

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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FREDERICTON N.B., OCTOBER 2 1901

WHOLE No 2522

WAGES AND GLEANINGS.

Sweden exclusively for the patron-
negroes had been opened in
Philadelphia. It is said to be the
kind ever started in the

Swedish government is con-
sidering plans for the substitution
of steam on all the Swed-
ish roads, water power being so
that large economies would
be effected.

Authority on the subject, finds
10,000 people are employed in
the city, 26,000 by telephone com-
pany, 150,000 in electric lighting
and 150,000 on street railways oper-
ating electricity and 150,000 in elec-
tricity.

Characteristic unrighteous-
ness the fairer Dowie reports to the
fact that his assessable property is
\$15,000. The Chicago board of
places the Dowie valuation at
\$10,000, and intends that he shall
pay accordingly.

Am A Pearsall a Connecticut
was shot in the left shoulder
years ago. Recently the
was removed from his wrist. He
no pain or inconvenience until
month ago, when his wrist be-
came large.

Several colonies of sting-
ing bees have been received of the
island of Montserrat,
West Indies. Efforts are being
to introduce them into the
States, as their honey-produc-
ing qualities are fully equal to those
of the common variety of bee.

time since we stated that
the South were using
It now appears that Bengal
by the spread of this habit
the Hindus are using as a sub-
stitute opium, and efforts are being
to restrict the sale of this drug.

tradition that the Esk-
people of small stature is
foundation. On the contrary,
nor, Baffinland and all around
the Bay the height of the men is
above rather than below the
of the human race but as a
women, although very strong,
considerably shorter than the men.
brave, industrious, provident
communicative, in all of which
statistics they contrast with the
tribe of Indians.

estimated that the known
lands of the Chinese Empire cover
an enormous area of 400,000 square
miles while the "black diamond"
of Britain, to which we owe
as "the workshop of the
world," is not over 12,000 square
miles some thirty-three times less
than the Celestial Empire.

points in Shan-si and the south-
west cover about 14,000 square
miles. It is estimated that the
of fuel waiting to be mined is
about thirty thousand mil-

forests of Sweden, like those
of the United States have
been in the most reckless man-
ner. The government is trying to
The timber on the public
is now protected, and only so
much can be properly removed
as to be cut, but the lumber
men are buying up all the timber
they can obtain from private
land and stripping it as fast as
possible. There is a law pending in
Sweden prohibiting such sales and
requiring each farm to have a
certain amount of timber.

at a church service a
man dropped in. His presence
of the regular worshippers to
him. "Years ago that man
used to endorse for him to the
five thousand dollars, and I
soon afterwards his partner
died and his firm made a bad
thing. That man got a position as
superintendent at fifty dollars a month;
he bought a cottage, and at the
end of a year, repaid me the
five thousand dollars." That
man was a hundred times as
honest as he is in the world.—Chris-

WHICH DO WE RESEMBLE?

Knoxonian, writing in The West-
minster, wonders whether Hon. David
Mills is correct in the opinion that
we Canadians "are laying the founda-
tion of a young nation that will have
all the best qualities of the British and
American nations without the faults of
either." He raises the question,—
"Which do we most resemble—our
neighbors to the South or the British
nation from which we have sprung,
and of which we are proud to form a
part? No one can deny, he thinks,
that in some things we resemble our
American neighbors more than we
resemble Great Britain. And he
points out some of the resemblances.

This habit we have formed of deify-
ing mere numbers is distinctly Ameri-
can. One might live in London a year
and never hear a Londoner speak
about the population of the city. One
can hardly live in any Canadian town
or city a day without hearing some-
one say something about the size of
the place. With us men are measured
by the size of the place in which they
live. In Britain a man is measured by
what he can do. Bigness is an Ameri-
can deity, and we Canadians have
learned to worship that deity. A
typical Briton cares nothing for mere
bigness.

The practice of changing the bound-
aries of a constituency to get rid of a
political opponent is distinctly Ameri-
can. In Britain the boundaries of
constituencies are arranged by a
commission composed of judges.

