

Religious Intelligencer.

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

LXXVIII.—NO 25

FREDERICTON N.B., JUNE 13 1900

V. HOLE No. 2454

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Legion is building for himself a steel castle in the highlands of Scotland. Some people might say that is a strange castle.

There are sections of New York so densely populated with Jews that children constitute more than fifty per cent. of the scholars in Public Schools.

Reports show that England buys over half of all the agricultural products exported from the United States, and is therefore a better market for farm products than all the rest of the world combined.

It is said that the pastry cook in the Parker House, in Chicago, receives a higher salary than any other person in the city.

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fastened tight, so close to the track that a second's delay meant his death beneath the advancing train. He did not delay—he gave one hard pull and walked away, leaving his finger behind him. The improvised pivot served the intended purpose, and the train passed safely.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA LETTERS

So many have spoken and written of being interested in extracts from Norman McLeod's letters, printed three weeks ago, and expressing the hope that more would be given, that we print some more, these being from letters bearing different dates between April 22nd and May 5th. Since the last was written, the Battery in which he is has moved on, and of its exact whereabouts we do not now know.

This is Sunday—the one day in the week in which we have a little time to ourselves. I am writing in a what may be called a distribution station, which is very like the Soldiers' Homes that are established at various points here. A Mrs. Clarke superintends the work at this station. From all parts of Great Britain and Canada, and probably elsewhere, donations of all kinds—clothing (underwear), handkerchiefs, toques (for night caps) flannel health bandages, preserves, jams, tobacco in all forms, pens, pencils, paper and envelopes, and about everything one can use or wish for. All these articles are given to the soldiers. Mrs. Clarke, who is in charge, is the wife of the Manager of the Cape Government Railway. And she does her work well. In the two mails I have received since reaching Africa there were eighteen letters and a number of papers. A box of candy that came yesterday was quite a luxury here, I assure you, and was enjoyed by more than one. Probably by this time the first of my letters have reached you; and I hope, also, the other things I sent. This place (D. A.) is not so large as some may think who notice the frequent mention of it in despatches. The permanent population is not more, perhaps, than three hundred. It is, however, a point of considerable importance, being a base for military supplies of all kinds. There are two stores, three churches, one hotel, a large military hospital, and a very fine depot. It is an ideal spot for a large camp. The plain is about two miles wide, and extending north and south almost as far as the eye can reach. On all sides there are hills and hills. It is remarkable how many flat-topped mountains there are in Africa—at least in this part of it. When one has read of Table Mountain, the one at Capetown alone has been in mind. But hereafter I shall always think and speak of the table mountains of Africa.

This morning we attended divine service at the lines of the 3rd Welsh. About a thousand men were in attendance. Two bands accompanied the singing. Rev. Mr. Cox (Episcopal) preached. He is a young man, and speaks very well. Friday we paraded in full marching order, with guns and ammunition wagons, and marched across the Veldt about two miles. There we were put in action as in real service. I am No. 7 gunner. When one has learned the gun drill, it is very interesting. Preparations for the celebration of the relief of Mafeking, which is expected at any time now, are being made. It is proposed to have a grand tattoo. To-day men were chosen to take part in a special drill at the time. Four were taken from our section, of whom I was one. Rumours are plentiful as to when we will move further forward; but nothing definite is known. Everyone is anxious to go on at once. While I think of it, and there is a chance, I must say a word of Capt. Good, who is our senior Lieutenant. Of course, we were sorely disappointed at being left in Halifax so long, and perhaps some of our friends may have thought he ought not to have permitted it. Because they may have felt that I am more anxious to say that he has made an excellent impression on us. He is a consideration of the men's interests, and is much thought of by them all, and deserves to be. I have a chance this morning to write a few letters. They will necessarily be brief, on account of the num-

