

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE NO. 2558

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

To hear of a minister deserting one faith for another is not very unusual. But it is rare to hear of an entire congregation going into a new fold. Yet that is what is about to happen at Coytesville, N. J., where the Congregational Society has asked to be admitted as a body into the Episcopal diocese of Newark.

There are said to be 20,000 women teaching school in the United States; 10,000 are writing for a living; 1,800 women are preaching; 6,000 are practicing medicine, and some 14,000 are engaged in art and decorative work. The whole army of woman workers in the United States is estimated at 6,000,000.

A London medical journal says that American apples are cored, sliced and dried, sent to France, and there converted into cider. With the addition of carbonic acid gas and yeast and a little flavouring powder, the cider becomes champagne, and much of it goes to England and America and is drunk under the delusion that is of the best brand.

An electric railroad with trains to run sixty-five miles an hour, has been chartered from 101st Street, New York, to the Connecticut State line. It will have no grade crossing, running over or under all streets, highways and railroads. The construction will be very costly, but it is expected to serve some two hundred thousand people.

For the first time in the existence of the English sparrow the farmers of Maryland are rising up to call him blessed. He has the reputation of a glutton, and is distending his little abdomen by eating his fill of locusts. In the course of a day a sparrow will devour hundreds of these insects, and in the interval between their first appearance and the getting of wings they are at the mercy of the birds. The crow is also treating himself to the locust bill of fare and he, too, is a great feeder.

The late Dr. Dashiell was fond of telling the following story on himself: "Preaching on one occasion at his old home, an old colored man who had taken care of him when he was a child was delighted with the sermon. At the close of the service he shook the doctor warmly by the hand, and said: 'Larry, you's a good preacher, you's a good preacher. I tell you, you's a soundin' brass and tinklin' cymbal.'" Of the same sort was the colored woman's compliment to the cultured and affable Bishop Galloway. She said, "Brother Galloway always do preach a powerful good text."

The Telephone, in the West, is taking the place of the daily newspaper. Telephones have been put in farm houses pretty generally, and at a certain hour every evening the central operator calls up all the subscribers and reads off to them, as to one man, the important happenings of the day, beginning with the official Washington time, so that the clocks may be regulated. The weather predictions are given for twenty-four hours; market quotations of farm commodities, and then the principal events of the world. Twentieth Century, thy name is Progress.

Another evidence of the wisdom and goodness of God has been discovered by a French naturalist. He declares that if there were no birds man would be starved out in nine years; for, in spite of all he could do, the insects and slugs would multiply so rapidly that they would destroy all vegetation in that time. We owe our very existence, therefore, to the birds which, in seeking their own living, destroy daily myriads of these destructive creatures and so make it possible for plants and trees to live. Let the lives of the beautiful merry songsters of the fields and forests, of the farms and the cities, be carefully protected. They are God's armies marshaled to protect us against the armies of destructive insects.

THE CANADIAN TEACHERS.

FROM ENGLAND TO AFRICA.

Str. Avondale Castle, Sunday, May 11th, 02

I think I closed my last letter Friday night in London. Saturday morning we had a great send off at the station, Lady Audrey Buller, Miss Buller, Miss Bades-Powell, Miss Mansfield, Miss Watley Mr. Coleman Lord Strathcona's representative, Mr. Martin, from the Colonial office Mr. Miller, New Brunswick's Agent General, and various others were there to see us off. They presented us all with flowers, magazines, etc. Lady Buller, I think, was about the most charming lady I met. She was so evidently sincere, and so interested in us and our undertaking. Miss Mansfield, who was everywhere with us, was very delightful. The two Rev. gentlemen—Messrs Scovill and Hastie, who were on the "Ontario" from St. John to England, came down to Southampton with us. Another contingent of ladies met us there. Now we are just ordinary passengers, travelling to South Africa to help do some good, and incidentally, to earn our living. The first and second class passengers number about 75. The others of the 1300 on board are third class. We are taking out 750 troops to St. Helena. This ship is not usually used for that purpose, but the transport which was to have taken them was pronounced unfit at the last moment. It makes us have to call at St. Helena, where it is said, we will stay a day and a half. Won't that be great?

