

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2442

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Papa's new law prohibits women from managing or editing papers, "the discharge of such work by women is neither proper nor desirable."

A by-law has been passed in Little Falls, N. Y., calling on the police to arrest all boys, under 16 years of age, found smoking cigarettes. The hold cigarettes are getting on children is becoming alarming.

The number of students attending the University of Edinburgh has decreased by 1000 in the last ten years. At the same time there is a decrease in the number of students for the ministry in Scotland and England.

The only Protestant country in the world where Catholics and Jews are excluded from all rights of citizenship is the Transvaal Republic. And yet with the inconsistency of human nature there is no country in the world to-day about which the Roman Catholic press is so effusively affectionate as the Transvaal Republic. The Jews take a more practical view of things.

The Lazaretto at Acadie, N. B., is the only institution for lepers in Canada. Happily the Canadian people are almost free from this fearful disease.—The expenditure connected with the Tracadie institution last year was a little over \$5000. Sisters of Charity nurse the sick. The patients are all French Roman Catholics. Rev J. A. Babineau is chaplain. The patients are becoming fewer. The patient's number about 25.

The new electric cars in Corea are making no end of trouble. The people not only stand still at the curious things, but stand in the way and do not go till they are compelled to. One child was killed and instead of remembering the real cause they sought it in the new invention. They even think it a reason why they have no rain and have burned one car and destroyed two others.

As an advertisement for the short skirt for street wear, the newspapers are saying that a Boston bacteriologist asked a woman who did not usually have to go on very dirty streets if he might make an experiment on one of her skirts. It was a comparatively new one, and, of course, received the daily brushing, too. He found on part of the skirt binding at the hem the following small menagerie: Two hundred thousands germs, many bearing diptheria, pneumonia and tonsillitis; also collections of typhoid and consumption microbes.

Beginning with this year, all clocks in France are to be run on the twenty-four hour division. The hour of 24 is midnight, and the hour of 1 is the first hour following. What formerly was 1:00 p. m. is now 13 o'clock, a most unlucky hour, presumably, and if one is going to a theater matinee at 2:15 p. m., by the new method, he will go at 14:15. The ordinary evening dinner will be between 18 and 19 o'clock, and he who retires early will go to bed about 22 o'clock. Whether the new system will be popular or not remains to be seen, though it has been satisfactorily used by some continental railroad for a few years.

In the Indian Empire, the Viceroy rules for the Queen over a people to whom he must act as a guardian, as well as a governor. The central provinces are under the scourge of the plague. When its ravages began, Lord and Lady Curzon were at Simla, the centre of Indian society. The Viceroy and the Vicereine were inoculated against the plague, and then went among the people of the stricken provinces bringing counsel and cheer. When Lord and Lady Curzon left England for India, the Queen requested Lady Curzon to take a personal interest in her subjects. She has fulfilled this request, by risking her life where hundreds of Englishmen have perished in succoring the natives. Surely this is an example of heroism in peace, which does not pale beside any of the heroisms of war.—Guardian.

THE ANGLO-BOER WAR

Some of its Lessons.

BY THADDEUS.

One of the many lessons this war teaches, is that the blunders of men, as well as the evil they do, live after them. Had a firmer, less conciliatory, peace-at-any-price policy been the policy of the statesmen of a few years ago this war would never have assumed the magnitude it has. The intelligent reader of current history has read to little purpose if he cannot see that a firm, strong hand at the helm a decade or so ago might have brought our South African ship of state into quiet waters before this. Perhaps the eye was clear enough to see the danger, and the hand strong enough to avert it, if the pilot had been deaf so that he could not have heard the contradictory advice shouted to him from the shore. A pilot must have many teachers if he would learn everything to be known about currents and tides, rocks and shoals; but when he has learned his business then must he be not only self-reliant, but autocratic as well. "Don't talk to the man at the wheel," is good advice when the boat is in the rapids. Small wonder that pilots cannot always keep cool-headed and clear headed, when opposing factions, and the press, and even the pulpit, are shouting to them, "This is the channel, here is the way of safety."

I think another lesson we may learn is that war may be of God, and peace may be of the devil. John Ruskin, who "fought the good fight," and laid down the good soldier's sword only the other day, gave an address to the military students at Woolwich Academy some years ago, and much to the students' surprise, chose war for his subject. And then he pictured, in his inimitable way, the horrors of war, the field of carnage, the groans of the dying, the desolate homes; and, then, when he had pictured the scene so vividly that his hearers could almost see the grim battle field, and all the horrors attendant upon it, he said, "And yet there is something infinitely more terrible than war, and that is injustice." "The sword unsheathed for liberty, freedom and justice is a sword," "bathed in heaven." "The man who fights with bullets, or ballots, to free his brother from tyranny, fights for God."

