

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The number recruits drafted into the Prussian military establishment was 252,382. Of these only 173 could neither read nor write.

The treasures at Windsor are General Gordon's little Bible. When it was found his death it was sent to his wife and by her presented to Her Majesty The Queen had it placed with other mementoes, on a stand near her door in the parlor of the private apartments at the Castle.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie Steel Company, is seventy-seven years old. He has a fortune of about \$100,000 per annum. He commenced as a common workman in the Carnegie shops and advanced through his own efforts. He reached his present position of president in 1900.

During the nineteenth century English speaking people have increased from 116 to 630 million, German from eighty to 210 millions, Russian from eighty-five to 233, and French from fifty-two to eighty-seven millions. The speaking of English has advanced nearly twice as much as any other language. Is English becoming the universal tongue? Is this question some are discussing.

Howe and his followers have an estate on six thousand acres of land on Lake Michigan, near Waukegan, in which they propose to build a state, a modern Zion. They are making great claims for the city. Chicago is, they say, to become but a suburb. It is strange how such a man can get a hold on so many people.

Mrs. Sibley Carter is doing for the Indian women of the United States what Lady Aberdeen did for those of Ireland and Queen Margherita those of Italy, in teaching them the art of lace making as a means of self-support. The Indian women have proved apt pupils, and a lace spread made by the Sioux Indians of Birch Coulee Mission, Minn., and a tea-cloth made at Madorko, Okla., are to be sent to the Paris exposition.

Cigarette smoking is destroying the life and energy of so many school-boys, we give the following from the general freight agent of one of our largest railroads: "Among the 200 clerks in my office are cigarette smokers. Eighty per cent. of the mistakes occurring in the office are made by the smokers. The cigarette smokers average two days off per month, while others but one-half day off. The natural conclusion is that 32 young men are holding positions deserved by better men."

It is reported from Rome that Bishop Fiorini, Capuchin, also a dentist, has an invention for preventing railroad accidents, based upon an electrical connection applied to the engine, which acts automatically, so that the engineer at some distance is enabled to either see or hear a train approaching on the same track and also know how far ahead or behind him a train may be. There is also a stopping and switching device, announcing any obstruction, a wrong switch, or loose piece of track. It is added that the inspector general of railroads pronounces the invention successful.

The London statue of Gladstone is to be a rather ambitious work about five hundred feet of ground will be required for its erection, as in addition to a large bronze figure of the deceased statesman, in his office as chancellor of the exchequer, there are to be statues and groups at the corners, also in bronze. The statue suggested for the monument is that between the two churches in the Strand, on which Holywell and Lynch sweets now stand.

The most expensive book ever published in the world is the official history of the civil war, which is now being issued by the United States government, at a cost up to \$2,300,000. Of this amount only one-half has been paid for printing and binding, and the remainder to be accounted for in sal-

aries, rent, stationery, and miscellaneous expenses, including the purchase of records from private individuals. In all probability it will take three years to complete the work, and an appropriation of half a million dollars has been asked for, making a total of nearly \$3,000,000. The work will consist of one hundred and twelve volumes.

### THE LATE REV. E. B. GRAY.

TRIBUTES OF BRETHREN.  
I have felt impressed to write a few thoughts in reference to our late brother Gray, to lay a flower or a bit of evergreen upon his grave—a grave I may never see. My writing will perhaps, be comforting to some of his relatives. I know that I will have the recompense of a duty performed.

Some years ago, when bro. Carke was pastor of Tracy Mills church, he and I spent a day with bro. Gray, and he told us that he had selected bro. Clarke and myself to attend his funeral and take charge of the service, if we were within reasonable distance, and it was possible for us to attend. It was scarcely possible for me to attend, for bro. Gray was buried before I knew of his death; even if I had known of it; the straits and blockade would have kept me away. I recall that I told bro. Gray that if I officiated I would tell the people, among other things, that "he was the poorest hypocrite I had ever known;" but in spite of this statement he insisted that I should preach his funeral sermon, and that bro. Clarke should take part in the service, saying, in his characteristic way, that as I was bro. Clarke's senior it was fitting that I should speak first. I am bro. Clarke's senior—i.e. in the ministry, and I consented.

I think that the man (living or dead) who deserves that encomium—"a poor hypocrite"—has received as high a compliment that can be given him. It is all very well to say that no good man can be the least bit hypocritical, he is honest as sunshine, &c. But how many people who pass for honest folk, always "say what they mean, and always mean what they say?" How many are faithful in little things, exact in statements, who mean all that the smile and the hand-clasp and the words of welcome mean? Bro. Gray meant what he said; if he said he was glad to see you, he was glad to see you; if he said he liked the sermon; he did like it; if he did not like it he generally said that so. I remember how he got into my heart one day. I had had a bad half-hour trying to preach, and bro. Gray, trying to think of something to say by way of comfort, and yet be truthful, said "There is not a better text in the Bible than the one you used to-day." When, another time he told me how much he enjoyed the sermon as well as the text, I knew he meant it. Bro. Gray wanted to be correct in his quotations, and he had scant patience with those who mutilated texts of Scripture or hymns, or muddled their dates. He was equally careful in quoting others correctly, and one needed have no fear of his making him responsible for an incorrect statement. May bro. Gray's mantle, in this respect, not be lost.