ber I have to answer and the little time at my disposal. We are still at De Arr, though all are eager to be pushing on to the fighting line. They work us steadily and hard though to which we do not object. On alternate days we have drill order, and full marching order parade. The latter includes the packing of tents and everything just as if we were going away. We march across the veldt two or three miles, and have manoeuvring gun drill. We go through it all as if in action, and with the horses on the run. The officers say our Battery has become very proficient as proficient as the best they say. I intended to have a foot-ball match this afternoon, but the arrival of the boys to fill the vacancies caused it to be given up. It seems quite homelike, and was certainly gratifying, to be again talking to the Fredericton fellows—straight from the good hometown. They were good enough to tell me I had not changed, except to be pretty well burned, and perhaps toughened. Really, I feel finely, and never weighed more than 160—a good one hundred and sixty-two. We have frequent colds, though usually they do not interfere with our work. The colds are caused, I suppose, by the marked difference in the temperature of the days and nights. The days are very warm, while the nights are about as cold as at home in winter; at least they feel so. There is frost every night and heavy too. But the weather at De Arr is exceptionally fine, compared with what many other places are enjoying—or suffering. All around us are heavy and continue rains, while we have had only one storm yet.

As we were preparing for church service this morning orders came for part of the "D" Battery to go away. They were furnished with guards today, and of course had to be relieved. I am one of the guards substituted for them. I am stationed near the railway, guarding ammunition. The rebels have returned to Prieska, and it is thought that we will be sent to drive them out. I hope so, and that they will not run as quickly as they did before. As I write a train is passing with a detachment of Bengal Lancers going in the direction of Kimberley.

In Canada you really get more war news and get it more quickly than we do, except the parts of it in which we may be immediately engaged. But all the reports you get are not confirmed. For instance, the report that Strathcona's Horse had been in action was not correct, for they are still at Capetown. They may move on soon, and, doubtless, wish to. Here it is reported now that the final advance of the three columns from Kimberley, Ladysmith and Bloemfontein, led by Kitchener, Buller and Roberts, respectively, will begin either the middle or last of next week. If so, all troops to take part in it will soon have to be at some point on the front in readiness. We hope to be at the door of Pretoria when the time comes. Col. Drury went to Bloemfontein yesterday, having been telegraphed for. We think it a good sign for us, and are building some hopes on it, though we have learned not to expect very much till it actually comes. About an hour's notice is the most we get of anything—even the most important movement.

We simply hold ourselves in readiness. On Thursday Col. Drury (he is first-class) treated us to a picnic. We left camp at 9 a. m. in full marching order, our destination unknown. At 11.30 we were halted, and were greatly surprised when told that we were out on a picnic, and that near by there was a grand chance for swimming in the Brok river. We made the most of it. The water was a little cool, but that only refreshed us the more. In the afternoon, for a short time, I was on outpost duty near an old, ruined home. The house was of sun-dried bricks, with mud mortar. Swallows had built their nests in the walls. It was a quaint place, and suggestive of many things—among them the passing away conditions, which are to be succeeded by more progressive and, let it be hoped, greatly better things. That, at any rate, is why we are here.

The Col. thoughtfully had our mail brought out to us at the picnic, and my share of it was six letters, which added much to the delights of the day.

A number of the boys are getting sick with one ailment and another. Twenty-two of them were reported sick this morning. Dysentery is quite prevalent, and fever cases are increasing. Any of us much prefer taking chances with the B's than with enteric fever or dysentery. A few days ago we buried a man of D. Battery. There is an average of twenty deaths a week in the hospital here, chiefly from the two diseases named.

We get plenty of fruit, such as oranges, bananas, apples, quinces, &c. Prices are not very low—for instance, a bottle of milk (a quart) costs twelve cents, butter fifty cents a pound. The water is bad; it has a miserable taste. It does not quench the thirst, but rather increases it. It is probably responsible for the dysentery which prevails. I hope my next letters will be from farther on.

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. J. M. McLeod, Fredericton.]

AN INDIAN NOBLEMAN ON MISSIONS.

The following extracts from an address by the Honorable Sir Harnam Singh, reported in the Christian Patriot, will be read with especial interest. Mr. Singh is of the royal house of Kapurthala.

His remarks were made while presiding at a prize distribution of the Free Church of Scotland Mission in Calcutta. He emphasizes the work of Christian women.