I haven't found out very much about our fellow passengers yet, although there are several others going to teach, among them a Scotchman and his bride. There are also, two or three other Scotchmen and family, consisting of a man and his wife, son and three daughters, all of whom, it is said, are teachers.

I shall be glad to get into warmer weather—it was so terribly cold in London. We are nearly through the Bay of Biscay, and probably by tomorrow we will begin to find warmer weather.

MONDAY.—This afternoon we passed quite near Cape Finisterre, Spain, and along the coast of Portugal. To night we are out of sight of land again. The soldiers were all drilled on deck this afternoon. The drill sergeant has offered to drill the ladies on board tomorrow.

TUESDAY MORNING.—We had our military drill on deck this morning; it was very interesting. It is warm to-day, comfortably so. They have put awnings over the decks, and we wander around in our bare heads without any wraps. I suppose tomorrow we will all be coming out in cotton waists.

Last night, just before dinner, they discovered a stow-away on board. I don't know what they will do to him. This morning one of the soldiers was court-martialed for pointing a revolver at someone. They have put him in prison for 48 hours.

WEDNESDAY.—We have great fun watching the 3rd class passengers at their amusements. We can look down on their decks at either end of the ship—the soldiers at one end, and the other folks at the other end. Last night the soldiers gave a concert; there were a number of comical ducks among them, and it was all very funny. At the other end they had a dance. They seem to have a much better time than the Upper deck people: they are so sociable.

I am reading Conan Doyle's Cause and Conduct of the war, and have done one or two lessons in Cape Dutch. This afternoon there were sports on deck, tugs of war between the various companies officers etc. There was a tug of war between six Canadian girls and as many English girls. I was one of the Canadian team. It was too easy to be very enjoyable; we pulled them all around, without half trying. To night there was an impromptu concert in third class, and we could hear it all. There are some great clowns among the troops, and there was much hilarity.

I will mail this at Teneriffe to-morrow. Some of us are going ashore. I. E. McLeod.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The terms of peace are as follows:

First—The burghers forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control, and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign.

Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

Fourth—No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burgher surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war.

The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which had been notified by the commander-in-chief to the Boer generals and which shall be tried by court-martial after the close of hostilities.

Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, when the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more effective administration of justice.

Sixth—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, to persons requiring them for their protection, on the taking out a license, according to laws.

Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, will at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions, leading up to self-government will be introduced.

Eighth—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

Ninth—No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

Tenth—So soon as the conditions permit, a commission on which the local inhabitants will be represented will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the presidency of a magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide for themselves, with food and shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their former occupations.

His Majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of three million pounds sterling (\$15,000,000), and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African republic, and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations, they will be received by the first named commissions as evidence of war losses, suffered by the persons to whom they were originally given.

In addition to the above named free grant of three million pounds sterling, His Majesty's government will be prepared to make advance on loan, for the same purpose, free of interest for two years, and afterward repayable at over a period of years, with three per cent. interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause.

THE BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

The General Free Agent of a western railway, who employs many young men as clerks, announced recently that he would not hire anyone addicted to the cigarette habit. He likewise expressed his intention to discharge all cigarette smokers from his department. The following are his reasons for such action. Among two hundred men in his service, thirty-two were cigarette fiends. Eighty-five per cent. of the mistakes occurring in the offices are traceable to the thirty-two smokers. They fall behind in this work, and when transferred to other desks, which men who do not smoke handle easily, they immediately get along just as badly, showing that it is not the amount of work, but the inability of the performer. The smokers averaged two days off per month, while the non-smokers averaged half a day in the same time. The just conclusion is that the thirty-two young men are occupying positions deserved by better men.

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.]

