

VOL. LXX.  
No. 9.  
WHOLE No. 3597.

NEW YORK,  
MARCH 2,  
1899.

# The Evangelist.

*"Ye are all one in Christ Jesus,"*

said St. Paul.

I have seen a field here and a field there stand thick with corn—a hedge or two has separated them. At the proper season the reapers entered; soon the earth was disburdened, and the grain was conveyed to its destined resting-place, where blended together in the barn or in the stack it could not be known that a hedge had ever separated this corn from that. Thus it is with the Church. Here it grows, as it were, in different fields, and even it may be by different hedges. By and by, when the harvest is come, all God's wheat shall be gathered into the garner, without one single mark to distinguish that once they differed in outward circumstantial of form and order.

TOPLADY.

# The Evangelist.

IN ESSENTIALS UNITY IN NON-ESSENTIALS LIBERTY IN ALL THINGS CHARITY

Vol. LXX.--No. 9. NEW YORK: MARCH 2, 1899. WHOLE No. 3497

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CHURCH DIRECTORY.....	2
FREE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.....	3
BENEVOLENCES.....	2
ALL ROUND THE HORIZON.....	8
Aguinaldo inclining to peace. Cuban brigandage hopeful. Disquiet in Spain. Good feeling in Germany. France a true Republic. Lord Charles Beresford's views on China. What the "open door" means. Doings in Congress. Good feeling in the Home field.	
The Hold-Outs.....	4
DR. FIELD'S LETTERS.	
A Glimpse of Cuba Ten Years Ago.....	5
EDITORIAL:	
Comity in Foreign Mission Work.....	6
How Our Secretaries Work.....	6
"China's Sorrow".....	7
Dr. Abbott's Farewell.....	7
Our Chinese Helpers.....	7
A Gifted Preacher Gone.....	8
The Tenth Hour.....	8
Editorial Notes.....	8
When Does Eternal Life Begin?	
Another Western New Yorker.....	9
A Good Prayer Meeting.....	9
Current Excavations in Egypt.....	10
A Letter from Kansas.....	10
The Faith of Saint Abaz.....	11
The First Bird.....	11
"Bibliolotry".....	12
THE BOOK TABLE.....	13
Professor Thorp's Constitutional History.....	13
THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.....	15
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.....	16
The International Lesson.....	16
The Bible Study (or Blakeslee) Lessons.....	16
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. Topic, Christian Fellowship.....	18
Ministerial Personals.....	18
HOME DEPARTMENT.....	19
Bringing Up the Children.....	19
What Girls Can Do.....	20
The Drive to Masonville.....	20
The Religious Training of Children.....	20
Woman's Board of Home Missions.....	20
Woman's Board of Foreign Missions.....	22
Dr. Charles A. Berry, as Seen by a Co-Pastor.....	23
Dr. J. S. Drummond, of Huddersfield.....	23
An Imperilled Work.....	24
Dr. Charles West.....	25
NEW PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICALS.....	26
A Mexican Prince in Israel.....	27
Rev. Isaac Boyce.....	27
MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.....	28
PERSONAL.....	29
THE KING'S DAUGHTERS SETTLEMENT.....	30
One of Our Girls.....	30
CHURCH MUSIC.....	31
The Small Organ.....	31
Notes and Queries.....	31

government proposes to push the campaign until the last remnant of guerilla warfare is stamped out. In a case like this "no terms" is the truest mercy as well as the best statesmanship. ↓

There is still some disturbance in Cuba; brigandage is reported from Matanzas Province, but our military authorities, while keeping careful watch of events, are not disheartened by them. Rather they augur from such incidents that the insurgents have just the qualities which will render them most efficient as a rural police. Excellent effects are already noted as resulting from the banquet which took place at the Tacon theatre, Havana, on Saturday evening, in which prominent Cubans and officers of the American army and government exchanged expressions of hope and courage for the future. In Santiago public improvements are at an unfortunate halt, owing to lack of funds; but General Wood may be trusted to hold fast to all the benefits of what has already been done. The Carlists have begun the publication of a Spanish paper in Havana, a step which is somewhat puzzling to Spanish residents.

A motion brought before the Spanish Cortes signed by all the Spanish Generals in the Senate, demanding parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the recent war, was approved by the Senate on Monday by a vote of 130 to 7. A degree of uneasiness still prevails on account of the activity of the Carlists, who are making every effort to smuggle arms and ammunition into the country. There is still danger of an overthrow of the ministry; in a very stormy debate in the Chambers of Deputies last week the Republican leader, Salmeron, severely scored the government for yielding its colonies to the United States. Señor Sagasta in his reply argued that though Spain had lost her colonies the present ministry had saved her from the far greater calamity of civil war.