"I yield to none in advocating the cause of female education. The social reform of India rests chiefly on this. India can never expect to rise in the estimation of the world until its women are educated. From the report we have just heard, I am glad to find that the essential features of a good school are present here, namely, good numbers, good education and good health, combined with religious instruction. Many of our Indian Christians should consider it a privilege to allow their daughters to be trained as teachers, with a view to helping the cause of education, whether as mothers at home or as teachers and preachers in schools and zemanas. It is to the Christian women of India that we look chiefly for spreading the knowledge of Christ in this land. I am glad to bring to your notice that the Government Inspector was satisfied with the progress made by the girls. Allow me to offer my congratulations to the prize winners of to-day. I am sure they will be encouraged to work harder to win higher prizes next year. I also desire to offer our best wishes to all those engaged in the moral and spiritual training of the nineteen hundred children and women in connection with the different schools represented here. I am sure I am not wrong in affirming that foreign missions have been one of the greatest boons to India, which have come in the train of the British rule in this country. Although some critics would say that the results of their arduous labors have not substantially increased the number of Christians, and this may be due to some defect in their mode of operations or policy, yet it is no exaggeration to say that missionaries are doing a great work, and every Christian, as well as others, who love this country, should consider it a privilege to support their cause more than ever, especially this particular branch of the work, that is, the education of the young by which we hope to secure the development of Christian character among the people of this land.

(MISS) SADIE CARPENTHER, Sec. Treas.

PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier read the order in council respecting the judicial commission for investigating ballot frauds. Chief Justice Sir Alexander B. J. Falconbridge of the Ontario high court, and Judge McTavish of the Ontario county court, are appointed to hold an investigation. It was stated in reply to Mr. Ellis that 146 officers have received commissions in the force sent to Africa from Nova Scotia and three from Prince Edward Island.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government had not offered any suggestions to the imperial government respecting the settlement of the Transvaal question.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper moved a vote of censure on the government in respect to the schooner John C. Barr, which belonged to the North American Transportation company. She was entered for duty at Dawson at a valuation of ten thousand dollars; whereas she is said to be worth at least sixty thousand dollars.

The discussion was continued till midnight when the amendment was lost.

TUESDAY.—Sir Charles Tupper offered some remarks concerning the royal commission to inquire into election frauds. He had no fault to find with the personnel of the commission, nor as to the scope of the enquiry. He suggested that the commission should not only inquire into the conduct of persons accused of manipulating ballots, but as to who engaged them to do this work and from what source they got their pay. He also proposed that the evidence taken before the privileges committee be placed at the disposal of the commissioner. He suggested that as the West Horon and Brockville elections enquiry had begun, and as this commission grew out of these elections they should be the first investigated. And speaking for the party he led, he hoped the enquiry would not be closed until all frauds

seems to have been an interesting one. Rev. Dr. Morton, of Trinidad, one of the oldest missionaries who has gone from the Maritime Provinces, was present, and made an instructive and helpful address.

How a Woman Preached Christ in Japan

Very few preachers in Japan had as large audiences as the late Mrs. Draper, with her Bible cart, accompanied by her grandchildren, to distribute and an evangelist, that each written work might be emphasized by the spoken and each spoken word by the written. Sometimes the crowd would block the street so that the police were obliged to disperse them. This method of carrying the Gospel to the people gave her special joy, a joy which, no doubt, made part of the wonderful radiance that illuminated her entrance into the kingdom of the risen Son.

Her Experiences.

Dr. Mary Eddy, of Syria, the first woman allowed to practice medicine in the Turkish empire, told, at the Ecumenical Conference, many amusing and pathetic stories of her life among the Arabs, with whom she spends seven months of the year in tents. In the discussion of the propriety of charging for medicines even when patients are extremely poor, she quoted a Turkish proverb: "If shrouds were free, every one would die to-morrow." Among the means she had seen used against disease, was a bottle into which had been blown a picture of the Virgin Mary. This was rubbed against the suffering body, also worshipped.

How She Found Out.

