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Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XLII.—No. 27

FREDERICTON, N. B., DECEMBER 4, 1895.

WHOLE No. 3039

THE INTELLIGENCER FOR 1896.

THE DECEMBER CANVASS.

Prompt Renewals Desired.

Within a month of the end of another year—the forty-third of the INTELLIGENCER's life, it is in order to say something about what this paper will endeavour to be and do in the new year, so near at hand. All that needs to be said, may be put in a few sentences, thus:

What the INTELLIGENCER has been in character and aims, it will continue to be.

A religious paper—its tone will be distinctly christian.

It will furnish news of the activities of all religious bodies, and of the progress of the Kingdom of Christ, at home and abroad.

Its general religious reading will be carefully selected, and be suitable for all stages of christian experience, and helpful to all classes of people.

Notes on the Sabbath School lessons will be given each week.

The Young People's Societies' Department will appear fortnightly, and will contain matter especially suited to young christians.

The children's department will hold its place on the seventh page, and will be made as interesting as possible.

It will be earnestly endeavoured to make it such a paper as can be cordially welcomed to any home, and which will be the helper of every person, old or young, who reads it.

A Free Baptist paper—it will be the faithful advocate and defender of the doctrines and practices of the denomination with which it is connected.

The news of the churches will have a large place in its columns, and the ministers and others who have views to set forth or suggestions to make about denominational affairs will be given abundant opportunity to express themselves.

Not a political party paper—it will stand for righteousness in the conduct of public affairs, and in public men.

Devoted to all moral reforms—it will steadfastly advocate the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic, which it believes to be the "gigantic crime of crimes." It will urge the election to Parliament of only such men as are pledged and can be trusted to promote and support prohibitory legislation, regardless of party interests and exigencies.

Uninfluenced by "fear, favor or affection"

—it will seek to do its duty faithfully, and to contribute its part to the betterment of life in the individual, in the home and in the state.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW.

We hope to keep all present subscribers. Renewals for 1896 should be sent now. The more promptly our friends send their subscriptions the more helpful they are to the paper. Now is the time!

There is room for many new subscribers. The INTELLIGENCER needs them; they need the INTELLIGENCER. There are in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia many hundreds of Free Baptist Families who never see the INTELLIGENCER—and yet it is the only paper of their denomination in Canada.

The ministers, the women of the Woman's Mission Society, and the members of the Young People's Societies may all help extend the INTELLIGENCER's circulation. And we think—whether rightly or wrongly, let them judge—that it has claims on their sympathy and active support.

It is hoped to make the next year

the best, not only in the work done by the paper, but, also, the best in point of circulation.

The resolution of Conference, pledging its members to make an extraordinary push for new subscribers for 1896, encourages the belief that our list of subscribers will reach a higher mark than ever before.

Some of the brethren have already been heard from. It is assumed that all are diligently canvassing, and that between now and the New Year all of them will send lists of new names.

Will the brethren make a specialty of this work in December? It seems to us that an earnest, persistent effort in every part of the field from now to the close of the year ought to result in securing some hundreds of new names. Brethren and all friends of the INTELLIGENCER and what it stands for, may we expect you to make December a great month in this respect?

PROMPT RENEWALS.

We find it necessary to adhere more strictly than has been done to advance payment of subscriptions.

There is constant loss by delayed payments, which too frequently become non-payments. Such loss the INTELLIGENCER cannot afford. To have its business management even fairly safe and comfortable its subscribers must be paying ones.

We have, therefore, to insist on the observance of the rule of payment in advance.

This is better for subscribers, as well as necessary for us.

The label on each subscriber's paper tells the date to which his subscription is paid.

Renewal payments should always be made as early as possible in the month on the label. For example: If the date on the label is Dec. '95, payment should be made as early as can be in December. And the same of any other month.

Some Subscribers are in Arrears.

They have not meant to be; and probably do not enjoy it. Neither do we. And from all these we need payments now. Respectfully, but very urgently we are compelled to insist on the settlement of all accounts at once.

We will be greatly obliged to the ministers if they will speak to their congregations, and privately as well, of the importance of prompt payments.

All our ministers are agents for the INTELLIGENCER, authorized to receive subscriptions, which they will gladly forward to this office.

Now, from every quarter let there come payments of arrears, renewals for 1896, and many new subscribers.

KEEPING PROMISES.—The Congregationalist has the following note:—If a man promises to speak at a certain meeting and then fails to attend it without giving a sufficient reason, we should not expect that he would keep his promise to pay a debt. If he comes to the meeting, having accepted an invitation to speak for a specified time, and takes without permission a part of the time of another speaker in addition to his own, we should not be willing to trust him with our pocket-book.

