

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2531

Fiftieth Year Celebration.

A fitting celebration of the INTELLIGENCER's 50th year would be a large increase of circulation.

There is room for it. There are hundreds of homes of Free Baptist people into which the denominational paper does not go.

All these it desires to enter regularly. But it cannot get into them without the assistance of its friends. Those who know it have to be depended on to introduce it to others.

We ask of all pastors and, also, of all others who believe in the INTELLIGENCER, and the cause for which it stands, to make it an earnest and systematic canvass for new subscribers.

Besides new subscribers, there are two other things the INTELLIGENCER needs:

1. Payment of all arrears. A considerable amount is due. All of it is needed and needed now. Those who are in arrears will be doing the paper a kindness by remitting at once.

2. Prompt advance payments for 1902.

These two things well attended to will be a most timely and gratifying way of celebrating the INTELLIGENCER's Jubilee.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

is being claimed that the finest in the world is being grown in Carolina. It is said that tea will soon become one of the leading industries in the South.

The following account of Titus recently given by a scholar under examination in Scriptural knowledge: Titus was a Roman emperor, he was the Epistle to the Hebrews, and his name was Oates.

The Bank of England has a capital of a little over \$72,000,000 and a surplus of about \$16,000,000, yet its directors receive a salary of only \$10,000 a year. The pay of the twenty-five directors is \$25 each per annum.

Until recently have the Japanese book-sellers been willing to sell the Bible in stock, for fear of offending their Buddhist customers. Now, however, Bibles are eagerly sought that they are kept in all the prominent book-stores in Japan.

The full strength of Great Britain's Indian army is 300,000 men, of whom 230,000 are natives, and 70,000 British soldiers. In addition to its military force, there are about 100,000 European volunteers, 100,000 native police, officered by white men, and nearly 200,000 strong.

Japanese Buddhists established a mission in San Francisco, and has branches in three other cities. There is a membership of 300 in the Young Men's Buddhist Association. At the English service on Sunday at the English service on Sunday, as many as twenty or more persons are present, of whom eleven have accepted Buddhism. There is nothing in this Athenian age that some people will not be found to accept.

It is said that Europe and Asia can be connected with a bridge across the Bosphorus. This is made necessary by the demands of commerce, a bridge forming a link for through traffic travelling between Hamburg and Australia. German engineers have been in charge, and it is regarded as a marvellous feat. The bridge, it is stated, will be at the place where the King of Persia carried his army over in B.C. 513.

Italy repeats itself. Fifty years ago Italy was convulsed in the Kaffirs were rallying their forces against the British in a desperate fight to "drive the white men into the sea." To-day the sons of Italy are among the strongest and most loyal supporters England has in Africa. It is devoutly to be hoped that a similar change will come to those who are now bitterly hostile to our forces in Orange Colony, and the Transvaal, and before fifty years have gone by the fighters will proudly acknowledge their friendship and good will to everything that is British.

President Roosevelt is entertaining Mr. Booker T. Washington, the distinguished negro, and nothing but satisfaction to the thinking people. At the Yale University celebration a reference

to Mr. Roosevelt as a man 'who can recognize a Washington, whether his name be George or Booker,' was received with great applause. It appears, too, that the President has inculcated his children with his own healthy ideas. His second son attends the public school in Washington, and it is said that when someone remarked to him on the 'common people,' whose children were at the school, young Roosevelt replied, 'There are no common people. My father says there are only good people and bad people, but no common people.'

"WE WANT A YOUNG MAN"

[The following article from the C. E. World is well worth repeating; the tendency it combats needs to be at once met and forever conquered.]

The kingdom of God will come several steps nearer this earth when the churches of Christendom, in looking out for ministers, cease to use the words quoted above. If there ever was a silly idea, it is this which leads the churches actually to prefer, as occupants of the most important position in the world, an untrained youth to a mature and experienced man.

Of course we have nothing to say against the young ministers. It is no crime to be young. Some men have more sense at twenty than others would have if they outlived Methuselah. Some men can win more souls the year after leaving the seminary than others that have been preaching since the '40s. And some preachers well on in years have forgotten the thoughts and needs and feelings of youth, and have worn for themselves ruts that a giraffe could not see out of.

