

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2528

The Intelligencer's Jubilee.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1902

A PREMIUM.

The INTELLIGENCER is nearing the end of another year of its life. The next year will be its fiftieth—its jubilee year. It was not begun as a mere business enterprise, nor has it been conducted as such. The founder of the INTELLIGENCER in its first issue said, "Our object is to do good." It has been continued in the same spirit and for the same purpose. On the eve of its Jubilee year, its editor is anxious for nothing so much as that the paper may be and do in the fullest and best sense what is born to be and do.

There are but three papers in the Province older than the INTELLIGENCER—the Reporter, which is fifty-five years old; the Carleton Place Visitor, which is fifty-three years old; and the Messenger and Visitor, the latter of which is fifty-two years old.

Since the INTELLIGENCER began its career a good many papers—secular and some religious—have begun and ended. During its nearly half-century of life the INTELLIGENCER has had its share of struggles. All religious papers, as all religious enterprises, have difficulties—and some that are not religious have them, too. But all the time the INTELLIGENCER has held to its purpose—to promote the Kingdom of Christ, and moved along without halting step. That there have been mistakes and imperfect work none know so well as those who have had to do with making the paper. But through all the aim has been to send to the homes it has been permitted to enter a paper of high Christian character, all whose words and influences would better its readers.

New Features.

We desire that its fiftieth year may be its best. And we are planning to make it, so far as possible, more attractive and more useful. We are expecting through the year contributions from a number of writers and others which will be read with pleasure and profit. We are planning, too, to publish a number of sermons by our own writers.

We expect to be able to present the portraits of a number of our writers, with brief sketches of their labors.

The usual departments will be taken up: The Sunday School; the Woman's Mission Society; the Children's Page; News of religious work everywhere; Notes on Current Events; Denominational; choice selections for family and devotional reading; besides editorial notes covering a wide range of subjects.

Fiftieth Year Celebration.

A fitting celebration of the INTELLIGENCER's 50th year would be a fitting celebration of the 50th year of the Free Baptist denomination in this country. There are hundreds of homes of Free Baptists 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 must be desired to introduce it to others.

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

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

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 a kindness by remitting at once.

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.

A Premium.

Asking the friends of the INTELLIGENCER to make special efforts in 1902, we wish, besides the new features for 1902 outlined above, to make the semi-centennial year in another way.

We have, therefore, arranged to offer an INTELLIGENCER Jubilee picture.

During the life of the INTELLIGENCER four men have been connected with its management:

Rev. Ezekiel McLeod was the founder and till his death its editor. In connection with it was from January 1st, 1853 till March 17th, 1861.

Rev. Jos. Noble was associated with Rev. E. McLeod, as joint publisher the first year.

Rev. G. A. Hartley was joint owner and associate editor with Rev. McLeod for two and a half years—July 1858 to Jan. 1861.

Rev. Jos. McLeod has been sole editor and manager, since March 1861.

The INTELLIGENCER offers to every subscriber a group picture of the men who have had to do with its management. The picture is printed on fine paper.

Conditions.

The premium picture will be given to every present subscriber to the end of 1902—the INTELLIGENCER's Jubilee year. This, of course, requires the payment of arrears when any are due.

Every new subscriber paying a year's subscription in advance will receive the picture.

Now is the Time.

The present is a good time to begin work for the INTELLIGENCER. Every Free Baptist congregation in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should have new subscribers.

All the pastors kindly direct attention to the things set before them in this announcement, and arrange to canvass their people?

They have to depend largely, indeed almost exclusively, on the efforts of the present subscribers to the denominational paper, and to press the cause for subscribers. They will be doing the paper—and, may the cause they and we stand for—great service if they will give their attention now.

The INTELLIGENCER needs—

Payment of all subscriptions now due.

Renewals for 1902.

New subscribers from every congregation in the denomination in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Work on these lines begin at once.

Let us make the INTELLIGENCER's fiftieth year a Jubilee year.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

Mr. Roosevelt, the new president of the United States, has managed to crowd a great deal of writing into his active life. He has published no less than fifteen volumes, many of which deal with ranch life and western conditions.

