

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE NO. 2540

February Renewals

We thank those who have been prompt to renew, and those, also, who have sent new names.

There are yet many hundreds of renewals due. It would be very gratifying, and would help our work very much, if our friends whose subscriptions are due would send them at once.

We hope, too, that every one who will send a new subscriber with his own renewal.

Pastors can do the INTELLIGENCER great good—and help the cause for which they and we are labouring, by speaking again to their people—advising prompt renewals and soliciting new subscribers.

We are desirous that in renewals and new subscribers February's record will beat all previous records.

Give us your co-operation in this, brethren in the ministry, and all who are concerned for the part of the denominational work carried on by the INTELLIGENCER. We "are workers together."

NOTES AND CLEANINGS

The bishop of Rochester is authority for the statement that on one Sunday in South London two public houses were entered by five hundred and forty-seven children to purchase drinks for parents or other friends.

Let none ever argue against prohibition as "trying to make men moral by law" so long as there is a license system in the world which permits men to be and to make others immoral by law.

A French surgeon has collected statistics relative to deafness. It appears that males are more subject to deafness than females and that out of every seven middle-aged persons there are two who do not hear as well with one ear as with the other.

In Germany the physician is paid the year and calls regularly to see the family is doing and to prevent illness if possible. That is not a bad idea, and is much like the Chinese custom according to which the doctor is paid so long as the patient is sick. The pay stops while the patient is well.

"Prohibition has ruined Maine" is a badly that it is now in the best condition, financially, in the history of the State, having a surplus of \$300,000 in its treasury. Before the day of Neal Dow the people of the Pine Tree State were poverty-stricken, and the State was bankrupt. Would that the more States were "ruined" by prohibition as badly as Maine is.

An ancient philosopher declares that Greece ruled the world, that Athens ruled Greece, that he ruled Athens, and his wife ruled him, and therefore his wife ruled the world. That probably is an overestimate of the power and influence of woman, but it is not an exaggeration to say that the mothers who make the homes of our land are the most powerful power in our government.

The Ram's Horn publishes the following, which we reproduce for the benefit of any inclined to make stock in the Mary Baker Eddy delusion: "A man much loved in a certain community was critically ill. His wife and little son were walking on the public street, when a neighbor, meeting them, inquired anxiously how the husband and father was faring. 'Oh, perfectly well,' said the complacent father, a devout apostle of Mrs. Eddy. He thinks he is ill, but is really quite well." A few days later a broad sheet of crape was hanging on the door of his house. The same neighbor, being near-sighted, did not see it in passing, but she saw the boy, who was playing in the street. 'How's your pa, Johnny?' 'Oh, he thinks he is dead,' said the little son, cheerfully."

OVER THE SEA

No. XX.

Our longest stay in Belgium was at Brussels, the capital. It has a population of half a million, and ranks among the finest cities of the continent, being remarkable for its magnificent buildings, and its great wealth. It has a Court of Justice that alone cost 60 million francs. We drove to this building, but were a little late for entering. We spent one afternoon in driving about the city and visiting the famous lace manufactures. Its carpets and tapestry industries are also important.

The city was crowded with visitors, an Anniversary Festival was opening, and would continue for a week, so our hotel accommodation was not as good as in other places, simply because every hotel was crowded to excess. Here as in Paris you see a great deal of eating and drinking on the streets. It was a lovely morning that we left the city and the proprietor of the hotel offered us to have our early breakfast on the sidewalk in front of the hotel, of course the building stood back a little from the street, and the chairs and small tables were then all ready, but we declined and took breakfast in the dining hall. The city is beautifully kept, but my heart ached for the poor women who swept the streets and washed the sidewalks. The streets were perfectly clean but it seemed to be all done by women, and by hand sweeping.

When I saw the hard work and exposure of the great numbers of women in these countries I felt that the women of America are indeed favored people. Nearly the entire population are Roman Catholics. Ten miles south of Brussels is the historic battle field of Waterloo.

Leaving Brussels we went by train to Antwerp, but the cities are connected by canal. Antwerp is situated on the Scheldt, and has a very large harbor strongly fortified. It is a city of 160,000 inhabitants, and was at one time the first commercial city in Europe. We took a carriage, and visited the Cathedral and other places of interest, but in many parts found the city rather dirty, and not kept as most European cities, but nevertheless we spent a pleasant day, and were fortunate in securing a driver both in the morning and in the afternoon, who could speak English. Our Continental tour was now drawing to a close, and our couriers had been dismissed.