But to say that these are the rule is absolutely to discredit every Christian minister in the world, as the young minister himself should be the first to see, since it will not be many years before he in turn will have passed beyond that illogical "dead-line," and be laid on the shelf in the prime of his powers.

If a man deserves to be a Christian minister at all—that is, if he has true consecration, genuine sympathy, insight into human need, and the ability to minister to those needs in effective ways—every year he can stand on his feet and speak loudly enough to be heard only adds to his value. Every funeral he conducts, every bedside at which he gives tender consolation every young couple whom he counsels before their marriage, every little child whose feet he starts in the right way, every wise and cheery sermon he preaches, every uplifting prayer he offers every communion service at which he distributes the holy symbols, every convert he receives by baptism, is just one more argument and evidence of his worth, just one more proof of his future power and usefulness. To say, virtually, that the offender he does these things, the less likely he is to do them well, is to place the ministry on a footing different from that of all other callings in the world. It is as if one should say to his keeper, "You have added up so many columns, made so many entries, taken so many trial balances, that we must have a younger man—a man just out of business college." It is as if one should say to a general, "You have won ten battles you have carried on this campaign successfully; it is time we had a younger man at the

head of the army—a man just out of West Point."

What business in the world would prosper if its experienced men were frowned down upon in favor of the apprentice? Is it any wonder that our Father's business does not prosper at the hands of his church?

Such a state of affairs as this is usually laid at the doors of the young people. "We must have a young man, or the young folks will not come out to hear him," is the common plea. We believe that this is a slander on the young people. We believe that they have more sense. In our own experience with young men and women, and it has been a wide one, — we have never found them discriminating against a man on account of his years, but rather following the Scriptural injunction, and doing honor to noble gray hairs.

And we call upon all the young people of our Christian Endeavor societies to take a firm stand upon this very important matter. If the pulpit is vacant let it be distinctly understood that you are for the best man that can be obtained for the place, young or old; and that, in your eyes, to go and faithful service is not a disqualification, but the very highest recommendation.

WHAT A FRENCH PAPER SAYS.

The Montreal Witness prints the following samples from the Debats, a French Canadian paper. The Debats says:

"We trust that no Canadian colonist, English or French, will consent to leave for the Transvaal. At the beginning, ignorant as we were of what was going on, a few among us may have enlisted, stimulated by the view of forming part of an expedition where courage might be displayed. But now that war is being waged against women and old people, no one will commit the infamous act of going to subdue a free nation."

The southern colonies once accustomed to settle their own affairs, to control their own army, and to see their own special flag float over the southern seas, will proclaim their full independence; the thing is in order, and will leave England to support alone the shame of her recent misdeeds. After Australia will come New Zealand and Canada, let us hope.

Already South Africa seems lost. As regards India, misery, famine, the plague, the hecatombs, of victims that cry for vengeance, and the Russian flags, which will soon float over the walls of Cabul, will have done away with the yoke of England.

What will then remain of Albion? forty millions of beings to feed in a country where there is hardly room for half that number, latent rebellion in Ireland, trade gone into the hands of Germany and the United States, and misery everywhere.

"Triumphant separatism in Australia is then the funeral knell of England, it is the beginning of the Finis Britanniae."

It seems that utterances of this malignant stamp are not rare in the paper named.

LIFE IN MOROCCO.

Some interesting facts about the present condition of Morocco were reported lately to a society in Geneva by a gentleman who has spent five months in travelling about that country. He met with a courteous reception from the French consuls, the Jewish rabbis and the Moslem authorities, so that he was able to make personal study of several phases of Moorish life. He was deeply impressed by the degradation of the women consequent on polygamy and slavery, and by the corruption produced by despotism in the higher circles of society, but is convinced that nevertheless, the Moorish people are industrious, honest and reliable. Religiously, Mahometanism reigns supreme, but the populace is less fanatical than is usually supposed. There is much scepticism and indifference amongst the higher classes, but nearly all the men in the population of the towns belong to some religious fraternity, which is occasionally a mystical tendency. The spread of Christianity is checked by the immorality of the Europeans residing on the coast.

Woman's Foreign Missionary 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.]

NEW SOCIETIES.

It is with much pleasure I report two new mission Societies—one at Grand Harbor, the other at Seal Cove, Grand Manan. The former was organized Oct. 2nd, with seven members. The following officers were elected; Mrs. A. H. McLeod, President; Mrs. A. O'Neill Vice President; Miss Lydia Ingersoll, Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Dakin, Treasurer. Since organization eleven new members have been added.