Lady Estella and Lady Dorothea Hope are among the practical women farmers of Great Britain. Their beautiful farms of Seven Oaks is wholly and successfully managed by them. They make a specialty of breeding Shetland ponies.

The Queen of Portugal is perhaps the most athletic woman in the world. She is particularly fond of swimming, and at Cascais during the summer swims farther out from the shore than any of the other bathers. She has been the heroine of several rescues.

The Scandinavians and their conquerors, the Anglo-Saxons, are the healthiest of the civilized races of men. The lowest death rates regarded are, 16.5 in Sweden, 16.9 in Norway, and 18.8 in Great Britain. A hundred years ago the death rate in Sweden and Norway was 23.22 per thousand.

There is a leper colony on the island of Cebu, of the Philippine group. Mrs. Laura Schwichtenberg, a Pennsylvania lady, sister of John Wanamaker, has offered to superintend hospital work on this island. There are 30,000 lepers in the colony, and she found them greatly neglected.

The prison report of Great Britain has been issued. It presents a very gratifying fact, namely, a decrease of crime. In the decade from 1858 to 1868, the convictions for felony were 134 to the million inhabitants; in the next decade, they were 90 to the million; between 1878 and 1888, they were only 66, and in the decade just closed they were only 25 to the million.

A practical demonstration of the value of temperance among soldiers is furnished by the crime returns of the British army in India, which show that at the close of 1899 there were 20,833 total abstainers, as against 48,855 nonabstainers. Out of 1,724 convictions by court-martial 97 are credited to the teetotallers and 1,627 to others; and of 3,812 summary punishments for insubordination 554 are set down to abstainers and 3,258 to nonabstainers. And yet there are Christian people who do not hesitate to say that they regard the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants in the army canteen as a grave mistake.

Professor Marshall, the English economist, estimates that \$500,000,000 is spent annually by the British working classes for things that do nothing to make their lives nobler or truly happier. At the last meeting of the British Association the president, in an address to the economic section expressed his belief that the simple item of food waste alone would justify the above-mentioned estimate. One potent cause of waste today is that very many of the women having been practically brought up in factories do not know how to buy economically. They are neither passable cooks nor good housekeepers. It has been estimated that in the United States the waste from bad cooking alone is over \$1,000,000,000 a year!

The advance in telegraphy is amazing. We read that the Hungarian system has been installed between Budapest and Flume, a distance of 375 miles, and is in practical working order at a speed of 40,000 an hour. The messages are written in Roman characters and require no transcription. Negotiations are in progress for establishing the system in France and Germany. The latter government will give it a trial between Berlin and Cologne, and the installation will be completed in a short time. The system is a combination of the telegraph, the telephone, and photography, the messages being written on sensitized paper by ray light and developed and fixed by an automatic process.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

"The woman that are at ease shall be as the flowers of the field."—Isaiah 32: 9.

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

REPORT OF REV. J. N. BARNES

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society:

DEAR SISTER:

I send you my report for October. After leaving Conference, Mrs. Barnes accompanying me, I went to Bloomfield. We remained over the Sabbath, had two meetings, and visited a number of the families. They very much need pastoral help. Collected for the mission \$7.00. On Monday we went to Stanley. Had two meetings, one at Cross Creek and one at Ward Settlement; visited the people what we could, revived the old Mission Society which had been organized three years ago, added ten new members and appointed new officers; also organized a Mission Band of 21 boys and girls, and four others joined before we left. Collected for the Mission \$4.23. From Stanley we went to Marysville; had one meeting, there were but few out as the night was stormy; organized a Mission Band of seven members, took a collection of 67 cents. Left the next morning for Ruisiagornish. Spent the Sabbath there. Met brother Cochrane; a tended meeting with him in the morning; went to Bunkerville in the afternoon to Sabbath School and at the close organized a Mission Band of 13 members; also, all signed the temperance pledge; had meeting in the evening; collected for the mission \$1.09. Monday afternoon Mrs. Barnes met the women of Ruisiagornish, and organized a Mission Society of 14 members; at the same time I met the children at the close of the day school and organized a Mission Band of 18 boys and 3 girls; seven of these took the temperance pledge. I sent the most of the week at Lincoln and Waterville; visited nearly all the families of Lincoln; had one meeting at Waterville; visited about one half of the people there, shall go back again soon. Attended monthly conference at Lincoln on Saturday, took two young sisters into the church, a d organized a Mission Society of 13 members.