There are two other lessons our sainted brother, "being dead," can yet teach us. He was ready to confess his faults to his brethren. And there is reason to fear that to frankly, bravely confess faults seems almost a lost grace in these days; though I do not think the faculty of committing them has been lost to any great extent. Bro. Gray's faults were easily known; he did not know how to conceal them, nor did he try to do so. He lived behind glass walls, and never drew the curtains. Those who only half knew him did not like him very well; those who knew him best loved him best.

Another grace bro. Gray had, which others might have to their advantage and the good of others, was personal cleanliness. His habits were good; he dressed neatly, and looked the christian gentleman. A slovenly attire is indicative of a slovenly mind, and often of a slovenly heart. Bro. Gray's appearance would commend him to strangers.

I wanted to write these things about our brother. I wish I had written him during his illness. I might have cheered a lonely day in the sick-room. I wish bro. Gray could have heard while he was living the good things

said about and written about him when dead. God bless our sister, and cheer her in her loneliness.  
C. T. PHILLIPS.

The following are extracts from letters received by us since bro. Gray's death:

REV. B. H. NOBLES.—"The notice of the death of our dear bro. Gray was read with feelings of deep grief. 'We loved him. We knew not that he loved him so much until he was gone. O, brethren, let us love more while we are together here. The world is cold and unsympathetic; to love each other warmly and cheer us as labourers together. 'The greatest thing in the world is love.' Is it any wonder that He who makes no mistakes made love the unchanging standard by which the world would know His own? By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples because ye have love one for another."

REV. D. LONG.—"Our ranks are broken, but a man of God has gone Home. With Mrs. Gray we deeply sympathize. She has lost her dearest companion, but she will be comforted with the companionship of Jesus, till she, too, goes to the heavenly home."

REV. J. OSBORN.—"He was a good man, and never afraid to follow his convictions and speak his mind on a subject."

LICENTIATE PUDDINGTON.—"We were all made sad by the news of bro. Gray's death."

REV. J. W. CLARKE.—"We shall miss him, for we all loved him"

### WAR NOTES.

The week, though not marked by any such notable event as the relief of Ladysmith, has been one of progress by the British forces. On Wednesday the Boers stood between the British and Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. They were strongly entrenched and their entrenchments—two lines—extended about fifteen miles. Lord Roberts planned a flanking movement and General French carried it out. The Boers evidently expected the British to assail their front, as Lord Methuen had done. But British cavalry turned the left flank of the Boers who were compelled to leave their entrenchments and retreat to great haste. The retreat became a rout. The loss on the British side was small—about 50. The victory is likely to be spoken of as that of Poplar Grove.

Monday brings news of another British success. A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Dreifontein, Sunday, says:

"The enemy opposed us throughout yesterday's march, and from their intimate knowledge of the country gave us considerable trouble. Owing however, to the admirable conduct of the troops, the enemy were unable to prevent us reaching our destination. The heat of the fighting fell on Gen. Kolly-Kenny's division, two battalions of which, the Welsh and Essex, turned the Boers out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet."

The Boers suffered heavily, 102 of their dead being left on the ground. Twenty prisoners were taken.  
Dreifontein is about thirty-five miles from Bloemfontein, which place the British are likely to occupy very soon.

In other portions of the field British forces are advancing. Lord Methuen is now at the head of affairs at Kimberley.

General Buller is again moving. He is apparently purposing to traverse the neck of Zululand into the Transvaal, thus effecting the double purpose of outflanking the Boers at Biggarsberg and threatening Vryheid and Utrecht. The Boers are reported to be at Biggarsberg in considerable numbers.

Mafeking's condition is such as to cause much uneasiness. It is feared that it may fall into the hands of the Boers though it is likely to be nothing but a hospital and a graveyard when that occurs. There was a rumour on Saturday that the siege had been raised, but at this writing there is no confirmation of the report. It is hoped that relief may reach the beleaguered town which has made so brave a defence.

The Boers have again been using the white flag signal treacherously. The latest instance occurred on a kopje east of Dreifontein on Saturday, and was witnessed by Gen. Roberts

and his staff officers, and resulted in the wounding of several officers and men.  
Gen. Roberts promptly sent the following notice to Kruger and Steyn:

"Another instance having occurred of gross abuse of the white flag and of the signal of holding up hands in token of surrender, it is my duty to inform you that, if such abuse occurs again, I shall most reluctantly be compelled to order my troops to disregard the white flag entirely."  
And he will do what he says.

