

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2431

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

The Boston Advertiser remarks on taking the average of household expenditures a year ago and comparing it with similar items to the cost of living seems to have increased about 15 per cent. in that part of the world.

During the past year there were 102 students enrolled in the normal schools of the United States. The average daily attendance was 332. The public is taxed about five million dollars annually for support of these schools.

A celluloid collar worn by a young girl in Bellefontaine, Pa., took fire at a funeral service. The young girl was seated near an over-heated stove. It should be remembered that celluloid is very inflammable, and takes fire with a comparatively low temperature. Celluloid goods are always dangerous.

From one end of Japan to the other a child is treated as a sacred thing, as if one's own or a stranger's. Each one carries its name and address on a ticket round its neck; and should it stray from home food and shelter and kindness would meet it everywhere.

An old Scotchman of Boston used to say, "I'm open to conviction; but I like to see the man that can convince me." Old Minister Wells, predecessor of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, of Braintree, Massachusetts, himself a Scotchman, used to say— "Behold a Scotchman, used to say— 'If he be wrong, he will be right for ever and eternally wrong.'"

Lord Cardigan, who led the Light Brigade at Balaklava, was a somewhat delicate man, and felt the heat acutely. So he had a sort of coat made of closely knitted Shetland wool, and wore it underneath his uniform to protect him from the rigours of the Crimean winter. Many among his brother officers had similar ones sent out from home, but with the addition of sleeves. Thus came into being the Cardigan jacket, of which hundreds of thousands are still sold every winter.

The late D. S. Ford had such an abnormal love of privacy that had he not been a practical and successful man, questions would have been raised concerning his sanity. The name under which the Youth's Companion was published was entirely fictitious. He did his business as much as possible through others; and even in the church which he attended and helped more than any other person he is said to have almost effaced his own personality, "carrying on the largest religious and benevolent enterprises through the agency of others."

The descendant of a New England Puritan divine has in his possession an old sermon written by his ancestor. It is written in a strange, crabbed hand, and plentifully bespangled with marginal references. "Lead slowly here," the minister admonished himself in one spot, and "to be given out very loud and clear" is the suggestion for another passage. "Hurry a little, with fire," he wrote in several places. The most emphatic and important part of the whole sermon is indicated by much underlined marginal notes. It is amusing to know that he deemed it necessary at the climax of his eloquence to "Yell like one possessed."

An Austrian savant has declared that the human brain contains a "name centre." He said that it is the office of this cell to retain names of striking cases which would seem to confirm his theory recently observed at Cleveland. A brakeman was shot by a conductor, and the former could not remember the names of persons or things, although he could perfectly well describe the action of all articles exhibited to him. The surgeon probed for a bullet and found it in the exact spot necessary to affect the name-centre of names, according to the Austrian's theory. When the pressure on the brain had been relieved the patient remembered names as well as he had done before his injury, and told the name of his assailant.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

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

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

A WIDOW'S HOME.

A LETTER FROM MISS GAUNCE.

Balasore, India, Nov. 28: 1899

My dear young friend,— Yes! I do like to receive letters from the young people, and wish more would write me. To-day I received a letter from the members (36 names were affixed, so) concluded there were that many members) of Cradle Roll of Little Light Bearer of Roger Williams' Church. It made my heart glad to find that so many little children were interested in my work and had sent money towards the support of a little Cradle Roll child in Sinclair Orphanage.

You wished to know something about the Widows' Home. Miss Scott is superintendent, therefore she could write you many things of interest about the inmates and their work. As you have asked about it, I will write you what I know. At present there are seven women in the Home. Four of the number have children. Beside their children Miss Scott has adopted a little baby girl whose mother was only too glad to get rid of her baby. Two of the younger women are teachers in the kindergarten. Out of school hours, they make lace and hem-stitch handkerchiefs. One woman called Sleta does Miss Scott's cooking, and thus earns sufficient to support herself and child. The other women do what is to be done in the line of making mud walls and pounding bricks for mortar. All this was needed to be done when Miss Scott was building her go-downs, cook-house, and hen-house, as by putting these women on the work, she saved hiring coolies. At present the women are carrying earth. Miss S. is going to build another mud house for women. The older women are in my S.S. class, they never know the lesson as they cannot read, and so it is slow work, teaching them. Perhaps you would like to know the names of the seven women, so I will give them to you and you can remember them in your prayers. They are as follows:—Jhumpi, Sita, Sukha, Coti, Rebecca, Parbat.—Orlyas, Promilla, Bangali Girl.

