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The Evangelist

W R Gillett
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THE MERCIFUL AVENGER.

Denis Wortman D.D.

With wrath in mercy and mercy in wrath
Jehovah cradleth his great wide swath
Thro' rank-grown wrongs to carve a path
To the freedoms He for his people hath.

Far over the oceans travelleth He
In majesty of cannonry,
And by strange earthquakes out at sea
Lifts islands to light and liberty.

And boastful nations of ancient fame
That thwart his will He sinks to shame,
And—hinder who will, 'tis just the same,
The rights of Right He will proclaim.

When He ariseth for the Right,
Night flames effulgent with the light,
And weakness grows to a terrible might,
And the finite smacks of the infinite.

But the years are weary with wear and tear,
Of bootless battles everywhere;
Good God! how bold be we who dare
Thy judgments just! O Lord, us spare!

O happy the people that glad obey,
And perish they that say Him nay!
Land, land of our love, his mercy pray,
Make sure thou follow Him straightway!

Nay, let not men with men contend,
But men for men, like friend for friend,
And down to Hell send hell, and bend
Their wrath to ruth—world without end!

E'en now, high up the spires of time
The wakeful watchers eager climb!
Hark! how the bells in rapture-rhyme,
Chime out Love's Victories sublime!

SAUGERTIES-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

All Round the Horizon.

The Filipino Commissioners have left Manila, after professing themselves pleased with the treatment given them and the terms offered. President Schurman is optimistic as to the results of the negotiation. He believes the scheme of government prepared by the United States Commission will be adopted. In the meanwhile hard fighting continues. General Lawton has just finished a remarkable expedition in which he marched 122 miles in twenty days, captured twenty-eight towns, and destroyed three hundred thousand bushels of rice. In the twenty-two fights of this campaign four hundred insurgents were killed and double that number wounded, while the Americans lost but six killed and thirty-one wounded. General MacArthur favors enlisting the Macabebes, a native tribe which has been of great assistance in giving our troops information as to the country and positions of the enemy. He would experiment with one hundred of them as scouts, and enlist more if they proved of service. The Government continues forwarding supplies and men. Among the transports sent out lately is the Sherman, sailing from San Francisco May 23, with eighteen hundred men. Col. Fred Grant is in charge of the expedition.

News from Samoa is satisfactory. The crisis in affairs is believed to have passed. The Commissioners of the treaty powers have arrived and begun work. Although their deliberations are kept secret there are persistent

rumors that they will approve the course of Admiral Kautz. One of their first actions will probably be to provide for disarming the natives of both factions. It is understood that Mataafa will obey the unanimous order of the Commission, but the Malietoans are openly defiant. What seems practically assured is that peace will be maintained and a modus vivendi established. Whether the present tripartite system will ever be replaced with a better one is a problem to be solved only in the future.

Despite the belief of Governor General Brooke that the Cuban soldiers would gladly accept the money allotted them by the United States Government and give up their arms, the distribution seems to have been a failure. Cuban officers and politicians aided by the local newspapers are counseling the soldiers "not to part with honor for \$75," and it is evident that their words have had some effect. In Havana but seven men claimed the payment on the first day of distribution and other provinces seem inclined to adopt the same course. While a comparatively unimportant occurrence, it shows that there exists among the Cubans a feeling of suspicion and discontent towards our Government which political agitators might foment into open enmity.

China is still granting valuable railway concessions to foreign powers. The Russian government is not slow to urge her demands for a line connecting the Manchurian Railroad with Peking; and it seems apparent that it will secure this important concession. The imperial edict sanctioning the construction of a railway from Tien Tsin to Chin Kiang has been officially communicated to the German Government. It is interesting to observe that this railway, constructed by an Anglo-German Syndicate, will connect the mouth of the Yang Tse Kiang with Tien Tsin, the treaty port nearest Peking, and from which it will be but a step to the Imperial City itself. So we shall probably shortly see Russia meeting England and Germany at China's capital.

The Dreyfus case has reached an important point. The report in favor of revision was read by M. Ballot-Beaupré in the Court of Appeals to a crowded audience, the public being admitted by ticket. After retiring for deliberation, the Court decided on a retrial by court martial. This is what Mme Dreyfus has been pleading for. It is said that the retrial will take place in a garrison town at some distance from Paris.

The Nationalists of France have attempted to rouse the sympathies of the people by complaints against the government as to its treatment of General Gallieni, Governor General of Madagascar and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation. This General has been honored with a medal, and entertained at dinner at the Colonial Office, but on his recent arrival in Paris he was received at the Paris railway station by only a group of his personal

friends, with no representative of government. The Nationalists, who desired a popular uprising under cover of an ovation to the hero, are much disappointed and dissatisfied. It is to be hoped that General Gallieni is of the same mind as Major Marchand, who hearing of the demonstrations and grand reception prepared in his honor and with the same design, wrote his father that "his sword belonged to his country, and he would never dishonor it by playing the game of a few factious individuals." The police of Paris, however, are prepared for trouble somewhat like the Boulanger affair. The plain utterances of the patriotic soldier ought to defeat the plans of the enemies of justice.