The British war department has decided neither to propose nor to entertain proposals, at the present juncture, for an exchange of prisoners.

The Boers captured at Paardeberg numbered 4,660.

Australia will send to South Africa another 2,500 men to be used probably at Port Elizabeth in the rougher regions of the Transvaal.

The deaths in the first Canadian contingent are as follows:—Died from disease, 5; killed in action, 25; died from wounds, 10. Total deaths, 40.

Sr Henry M. Stanley—Of African fame, gives it as his opinion that the war will be over about the first of July.

There are 30 members of the House of Lords at the war in South Africa.

It is stated that the Boers have 5,000 Kaffirs employed in building trenches round Pretoria. They will need them.

It is now known that Gen. Cronje's losses were much greater than he admitted. Sixty bodies of Boers were found in one grave. The policy of the Boer authorities is to keep their people from knowing how severely they suffer.

The Strathcona Hotel will sail from Halifax on Thursday of this week, 15th, inst.

The Militia Department is desirous to enlist about 100 officers and men to take the place of the killed and wounded and sick of the first Canadian contingent. Many more are offering than can be taken.

Another young Canadian, William Slevert, of Halifax, has offered to take the place of his brother who died of wounds received in the battle at Paardeberg. He will, probably be accepted.

The Canadian regiment now being raised to garrison Halifax, in place of the Leisters who are ordered home, will number 1004, 29 of them being officers. They will be chosen from the active militia, and will be enlisted for one year. It will not be so easy to get men for home duty, as for service in Africa—not the same kind of men.

The "Monterey" which sails on Tuesday with the Strathcona Home, will fly a new flag made for the occasion. It will have the arms of Lord Strathcona emblazoned on a red shield and mounted on a white ground. The shield is divided into three parallel bars and bears, first the maple tree and beaver, second, a tomahawk and spike crossed and third, four voyageurs in a canoe. The whole is surmounted by a coronet. The flag has been made in Montreal to the order of the Steamship Company, and will be an interesting feature of the decoration of the ship.

News from Cape Colony reports that the rebellious Dutch in many places—Lady Grey, Herchel, and Alimal are laying down their arms in large numbers; others are leaving to fight in the Free State. British rule has been restored at Lady Grey, where a big fight is reported to have occurred, many rebels being killed.

The new British war loan £30,000,000, was taken up in a flash. Twenty times as much would have been taken. Offers from the United States were made to take the whole issue, and from the continent and the British colonies there were numerous offers.  
It is stated that the Presidents of the South African governments have been making peace offers communicating with the British government as to terms of peace. It is understood that they have been given to understand distinctly that unconditional surrender is the only condition which will be considered. This is certainly the feeling throughout the Empire.  
"What is to be the end of it all?" lugubriously asked one of the pessimists during the British reverse, of the Commander-in-chief. "End" replied Lord Wolsey. "There can be only one end—a triumphant entry into Pretoria, with British colours flying, and the bands playing 'God save the Queen.'" So say we all.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—Mr. H. D. McLeod, Sr. John, is Treasurer of the New Brunswick Soldiers Fund, in place of the late Mr. Ruel.

## Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

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

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

### THE OUTWARD LOOK.

"Lift up your eyes and look upon the fields." This is the message for us to-day, as much as it was for those disciples who, gathered about their Lord, who is our Lord, heard the words fall warm from His lips. Battered for the spiritually needy, His eyes looked out beyond personal comfort, and He summoned His followers to His ideals.  
Does His message ring in the ears and echo in the hearts of the women of to-day who are His disciples? Many of them do hear, and obey. Hence the good work being done by them in various departments of Christian work, notably in organized mission work. But there are, alas! too many who, while bearing the name of Christ, have failed to appreciate the best things involved in discipleship. They are bent over their own affairs, their sewing, their music, their social ambitions and engagements, and their little fads of various kinds. To them He is saying "Lift up your eyes," that they may see what is before you, to what they are called. There are broad fields; and a graciously patient Lord pleads with us all to look, and then go forth in the various ways that are open to us, to bless the needy—the needy near us, and the needy at the ends of the earth. It is broadening to the spirit to take the grand sweep of God's fields, to leave out petty, selfish, sordid aims and ambitions, and climb up into our Lord's thoughts and feelings and purposes. "Lift up your eyes, and look upon the fields." Then go forth to reap.