We have learned that this war is of God, and for God. There was a time when some of us were apologetic in our tone when we were forced to defend England. Intuitively we felt that the war was a just one, but we were not well read as to the causes that led up to it, and could not intelligently discuss the question. Note the change in a certain portion of the press, as the tide of battle has rolled on, and the weeks, with their terrible nervous strain, have gone by. The press is no longer uncertain in its tone. The platform and the pulpit no longer stammer, and hesitate for cautious and conservative statements. We have been brushing up our history, and we have read, as we never read before, "the history of our own times." We have studied the Boer and his policy, until we have learned that he is incapable of just government, that he has neither the qualities of head nor heart to rule according to the genius of civilization and christianity.

We judge men and nations by their attitude towards their inferiors. Are they oppressive, tyrannical, unjust? Do they push the weak to the wall, and sink to lower depths those who are already submerged? then man, or nations is unfit to govern. Judged by these standards, has the Boer shown that he is qualified to become a just ruler? Has not he shown himself to be an intolerant religionist? and, whilst professing democracy, has not he been anxious to found a republic, not to propagate republican principles, pure and simple, but that he might propagate slavery? Is not his desire to get away from British rule—to get away from what he terms tyrannical oppression, born of the wish to oppress, and enslave? The Boer has been an unfaithful ruler over little things, he ought not to be, and he will not be, made a ruler over many things. For the Lord omnipotent reigneth.

This war is emphasizing the teaching of an old lesson—that men of equal intelligence and fair-mindedness take opposite views, and utterly ill-gial,

and inconsistent ones. The very men who have taught, and are contending for Home Rule for Ireland, are sympathizing with the Boers, who will not grant to Ulster a fraction of the privileges granted to Ireland by England. Are the men whose fathers fought for their independence against what they believed to be unjust taxation, sympathizing with the Boers whose cannon and rifles were purchased by taxation without representation? Would the men who fought to take from the Southern slaveholder his whip, put into the hands of the Boer slaveholder whips of scorpions? If so, then, according to such logic the revolutionary war was an unjust one, and civil war was a crime.

We are learning, too, that there is much in a name. "Oh Liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name." Liberty, Freedom, Independence are words that are very misleading, if placed in their wrong connection. The convict who files his prison bars is striving for liberty and freedom.

The buccaner who hoists the black flag is fighting for his independence. But the liberty and freedom of the convict is a menace to the liberty and freedom of others; the independence of the black flag means danger to the white flag of commerce. Worcester says that "independence may be divided into political, and natural independence. By the former it is to be understood that we have contracted no tie except those which flow from the three great natural rights of safety, liberty and property. The latter consists in the power of being able to enjoy a permanent well-being, whatever may be the disposition of those from whom we call ourselves independent. Before the intelligent, fair-minded man gives his sympathy to men who are fighting for their independence, he will be assured that their independence will not imperil the safety, liberty and property of others. Does the past policy of the Boer give this assurance?"

Again, this war is teaching and developing patriotism. The ties that bind Canada to the mother land are growing stronger. We have more than the liberty of a republic. And we have the prestige and strength that come from connection with a world-wide Empire.

Love for England and Canada's Queen is growing stronger. We always believed her to be good. We have learned during her long reign that God has given her wisdom beyond other sovereigns. The picture of that slight young Princess kneeling down at midnight, when the Archbishop of Canterbury has told her that she is Queen of England, is one that we often think of in these days. That God heard that prayer, as He heard the prayer of Solomon, the history of her reign has clearly shown. "Because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life, neither hast thou asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies, but hast asked for thyself understanding to discern judgment. Behold I have done according to thy word; lo, I have given thee a wise and an understanding heart." God has given our good Queen long life, riches, honour and the love of her loyal subjects, who pray, as well as sing, "God save our noble Queen."

The ties that bind us to the home land are growing stronger every day, for the "covenant of blood" is cementing the bonds between England, Australia and Canada, and in the years to come the story will be told how they fought side by side, and fighting fell, and their blood baptized the veldt.

We can safely commit our honour to the keeping of our Canadian soldiers of the Queen "Our thin red line" has not faltered, and will not falter, in the day of testing.

TO MARTIME PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Maritime Prohibition Association just organized at Moncton invites public attention to its program, representing, as it does, the first successful attempt to amalgamate the various temperance organizations and Prohibitionists of these provinces for united political action. This we will endeavor to carry out by making local branch associations in every electoral district to secure the election of Prohibitionists to the parliaments.

We demand the enactment of a prohibitory law by the Dominion government because it is right. When the party now in power was in opposition, it said: Give us power and we will provide for a trial of strength between the Prohibitionists and the liquor

interests, and we will umpire the game." The Prohibitionists won the game handsomely, but the umpire refused us the trophy. We are claiming the fruits of our victory.