CONNELL, C. CO. SOCIETY

At the last meeting of the Connell Auxiliary a resolution was passed to have the Annual report of the Society printed in the Mission department of the INTELLIGENCER:

DEAR SISTERS:—

Time is so fleeting that we can hardly realize that another year has passed away since we met in our annual meeting, but it is even so, and we meet again to-day to take counsel together and consider plans for the future. While we are glad that so many of our sisters are present we deeply regret the absence of two of our most active members,—the President, who is absent on account of illness, and sister Holmes who is called away to care for a loved and seriously sick sister. How much we miss our President from her accustomed place—perhaps more, because it is the first time she has been absent since we became a society. I feel assured that she has the heartfelt sympathy and prayers of each sister—our prayers that her sickness may be of short duration, and that, though physically weak to-day she may be made spiritually strong by the great Physician whose is the "sovereign balm" for all our ills. While it has not been the privilege of sister Holmes to attend even one meeting of the year, we are glad to report that though in the midst of sickness and suffering she is enjoying fairly good health. In a few lines to the secretary she regretted that she could not be present to-day and wished to be remembered to each sister, requesting them to remember her in their prayers. As our thoughts go back to childhood days, we remember sister Holmes as one of the faithful few who was then interested in Mission work—long years before we were known as a society, and who, through all these years has been zealous in all good works. May these absent sisters, in sickness and bereavement, have the presence of the Comforter, and feel that "underneath are the everlasting arms." Though there has been considerable sickness in the homes of some of our members and we have all had our trials and discouragements, God has been so gracious as to spare our lives, and we do indeed feel grateful to Him for His loving care and the many blessings He has bestowed upon us. We must certainly feel that we have been blessed as a society, when we remember that we began four years ago with a membership of seven, which has increased until we have now twenty-three enrolled. We hope that as our numbers have increased, the spiritual lives of our members have been deepened. Our meetings continue interesting, and, we trust, helpful; our thanks are due our President for the interesting programme she has presented at each meeting. As we realize that another year with its privileges and opportunities for doing and receiving good has passed into eternity, we cannot help feeling that at best, we have done but little for the Master. But there comes the thought, to encourage us, that we can leave it all in our Father's hands, knowing that our weakest efforts, if blessed by him, shall not be in vain, and that the "bread cast upon the waters shall return though it be after many days." He does not require great things of us, only just the best we can do is accepted of Him. Can we afford to offer less than our best to Him, who withheld not His best from us—even His well beloved Son? So dear sisters, let us earnestly ask God to direct us in all our undertakings, and may we each at the commencement of this year so recognize our responsibilities as Mission Helpers, that we may make this year the best in the history of our Society. It will be the best if we are constantly striving to do His will. Knowing it is his

will that not any should perish, we should be willing to make sacrifice to more effectually aid in sending the Gospel to the millions who are enslaved in sin and degradation. The worst slave of all is woman. In India alone there are 140,000,000 women suffering oppression and cruelty, knowing nothing of the blessed Christ who "gave His life a ransom for many." Could we but realize their awful condition surely our compassion for them would be stirred to such depths that we would be crying out, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" that they may be saved. O, the need of more workers in the field. And this year, in our own especial work how much one is needed to take the place of our missionary, Miss Gaunce, who, on account of failing health has been compelled to return to the homeland. How much she will be missed in the mission field, especially by those to whom she has been so much—friend, teacher, counsellor and guide. Our prayer is that she may speedily be restored to health, and that she may be spared for many years to do the work for which she is so well fitted; and we, also, hope that it may be our privilege to meet her and hear her tell of her life and work in India. It might inspire us to better work for the Master. Now that there is one less where the workers are already too few, will not some one be constrained to say "Here am I, Lord, send me?" Though it may not be our privilege to send one from among us to India, we can uphold and support those who do go, by our sympathy, our prayers and our means. Some can go, most can give, and all can pray. Were we to pray as did the early Christians for Peter's deliverance, we might receive such glorious answers to prayer that we would be led to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of. We are glad for the Mission Band, which our Home Missionary, Rev. J. N. Barnes, organized here a few weeks ago, and trust that, under the superintendence of sisters Mrs. B. C. Shaw and Mrs. M. Birmingham, it may result in a good work being done among the children. If we wish to further advance the Kingdom of God we must do more home work, and if our mission field be no further removed than our own home or Sabbath-school, may we there seek to win laurels for the Master's cause. It is a work that ought to interest every true follower of Christ, and especially every Christian mother who has children to consecrate to Christ's service. We need more love in our hearts, more of the Spirit of Christ in our midst, then will we be enabled to do the work that has been allotted to us, then will we as members of His church be alive to the interests of each department of His work. The call, "Go work in my vineyard," comes to us with as much force today as it did when it was first uttered. Should we be less ready to obey the call of the King of kings than the brave boys of our Dominion have been to obey the call of an earthly king? How readily they have responded to the call, and how valiantly they have fought and died for the Empire. How we love to do honor to their names, and how sacred the memory of those who have given their lives for such a cause. But the crowning gift of all was the life of God's dear Son to save a lost and a perishing world. His "name is above every name" and "there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." It is the name to whom "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess." To His name may we all unite in ascribing, Praise, honor, thanksgiving and power; for His name alone is excellent; His glory is above the earth and heaven; and "let all flesh bless his holy name forever and ever."