As to the first point, its statement is unexceptional. As to the second, a certain class of orators never know how long they talk, and might, in the drunkenness of their speech, innocently rob one who comes after them. In all cases of platform meetings there should be a bell in the hands of the chairman, who should notify each speaker that he does not wish to call him down at the end of fifteen minutes allowed, or whatever the number of minutes may be, and shall not do so until he has passed the line three minutes, in which case he will be compelled to strike the bell. If the speaker goes on after a warning like that, he should be humiliated by the stroke of the bell without mercy.—N. Y. Advocate.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

France has solved the problem of applying the rule for compulsory military service to priests by assigning them to ambulance work.

They drink some grog in Australia Victoria has 1,174,000 inhabitants. Last year they spent \$18,645,000 for drink, about \$80 for each adult male, and only half as much for bread-stuffs.

Cancer is now said to be curable if operated upon at very early stages of its growth. The conviction, says The Hospital, is gaining ground that cancer is a parasite—that is, a microbial disease, like tuberculosis.

Sir Henry Tyler, till lately President of the Grand Trunk R. R. Co., has been looking into the Panama Canal. It has already cost \$300,000,000 of French money; and he thinks another hundred million will complete it. There are fifteen hundred men working there now.

In a speech before a South Carolina Convention, a negro ex-member of Congress made the statement that "since reconstruction times 53,000 Negroes have been killed in the South and not more than three white men have been convicted and hung for these crimes." The figures are startling.

Statistics of the treatment of diphtheria by anti-toxine for nine months of this year in New York city show that the death-rate from that disease has been greatly reduced. In Germany medical experts believe that with the general use of anti-toxine the death-rate could be reduced as low as 5 per cent., and they earnestly recommend inoculation not merely for the cure, but also for the prevention, of diphtheria.

The "Potato Patch" scheme originated by the Mayor of Detroit, has been taken up by other cities, and has worked satisfactorily. In New York last year it worked well. The Herald says that a total of 138 acres of vacant lots, temporarily loaned for the purpose and apportioned among eighty-four poor persons or families, yielded \$12,000 worth of crops, the expenses being only \$800. A superintendent and two assistants directed the labor of the planters and tillers. This is an encouraging result pecuniarily, without reckoning the industrial habit and the accompanying self respect fostered.

In India Dr. Haffkine has been experimenting successfully in inoculations for cholera inoculations to the number of 42,445 are recorded, and the Standard says, in not a single instance was there any injury to health. The results were marvellous. In a certain quarter of Calcutta cholera entered a number of houses containing 516 inmates. Some of them had been inoculated and some had not. Among the uninoculated 13.47 per cent. were attacked, and five-sixths of those attacked died. Among the inoculated there were no cases. In the light of these facts we may hope that the mastery of consumption and cancer is at hand, and of all those terrible diseases which depend upon deadly germs.

Some American papers have been discussing the question whether a plural or a singular verb should go with the national name, the United States, when used as a nominative case. The Secretary of State has been criticised for using the plural verb in a recent State paper. The fact seems to be that either the singular or the plural is required—the same as with other collective nouns—according as the thought refers to the whole in its unity or to the component parts severally. Accordingly, such a sentence as "The United States has suggested an arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary question" properly requires the singular verb, as referring to the action of a single political power. On the other hand, it is more proper to say, "The United States were settled by men of different political and religious principles," as referring to the parts of the country taken severally.

In a sketch of Hugh Price Hughes, so well known as the leader of the "Forward movement" in London, which is being so greatly blessed, the following is given:

"He was born forty-eight years ago. I was intended for the bar," he told me but almost immediately after my conversion, when a schoolboy, a deep impression was produced upon my soul, by no human intervention but by the direct act of God, that I must be a Methodist preacher." An amusing correspondence ensued between father and son. The latter wrote: "My dear father, I think I ought to be a Methodist preacher. Your affectionate son, Hugh." The father's reply was equally laconic: "My dear boy, I would rather that you should be a Methodist preacher than Lord Chancellor of England. Your affectionate father, John Hughes."

Canada's Criminals.

THE RECORDS OF A YEAR'S CRIME.

The Criminal Statistics of Canada for the year ended Sept. 30, 1894, has just been issued.

During 1894, the indictable offences were 7,601, an increase of 835 over the previous year. Of the 7,601 cases 2,282 were acquitted, 14 detained for lunacy, and 47 received no sentence through several causes, such as "nolle prosequi," "jury disagreed," "bail forfeited," etc., while in 1893 out of 6,766 charges, there were 2,053 acquittals, 9 detained for lunacy, and 74 cases receiving no sentence.

The number of convictions is therefore reduced to 5,258 or 10.50 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1894, as compared with 4,630, or 9.36 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1893.