The society at Seal Cove was organized Oct. 29th, with twelve members. The following are the officers, —Mrs. Simeon Daggett, President; Mrs. John Ingersoll, Vice President; Miss Lydia Ingersoll, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Nathan Maker, Treasurer.

Each society meets monthly, and after devotional exercises, during which much time is spent in prayer, a short programme is carried out, which adds greatly to the interest of the meetings, and is both instructive and helpful.

Mrs. A. H. McLeod, Grand Harbour, Nov. 25th.

BADLY USED WOMEN.

The Jewish women of Persia are nearly all dress makers, and are employed in the homes of the Persians, and scarcely earn their bread. Their condition is very bad. The men marry two wives who are treated by them as slaves; they have to do all the hard and disagreeable work under the superintendency of the mother-in-law who torments them greatly. A married woman is not allowed to go out of the house, not even to visit her parents and is beaten for slightest transgression. The Alliance School in Teheran does all in its power to prohibit early marriages, for girls marry at the age of thirteen years, as it is considered a disgrace for a girl to be unmarried after her 13th birthday. The Jewish women age very quickly, for they marry and have children when only children themselves. As soon as the wife begins to age, then the husband takes another, and all the protests of the wife are in vain.

THE DIVINE MEASURING ROD.

Let us measure our duty in giving. What shall be the measuring rod?

1. Your capacity. "She hath done what she could."
2. Opportunity. "As ye have opportunity do good unto all men."
3. Your convictions. "That servant which knew his Lord's will and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes."
4. The necessities of others. "If a brother or a sister be naked, and destitute of daily food," etc.
5. The providence of God. "Let every man lay by him in store as God has prospered him."
6. Symmetry of character. "Abound in this grace also."
7. Your own happiness. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."
8. God's glory. "Honor God with your substance."

WHAT MY GIFTS TO MISSIONS MEAN.

BY MISS ETHEL BRUCE, IN FREE BAPTIST.

My gifts to missions may mean simply money—or they may open a new and beautiful world, full of self-sacrifice and noble endeavor.

An old soldier, who had spent a year or more in Libby prison, who went through all the agonies of slow starvation, barely escaping with his life, had never since known a day free from pain. He had suffered for the flag. For long years its glory and honor were his chief concern and his love must have been more abiding than ours, for he gave. So we will be blessed with greater love by much giving.

Coming in contact with those on the field who are giving their lives for the gospel banner, seeing their glowing love will bless us. Our money may help the whole world. The good done in one part helps again in another.

Our gifts may mean the reaching of our influence down through the ages, as did the life of that wonderful preacher and martyr of the fifteenth century, Savonarola. Our gifts to missions of time, talents, money and prayers, mean furtherance of Christ's kingdom, good to our fellow men, and good to ourselves.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Received from Mrs. Annie White, Tracey Mills, per Mrs. H. Hartt, \$5.80.

M. A. VINCE Treas. W. M. S. Woodstock, Nov. 29th, 1901

STIRRING FIGURES.

How deeply do these figures stir us? Are they stirring figures, or have they no meaning?

"The population of the world is about 1,400,000,000. Only the odd 460,000,000 can hear the Gospel. One thousand millions live in absolute ignorance that a Saviour died for all mankind more than 1,800 years ago and ever lives to make intercession for all men at God's right hand. Forty million heathen die every year. A million a month in China are dying without knowledge of the Gospel. There are 300,000,000 in India, and only 1,700 missionaries. India has 23,000,000 widows; 14,000 are baby widows under five years old. The population of Nepal is estimated at about 3,000,000. It has one missionary. There are 8,000,000 in Tibet, which is still closed to the Gospel."

GOT WHAT HE DESERVED.

It is told that a Mr. Quigg, a Republican ex-member of Congress for New York visited Washington lately to plead with the President for the appointment of Mr. Bidwell collector of New York port. He made bold to threaten the President with the vengeance of the political organization with which Mr. Quigg is avowedly identified in an important capacity. This part of Mr. Quigg's talk is said to have aroused the Rooseveltian ire as that ire had not before been aroused since its owner took possession of the White House. With his teeth clenched and his eyes blazing with indignation, the President bounded from his chair toward Mr. Quigg and declared in crisp, crackling sentences that he had no fear of political cabals, and that in the selection of officers for the public service he was guided only by the fitness of applicants.