An army of 288,000 electors, outnumbering their opponents, are besieging the Parliament. Some of the forts of the party in power have fallen doubtless in consequence of their treatment of the Plebiscite, but even though Governments change, our demands must not cease until the import and the importance of the Plebiscite of September, 1898, shall be recognised by an adequate act of compliance.

Provincial Prohibition has been proposed by Resolution in Parliament. It was not the hum of our Association to confuse the direct issue by approving partial and untested measures; but rather to put forth our best efforts to send representatives with Prohibition principles into Parliament at the next and every election. Our policy is a moderate one, agreeing in substance with the decisions of the Provincial temperance bodies by which the convention was called, and affording a common ground of action. We have undertaken to get Prohibition by making Prohibitionist Parliament, which can be done if electors who pray will vote as they pray. In caucus especially where the machine is apt to crush the assertions of moral independence, our friends must remember that great battles are not won with sacrifice and that our cause is just and the fight a necessary.

This year we have broken ground sufficiently to outline the work of the Association. Our objective is not the control of any political party to our platform, so much as a Prohibitionist Parliament. The course now adopted is analogous to the method followed persistently by the freetraders of Great Britain before the corn-laws were repealed. We must convert the electorate to the policy of demanding that their representatives in Parliament shall be exponents of the Prohibition doctrines of their constituents. I mention this to reassure our friends and to set them seeking a new Sir Robert Peel.

We are making a new departure under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and Royal Templars of the Maritime Provinces. To these societies every intelligent citizen must recognize a deep and unspeakable obligation for their honorable work. In this new departure as a maritime coalition of temperance forces we hold out the olive branch to all Prohibitionists, some of whom may not see a way of agreement with the efforts of the past on political line. We would leave behind all that ought to be forgotten, and would bring into our new organization only the experience gained by past labors, and the hope to profit thereby while we cooperate on a larger scale than ever for the suppression of the liquor trade.

All Temperance societies and churches in sympathy with the object and platform of this association, as expressed in this and the accompanying circular are requested to send delegates who are electors for a County Branch organization to a Convention it is intended to endeavour to have held in every County of the Maritime Provinces.

PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY.—Mr. Casey moved the first reading of the bill to authorize the government to operate a telegraph system through the dominion. It proposes a maximum rate of ten cents per ten word message and ten cents per hundred words for the press.

DR. BORDEN stated that it was the intention of the government to commence next spring the building of the armory at Sussex for the 8th Hussars.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER said no negotiations were in progress looking to the resumption of meetings of the joint high commission.

TUESDAY.—The premier replying to Sir Charles Tupper, stated that Mr. Tare had been appointed chief commissioner to the Paris exhibition.

MR. BOURASSA proposed his amendment condemning the government for sending troops to the Transvaal without previous consent of parliament. He began by quoting statements of the Toronto Globe and of the premier to the effect that the government had no power to act without calling parliament. He condemned the course of Mr. Chamberlain in dealing with the Transvaal. He ridiculed the idea that Canadian help was needed. The colonies were not called upon to attack Kruger, but to give warning to the great powers of Europe. If we spend millions in this little war, what shall we spend in a British war with Germany or France? The result would be that the people of Canada would be crushed under the weight of war taxes, as was the masses of Europe. Mr. Tare's "no precedent" clause pleased him. Mr. Bourassa spoke in

strong disapproval of General Hutton's speech, promising that Canada would send fifty thousand troops if necessary. He declared that the whole press of Quebec, with the exception of the Montreal Star, was a few months ago unanimous against Canadian participation in imperial wars. "We did not owe Britain so much as many thought. He could mention many sacrifices Canada had made for England, but not many that England had made for us. He declared that the opinion publicly expressed by Tare was not greatly different from his own. He explained that he was introduced by Tarte and sat on the government side, because the Tories wanted to go further than the government. He claimed that he was the only liberal who said the same thing now that he did six months ago. Referring to the amendment he was about to propose, he said it set forth the same proposition that was contained in the "no precedent" clause of the order in council, and that was set forth by Laurier and Tarte in explaining that clause.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER objected to the course adopted by Mr. Bourassa in submitting a motion which permitted many things in the motion. He was prepared to affirm that the government had not gone beyond its constitutional authority. He was satisfied that parliament would justify the offer of troops. Public opinion called for the action taken. What would have happened in this country if the government had refused to act? He could not for a moment agree that this was an unjust war. As to the objection that by this action Canada was pledged to take part in future wars of the empire, he said that if future wars arose, and the people of Canada desired to take part in them, the people of Canada would have their way. He spoke of the bravery of the Canadians in the field.

MR. MUNNET (Liberal) supported Mr. Bourassa's amendment, and contending that Laurier's speech was largely a begging of the question.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 10 to 119.