I think I have told you all I know of interest about these women. Now would you not like to know something about my girls? I have 42 to mother. It seems like a large family does it not, and yet many have much larger Orphanages to superintend, but they must have native assistants. I depend upon my big girls for help. Of course it makes more work for me, but by looking after their work, I know what is being done. My little girls go to the kindergarten, and have learned some pretty motion songs. Two of the big girls are teachers in the Christian girls school. My big girls are a great help to me, they do the cooking for all, washing, ironing, sewing, (I get it ready for them) and housekeeping and the younger girls bring water, they bathe daily, therefore many pails of water are used, sweep the yards, prepare the vegetables for curry, and bring the fuel inside of the walls. The girls have not the freedom that girls have in America, they never go outside of the grounds, without a teacher, woman-servant or myself accompanying them and they are not allowed to visit in the village. May your society prosper and be a blessing to many. I hope to hear from you again. God bless each one of your number.

Your friend,
L. E. GAUNCE.

Last summer our Carleton Junior Endeavor sent six dollars to the Treasurer of the Widows' Home and naturally has more than a passing interest in it. The above letter was received by Mabel Hodges, Secretary of the Junior End., in reply to one written by her to Miss Gaunce, and accompanying it was a hem-stitched handkerchief, very beautifully done

the work of one of the widows cared for in the Home.

At our annual session in Oct., we made a grant of \$50.00 to this Home. The Helper, in referring to this grant says: "Some of our first gifts came from this quarter and may it (the Home) always have a warm place in the hearts of the women of New Brunswick." Those who have read the October number of the Helper will remember the very interesting article on The Widows' Home by the late Mrs. D. F. Smith. The reason the Home was built is as follows. "Sometime during the '80's word was brought to me that eleven young widows had come in from the South, and had their names registered as inmates of houses of ill fame. I asked the reason and this was given: 'Rice is dear now, and those with whom they have lived refuse them any longer a home.' Again the question came, 'Is there nothing I can do to save those women?' Just then Miss Hooper, who was living with me, came in. She said, 'You look troubled. What is the matter? We sat for some time and talked over the matter, and then there the idea of a Widows' Home originated.' This thought has come to me over and over again. Can we not make this Home an object of special interest and support? Is it not our privilege to work for it as well as to pray for the widows of India? 'The women of India number 140,000,000, and one in every five, or 25,000,000, are widows; 77,000 of these are little girls under ten years of age.' The mind can scarcely grasp these figures and how inadequate is language to describe the unutterable woe endured by this pitiable mass of Humanity. My sisters, ours is an exalted opportunity, let us make the most of it. 'To whom much is given of him shall much be required.'

K. A. H.

St. John West.

PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY.—The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Gould, the new M. P. for West Ontario, and seconded by Mr. Goffron, who spoke in French. They made speeches of the regulation sort for such occasions. Sir Charles Tupper followed, and he was followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, both of whom, of course, said something, and were warmly cheered by their followers.

Sir Charles began by saying he would confine his remarks to the question of the contingent, and the relation of Canada to the Empire. He had always felt that this was a question beyond any party consideration, and he had from the outset treated it from that point. Sir Charles reviewed the history of the contingent question, which had been made to the South African difficulty during the last session, when it was made clear that the Conservatives were ready to assist the government. In the letter which he had sent to the premier he had said, "We are bound to give all the aid in our power to Her Majesty's government in the present crisis."

On returning to Canada from England on the 18th Sept., the very day on which all the London papers declared war was inevitable, and finding that nothing had been done by the government, and that all the other colonies were in a state of Canada, he had expressed himself in a public address in Halifax in strong terms urging the government to do something. With regard to the 4th of October he read the interview which the Globe correspondent had with the prime minister, in which Sir Wilfrid said he had carefully examined the law and found it impossible to do anything. On October 5th he sent a telegram to Sir Wilfrid, urging him to send a contingent of Canadian volunteers to South Africa, and assuring him of the support of the opposition. Sir Wilfrid had said to the Globe that it would be unconstitutional to do anything without calling parliament together.

