

## TERMS AND NOTICES.

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## Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, D.D., ... EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12TH, 1902.

**Have you sent your subscription?** If so, you have our thanks. If the sending has been delayed, kindly forward it now. We much desire to hear from all our friends right away. Their promptness will greatly help us in the business management of the INTELLIGENCER and will be much appreciated. Kindly attend to the matter at once.

**Business considerations demand sobriety.** Even in Germany—the land of beer—there is a growing feeling against beer-drinking in business hours.

**Of Chicago's more than two million people** only one hundred and fifty-one thousand are members of evangelical churches. There is much room for christian work there.

**Cobb Divinity School (Free Baptist)** has just received \$20,000 by the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Edgecombe, of North Bath, Me. Some other educational and benevolent institutions are generously remembered.

**There is a probability that** the next World's Sunday School Convention will be held in Jerusalem in 1904. The committee of management are considering the proposal and are disposed to favour it.

**Asked what would happen if** England should withdraw from India, a highly educated Babu in Calcutta answered, "Go into a zoological garden, open the gates and let out all the lions, tigers, and hyenas, and you would see what would happen."

**Not the rich man only is in** danger of avariciousness. A poor man may be quite as greedy of his little as a wealthy man is of his much. A beggar may grasp his few cents with as tight a clutch as the millionaire grasps his bunch of bonds. Greed is a thing of the soul, a quality of the inner man. It is not measured by the size of the possessions, but by the spirit of the life.

**Archbishop Bond of Montreal**, recently asked for a coadjutor bishop. The archbishop is past eighty, and finds it difficult to discharge all his duties of his responsible office. Last week a meeting of the clergy of the diocese was held to make choice of a coadjutor. Dean Carmichael was chosen on the first ballot, almost unanimously. The choice was very pleasing to the aged archbishop. The coadjutor, like the archbishop, is decidedly evangelical.

**Dr. Dunning is a member of** the International Sunday Schools' sessions committee, which has been charged with being antagonistic to a quarterly temperance lesson in the series. In a recent number of the 'Congregationalist' Dr. Dunning permits an anonymous correspondent to say,—"There is no more reason for a quarterly lesson on temperance than or such a one on chastity. The thing is foolishness." To permit this statement without adverse comment may fairly be understood to mean that Dr. D. approves it. It would, therefore, be confirmation of the statement about the opposition of the committee to temperance lessons. It will not be a mistake to watch the committee.

**We see it stated that the** president of the London, Ont. Methodist Conference intends to begin a

movement [to have the Methodist Church adopt a rule that no man shall receive a christian burial who has not been a member of the church. He thinks it is wrong that men who have led bad lives should receive christian burial. By giving such burial to known irreligious men, the church has encouraged people in their irreligion. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this movement for reform in burial customs—if it makes progress. One thing is true—and it is probably the fact that has suggested the need of the proposed reform, viz. that all ministers are not as careful as they should be in their addresses and prayers at the funerals of men known to be irreligious.

**The late Rev. Dr. Dunn**, a foremost Free Baptist minister in the United States, and for many years a Professor in Hillsdale College, is quoted as saying this about the denominational paper:

"Any head of a family who can keep a dog or buy a carpet, take a secular paper or pay fraternity fees, drink tea or coffee, and yet refuses to subscribe for such a religious and family necessity as a good religious periodical, ought to find the 'anxious seat' or give some other indication of a charge of purpose immediately. At any rate, let him be prayed for. But if there is any professed Christian who dares to spend his Lord's money for tobacco instead of taking a religious family paper, let him read Gal. 6: 7, 8, and learn the consequences of sowing to the flesh."