The practice so common in our
Legislatures and in parliament of at-
tacking men outside who are not
allowed by parliamentary rules to
defend themselves is American.
During the last session of the British
House of Commons a member felt it
his duty to charge an outsider with
wrong-doing, and he immediately re-
peated the charge out of parliament,
so the accused could defend himself.
The member was promptly sued for
slander, and the case is in the courts
at present. Shooting from behind a
hedge has never been a British
practice.

Changing civil servants for political
reason is a part of the American system
and is unknown in Britain. The
British civil service is the best in the
world, and it is best mainly because it
is permanent. If all reports that come
from the West are true, and if the
threats made in many other places are
carried out, we must soon have the
American system in Canada.

The miserable habit so common in
Canada of hounding men because they
happen to have an official position with
a very moderate salary never originated
in Britain. There the public service
is respected; men are well paid for
doing public work, and are expected
to do it well.

Slander and libel and all kindred
assaults on character are soundly
punished in Britain. In no country
under heaven is much liberty enjoyed
but the liberty is not allowed to
degenerate into criminal license. The
man who thinks he can say what he
likes, or print what he pleases about
an Englishman on British soil is very
likely to find himself in prison. British
judges sit heavily on every approach
to yellow journalism, and the Empire
should thank them every day for so
doing. Where do those who attempt
yellow journalism in Canada find their
models? They find them in New York
and Chicago. The New York inter-
viewer who brazenly pushes his way
into some home darkened with trouble,
insolently demands a statement from
a broken-hearted woman, and when
refused comes down with the old
threat, "if you don't make a state-
ment the public will draw their infer-
ence," would most likely get punished
twice anywhere in Great Britain. The
husband or brother of the woman
would kick him out, and a hard-headed
British judge would put him behind
the bars. When Canadians learn to
treat the representatives of yellow
journalism in the same way, our
standing in Great Britain will be
greatly improved.

Crimes of the tongue and of the pen
are soundly punished in England.
Watch the assize records for a few
months and you will find that actions
for slander that could never be brought
in the United States, and that would

most likely be laughed out of court in
Canada, and the offence perhaps re-
newed before the court rose, nearly
always end in the same way—heavy
damages and a severe lecture from the
judge.

Charging opponents with political
and electoral misdeeds and denying,
at least by implication, that one's own
party has ever done anything wrong is
a practice learned from the very scum
and off-scouring of American politicians.
Everybody in Britain admits that a
party must have organization; every-
body admits that the money is some-
times spent by men of both parties for
improper purposes. Republicans in
the United States charge that the
Democrats are chiefly thieves, while they
have all the virtues; Democrats answer
that their party is pure, but that the
Republicans have always been robbers.
This is the substance of political war-
fare over there, and some of our
politicians are apt imitators of these
gutter statesmen.

Municipal corruption is distinctly
American. British cities are the best
governed in the world. New York
and Chicago are among the worst. A
leading British journalist wrote the
other day that he heard two citizens of
a Canadian city disputing as to
whether one-half or two-thirds of their
aldermen could be purchased. There
was no question as to one-half; the
only question was as to whether the
purchasable number was one-half or
two-thirds. That was a fine story for
the editor of a leading London journal
to write to his paper. The people who
elect these aldermen talk much about
the crown and the flag and sing the
national anthem lustily. They had
better sing less and govern their city
as British cities are governed.

Alexander the Great once told a
namesake in his army to change his
name or change his character. Cana-
dians who are proud of British con-
nection should not encourage the
introduction of practices borrowed
from the lowest depths of New York
and Chicago politics. The good people
there are trying to stamp out the
things some of our people are imitat-

HEATHEN GIVERS.