That reptile press which supports Sir Charles, had done its best to denounce and misrepresent the course of the government. There are many Canadians who were not ready to take part in England's secondary wars in all parts of the world. When he looked at the action of the Transvaal republic and the refusal to grant to the Orangists these equal rights which Canadians enjoyed, when he saw the enthusiasm which was evoked in Canada, he decided that it would be advisable to send a contingent. Parliament was not called together for the reason that the demand was moderate, the cost was limited, and had assembled parliament would have cost more than the expense of sending the contingent. Tupper had sought to create an impression that he (the premier) was lukewarm about the war. He was not one of the noisy, dull witted, short sighted through who tumultuously clamored for war and who shouted "Onward to Pretoria." From a constitutional point of view the action of the government might be undefensible, but the justification was that they were carrying out the will of the people. The reason why the government did not ask parliament to pay the volunteers while in South Africa was because the imperial authorities had asked that no distinction be made. What the government proposed to do, therefore, was to ask parliament to provide a fund sufficient to pay the Canadian troops the difference in pay they were now receiving and what they would be entitled to if on service in Canada, to

keep it in reserve for their return, or in the meantime to allow their families to draw from it. He believed this policy would receive the commendation of the Canadian people, and he submitted it with confidence to the approval of parliament. Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate.

TUESDAY.—John McIntosh, the newly elected member for Sherbrooke, was introduced. Sir Chas. Tupper asked if the premier was yet in a position to answer the question he asked yesterday with reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty? The premier replied that he was not. Mr. Foster resumed the debate on the address. No one, he said, would argue that prosperity had its beginning with the advent of power of the present liberal party. He asked the minister of trade if he had found time to write an article for the London Economist informing the people of Great Britain that this government had taken seven and one-third millions more out of the pockets of the people of Canada through customs and inland revenue than during the conservative regime. The leader of the conservative had been actuated by broad patriotic motive in the interests of Canada and the empire.

Mr. Foster quoted from a speech made by Mr. Tarte, in which he said that the conservatives long ago decided to raise the question of race. This accusation from a minister of the crown was dastardly. He wanted Mr. Tarte to bring forward this proof. He condemned strongly Tarte's attempts to raise race and religious prejudices in Canada. In Sherbrooke Mr. Tarte had made an appeal to the meanest feelings that could be evoked. In this matter of sending a contingent, the administration had utterly failed to grasp the importance of the situation. What a pitiful confession the premier made when he said last night he was waiting for public opinion! If he was waiting why did he open his mouth to the Toronto Globe correspondent on the 3rd of October, when he stated that the government had no constitutional authority to do anything; no money; they could not intend to do anything? A fine method of waiting and considering after Kruger's ultimatum.

Mr. Foster then dealt with Burassa and Monnet. The former had been elected on the principle that no soldier should be sent from Canada without previous parliamentary authority. Monnet had supported his friend, having been taught by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Canada would ultimately drop away. Mr. Monnet interrupted to say that he merely meant to ask if it were not probable that the time would come when independence would be the proper thing for us.

Mr. Foster replied that he was emphatically opposed to independence, and unless the teaching of the past was something different from his understanding of it, he did not think the time would ever come when he would prefer independence outside the empire to independence within it. What ground could independence be advantageous? Would there be less expensive? Would there be a greater heritage of honor and power, or a greater feeling of security? Why should any man wish to part with the position Canada held today as a member of the empire? The dearest interests of every man would be rendered less secure if Canada were to drop her connections. Look at the great powers of Europe and every one of them was ready to spring to occupy territory. What a glorious thing it would be for this dominion to be a hunting ground for them. How much blood and money would it cost them to keep this country secure?

It had been said by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Boers could have very right they had before. Mr. Foster denied that. The Boer now had the right to tax and not give representation; to pillage and rob and deny justice; to murder and give no redress. These rights would not remain to the Boer when conquered. The British would be generous when they were victors, and they would grant to the Boers the very same rights and privileges which they gave to Englishmen.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed. He did not spend much time on the speech of Mr. Foster which he described as full of false facts and false logic. Referring to the extension, he challenged Mr. Foster to move a reduction of any of the items if taxation was so high the opposition should move amendments when the budget came on. If they opposed the railway subsidies they should move to reject those to which they were opposed.