From Antwerp we sailed to Harwich at the mouth of the Thames. We sailed at 6 o'clock in the evening. I shall never forget the beautiful rays of the setting sun as we sailed out of the harbor, and the sweet perfume of the new mown hay from the marshes. It was a Saturday evening and all was as quiet as a Sabbath, even on the dock order and quietness prevailed. We had driven down to the dock an hour or more before the steamer sailed in order to secure our state rooms etc., and we were more than surprised to see on the wicket of the ticket office a printed notice, that no person showing any appearance of intoxication would be sold a ticket, nor would any person having liquor deposited about their person be allowed to embark on the steamer. This was entirely new to us we had seen nothing of the kind in any other country, and were scarcely prepared to see such an exemplary notice in a large port like Antwerp. It may have only been a Saturday night regulation, but even that would be exemplary, and I think we Canadians might well be proud if we would see just such a notice on the ticket offices of the local steamers of our own Provinces.

Fortunately the night was calm, and we were so closely bound in "slumbers chain" that we did not awaken, till the knock of the stewardess at our door, told us that we were nearing Harwick. As we were coming into the pier, each was looking after their baggage (English fashion), and as a number of us stood with bags in hand, some remark was made about our checking system, when a clergyman of the Anglican order who had been pointing out the sights to me, made some response to the remark, and I said it does seem strange that you have not adopted the American system of checking in this country. He replied: "Yes I have no doubt but

such a system may be all very well in a small country like Canada, but a system of that kind could not be utilized to advantage in a great country like England" and added "the very idea of our checking their luggage through, why we would necessarily need access to it on the journey." Of course I had already learned the conservatism of an Englishman so I dropped the conversation, but I should like to have stretched before his view our Canadian Territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but while I could not do that to advantage, I did not fail to tell him of our Canadian Pacific Railway and its excellent service, and he was really surprised to hear that Canada had an area that could not be covered by train in a day or two, at most.

From Harwick we went by train to London. It is a ride of about fifty miles. Once again in London we were settled near our old quarters in Russel Square. Here we spent twelve days taking in the sights that we had failed to see on our previous visits. We found the weather exceedingly warm, indeed it was so hot to have been the hottest weather London had experienced in fifty years. And then to make it more so, London people are not accustomed to hot weather. We were set up to dinners, suited to January in this country, boiling soups, roasts, and the hottest of desserts, instead of cold meats, and salads, and ices suited for the season of heat.

The most of our companions had sailed for New York from Antwerp and others had sailed from Southampton; so we were quite alone, but their loss was fully compensated by other friends with whom we visited Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Kew Gardens, these lovely gardens I thought the most beautiful spot on earth. The old Palace where Queen Charlotte died, the Water Lily house, the Cactus house, the tropical fern house, and the Napoleon Willow now nearly fifty feet high, planted in 1825, a small twig from the tree which overhung the Emperor's grave at St. Helena. We also paid a visit to Victoria Park and which is very fine. Then our visit to the Crystal Palace, and to Hampstead Heath which locality is one of the fashionable ports of London. Adjoining Hampstead Heath is Parliament Hill. From my close connection with Hampstead in this country, it did seem really good to see Hampstead in the Old Land, and though it was not intentional, my eyes would follow longingly after the Hampstead trains and Hampstead bustles, which are so numerous on the streets of London.

We also visited the World's Christian Endeavor Convention which was then in session at Alexandra Park. I must say it was a remarkable gathering. Every part of the civilized world was represented, and from America, the home of Christian Endeavor, came two thousand delegates. As one of the English papers said "It was a convention that reached high water mark in the matter of oratory" and then the spirit of devotion was so prominent in the meeting. We were present at the great Praise Service. It was estimated that 90,000 people were in attendance that day. There was a united choir of 1200 voices with the great organ which was pumped by two engines. As I looked over the vast audience and listened to the sweet strains of the choir, the glorious scene (to me) I cannot describe suffice to say that I never expect to hear nor see anything on earth more heavenly, but we know "that eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered the heart, the things God hath prepared for them that love Him." The impressions of that hour will go with me till time shall be no more.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED.

The Canadian Baptist tells of an Ontario church in need of a pastor. The pulp committee not only received intimations from different sources of pastors who might perhaps be willing to serve, but also from different members of the church of the kind of man they desired. The committee noted these suggestions, and on the occasion of the new pastor's installation the senior deacon read the list of qualifications required of him according to the expressed desire of the members:

He must be a young man.
Not too young a man.
Single man.
Married man.
A man suited to our young people.
A man fond of the children.
A man for the old people.
He must be a man of dignity.
He must not be proud.
He must be a singer.
He must be a teacher.
He must be a good preacher.
He must be sound.
He must be sympathetic.
He must be a visitor.
He must be a man who can reach the rich and cultured.