Rev. A. A. Fulton, long a missions-
ary in China, writing of contributions
by the devotees of heathen systems,
says:—

The most gigantic system of idolatry
in the world is sustained and fostered
by a vast army of small givers. Every
dollar given to idolatry is not only an
absolute waste, but it is tightening
chains of superstition, and is a sin
which casts out from the kingdom of
heaven. To-day more than six hun-
dred millions of immortal souls are
worshippers of idols. They are among
the poorest nations in the world. They
give vastly more to these delusive sys-
tems than all the churches in the world
give to the propagation of a pure Gos-
pel. How is this done? How can
they, out of their bitter poverty, exceed
the contributions of Christianity with
its billions of wealth. They all give
something. They all give something
systematically. They all give some-
thing systematically and continuously.
In the early years of itineration my
attention was frequently called to long
lists of subscriptions posted in con-
spicuous places in cities and market
towns in China. I soon found that
they contained the names of subscrib-
ers, together with the respective
amounts contributed to idolatrous
feasts, or to the building and repairs
of temples. The vast majority of the
subscriptions were in small sums.
More money is given to lying, idola-
trous worship in the city of Canton
yearly than is given by the entire
Presbyterian Church to the cause of
missions throughout the world. To-
day in our own land thousands of
churches do not take up a single col-
lection for foreign missions.

Temperance statistics just issued
place Sweden in the front rank of
the fight against alcoholism. The
progress of the movement has been so
great in the last ten years that the
temperance societies of the country
have a total membership of 249,009.
Thus five per cent. of Swedes belong
to them, and at least one-fifth
of the nation never tastes alcoholic
drinks.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

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

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

The Cradle Roll of Little Light Bearers.

BY MRS. F. D. GEORGE.

It is now about three years since
the enrolment of little children under
the above name was begun among the
Free Baptists in the States. For
some time Junior Societies and Mis-
sion Bands have been a well known
means of developing and directing the
religious life of the young. But the
methods employed in these have
been adapted only to children of some
age, and often those younger have
pleaded in their childish, yet not un-
meaning, fashion for something of
their own—something which, of a
necessity, would be more of an en-
rolment than of an organization, and
give training by influence rather than
by work.

This need was, however, unprovided
for until mother-love came to the
rescue with a desire that the mission-
ary cause so dear to her heart should
early be connected with her little ones,
for whom perhaps her tenderest
prayer was that they might love and
labor for this interest.

When some bright, child-loving
minds had contrived the Cradle Roll
of Little Light Bearers to meet this
latter need, the former was found to
have been satisfied also. A system
was at hand whereby we might pro-
vide for our children from their birth
a simple yet beautiful connection
with the mission cause (which is
synonymous with the cause of Christ),
and not only feel that all that was
possible was done for our own, but
also that we had joined hands with
Christian motherhood far and wide
in this effort. For almost all denom-
inations—certainly all the more pro-
gressive—are engaged in it at the
present time.

The work naturally falls into the
hands of those to whom the immedi-
ate care of children always belongs
—the women and, being connected
with missions, to the women's mis-
sionary societies.

Briefly stated the plan is this.
Each church or W. M. Society should
appoint a Superintendent to have
charge of its Roll. Providing herself
with some sample literature in order
to make things clear to the mind of
the mother, and having secured a list
of the names of all children in the
parish of five years of age or under,
she calls upon or arranges to see each
mother. She explains the purpose of
the plan and the desire of the church
to love its little ones so enrolled and
asks the mother's consent to have her
child included. There is an initial
membership fee of fifteen cents, and
the Little Light Bearer is given a
large and attractive certificate of mem-
bership. A mite-box is also provided
wherein the mother may drop pennies
from time to time as an offering in
behalf of her child.

During the year, the superinten-
dent will call, as occasion permits,
on the members of the Roll, and when a
year has passed the mite boxes are
opened and their contents received as
the gift of the child to the cause.
This opening may, of course, be at
home but by far the best way is to
have a Rally Day at the church or
some home, with fitting exercises,
which the babies and their friends
may attend.

All funds, received in this way,
are devoted to the rearing of special
little orphans in the Mission houses in
our India field. A good amount of
attractive, yet inexpensive, supplies
is provided, such as gifts, souvenirs,
dainty mite boxes, badges and the
like, which aid in making the
interest delightful as well as educa-
tional to the child.