**Referring to the fact that** churchcommittees in search of a pastor are oftensay, "We must have a man who will please the young people," it is remarked that while it is of primary importance that churches should seek to make religious influences effective over the lives of young people, any church committee commits a grievous wrong against its young people if, through a desire of humoring them, it fails to put into its pastorate a man of character, of sound learning, and of wisdom and experience. With these views we agree. To help the young people is one thing, to humour them is another. Boys and girls in their teens are not the best judges of the qualifications of a pastor. Often what the young want is not what they need. A clergyman should be called, not to be the pastor of any class in the church, but to be the pastor of the whole church. Many a minister has failed of the best success, or has even been obliged to leave his charge, because he reckoned himself to be, or was commonly supposed to be, the pastor of a single class or clique. The older people as well as the younger the rich and poor alike the unlearned as well as the scholarly, have a share in and a claim upon the minister, who is charged with grave responsibilities to the entire flock of God placed under his care.

## RELIGIOUS STATISTICS

The INTELLIGENCER of Feb. 12th had an article on Religious Statistics. It dealt particularly with the growth of religious bodies in the United States in the last year. Further investigation of the statistics reveals some other facts worth setting forth.

Some denominations grow chiefly by drawing members away from other denominations. This seems to be true in a considerable degree of the Protestant Episcopal church. It is credited with a growth of 31,000. "The Churchman" makes an effort to verify these figures, but gives it up, being able to account for only about 6,000. Looking into the number of confirmations and comparing them with the number of baptisms, it arrives at the conclusion that "a large number of those confirmed must have been baptized in other communions," which means that a large proportion of which the Episcopal church gains other denominations lose.

The Christian Scientists have claimed, and heretofore have been credited with, very large numbers. Last year they reported a million members, which the compilers cut down to 100,000. Investigation has shown that even the latter figure is very incorrect. The number now given is 49,930, and even these figures are believed to be too high.

The Latter Day Saints (Mormons) last year gathered in about 65,000 converts in the Eastern States—a not very pleasant fact to contemplate. They had more than one thousand missionaries traversing the States during the year. Besides the converts they gathered in the States, many came from Europe. There are about 300,000 Mormons in Utah and adjacent States.

It requires a somewhat careful study of the figures to ascertain the strength of the evangelical faith in the country. Putting together the denominations

which are recognized as evangelical we get an aggregate membership of 15,500,000. It is gratifying to find so large a body of communicants in evangelical churches. They stand for the conservative phases of the Christian faith. Amidst the various forms of unbelief, prevalent in this day, and the many and insidious attempts to tone down the truth, evangelical christians have large responsibility. If, true to their profession, they stand for a simple faith, a godly life, and distinctly christian service, they will be a mighty aggressive force, pulling down the strongholds of sin.

## THAT UNFAIR REFERENDUM.

Two changes have been made in the Referendum scheme of the Ontario government. The date of taking the vote is changed from October to November, which, perhaps, is neither good nor bad. It is not what the prohibitionists asked for. They wanted the vote either on the day of the general Provincial elections, or the day of the municipal elections. The other change is the basis of the referendum. The first proposal was that the prohibitionists must poll as many votes as the majority of the votes polled in the next general election. Instead of that the last general election (that of 1898) has been made the basis. In that election 456,976 votes were polled. The prohibitionists to win will, therefore, require to poll 228,489 votes.

It would seem that the government was determined to make it impossible for the prohibitionists to win. There have been two plebiscites on the question in Ontario: once the vote for prohibition was 192,488, the other time it was 154,499. Both times the majority in favor of prohibition was large. In the larger of these votes were included many women who have votes in municipal elections. They and probably many other municipal votes will not be able to vote this time. The case then is this: The government requires prohibitionists to poll 73,990 votes more than in the plebiscite. If they fail to poll 228,489 votes, even though they get 100,000 more than the anti-prohibitionists, they are beaten. The liquor men do not need to go to the polls. And every man who does not vote, including the absent, the sick and the dead, is counted against prohibition. It is difficult to imagine a more unfair and dishonest scheme for defeating a moral reform.

The leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature has declared himself against the Referendum as unconstitutional, and because of its unjust conditions. He, also, declares himself against the prohibition bill, because he thinks Provincial prohibition impossible. He proposes to decrease the number of licenses, to remove license commissioners and inspectors from political influence, and to put all the power of government into the enforcement of the law.