We went next to Marysville; attended prayer-meeting Sabbath morning; met the Sabbath school in the afternoon; it is a very flourishing school, bro. Hallett, the Superintendent, with the pastor and teachers, is doing good work. At 3 o'clock had a preaching service; \$3.48 of a collection and \$1.00 from a friend for the Mission. In the evening went to Gibson to be with brother Paul; met brethren Keirstead and Bolster there; had a good meeting; collected for the Mission \$2.40. Monday went home. Tuesday visited Waasis, Ruisiagornish and French Lake prospecting. Attended a funeral at Lincoln on Wednesday. In the three weeks I have visited 80 families and prayed in 57, visited 7 sick persons, conversed with 29 unconverted persons, preached 7 sermons, attended 6 other meetings, 2 Sabbath schools, 2 day schools and one funeral; organized 4 Mission Bands, with 93 members, 2 Women's Mission Societies, collected \$25.04 for the Mission, travelled 236 miles. We have been much favored in our work this month. The weather has been very fine, and the roads good; the people have been very kind, and have helped us much. We have been working largely where there has never before been much work done in this line, but best of all, God has been with us and helped us and given us a place among His people. I believe we are in the path of duty.

I must not fail to tell you how some of the little boys and girls of the newly organized Bands purpose to raise their 2 cents per month (as this is the fee that must be paid to become a member.) Two girls wash dishes for mother at 2 cents per month; one cleans the lamps for the same; one knits a pair of double mittens for father at 2 cents; two boys bring in wood at 2 cents per month. So, you see, the children are at work for the

poor benighted children in India. Who will join us in this good and blessed work? We purpose (D. V.) to spend the month of November in the Third District. Pray for us.

J. N. BARNES.

October 31st, 1901.

SEEING DEFECTS.

Says the Telescope: It is the easiest thing in the world to see defects when you want to see them. No human work is perfect. Hence, even the candid, discerning critic can find places where the worker might have done better. This is excusable criticism. He, also, can, and does not fail to see beauties and excellencies. To him the one is as easy as the other, and he finds more pleasure in the latter than in the former. Not so with the cynical critic. He being intent only on seeing defects and censurable things, can find nothing else. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lectures to young men, speaking of this type of character, says: "A dove can fly over a landscape for a whole day and see nothing but what pleases and delights—beautiful flowers, blooming orchards, luxuriant fields of grain, ripening fruits, rippling brooks—a charming panorama of nature's painting. But a buzzard will fly over the same landscape on the same day and utterly fail to see any of that beauty perceived by the dove. If, however, there happens to be hidden away in some secluded, out-of-the-way place one bit of loathsome carrion, that filthy bird is sure to find it. Why? Because he delights in things loathsome; because he is intent on finding carrion. And that is the way with the cynic. He hunts only for things defective, putrid, offensive, and consequently sees nothing else. He is the human owl, mousing for vermin and never seeing noble game. All cultured, noble-minded men welcome the strictures of the candid, competent critic, and strive to profit by them, but to the acrimonious thrusts and naggings of the cynic they give no attention, and for their author can but entertain feelings of pity mingled with contempt.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.—Nov. 24th will be "World's Temperance Sunday." It is fitting that a sermon bearing on this most important subject be preached from every pulpit. In every Sunday School the lesson should not only be taught, but taught with the emphasis that the support of God's word gives it.

The Anti-Cigarette League of the United States is canvassing, not only their country but ours, against the use of cigarettes, against which a special appeal is requested to be made on the 24th. They are assisted in their good work by the Temperance department in the Sunday School, with its White Ribbon Army, having its pledges against liquor, tobacco and profanity.

My church sees its opportunity for teaching the principles of sobriety and purity of life. Any information regarding this department may be obtained by applying to

(MRS.) LAURA J. POTTER, Canning, N. S.