Several objects are attained by the
Cradle Roll plan. The infant is
helped of course mainly by its in-
fluence on the mother. Some such
influence is almost certain to be felt.
Numbers of cases are reported where
parents, previously non-attending,
have been brought to church and

others where mothers have been
awakened to love the mission-cause.
In some cases auxiliaries have re-
sulted from the formation of the
Roll. Usually each mother realizes
more deeply her responsibility for
the spiritual life and development of
her babe. As the Little Light
Bearer grows older he becomes
familiar with his card and box and
interested in the little waif in the far
land for whose welfare he gathers and
saves the pennies. When he comes
to the close of his fifth year, he is
most unwilling to sever this connec-
tion, but passes readily into the mis-
sionary department of the Junior Band
Or, if there be no such Band, he re-
tains his membership as an Advanced
Light-Bearer.

The gifts of the children amount to
no insignificant sum, yet this is a
secondary advantage to the influence
upon child and parents.

The only other similar effort is that
of the Sunday School Roll. This
provides for the enrolment of the
child and sometimes a yearly call, but
is a doing for the child and gives no
training in unselfishness and thought
for others, nor does it in any sense
aim to be educational. No member-
ship cards nor helpful gifts or litera-
ture are provided. So that while the
S. S. Roll is very excellent, as far as
it goes, it is less extensive in its pur-
poses or delightful to the child.

Each of the New England Yearly
Meetings has organized a department
of this work and many others have
done so or will. Nova Scotia took it
under consideration at its Yearly
Session in August and adopted it.

One Little Light-Bearer has been
enrolled in New Brunswick. She is,
we hope, a dear little prophecy of the
day when many children in her
Province may follow her as Bearers of
the Light for our King.

Fourth District Society.

The Woman's Mission Society of
Fourth District met at Lincoln,
Saturday afternoon of 13th Sept. The
President, Mrs. T. Mersereau, and
the Secretary were re-elected. There
were a few changes in the Vice presi-
dents. . . . The evening public meet-
ing was opened with singing, reading
of Scripture, by the president, and
prayer by Rev. O. N. Mott. The
President made a pleasant opening
address. The report was read by the
Secretary. The adoption of the re-
port was moved by Mrs. Parker,
seconded by Mrs. Barnes, both of
whom spoke interestingly. Addresses
were made by Revs. J. N. Barnes,
F. S. Hartley, Lic. Wilson and Dr.
McLeod. Interspersed with selections
by the choir. There was a reading by
Mrs. Parker, a collection of \$6.25 was
taken. Benediction by Rev. O. N.
Mott. The following is the Secre-
tary's report:

MADAM PRESIDENT, SISTERS AND FRIENDS:

The fast speeding months have
brought us to another annual meeting.
In presenting the report of the work
done in the Fourth District by the
Woman's Mission Society, we are
led to look back to a small beginning,
which, though suggestive of faith and
zeal, had in it hardly so much of
promise as we see to-day. "Be strong
and let your heart take courage, all ye
that hope in the Lord." This is God's
message to us as we review the work
of the past year, exchange greetings
and look out hopefully into the un-
tried future. If the past has not
been all that we had hoped for, we
are assured that the only way to re-
deem the past is to do better work in
the future.

The societies report as follows:
Blissville, \$12.45; Patterson Sett.,
\$2.00; Clarendon, \$2.75; Mill
Settlement, \$3.15; Rusagornis, \$11.75;
Lincoln, \$1.50; F'ron. Junction,
\$3.50; Tracey, \$2.00; Oromocto,
\$1.00; Upp. Gagetown, \$1.95; total,
\$52.05.

We realize that not half has been
done this year that might have been.
The Master is saying to us, "Lift up
your eyes and look upon the fields"—
eyes forever bent over your own
needs and affairs. Here are broad
fields and here stands the patient
Saviour, pleading with us to lift up
our eyes and look away to his world,
for the evangelization of which he
holds us accountable. We believe
that the Lord's blessing has been up-

on us during the year, and we are
looking for guidance in the year to
come. Here again we set up a pillar
and inscribe thereon, "Praise, glory,
honor to our G-d, who liveth for-
ever."