The position of neither party leader can be satisfactory to faithful prohibitionists. One is fooling with the question, offering a prohibitory bill loaded with conditions intended to prevent it ever becoming law; the other is against Provincial prohibition, and in favour of license. Neither should receive the support of honest prohibitionists.

The duty of prohibitionists is to make themselves felt in the general election, which is expected in June. They should do their best then to secure the election of men who represent their prohibition views, without respect to their party connections. If they allow themselves to be whipped or coaxed into supporting nominees of their respective parties who are not true on the prohibition question they will deserve to be held as a very poor sort. Much for the cause of prohibition in the whole country depends on what the prohibitionists of Ontario do now.

**TEMPERANCE SUNDAY**,—March 23rd will be Temperance Sunday and the teachers in the Sunday Schools of our land will have another opportunity of presenting this most important subject to the young and old who attend this department of the services of the church. Any schools wishing programmes for the 23rd can have them by writing to Mrs. Sara Wrigley 293 King street West, Toronto, Ontario. The subject for this quarter is Prohibition, and the price is 10 cents per dozen.

That Temperance Sunday be productive of the greatest good to the temperance department should be organized in every school. There can be no better opportunity than the 23rd March to do this. Any information can be obtained by applying to Mrs. Laura J. Potter, Prov. Supt. of Temperance in the S. S., Canning, Kings County, N. S.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The census of 1901 shows the population of Newfoundland to be 220,289, 3,634 of them being in Labrador. The increase in ten years is about nine per cent. The chief religious denominations are Catholics, 76,259; Anglicans, 72,650; Methodist, 60,812. In 1891 the same creeds showed the following numerical strength; Catholics, 72,696; Anglicans, 68,834; Methodists, 52,276. Members of the Salvation Army were unknown in 1891; they number 6,500 now. It does not appear in the figures announced that there are any Baptists.

## ELECTION CORRUPTION.

In his address to the grand jury last week Judge Wurtle of Montreal referring to cases of electoral corruption which would come before them, urged them in dealing with such cases to put aside all party bias and be guided solely by the evidence. He made somewhat extended remarks about the too prevalent corrupt practices at elections, and said they have been treated as trivial offences though they are of serious import, striking at the very root of our system of government. He said:

Corruption at elections is a grave social disorder and is the canker and the disgrace of a free people. It is a thing which affects and is a danger to the good and efficient administration of the affairs of a country, and it should therefore be strictly discountenanced by all parties, for the ultimate object of all parties in the state should be and is to secure good government. If the fountain head is poisoned, sooner or later disorder must affect the whole of the system. It is therefore in the general interest of the whole country that illegal and corrupt practices at elections should be checked and severely punished. The law abhors the least tendency to corruption at elections, and consequently statutes have been passed from time to time to check and punish it; but in order to attain the end for which these statutes are intended, it is necessary that full effect should be given to them and that punishment should reach those who are guilty of illegal and corrupt acts, and this should apply not only to those who actually commit such acts, but also to those who may have induced their commission and who, from their social and financial position, are really more guilty than those who have become their instruments of fraud. At all events both instigators and instruments deserve the contempt of all good and honest citizens. Corrupt practices at elections being confessedly injurious to the commonwealth, it is time that the public should determine, irrespective of parties and as a matter of national importance, energetically to put it down.

## THE EMPEROR AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Nothing human is a matter of indifference to the German Emperor. Just now he is concerned about the spread of "Christian Science" among his subjects. Apparently a number of people in Berlin—some of them members of high aristocratic families—have been dabbling in Christian science, spiritism, &c. The Kaiser takes a strong view of such practices, which he regards as "unworthy of our age and of the capital of Germany." It is characteristic of him that he has consulted, not only with Dr. Faber the general superintendent of the Evangelical State Church, but also with the chief of police, as to what should be done to put a stop to the vagaries. Christian scientists and others identified with kindred movements are to be rigorously excluded from Court, but the Emperor was anxious to know whether the teachers and leaders of Christian science could not be proceeded against as swindlers. The police President counselled caution, least repressive measures should only prove an advertisement for the movement. The Emperor agreed that it would never do to make martyrs of these people, but that some other means must be devised for dealing with the matter.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

