury Shepard, Mrs. M. Fenwick, Mrs. C. H. Ebbett.

Mrs. J. S. Smith moved that this society contribute \$100 to the Orphanage fund.

Miss Weyman seconded by Mrs. W. O. Shipp, moved an amendment that the sum be \$200. Amendment carried.

On motion of Mrs. G. A. Hartley, seconded by Mrs. Atherton it was,

Resolved, that the Treasurer be instructed to pay into the funds of the Home Mission Board the sum of \$50. On motion it was,

Resolved, that the committee on INTELLIGENCER stand as follows:

Mrs. J. McLeod, Chairman and Editor; Mrs. G. A. Hartley, Miss Fullerton, Mrs. R. J. Alexander, and Mrs. J. J. Barnes.

On motion of Mrs. Hartt, Resolved, that this Society requests the President of each District Society, to associate with herself one or more sisters, as she may think proper, and that they visit the churches in their District, for the purpose of endeavoring to increase the interest in the mission cause.

Mrs. Hartley offered to supply literature suitable for recitations, etc., at concerts, or the like, to any who might apply to her, she having a number of selections on hand, suitable for the use of Local Societies.

On motion of Mrs. Phillips the Recording Secretary was authorized to get bound, four copies of the Minutes of the F. B. Woman's Mission Society. A small bill for stationery and postage amounting to 90cts, was ordered to be paid to the Corresponding Secretary.

On motion Resolved, that we do now adjourn.

Mrs. J. McLeod

Rec. Sec.

Mrs. D. McLeod Vines,

Asst. Rec. Sec.