"If you came here to threaten," the President is reported as saying, "I will ask you to immediately withdraw and let me go on with my work."

Mr. Quigg, according to the story told, stammeringly attempted to apologize, but before he could frame words to express his embarrassment he found himself outside the President's room.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The travelling correspondent of The Westminster, who has been lately doing the Pacific Province, tells of an Irishman's description of British Columbia:

"Yis, Sor," said a local Mr. Dooley, whom we met on the train, "Yis Sor, British Columbia is a big country. It's the biggest country in the wurld. It's that big that av it was spread out flat like Manitoba or the Territories it would cover the whole Pacific Ocean. Shure they had to rowl and crumple it up into big mountains to make room for it. And the mountains had to be made on the biggest scale to howld all the gold and silver and lead and copper that's stored up in them. And the trees—faith it's a nice little walk round some of them. Did you spake about the rivers, Sor? The rivers had to be big till accomodate the millions of salmon all rushing to get into the intayrior and settle in the country. And whisper, Sor, I'm a bit av a western man meself, and I can tell a big yarn but upon me word as a gentleman, the fish are that big and plenty that I couldn't tell a lie about them av I tried. Oh, yis, British Columbia is a big country."

MISSION NEWS AND NOTES

—Seven thousand Filipinos have petitioned the American Baptist Missionary Union to send missionaries among them.

—The American Board of Foreign Missions (Congregational) faced their anniversary at Hartford with a deficit of \$102,000. At the first session, the assembly was so stirred by the situation and the needs of the hour as presented by speakers, that the whole debt was cleared off.

A writer in a Methodist magazine, discussing the question, "Do Missions Pay?" produces figures comparing the cost of conversions in the Methodist churches at home and abroad. He estimated that it cost \$937 for each member added to the church at home and \$226 per member abroad. Surely missions do pay.

The Moravian Alaska Mission returns this year 780 members of all classes, showing a decrease of 214. The decrease is accounted for by the unusual large number of deaths—283—the result of an epidemic of influenza. Had the death rate been no larger than in the previous year there would have been an increase of 40. A large number of "new people" have been enrolled at Togiak, and the whole number of new people and candidates is 269. During the year 17 persons were confirmed, 14 couples were married and 32 members were placed under Church discipline. The missionary force consists of 5 brethren and 7 sisters, with 21 native helpers.

—The Baptists have as many mission stations and missionaries on the Congo as all other Christian bodies. Baptist missions here, as in India, have been more abundantly blessed in the conversion of the heathen. On the Congo, there are 3,400 members in the Baptist churches, and 1,700 in those of the other bodies laboring there. And yet, so far as the Baptists of the United States are concerned, upon whose mission the richest blessing has rested, they are not giving as much proportionally as some other bodies. Can the larger blessing long continue, unless there, be aroused a corresponding zeal and consecration in the home churches?

—The outcome of missionary effort is seen in two facts which are recently reported. One is that the native converts of the United Presbyterian Church in Egypt are contributing \$25,000 a year for the support evangelistic work. In proportion to their ability, this is far beyond the gifts of American Christians. The other fact is that the Wesleyan missionaries in the Fiji Islands are already considering the question of personal withdrawal from work in the Islands, so as to let the native Christians there conduct their own work. The fact that they are already considered competent to the task is very encouraging.

A pension of \$5,000 a year will be voted to Mrs. McKinley when Congress meets.

AMONG SOCIETIES.

USUALLY.

The better a man thinks he is the more foolish he acts.

PROBABLY.

If modern society would rid itself of its angles and fangles and bangles and dangles, it would have fewer wrangles.—Chris. Observer.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The Antigonish Greetings, a lively young weekly paper, asks subscribers to send obituary notices of friends who pass away. Greetings is laying up for itself stores of trouble, and will probably receive less truth than poetry.—The Sun.

"WE."

The editor's "we" is not everywhere understood. The editor's "we" is not the editor, but the paper, its combined staff and directorate. It sounds queer to see that, "we went to see our mother," and the sentence is a gross blunder.—The Argus.