### A ROMANCE IN MISSIONS.

The night was black as ink and the rain poured in torrents one raw December night in 1856. "Is it worth while to hold the meeting to-night?" asked a Londoner of his friend. "Perhaps not," answered the other, "but I do not like to shirk my work, and as it was announced, some one might come."  
The meeting of the English Missionary Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held in spite of the elements, in a brightly lighted chapel in Covent Garden. A gentleman passing by took refuge from the storm, and made up half the audience that listened to a powerful plea for the North American Indians in British Columbia.  
"Work thrown away," grumbled the Londoner, as they made their way back to Regent Square. "Who knows?" replied the missionary. "It was God's Word and we are told that it shall not fall on the ground unheeded."  
Was it work thrown away?  
The passer-by who stopped in by accident, tossed on his couch all night, thinking of the horrors of heathenism, of which he had heard that night for the first time, and in a month he had sold out his business and was on his way to his mission work among the British Columbia Indians, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society.  
"And thirty years after we found him surrounded by his children, as he loved to call them; the center and head of the model mission station of the Northwest coast, an Arcadian village of civilized Indians. It is the romance of missions.

Readers of missionary history recognize the name above. Mr. William Duncan, a "missionary" as he is called by the Christianized Metlakahlo Indians. Their home is now on Annette Island in South Eastern Alaska.

A Khurdish chief visited a mission school in Persia, and when he heard the girls recite, saw their exercises in Deserte, their needlework, heard them sing and talk in three languages and the seniors read in four, when he himself had examined the little girls in Turkish and the seniors in Persian, he threw down his book and exclaimed: "Who would think that girl's could ever learn to do all these things?"

Statistics lately published concerning the condition of woman in heathen lands show that the Zenana women in India number forty millions, and that few of them can read and write. Of the 129,000,000 women in British India, not more than half million have acquired the rudiments of education, while about two hundred thousand more are learning them.

No race has ever risen above the condition of its women; nor can it ever do so in the history of the world.

Thirty women's boards in England and America are actively engaged in foreign missionary work.

Pundita Ramabai says, "When women are reached India will be saved."

### PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY.—Col. Prior introduced a bill to authorize the promotion of Canadian officers to the rank of full colonel.

The minister of militia said the government was preparing a measure to the same effect.

Mr. Ganong re-introduced the bill he brought in last year to regulate the sale of fish.

Mr. McNeill brought up the Montreal flag incident. He spoke of the insult to the British flag and the incendiary article of La Patrie. Such an article at such a time was little less than criminal.

Sir Wilfrid replied, calling the tearing down of the flag a regrettable incident.

Mr. Foster approved of the peaceful utterances of the premier, but regretted that he did not find words of condemnation for the incendiary appeal of La Patrie which was known to be an organ of the government, and within a few days Mr. Tarte had stated that he still wrote for it. The article called upon the crowd to organize against the English. They took his advice and that night they tore down the British flag.

Mr. Tarte said there were two thousand men in the first possession, led by medical students. Foster might encourage future riots by making light of the invasion of private property. Taking up the La Patrie article, he defended each paragraph. The Star people, he said, were glad to have the flag torn down. The assault was not made on the flag but on the S. He accused Clarke Wallace of stirring up religious strife and closed by saying that he was himself loyal.

Several other members spoke, occupying the time till midnight when the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.—Col. Prior brought up the situation in British Columbia, and asked that something be done to give stable government to the province.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the condition was serious, but it was not illegal. The people of British Columbia had still the power in their own hands. It was the duty of the governor at the earliest possible moment to dissolve the house and refer the whole matter to the people. If the people approved of the course taken the incident would be at an end. If they condemned it the governor would find that he had taken a very serious risk.

The government withdrew the clause gerrymandering St. John constituency. WEDNESDAY.—In reply to Mr. Bourassa Sir Wilfrid Laurier said no negotiations had taken place between the Canadian government and the home government in regard to the naval reserve. These had been informal communications.

THURSDAY.—The redistribution bill came up for its third reading.  
Sir Charles Tupper criticized the terms of the bill, chiefly objecting to the time of its introduction. He contended that the proper time for the redistribution was immediately after the census. He therefore proposed as an amendment that the redistribution be after the next census, and then by a Commission consisting of the chief justices of the several Provinces.

The debate was continued till midnight when the amendment was defeated and the bill was passed.

FRIDAY.—The house went into committee on the bill to pay the Canadians in South Africa. Dr. Borden was questioned as to the status of the men of the two contingents, whether they were regarded as part of the permanent force or as militia on active service. The minister regarded them as permanent militia.  
Clarke Wallace raised the question whether the fifty cents per day provided for the men would be exclusive of subsistence, and the minister of militia replied in the affirmative, but Mr. Fielding asked for time to enquire into the matter. Mr. Oliver wanted to know whether Strathcona's men would receive any pay from Canada after they landed in Africa, when Strathcona's pay would cease. Mr. Fielding did not think the Canadian parliament was called upon to act in this manner.  
The house went into supply, taking the votes for the marine department.