He must be willing to mingle with the poor.

He must be a strong temperance man.

He must be a man of good appearance.

He must be willing to live on ten dollars a week.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society

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

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

OUR INDIA LETTER.

Balasore, Jan. 2nd, 1902.

DEAR MRS. McLEOD:

Just a few lines today to remind you that I have not forgotten. I hope soon to send you the remainder of article on Puri. I have not been well or I would long ago have written.

You have, doubtless, heard that the doctors say it is necessary for me to go home this Spring. My passage is already engaged per S. S. "Goskha," which is booked to sail from Calcutta to London March 11th. This cold season is beautiful, and I am gaining strength from it; yet I do not think it is all due to the cold weather, for I believe God has answered the prayers of friends. Yesterday, New Year's day, the girls of the Orphanage gave their annual dinner. They had a happy day. The little ones have grown so during the year that not a few are out-growing their dresses. I see one and another unbuttoned at the waist, and when reminded of it they say, "Missi Baba, it is bawer-daw Koss," which means very tight. The school is closed until Monday for Christmas vacation, and I have them at work a part of day on new dresses. We have a new baby, which is very much at home with us. The girls have named her Jennie. At present we have no sick ones in the Orphanage.

This week I sent two Bible women out to the Ujarda. The church there is without a pastor. Phillip did not care to remain another year, no one i. e., among the active pastors, cares very much to go there. I am hoping to get some one soon for the place. Many of the workers have gone out into the district for cold-season work. Mr. Lougher's party report a good interest among the Hindus. Some of the workers have become so interested in telling the "old, old story," that they have forgotten to eat.

May 1902 witness a great work in India, and not in India only, but in Africa, China and the Islands of the sea. And may the Lord's people be aroused to greater service and sacrifice.

Yours sincerely
L. E. GAUNCE.

REPORT OF REV. J. N. BARNES

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society:
DEAR SISTER,

My report for January is due. In the month we visited Upper Hampstead, Hibernia, Jerusalem, Browns Flat, Westfield, Upper Gagetown, Waterville, Victoria, Waasis, Lincoln, Douglas, Keswick and Oromocto. At Hibernia we organized a society of 6 members, and a band of 18; at Jerusalem, a society of 6, and a band of 12; at Browns Flat they have a society of 13, organized by brother S. J. Perry, and we organized a band of 8 member; at Westfield we organized a society of 7 members and a band of 10; at Upper Gagetown, a society of

11, and a band of 8; at Douglas a society of 12, and a band of 19; at Keswick, the sisters, assisted by brother Knollin, organized a society of 18, and as soon as possible we will organize a band, as they desire one. The most of these societies will meet in private houses for the winter.

To the sisters in charge of these societies I would say that very much depends upon you in order that the societies be kept in working order. Do not think of giving up your meetings. If but few can get together, meet and pray and talk the matter up. Read all you can at home and at your meetings about the Mission; ask the aid of the Holy Spirit to warm your hearts with love to Jesus and this greatest of all work—the conversion of the world to Christ. Look well after the dear children. God bless them all. They are the hope of this lost world. We will soon be gone, but they will remain to do our work, and I hope much better work than we have done. Tell them of Jesus and His great love, and how much they are needed in the whitening fields.

All this work will need much prayer and faith in God's promises; but you cannot fail to see success in your work in due time.

Summary of work for the month: Families visited, 68; prayed with, 48; sick visited, 4; unconverted converted with, 12; sermons preached, 8; other meetings, 6; mission societies organized, 5; mission bands organized, 6; schools visited, 1; Sabbath schools visited, 2; names on the pledge, 75; miles traveled, 200; cash collected, \$19.50.

I notice what one of our sisters says about organizing Young Peoples Societies. I will think about it, and may see my way to do so later. I was in hopes to be at Newtown this evening, but it is not possible, as there is no snow.

J. N. BARNES.

Jan. 30th 1902.

AN INCIDENT.

As I called from house to house, at Upper Gagetown, last Saturday, trying to encourage the sisters to band themselves together in a Missionary Society to help on the good work of the Lord, I wrote each name down in my book—eleven in all. As I wrote the eleventh name my heart was deeply touched. It was the name of the mother of sister McMulkin, an old lady who had lived, as she told me, to see ninety Christmases. She is in good health, has very good sight, and a wonderful memory. I found it pleasant to converse with the dear old saint of God, who does not think herself too old to be interested in Foreign missionary work. I think in this respect Upper Gagetown can say of its society what perhaps no other in New Brunswick can say. Should not we who are much younger be more in earnest in this great work which God has given us to do for Him?