WEDNESDAY.—**SIR CHARLES TUPPER** suggested that the usual course should be pursued of passing unopposed motions for papers and returns.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER said that since his courtesy in allowing these motions to be taken up out of their turn had not been appreciated, he would no longer allow it. The effect of this was that motions for information cannot be passed until all controversial motions ahead of them are disposed of, which cannot happen this session.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER said that this was the first time he ever knew a leader of the house to refuse to allow these motions for information to be raised.

MR. FOSTER pointed out that what the premier called an act of courtesy on his part was a simple duty he owed the house and country, namely, to furnish with a convenient speed information on public matters. He gave warning that if Mr. Mullock was going to fill the order papers with campaign questions, the opposition would do the same.

The discussion was continued until adjournment.

THURSDAY.—The Transvaal appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Fielding explained that the schedule of pay had been amended, to allow the mounted rifles the pay of the mounted police, seventy-five cents per day.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER referred to the statement made recently by Sir Richard Cartwright, that the government would make suitable provisions for the wounded and for the families of those who fell, and asked how this promise would be carried out.

MR. FIELDING said that it would be taken up later.

MR. FIELDING moved the house into supply, when Mr. Russell rose to propose his preferential tariff amendment. He claimed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had never promised free trade, and that the tariff reform pledges had been kept.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER congratulated Mr. Russell on his audacity in denying that the liberal party was ever pledged to free trade. When was the platform of 1893 repealed? The leader of his party declared that the fight was a square one between free trade and protection.

FRIDAY.—**MR. FOSTER** once more protested against the course of the premier in refusing to allow a motion for papers and information to be taken up until all controversial motions should be disposed of. This was putting out a possibility of obtaining public papers for the rest of the session. Mr. Foster insisted on the right of members to obtain information.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER said that he had taken this action because members opposite wanted to treat Mr. Borden's motion asking for the continuance of the West Huron and Brockville inquiry as an unopposed motion.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER proposed that the government should be allowed to treat Mr. Borden's motion as controversial and to pass as a matter of routine all motions for papers before taking up other notices.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER agreed to this. The debate on Mr. Russell's amendment was resumed. He contended that the pretended preference was a sham.

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. Melson, Fredericton.]

MISSION BANDS.

The interesting report of the concert in Woodstock by the children's Mission Band suggests that there ought to be like Bands in all our churches. There are a few—but only a few, so far as we are informed. Where they do exist they are having an excellent effect. True, they make work for those who have them in charge, work which requires much patience and tact and perseverance. But the results—the more remote results more than those immediately apparent, justify all the expenditure of time and strength involved.

From the ranks of the children we must expect the membership of the Mission societies. It is a good thing to begin training them at an early age. To let them grow up without regular and careful instruction as to the things in which they should be chiefly interested is not wise.

Every Woman's Mission Society should endeavor to have a young people's band; and where there is no Society, the Sabbath School should take charge of the work.

We will be glad to have our sisters who have undertaken this most interesting and most far-reaching work, write about it, for the encouragement of those who have not yet engaged in it.

A MISSION BAND CONCERT

The editorials, the letters from Miss Gaunce, and the other contributions and the items of Missionary news, have made the Women's Missionary Column desirable and helpful reading. I thought that perhaps a short account of a concert given by the "Mission Band" of our church might be interesting. Nearly all the little girls and some of the boys, and also some who are nearly grown, are members of the Band. They have a meeting every Friday afternoon, when the President, Miss Vanwart, who takes a deep interest in the children, and whom they all love much, teaches them about missions. On the evening of the 27th ult., this happy little band of children gave a concert in the schoolroom of the church. Miss Vanwart had bedecked the room with an elegant and lavish display of flags and bunting (the red, white and blue) which gave it a decidedly patriotic appearance. The audience, which completely filled the room, was greatly delighted with the rendering of a most interesting and appropriate programme of music, readings and dialogues, all on the subject of missions. The children did their part admirably, reflecting much credit upon themselves and especially upon their President, whose painstaking and skill in training them was clearly evidenced. One of the interesting features was the India, Hindoo and Chinese costumes, worn by several of the boys and girls. Fifteen dollars was taken at the door, and will be appropriated to the Mission work.

Would it not be well for all the churches to early take in hand the training of the children, who if they are brought up to know about missions will get to feel that they are a part of it themselves? The more that any of us know of the work, and of the ignorance and superstition of the poor heathen, the greater is our interest, and the more willing we become to support the missionaries and mission work. I hope that our Missionary, Miss Gaunce, whom all of us dearly love, and for whom we earnestly pray, may have good health and be very much blessed in her work so far from the home-land and the home friends.

MRS. J. W. CLARKE.

Woodstock.

March 13th., 1900.

REV. DR. DADSON, pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, died last week. He was a much esteemed and successful minister, and was only 55 years old.