Word came to the Governor General Friday that Clarence Rideout, of the South African Constabulary, is dangerously ill with enteric fever at Lansfontein. Young Rideout's father is F. J. Rideout, of Peel Carleton county.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria dated Saturday, reports the discovery of Boer magazine in a cave Northeastward of Rietz (Orange river colony) containing 310,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, hundreds of shells and fuses, 200 pounds of powder, a Maxim gun, Helios, field telegraphs and quantities of stores. Five Boers have been captured in the same neighborhood. The magazine was discovered by Canadian scouts, commanded by Col. Ross.

## TEACHERS FOR AFRICA.

The Colonial Secretary is asking for forty Canadian lady teachers to take charge of the training of Boer children in the concentration camps in South Africa. They will be engaged for a year. Passage there and back, and a salary of one hundred pounds sterling, with rations and house or tent accommodations, are the terms offered. Twenty of the teachers are to be chosen from Toronto and twenty from the other provinces.

## A QUEER SECT.

A London report tells that Count Tolstoi's illness has brought to notice a small community of disciples in a Norfolk village styling themselves the brotherhood Church. The members are forbidden to give or to receive money. They work for a living, but accept payment only in kind. All property is held in common. They are opposed to matrimony and the further peopling of the world. The community numbers about 120 persons and has been in existence five years. Though some members have fallen away, it attracts new members, and maintains a strong vitality.

## LIFE IN THE WOODS.

## No. III.

Service having been announced many of the men seem somewhat diffident. There was a tendency to get to the back and side seats, anywhere except to face the preacher. One does not have to go to lumber camps to find this wretched habit. It is always a mystery to me why so many, especially young men, always want to crowd into the back seats and dark corners, as though "their deeds were evil" and they were afraid of coming to the light. In the camp I gave as kindly an invitation as possible for them to come to the front, where they could see and be seen, where I could better speak to them, and they could certainly listen better. Bro. Harry Manzer led the singing; there were several good voices, every one tried, and it went well. God helped me to speak to them. I had great freedom, splendid attention was given to the preaching, and I could not but feel that I had reached and helped them. The service and dinner over, several volunteered to go with me to Andy Faulkner's camp, six miles away. We were soon on the road, and in due time arrived. We were not expected, and consequently the men and place were not just in shape for service, but we soon made ourselves known, and began a service.

We had splendid singing and a good service all through. We returned to Sharp's camp for tea, and had another service in the evening. Whatever there had been of diffidence in the morning was now completely worn off, and the men entered heartily into the service. After it was over an hour was pleasantly spent in social intercourse. Many kind and helpful things were said to me. One of the older men coming to me and heartily thanking me for the visit, spoke of the monotony of the Sabbath; for those who recognize that the Lord's day is as sacred in the woods as anywhere else it is a long hard day, and any thing to relieve the monotony is very welcome. We whose Sabbaths are so full of activity, christian privilege and opportunity can scarcely understand what it means to be a hundred miles in the heart of the forest, away from all such fellowships and advantages.

The other camps visited were Dickinson's, Lawson's, Vandine's, McQuade's and Geo. Faulkner's, in three of which I held divine service. I found in nearly every camp men whom I had met or knew of, and made acquaintances which I shall long remember, and I hope the visit will be of lasting good to the men. I sought to do my very best, to preach as earnestly and plainly as though I was before the largest congregation.