The more notable delegates to the Peace Conference were presented to Queen Wilhelmina on Thursday last, and received from her a cordial welcome to The Hague. The young Queen wore the insignia of the Order of St. Catherine set with diamonds, a present from the Tzar received that afternoon. Of the three plans for arbitration submitted by Russia, Great Britain and the United States, the American scheme is the most simple and the representatives of Great Britain and some other powers consider it the most practical. All its details are not yet elaborated, however. Russia, France and Germany preferred the Russian scheme. The first two are open to conviction and it is believed that even the German representatives will be won over to the views of the Americans.

The first meeting of the new Italian Ministry took place on the 25th ultimo. Premier Pelloux announced that negotiations with China would be resumed with regard to the desired station at San Mun Bay. President Zanardelli of the Chamber of Deputies refused to reconsider his resignation, and the vote which followed showed a hundred and ninety-nine voices in favor of the government against one hundred and eighteen against it—a larger majority than was expected.

Emilio Castelar, the great republican statesman, patriot and scholar, passed away on the 25th instant, at Pueblo, Murcia, whither he had gone for his health during the past winter. He had been feeling better but was suddenly taken with a chill and followed by an attack of bronchial pneumonia from which it was impossible for him to rally. He had been in delicate health for the past five years. All Spain mourns her generous son, who would not gain wealth at the expense of his country. She now desires to pay him the last honors, sending a guard of gendarmes to accompany his remains to Madrid. All the stations along the route showed tokens of respect and mourning. The Queen and Cabinet sent tokens of sympathy to his family. President McKinley telegraphed our Ambassador, Mr. Bellamy Storer, to represent him at the funeral. Mme Castelar, however, declines the honor of a State funeral, her dignity having been wounded by the publicity which has been given to her husband's "honest poverty."

The special session of the Legislature has ended. Among several bills passed was one appropriating \$75,000 for the expenses of the celebration of the return of Admiral Dewey, who is expected to arrive about October first. The most important action was the passing of the New Franchise Tax Act. This bill is an elaborate one, and is fully approved by Governor Roosevelt. It is a remarkable innovation in taxation practice, authorizing as it does the taxation of local franchises, and at first glance it seems strange that so radical an act was supported by the most conservative party in the State. The authority to value the franchises to be taxed is given to the State Tax Commissioners. Their task of estimating such values will not be a simple one.

The Buffalo dock strike has ended. Through the excellent assistance of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration an amicable settlement was effected. Work on the docks is progressing now as it did before the strike, much to the relief of all parties interested.

Rosa Bonheur, the most famous woman artist of our time, died at her home in Fontainebleau on May twenty-sixth, at the age of seventy-seven years. This great artist had of late ceased to paint, but not to study the animals she loved and kept near her comfortable but simple cottage. One of her best and best known paintings, "The Horse Fair," has been for some time in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city.

The Board of Estimate has appropriated \$500,000 for preliminary work on the new public library, Astor, Tilden and Lenox foundation, which is to be erected on the site of the old reservoir at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue. Part of the money will be used to tear down the reservoir. The balance will be spent on surveys and sub-grade foundations. The total cost of the building is estimated at \$2,500,000.

A PLEASANT RUN TO MONTREAL.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

The citizens of Montreal may reasonably claim that next to Washington theirs is about the most picturesque city on this North American Continent. Nature has kindly given a noble mountain as a background, and rolled the majestic St. Lawrence on the other side as a frontispiece. When the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, first landed there in October, 1535, he found only an Indian settlement of fifty cabins; and it was not until 1611 that Champlain started a small trading-post there for dealing in furs. In 1642 "Maisonneuve" founded the city which is now the commercial capital of Canada, and contains 320,000 inhabitants. The French Catholics still make nearly one-half of the population.

My errand to Montreal last week was to attend a banquet given by the merchants and bankers to my dear friend Mr. Daniel A. Budge, the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. For twenty-five years Mr. Budge has performed his duties with such skill and spiritual energy that he has come to be regarded as the model Secretary on this side of the ocean. The business men of Montreal in return for his splendid services honored his twenty-fifth anniversary by presenting him a silver testimonial, and giving him a grand banquet in the Association Hall.

My companions on the journey were Mr. Richard C. Morse, the veteran manager of the International Committee's affairs, and Mr. John W. Mott, the leader of the Students' Volunteer Movement. The old route to Montreal was either by steamer on Lake Champlain, or by the "Delaware and Hudson Company's" railway on the west shore of the Lake.

Within a few years the "New York Central" has run a railroad right through the heart of the Adirondacks from Utica to Malone, and thence on to Montreal. It was a bold undertaking, and it may be several years before the Company will be repaid for hewing their way through an uninhabited forest; but they deserve the thanks of all who enjoy the glories of wild mountain scenery.