Coming to the question of the contingent he condemned those who would endeavor to stir up party strife on such a question. There was, he said, a stage in proceedings when the government was justified in looking calmly at the whole matter. No one would argue that Canada would be justified in interfering in all of Great Britain's wars. The politicians who entertained any such view were worthy of seats in the house. When the empire was in danger, it was Canada's duty to help. Those who

qualified to judge thought so. The conservatives had done all that it was possible for them to do to stir up ill-feeling between the two races in this country. Had Quebec been disloyal in 1776, or in 1812, or even neutral, nobody would ever have been called upon to act in a Canadian parliament. The government had done on the contingent matter all that they should have done. As to insurance on the men, when Canada sent her sons to fight, Canada became responsible, and Canada would know how to redeem that responsibility.

The address was then passed. WEDNESDAY.—Col. Dumville introduced a bill to amend the militia act, the object being to do away with the law which now requires Canada to take an imperial officer as commander of the militia. Mr. Ingram introduced a bill to amend the Franchise act. He wants provision made that Canadians now in South Africa shall be entitled to vote, and shall not be barred by any present legal requirements as to residence, etc. Sir Hibbert Tupper was told by Mr. Sifton that no criminal proceedings have been instituted against any officials mentioned in evidence taken respecting Yukon affairs.

The house adjourned at 5.30 p. m. THURSDAY.—The session was short, being chiefly taken up in giving notices of motions. Mr. Burassa, who resigned as a protest against the sending of Canadian soldiers to South Africa, gave notice of a motion setting forth his views on the relation of Canada to the Empire.

The premier spoke of the complaint by Sir Chas. Tupper on Wednesday that his speech had been falsely reported. Sir Wilfrid read a letter from Mr. Magurn denying that he wrote the report complained of. Sir Charles replied that he had since learned that the writer of the report in question was not Mr. Magurn, the editor of the paper, who was also in the gallery, but by his reporter, Mr. McKenzie. But if these people hoped to escape the consequences of misrepresentation in this way they were mistaken. Mr. Magurn, the responsible editor of the paper, was in the gallery beside its correspondent when the report was written, was at present in the gallery, and had aggravated his offence by insolence. No man could more have encouraged racial and religious rancor, as the records would abundantly show, and he would therefore avail himself of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's promise of the previous day to assist in depriving of the privileges of the press gallery the man who had slandered him in this respect.

FRIDAY.—Sir Louis Davies introduced two bills. One provides a method of regulating pilotage matters on the St. Lawrence. The other relates to the deckload law, extending the summer deckload period to steamships. Mr. Mulock introduced the redistributive bill rejected by the senate last year. D. Borden stated that the government had decided to offer the imperial government a garrison for Halifax in case the imperial garrison were withdrawn. Replying to Col. Prior, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the government would accept the offer of troops from British Columbia on the same terms as in the case of Strathcona's force, viz., that the British Columbia government pay transportation not only to Halifax but also to South Africa.

An appreciative illustrated article on 'Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist,' opens the February number of The Missionary Review of the World. Dr. Pearson, a life-long friend, seeks to point out some lessons from the career of the departed evangelist and some secrets of his power. In 'Good Results Hoped for from the Ecumenical Conference,' twenty missionary secretaries give their hopes and expectations for the coming great gathering. There is an interesting illustrated article on 'China, Turkestan and Its Inhabitants,' the central table-land of Asia. Other papers deserve attention. Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.50 a year.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

IT IS PRODUCTIVE. Cultivate the grace of giving. It will yield rich fruit.—The Telescope, THEIR SILLY NOTION. Some people seem to think God ought to have said, "Please don't," instead of "thou shalt not."—Free Baptist. DEADENS MORAL SENSE. Nothing will so completely deaden the moral sense as the love of gain; even a degrading animal passion will not so completely quench the spark of humanity as greed of gold. The experience of the past week, in which a cable line connected to make gain by the ruin of others, is only a glaring instance of an every day event. For money men will not only sell their own souls, but will if possible tread on the souls of others.—The D.M., Presby. organ.