Life in the woods—how is it spent? What is it like? are questions that I have had asked me many times since my return, by those who, like myself previous to this visit, had never seen a camp. I have in a previous letter described the camp building and the bill of fare, and will now briefly describe the manner of work. As already told, the "Boss," cook and clerk are the officials of the camp and the governing board. The crew we can divide as follows,—the swampers or road makers, who are always upon the roads repairing and making new ones; the choppers, whose sole duty it is to fall the trees; the teamsters and their tenders. The logs are hauled to convenient centres called yards, and from that to the landings upon the river banks, ready for the Spring freshets. During the yarding the keenest rivalry prevails among the teamsters. A crew

of men, with a pair of horses and a most unique watering cart, are kept constantly upon the road from the yards to the landing, all grades are avoided or cut down, and the roads are kept perfectly smooth and as icy as possible. Every advantage possible is taken to permit of large loads. Time is now money, and landing time is all bustle and hustle from early until late. It was my good fortune to be there as yarding was being finished, and landing commencing, and I had the advantage of seeing both. No horse is wanted less than 1400 lbs., and from that to 1600 lbs. It is surprising to see the immense loads a pair of these well fed horses will draw, and each teamster is anxious to do the most. A peculiar honour seems to attach to the ablest and smartest team.

The cook generally "turns out" at 4 a. m. Immediately he arouses the teamsters to feed, each locking after his own team. All is quietness, all the others being allowed to sleep until a half hour before breakfast, when a bell is rung and there is a general scramble, dressing and washing and, usually, a lot of joking and chaffing. Another bell is rung, and quickly breakfast is being served. Then, with the stars in the sky, with the crack of whips, clatter of bells and shouts of teamsters, the whole crew is away. They take dinner out, consequently the camp is a very quiet place during the day. About 5 p. m. they begin to gather in. The evening is spent in sewing, darning, making axe-handles, and in sundry other duties. The checker board is a favourite, and helps the evening pass pleasantly. When you have seen one day, you have seen every day; there is little or no change; to-day will be as yesterday, and tomorrow the same. It is certainly a life of self-denial and privation, yet there is a peculiar fascination about it. Several told me they had not missed a winter for over twenty years. They abuse the life, and declare every year will be their last, but next year finds them back again. Many of them are comfortable at home, with plenty of work on their farms, yet they leave it to the hired man and go to the woods. Like old sailors I have met, despite all its privations they would not do anything else if they could.

Mail is brought to the depot camp twice a week, and then goes by first chance to the camps. It was my privilege to take mail in on two occasions, and it was amusing to see the rush made for me when I began to pull the letters out of my pockets, and as they were passed around there was many a joke. If the daughters, wives, yes and sweethearts, realized how much a letter is appreciated they would write often and long.

I must add a word about Mr. Hale and his treatment of his men. The best testimony I can give is the fact that there are men in his camps to-day, in every capacity—teamsters, cooks, choppers &c, who have been in his employ from five to twenty years. And it would be a large inducement that would take them into any other employ. He is ever thoughtful of his men's comfort, particular that camp shall be warm, tables well supplied, and everything necessary in abundance. There is no stinting, no economy that was at the expense of the men's comfort. Then he is everything to his men—financier, legal adviser, doctor, dentist and pretty nearly a preacher. I shall always remember the evening one of the men came in with toothache. There he was, one hundred and fifty miles from a dentist, and in the wilderness. But Mr. Hale soon had him settled on a butter firkin, the cook holding a light and myself standing near with the forceps; soon the offending molar was located, and in less time than I can write it the man was minding his tooth and his pain, and we were poking fun at our amateur dentist who, by the way, was not a little offended at being called an amateur for, as he gravely informed us, he had been practicing this profession more than fifteen years and had never failed to bring the tooth. Another time a man was sick and there was consultation between the known ones. When the case was diagnosed that mysterious satchel was brought out. Talk about old curio shops! Hale's satchel fills the bill. Anything from oil of peppermint to belladonna plaster was there. Then in company with it for so long the man never was learned; from its depths something new always being brought according to the emergency. In twenty years of operations with one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty men in the woods for months of the year, he has had but one man die. This is, surely, a wonderful record. I would not like to credit friends prescribing for this, but rather the care of an ever watchful Providence. J. B. D.

—Treasure laid up in heaven is not lost.