We left New York at 7.30 by the night express train, and when we awoke the next morning at 6 o'clock we were at the Lake Clear station, whence a short branch road leads over to Lake Placid. We soon came to the new Sanitarium buildings of "Paul Smith's," and from there on we were in the wildest and most romantic part of the road. It was refreshing to see a genuine log cabin again, such as I remembered in my boyhood on the banks of the Cayuga Lake. For miles we ran through the primitive hemlock forests, and close by the most picturesque lakes. By one of these—"Kushauqua," a hotel for fishermen and hunters has been already built. Then we came to Loon Lake, once a famous resort for the Nimrods in quest of deer. Some of the little rude hamlets that have sprung up beside the railway are inhabited by lumbermen—a lonely life it must be, with few advantages of school-house or church. The atmosphere of the ever-green forests was most fragrant and the mountain views were transporting. We gradually worked out of the wilderness into cultivated fields, and soon came to the pleasant and well built town of Malone. This was the residence, during his whole life, of that noble Christian statesman, the Hon. William A. Wheeler, who was the Vice-President of the United States twenty years ago. I have always regarded Mr. Wheeler as an ideal statesman in solid ability, courage and incorruptible integrity. Never has our country needed just such leaders more than now.

At 10 o'clock we crossed the majestic St. Lawrence and rolled into Montreal. One of the charms of its streets and parks is the abundance of trees; in the tender greeneth of the opening leaves they were surpassingly beautiful. Opposite the windows of the handsome mansion where we lodged were a profusion of apple-trees in full blossom! Sherbrooke street contains the finest private residences. In the "Dominion Square" a stately monument has been reared to the great Canadian statesman, Sir John Macdonald. On one side of the Square stands the immense 'new' Cathedral of St. James, modeled after St. Peter's in Rome, on a scale of one-half. The other Catholic Cathedral—old "Notre Dame"—easily accommodates eight thousand hearers. The present Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is a Roman Catholic, and is about the ablest publicist of French blood who has figured in Canadian politics for many years.

The Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association—a stately structure—stands on the Dominion Square opposite the large Windsor Hotel. That building is really the enduring monument of Mr. Budge's successful administration during the last twenty-five years. He is a fine illustration of the immense influence which a Young Men's Christian Association Secretary can exert in any city who determines to make the spiritual element most predominant in the Association. Mr. Budge is also one of the elders of our "American Presbyterian Church."

The banquet was a very enthusiastic "function;" the tables were crowded with prominent merchants and ministers, and the gallery was packed with ladies. One of the speakers was the President of the Board of Trade—a leading Catholic! I was surprised to hear from Brother Budge that a large number of his associate-members are Catholics also; they

have joined in order to avail themselves of the literary and social benefits of the Association. There were a dozen speakers at the dinner, and it was well on towards midnight before we "Yankee" guests got the floor. Then the "Union Jack" and the "Stars and Stripes" got well twisted together and the international enthusiasm ran high. I wish that all Montreal could have heard the telling speech of our Mr. John W. Mott, who has just returned from a successful evangelistic mission among the universities in Europe. In spiritual work among students Mr. Mott is the equal of Henry Drummond in his earliest and best days. I have no space in this hurried letter to give Mr. Budge's narrative of his work for the Master and for young men during the past quarter of a century; it showed what can be accomplished by a consecrated preacher of Christianity *outside of a pulpit*.

THE NEW BEGINNING.

Secretary Arthur J. Brown addresses this important missive to the churches and all friends of Foreign Missions:

Our foreign missionaries ask for more than a hundred recruits. All are needed, but sixty-three are necessary, chiefly to fill vacancies caused by death and broken health. Of the large number of applicants, the Board has selected fifty-eight, including wives, as possessing the requisite qualifications, for no civil service examination is so rigid as the examination of our Foreign Board. We do not want a multitude of common men, but a picked few who are qualified for leadership.

But the Missions also call for about a million dollars exclusive of new missionaries, while the Board dares not appropriate more than \$825,000, for it feels that it must avoid debt if possible. It would be unjust to the devoted men now on the field, as well as ruinous to their work, to send out new men at the expense of this painfully inadequate sum. The Board has therefore been compelled to vote that it cannot send out any new missionaries unless special funds are provided for that purpose. Of course such funds must be in addition to the ordinary contributions. Otherwise the Board will be worse off than it is now, for those contributions are urgently needed for the maintenance of the work already in operation.

We keenly feel the embarrassment which this condition causes these young men and women, but it would be folly to increase our obligations unless the churches will correspondingly increase their support. The Board is willing, nay, eager, to send the reinforcements if the churches will enable it to do so. We believe that they will when they know the facts, that the God who called these applicants to this blessed service will also call his people to support them. Surely the church which has nurtured them, educated them, which needs them, and to whose service they have consecrated their lives, will not force her own sons and daughters either to disobey the divine call or to apply to other agencies.

The precise sum needed varies with the field, but the average amount—including outfit, travel, freight, language teacher and salary—is about \$925 for each missionary.

Are there not individuals and churches who will learn the joy of having a personal representative on the foreign field by promptly sending their checks for this amount? We shall be happy to introduce such donors to particular candidates so that personal relations may be formed. All gifts for the young women should be sent through the Woman's Society or Board concerned. All gifts for the young men should be sent directly to Mr. Charles W. Hand, Treasurer, 156 Fifth avenue, New York, with a note stating that they are for the new missionary fund.