A. F. PERRY, Secretary.

CONNELL MISSION BAND.

Rev. J. N. Barnes, assisted by our Pastor, J. C. Wilson, organized this Band on the evening of the 23rd of April. There were at the organization twelve members. Owing to the condition of the roads the attendance was small. Our first meeting since organization was held on the 3rd of May, at which time we had an addition of

thirteen new members, making twenty five at present writing. We have the promise of several others who will join the next meeting. The meetings are to be held the first Saturday in every month, at 2 30 p. m.

The officers are,—Mrs. B. C. Shaw and Mrs. M. R. Birmingham, Superintendents; Ethel Ebbett, President; Kate Stephenson, Vice President; Glenna Birmingham, Secretary; Rose Perley, Treasurer.

The interest is good and we are encouraged to hope it will be much increased through the months to come. We send this report sooner perhaps than we otherwise would, that Mr. Barnes may know how we are getting on. He is working hard, and we know he will be cheered and encouraged to hear that this Band, with the others, is prospering so well. Our prayer is that the good seed he is planting all over our land may yield an abundant harvest, the effects of which will be felt long after he has received the reward of his faithful ministry.

Glenna Birmingham, Secretary.

SHORT HISTORY OF CUBA.

Says the N. Y. Advocate: Cuba was the second island reached by Columbus on his first voyage, and it was at first named Fernandina. Columbus died with the belief that it was a part of a great continent. In 1511 Don Diego Velasquez was appointed governor. He founded many towns, introduced the systematic cultivation of sugar cane, and reduced the aboriginal inhabitants to slavery. That system was not abolished until 1538. From 1511 to 1607 the island was racked with dissension and overrun by pirates of all nations. From 1607 to June 6, 1762, Cuba lay in a state of lethargy. On that day an English squadron with twenty thousand men appeared off Havana and began a siege of the town. Until July, 1763, the English held the north of Cuba, shipped in much European merchandise, and imported Negro labor; but in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years' War, Spain received back the English seizures. In the first years of the nineteenth century by various insurrections the native inhabitants showed that they wished greater privileges and freedom. In 1829 a revolutionary conspiracy known as the "Black Eagles," which involved many Mexicans, was discovered and crushed. In 1844 the blacks conspired to kill all the whites on the island, and though they were suppressed the plan was remarkably complete. Fifty-one years ago Narciso Lopez with three hundred men attempted to secure freedom. In 1868 the Ten Years' War began, and was closed by Spain's making promises that the people should be represented in the Spanish Cortes. This promise was never fulfilled.

In 1895 began the war in which, three years later, the United States interfered. And now Cuba has a President.

At Tarsus.—A revival is reported at Tarsus, Paul's City. It began in the Week of Prayer. Crowded audiences have listened to Gospel sermons and addresses night after night. Some of the conversions have been remarkable. Young men who have been in the habit of frequenting the drinking saloons and gambling halls, have been led to repentance and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

AMONG EXCHANGES

WHEN HE IS PROUD.

When a man begins to brag about his humility, he has reached the worst stage of pride.—Free Baptist.

ONE OR THE OTHER.

It is an open question whether the Boer envoys signed the peace proposals on account of the departure of another contingent of Canadian soldiers or because of the arrival at Cape Town of the brigade of Canadian lady school teachers. It was one event or the other or both evidently, that brought the surrender.—The Telescope.

ATTENDING CHURCH.

One may attend church and not be a Christian, but one cannot be a Christian and not attend church if he is physically able.—The Messenger.