The Indiana Messenger tells of a good sister who says she never realized just how little she had been giving to the cause of Christ until she kept an itemized account one year of all her contributions. This would be a good plan for all Christians to adopt. No doubt most Christians would be surprised and humiliated at the pittance, especially compared with amount spent for luxuries and amusements.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Fifth District will be held at Upper Hampstead, Queens County, June 30th, at 2.30 p. m. Blank forms have been forwarded to the Vice Presidents where no Local Societies exist. We hope to hear from each church in the District.

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included in its scope had been exposed and all offenders, no matter what party they worked for, been punished.

Sir Wilfrid promised to convey the suggestions to the minister of justice, who had charge of the matter.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is moving the house into committee on the bill to amend the election act asked leave to withdraw the clauses by which the mounted police and permanent force were to be disqualified from voting.

The election law was discussed all the evening, and some progress was made. The house adjourned at 12.45. WEDNESDAY.—A stormy afternoon was passed in the house over a question of the supply of emergency food for the soldiers in Africa.

Mr. Monk brought the matter up. He said he had information leading to the belief that a grave injustice had been done to the Canadian soldiers. He asked for investigation. It appeared that more than a year ago Dr. Devlin of Montreal brought to the attention of the military department a concentrated and condensed food called Proteine which the department caused to be tested. The result of the test was so satisfactory that when the second contingent was sent 2,300 pounds was purchased at \$2 per pound. Meanwhile Dr. Devlin has become associated with another company of manufacturers. The goods supplied by this firm was called Vitaleine, and this was bought by the department. A can of this latter grade was recently tested, it contained only 17 per cent of protein, whereas the genuine article contained 60 per cent. It is charged that the goods sent to Africa were worth only 10 cents per pound instead of \$2. Mr. Monk thought it was due to our soldiers who were giving their lives for the country that the matter should be investigated. He therefore asked for a committee.

D. Borden had no doubt that the goods supplied were what they purported to be, and said that Mr. Monk could have a committee if he wanted it. Sir Charles Tupper could not see any reason for Col. Borden's heat. If any one had imposed upon the minister and on the force, it was in the public interest that the facts should be established. If there was no basis for the complaint, it was equally important that this should be shown. Mr. McNeill tried to learn whether an analysis had been obtained by the government of the food supplied to the troops. Dr. Borden did not answer. Sir Charles asked for the contract and other papers. Mr. Fitzpatrick objected. Speaker Bain ruled that the papers should be produced. Dr. Borden then said there was no formal contract, only an offer and approval.

THURSDAY.—An address to the Queen, moved by the Premier and seconded by Sir Chas. Tupper, congratulating her Majesty on the success of the British Arms in South Africa, was enthusiastically adopted. Mr. Bourassa made a pro-Boer speech, amongst the groans and jeers of the members.

The house took up the weights and measures bill, including the apple barrel clause. The ninety-six quart barrel was adopted.

The House spent the balance of the evening in supply, discussing penitentiaries and Yukon estimates.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Fielding moved the second reading of his bill to amend the civil service act, establishing the class of junior second class with \$600 maximum salary to begin with.

The bill was left in committee for amendment.

There was a discussion on the Pacific cable question.

The house went into supply and passed a large part of the vote for the interior department.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

A LOW STANDARD.

He who comes up to his own idea of holiness must have a very low standard in his mind.—Free Baptist.

AT IT YET.

The world has not yet gone out of the business of stoning the prophets and then building them elegant sepulchers.—Morning Star.

ANONYMOUS THINGS.

All anonymous circulars should be torn up. The men who write them are not honorable or courageous, and probably are untrustworthy. There is much gossip of a slanderous nature. No man should receive a charge or a rumor from another against a third, for any person who will not face the man he accuses. The best way to stop such scandal is to notify its purveyor that it will be communicated, with the authority, to the subject of it. Those who know that a man is being scandalized should inform him or his friends of it at once. Of course the discussion of qualifications is necessary; but no one should make a disparaging charge that he cannot prove and dare not support. He who hears such charges without rebuke, or passes them along, is equally guilty with the originator.—N. Y. Advocate.