The table given show that the number of convictions during the year 1894, has diminished in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, while it has increased in all the other provinces, more especially in Ontario and Quebec. Of the convictions, 377 belonged to the female sex in 1894, against 243 in 1893, 13.0 per cent. were young offenders under 16 years of age in 1894, against 14.4 in 1893. The educational states of the convicted for 1894 stands thus: Unable to read or write, 13.1 per cent.; having an elementary education, 74.6 per cent.; having a superior education, 2.1 per cent.; against 13.9, 71.2, and 1.9 respectively for 1893.

The use of liquors is represented by the following figures: Moderate, 54.3 per cent.; immoderate, 38.0 per cent. in 1894; against 54.4 and 37.5 per cent. respectively in 1893. Out of the 5,258 convictions, 4,517 relate to persons convicted for the first time; 365 to persons convicted for the second time and 376 to persons convicted three times and over in 1894; against 3,828, 465 and 337 respectively in 1893.

There was a small decrease of 116 in the total number of summary convictions for the Dominion during the year, there being 30,907 convictions, as against 31,033 convictions for 1893. The provinces showing a decrease are, Ontario, 1,014; British Columbia, 249; New Brunswick, 206; and Manitoba, 142; and those showing an increase are: Quebec, 806; Nova Scotia 511; the Territories, 91, and Prince Edward Island, 87. Out of the above number of summary convictions, 3,042 or 9.8 per cent., belong to females in 1894, against 3,156, or 10.17 per cent. in 1893. During the year there was a diminution of 526 in the number of offences against the liquor license acts, also a diminution of 93 in the cases of drunkenness.

27,100 persons were sentenced to pay fines, and the fines paid amounted to \$199,426.

During the year 1894, there were 163 cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised (including seven death sentences commuted) against 109 in 1893 with one death sentence commuted.

The comparison of the statistics with those of previous years must be taken with allowance, the returns of earlier years not having been so complete as those now received. Even the latest returns are not nearly complete.

Religion of Saloonists.

According to the Christian Advocate in the city of Philadelphia there are 8,034 persons in the retail liquor business, selling liquors over the bar for drinks as follows: Chinamen, 2 (not papists); Jews, 2 (not papists); Italians, 18 (all papists); Spaniards, 140 (all papists); Negroes, 265 (200 papists); Welsh, 160 (125 papists); French, 285 (all papists); Scotch, 497 (435 papists); English, 568 (543 papists); Germans, 2,851 (all papists); Irish, 3,041 (all papists); Americans, 205, who commune nowhere, but a majority of whom are of papist parentage. Of this number, 3,696 are women, all foreigners but one, as follows: German, 1,137, and Irish, 2,558, and all papists.

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.]

Woman's Work.

"Men and women make the world. As head and heart make human life. Work man, work woman, since there's work to do."

In this beleaguered earth for head and heart, And thought can never do the work of love.

Woman's work is still a debated question and there are many who fear lest woman should cross the border line of her "sphere;" but we have yet to hear any disclaimer to the right of women to take care of children. God trusts woman to that extent, and it is no mistake to give into the hands of Christian women the little children of the heathen world. "He took a little child and set him in the midst of them; and when he had taken him in his arms he said unto them, Whosoever receiveth one of such children in my name receiveth me, and whosoever receiveth me receiveth him that sent me." Receiving these little children of China, India and Africa, they have received him who came as a child to teach us tenderness and humility. No one doubts the wisdom of beginning with the human soul in plastic childhood.

"Save the man in the boy, in the thought save the deed, Let the whirlwind uproot the grown tree if it can! Save the seed from the north wind. So let the grown man Face out late. Spare the man-seed in youth."

It is not easy work, and often the results are discouraging; but away back from Cana in Galilee comes the command, Fill the water pots,—and they filled them to the brim. They could only pour in water but the One who commanded could change it by a glance into richest wine. Let us fill the minds of the children full of the hymns, the precepts and the sweet words of the Bible, and some day the work which you and I cannot do he will do for us. We will fill the water pots; he must make the water into wine.

In addition to the blessed service for the children which requires all a woman's patience and tenderness, is the work for women. We are disposed ever to project ourselves into efforts for the next generation; to forget our contemporaries, and in our efforts to educate and train posterity, to quite neglect the great sisterhood who now need help. There is much to be done for the mothers and the grandmothers, who had no opportunities in childhood.