LI HUNG CHANG'S DEATH.—In an article on the six richest men in the "world," some time ago, Li Hung Chang was made to head the list with the tidy sum of \$500,000,000, the second being Mr. John D. Rockefeller, with \$180,000,000. The writer says:—"As Viceroy of the Chinese Empire Li Hung Chang was for years in a position to accumulate wealth of every sort. With his five hundred millions he is the owner of great rice fields and innumerable pawn shops, which are most profitable. In the district where he resides he is looked upon as a veritable god. Hundreds of slaves and servants wait upon him and except when he is called to court he passes his time studying. Rumors say that a large part of his fortune is invested in English consols and American railway securities. His fortune is said to be increasing at the rate of \$50,000 per day.

Dean Farrar says, "Give me the children of the nation, and in twenty years England will be sober." Dr. Parker says:—"Convert the young to total abstinence and in one generation England will be evangelized."

POPULATIONS.—The population of North America is at present about 104,000,000, while that of the whole Western hemisphere is about 142,000,000, which approximates the population of Europe a century ago. The population of Europe is estimated at 390,000,000. During the past decade the population of North and South America has increased about 20,000,000, while that of Europe has increased about 30,000,000. The increase in both Americas has been due largely to immigration, while the small increase of Europe has been due to the loss by immigration. Had the increase been proportionate, Europe would have added to its population during the decade about 60,000,000. The suppression of the slave trade has led to a vast increase in the population of Africa, which ten years ago was put at 164,000,000. The population of Asia was at the same date estimated at 825,000,000. After making due allowance for unusual loss of life from war, pestilence and famine; it may be reasonably stated that the world's population has increased 100,000,000 during the past decade, and the present number is not far from 1,750,000,000.

PAGAN SACRIFICE.

SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of an English paper says: A good idea of the remarkable superstitions existing among the peasantry may be obtained from the recent trial of two brothers named Khakaloff, near Tomsk, on the charge of practicing sacrilegious arts.

Their offence was the following: One of the above-named brothers had bought a water-mill, which, for some reason unknown, would not work. The owner, instead of putting it in order blamed the "water spirit" (an unclean spirit supposed to take particular delight in worrying millers). In order to appease this unpleasant neighbor, the two brothers killed a young cock, and, after putting it in a bag, to which was attached a copper cross, threw it into the stream under the water mill.

This sacrifice having no effect, the two brothers sank another sack lower down the stream. The second sack contained a dead cat, and was also decorated with a copper cross. The dead cat and the defunct rooster, together with other material evidence, all figured at this strange trial. As the accused both acknowledged themselves guilty they were simply let off with a reprimand.

A few years ago a similar case to the above was tried in South Russia, where a peasant was found guilty of sacrificing a new-born child to the 'Vodjanka' or water-sprite, and sentenced to Siberia.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

THE BASEST OUTLAW.

The liquor traffic is the basest outlaw ever tolerated in a civilized country. It raises up a class of men who consider themselves amenable to no authority, and justified in resisting even by violent methods attempts to restrain them in their unlawful operations. Murder, assault, dynamite outrages, bullying, bluff, mobs and other criminal practices are resorted to whenever attempts are made to eradicate the saloon or even to confine its detestable work to the limits of the law. Any community can have a mob on its hands by undertaking to enforce the prohibitory features of the liquor law. No community will venture to cope with the monster unless strong and fearless citizens who count not their lives and property dear unto themselves, stand ready to lead the van. As a rule, influential men in every community prefer social quiet to tumult, and would rather let the saloon, like a mad wolf, go free than to undertake to corral it or destroy it. —Michigan Advocate.

Why?

"Matter is nothing," says Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the high priestess of Christian Science. "It has no real existence. It is only a notion of the mortal mind," and "the mortal mind is a nonentity," and so on. Wonder how "a nonentity" can have "a notion," true or false. Wonder also if she eats Boston baked beans. If so does she believe they exist as real matter, or are they only a "notion of the mortal mind"? And why does she eat at all? If her teachings are correct, there is no such thing as hunger, no stomach to become hungry and receive food. It is all a delusion, "a notion of the mortal mind," which is itself a "nonentity." Why, then, does she eat at all?—Yes, surely, why?—The Telescope.