C. M. BARNES.

Jan. 30th.

CABINET MAKING.—The gradual reconstruction of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet lends a direct and timely interest to an article which the Hon. Charles E. Smith has just written for the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. Cabinets and Cabinet-Making tells how Presidents choose their official advisers. One of the conclusions reached is that most Presidents have followed one of two methods in forming their official families: that of Mr. Lincoln and his predecessors, who surrounded themselves with party leaders and former Presidential candidates, and that of Mr. McKinley, who appointed strong, broad-gauged men, regardless of previous political prominence. This article will appear in an early issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

TACKS DID IT.

A series of spiritual seances which have been in progress at Austin, Texas, for several weeks past and have resulted in the conversion of several hundred converts to the faith of spiritualism were abruptly terminated when one of the "ghosts," which the mediums have nightly called, stepped on some tacks placed in the "ghosts" path by a couple of doubting Thomases, who went to satisfy themselves whether the white-robed spirits had nerves or not. The promoters of the seances had warned all who attended that to touch one of the

"ghosts" would not only be fatal to the experiments but might result seriously to the doubter. John and Henry Jacobs believed the seances to be fake. The tack-theory test suggested itself to them and was executed with startling success. A "ghost" being called up proceeded to perambulate the room with steady tread. As he crossed the double line of tacks with upward turned points a howl of pain rent the air, and the disembodied spirit grasped one bare foot in both hands, screaming most unghostly malediction on the doubting Thomases. The seance was broken up in a hurry.

LIGHT FOR THE DARK CONTINENT.

Says the Interior:—It is but thirty years since Livingstone was stumbling through the unexplored forests of Africa; and now Livingstonia itself is to be lighted by electricity. The whole cost of the machinery and its transportation to the mission will be about \$20,000; but the sum has been provided by generous friends who realize what the introduction for the home or the school or the church has been, hitherto, kerosene; but as this costs, by the time it reaches Lake Nyassa \$1.50 a gallon, labor and study both practically cease at sundown. Steam power is out of the question owing to the scarcity of fuel. The contingency of the river Manchewe to the mission, suggested to some one the possibility of using its falls for the production of light and the driving of machinery. The case was stated in Scotland, and large-hearted friends resolved that their representatives in central Africa should no longer be compelled to go to bed to save oil, or grind wheat by hand to make bread. So the machinery is on its way, and will be set up this month, by means of which the natural waterfall will thrash wheat, grind it to flour and bolt it in the mill, by day; and at nightfall the whole mill will blaze with illumination produced by the same beneficent stream. It is pleasant to know that part of the money and part of the machinery came from America. And the outfit for a mission from henceforth will include not simply a church and a school and a hospital, but an electric dynamo also.

BRITAIN IN INDIA.

Rev. David Dowdle, for many years a missionary in India, writes as follows of some of the things that Britain has done for that country. She has encouraged the development of the country, and has fostered industries. She has constructed railroads, and canals, and has developed commerce. She has established a magnificent postal and telegraph system. She has abolished the arbitrary rule of their native princes, for the most part, and has given the country a government by law. But perhaps the greatest of all Britain's benefits to India is the excellent system of public education by which the poorest native may qualify himself for public life and usefulness. There are some 150,000 institutions of learning in India with 5,000,000 students, 400,000 of whom are females. There are five great universities turning out 10,000 graduates every year.

CIRCUMCISION.—Says the Journal and Messenger:—A good deal of interest has been excited among the Jews of to-day over the question of circumcision. It is certainly not a new question, and it is hardly probable that the present discussion will end in its abolishment from all Jewish congregations. But it is interesting to notice how those who will can find a way. The great argument for the continuance of the practice is that circumcision, more than anything else, is the essence of Judaism. Abolish it and Judaism is gone. No uncircumcised child can be considered a Jew. "One who does not circumcise his son has placed himself not in an indifferent, but into a hostile position of Judaism."

AMONG EXCHANGES

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to conclude that, because there is a large number of applicants for a vacant pastorate, therefore there must be a similarly large number of unemployed ministers. Perhaps of a dozen applicants for any particular pastorate, nine are from pastors who are willing to leave their present fields when desirable openings occur.—Journal and Messenger.

THE OLD GOSPEL.

Preaching the Old Gospel does not mean preaching it in an old way. There are preachers who preach the same sermons now they did forty years ago and wonder at the lack of results. But the Old Gospel must spring fresh from the heart, it must be clothed in modern thought and language. It is the same old truth put in a fresh manner.—The Bread of Life in new baskets.—Free Baptist.