To serve the present age, My calling to fulfill, is a thought for every Christian woman. There is no better service than that rendered to the poor out-cast sister in the heathen village, or the shut-in zenana woman, or the untaught wives and mothers among our native Christians. . . . We agree with Paul and the church that it may not be best for a woman to preach the gospel, but neither Paul nor the church nor Christ would hinder her in practicing it; and so as the quiet ministry of the Woman's Society goes on, blessing alike those who give and those who receive, we ask your patience with our mistakes, your sympathy in our efforts, your co-operation in our service, and your prayers for our success.—The Baptist Review.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.—The British government has a big debt to handle. The amount of the debt in March, 1894, was \$3,345,520,120. During the last year this was reduced by \$45,776,775, nearly twice as much as the whole reduction during any previous year of the Queen's reign. The high-water mark of the debt (reckoning the pound sterling as equivalent to \$5) was in 1817, \$4,204,252,955, the interest and cost of management being \$160,094,255. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne the debt was \$3,807,110,850. The Crimean and other wars added to this \$625,467,475, but that sum has been wiped out, and the reduction of the debt has been nearly equal to \$500,000,000 outside of the wars, which have been paid for; or, to put it another way, during the fifty-eight years of the Queen's reign, the national debt has been reduced by \$1,025,467,475.

The nation possesses a saleable asset in the Suez canal shares, worth \$120,000,000, so that the net debt can be still further reduced by that amount.

THE BISHOP'S EXAMINATIONS.—The story of a well known bishop, which reached me the other day, seems good enough for publication. The bishop was one day examining a batch of deacons for priest's orders. After the theoretical part of the examination, he said to them: "Gentlemen, you have passed most excellent examinations in theory; I should now like to see you do something practical. I shall go into the next room and personate a sick man. You will come in one by one, address me as a sick parishioner, and say something comforting." When his lordship had retired, the candidates were in some confusion, and nobody cared to begin; but at last a mad Irishman volunteered to be the first. He entered the study, and approaching the bishop who was lying with a woe-begone air upon a sofa, thus addressed him: "O Anthony, Anthony! The drink again! Sure it will be the death of ye! Turn from your evil ways before it's too late, and be a man!" This said to have been the last time that the bishop held a practical examination.

MIXED METAPHORS.—During an exciting debate in the House of Representatives the members sometimes indulged in mixed metaphors. The National Tribune prints these specimens: A member, in referring to one of his colleagues, said: "The gentleman, like a mousing owl, is always putting in his oar where it is not wanted." In another speech occurred this expression: "The iron heel of stern necessity darkens every hearthstone." And another member, in a very forcible and dramatic manner, asked the House this startling question: "Would you stamp out the last flickering embers of a life that is fast ebbling away?"

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—A bushel of corn is said to make four gallons of whiskey. The farmer gets 40 cents, the railroads \$1.00, the government \$3.60, the manufacturer about \$5.00, and the saloon keeper \$6.00, out of the \$16.00 for which it is sold, while the drinker gets the refuse, and—delirium tremens.

A Curious Sect.

A curious Russian sect, about which little is known, is the Skoptzi. The following details are of interest. As a rule their houses consist of three rooms, a room for the men, one for the women, and a kitchen. The "brothers," as the men style themselves, are usually employed in a small way of trade, while the "sisters" are exclusively occupied with household affairs, keeping themselves altogether remote from contact with the outer world. The younger sisters, who are generally good-looking, are strictly watched. Should a strange man enter one of their houses and offer to shake hands with a sister she would immediately fly and hide, herself in great confusion. The interior of the houses is always clean, the walls covered with carpets and pictures, the windows decked with carefully tended flowers, and the table covered with a dazzling white cloth. In the corners and over the entrance are placed valuable ikons, to which great veneration is paid. In almost all Skoptzi houses one finds newspapers, and as a rule, the head of the house is well acquainted with the politics of the day. Notwithstanding the communistic notions preached by the Skoptzi leaders, the poorer brethren are only indifferently cared for. The eating of flesh is opposed to their religious principles, but cakes, sweetmeats, and fruits are consumed in abundance. In secret a Skoptzi has been even known to smoke and to drink vodka. He holds himself, however, unspotted from the "world," and eschews communion with the members of any other sect. The Skoptzi are just now receiving the hostile attentions of the Russian police, because the energetic propaganda of their leading doctrine of self-mutilation.

Among Exchanges.

THEY ARE THE MEN.
The men that move the world are the ones who don't let the world move them.—Evening Messenger.

THEY, TOO.

If you are disposed to thank God that you are not as other men, please remember that the others are probably as glad of it as you are.—Lookout.

THE ADVISER.

The man who is always overflowing with advice about how other people are to live to get to heaven generally gives good evidence by his life that he is not on the right road himself.—Rel. Telescope.

A BURLESQUE.

Of the fifteen young men who failed to pass the Law society's preliminary examination, all but two were admitted without further test. The two who were left out have passed a supplementary and are admitted. Surely it is not improper to describe such a system of admission as a burlesque. The Sun.