We need more of the spirit of
Christ, which is the spirit of missions.
We need the help of every sister in all
our churches. We need to hold
regular monthly meetings in each
society, and to make the meetings
both interesting and helpful.
Respectfully submitted,
DORA B. MERSEREAU,
4th. Dist., Sect'y.

THIRD DISTRICT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Third
District Society was held at Prince
William, Saturday, Sept. 21st. It
was good for us to take account of
what we have tried to do for the
Master during the year and to con-
fer concerning what we might under-
take the next year. . . . The first
meeting was held at 2.30 p. m. There
were thirteen present. While we
deeply regretted the absence of our
Sec-Treasurer, we thanked God that
He has restored her to health, and
our prayer is that she may long live to
work in the Master's vineyard.
Though the number was small at our
afternoon meeting, God was indeed
with us in power, fulfilling his
promise to the faithful few. We had
a short address from the President,
Mrs. McKinnon, after which reports
from the Auxiliary Societies were
read. The reports showed Frederic-
ton, Marysville and Gibson in a
healthy condition, and holding meet-
ings once a month. The Gibson
society has resumed its work again,
having a very efficient worker in
Mrs. (Rev.) A. D. Paul. It now has
a membership of 10 active workers.
A synopsis of what the Societies are
doing will be interesting. Frederic-
ton has 31 members, holds monthly
meetings, and sends \$42.13. Mary-
sville has 26 members, holds monthly
meetings, and sends \$28.00. Gibson
has 10 members, holds monthly meet-
ings, and sends \$10.00. Keswick has
a membership of four, and sends \$6.25.
Lower Southampton, \$7.00. Upper
Hainesville, \$6.60. No other Societies
reported, excepting a verbal report
from Mrs. (Rev.) T. S. Van Wart in
behalf of Cross Creek Society. She
stated there is some money there for
our treasury which was not sent, but
will probably come later. . . . After
the reports were read and discussed,
the following officers were elected for
the ensuing year. President, Mrs.
W. McKinnon; Sec-Treas., Mrs. (Rev.)
F. C. Hartley; Vice Presidents,—
Mrs. Sheppard, Keswick; Annie M.
Lewis, St. Marys; Mrs. Elias White,
Marysville; Mrs. (Rev.) T. VanWart,
Upper Hainesville; Mrs. Tucker,
Staples Settlement; Mrs. Thomas,
Fredericton.

In the evening we had a public
meeting, the President in the chair.
Opening chorus by the choir; Scrip-
ture lesson by the President, prayer
by Mrs. Moffatt. After the reading
of the Sec-Treas., report there were
addresses by Rev. A. D. Paul, Rev.
J. J. Barnes, Rev. F. C. Hartley and
Licentiate Rideout. All the speakers
emphasized the great need of mission-
ary work, and told of the grand re-
sults of such work. . . . While the
offering was being taken the choir
sang an appropriate selection. Rev.
Jos. McLeod, D. D. closed the meet-
ing by prayer, leaving the impression
on many of our hearts that our meet-
ing had not been in vain.

ANNIE M. LEWIS,
Sec. pro tem.

Methodist Women.

The N. B. and P. E. I. Women's
Foreign Mission Society of the
Methodist Church met in annual ses-
sion at Chatham last week. About 70
delegates were present. The report
of the Secretary showed that the
societies now have 1578 members;
there are, also, 1717 young members.
The contributions this year were
\$136 more than last year. Miss
Killam, a returned missionary, was
present and gave an interesting ad-
dress on missionary work in China.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Board of
Managers of the Free Baptist
Woman's Mission Society of New
Brunswick will be held at Marysville,
York County, on Friday, Oct. 4th
1901, commencing at half past two of
the clock in the afternoon.
Mrs. C. W. WELMAN,
Cor. Sec'y.

Apokaqui.

Sept. 21st, 1901.