It is emphatically denied from Berlin that there is any friction between the Germans and Americans at Manila. Far from increasing the naval force there, the German government two weeks ago ordered away the cruiser Irene. Other indications show a more friendly feeling on the part of Germany. The United States Embassy at Berlin received official notice on Monday that American fruits in bond would be permitted to pass through the country without examination; and information was received at Washington on the same day that the German government is about to send a commission to this country for a conference with a view to those remaining restrictions which forced American insurance companies to withdraw from Germany.

The events of last week gave innumerable evidences of the genuineness of feeling of Frenchmen for President Faure. Underneath much political gossip, it is also evident that the overwhelming mass of the nation is

pleased with the elevation of M. Loubet to the chief magistracy of the country. As to the acts of Déroulède, they are the extravagant performances of an ill-balanced mind, and have no national significance. All the talk about the Duke of Orleans and Prince Napoleon is idle, as a study of the election returns for the last twenty-two years will show. France is too generally republican for a monarchical restoration. The freedom of the Republic gives agitators great opportunities for noisy disturbances and they have not yet learned how useless such things are. The men siding with Déroulède, though associated with the *anti-Dreyfusites*, must not be identified with them. They are jingoes who call themselves Nationalists and endeavor to arouse prejudice against foreigners. Déroulède has no ally in the Senate and less than twenty-five adherents among the six hundred members of the House of Deputies. He was first known as the poet of *revence*, then as an enthusiastic supporter of Boulanger. His performance of last week was supremely ridiculous and, in France, ridicule kills. Meanwhile, every passing day shows that the new President has a strong grasp upon the situation.

The visit of Lord Charles Beresford to this country on his way home from China has been of the utmost importance for the illumination of the public mind on the subject of things Chinese, and especially in furnishing trustworthy data for an opinion as to the right relations between our country and China. What is meant by the "open door" policy has surely become much more clear to the general newspaper reader. As Lord Charles very practically pointed out in his speech at the American-Asiatic Association last Thursday, the open door is of importance only if there is something of value in the room behind the door, and if we are able to keep it open. The present policy with regard to China is a policy of drift, and such a policy is almost sure to end in war. What is needed is a commercial alliance—Lord Charles emphasizes the word "commercial" and is willing to substitute "understanding" for "alliance"—between Great Britain, America, Japan and Germany, "not for our selfish selves, but to keep the door open with equal opportunities for all nations." It is a happy augury for the world when men like Lord Charles, and like our Peace Commissioners, and like many others who have had to do with our late war and its outcome, recognize with welcome that success means obligation; that the results of victory are a trust for the welfare of weaker nations, and that the welfare of each is promoted by the welfare of all.

That China should be divided among various governments under the "spheres of influence" policy would be, in Lord Charles's opinion, a fatal blunder, as the story of Africa shows. That China is in danger of collapse is very evident, but the true policy is not to wait until she collapses and then grasp for the pieces,

## All Round the Horizon.

The latest news from the Philippines is that Aguinaldo appears to be almost if not quite "sufficiently punished." Two Spanish Commissioners who had received permission to pass to the lines and confer with the rebel General brought back word on Monday that Aguinaldo was inclined to pacific overtures. Later a flag of truce was sent out to protect a number of men who desired to leave the Filipino lines. Events which doubtless had their part in bringing the rebel commander to this state of humility were the news brought to General Otis on Washington's birthday that the American flag had been raised over the island of Negros and that the Negritos desire American rule; the surrender of Cebu, which is the most important province of the Visayas group, and the announcement from Washington that the

but to unite in bracing her up, and holding her together, so that she may develop her vast resources for the good of the world. And this bracing and buttressing must be done, not by armies, but by commerce. "It is not a question of militarism—it is a question for trade and commerce and their security." Russia and France have no commerce with China, and therefore they are not included among the four nations to which Lord Charles would commit the duty of maintaining the open door. "China is a very rich country—with a very poor government." What these four countries ought to say to her is something like this: "You have an Empire for four thousand years. We are been anxious for you to keep an Empire, not only for your sake, but for our interests as well. We want the trade you can give us. You want the trade we can give you. Therefore, to help that trade you must agree to open your country. You must let every nation, if they want to, put machinery or mills up, or conduct mining, or whatever else; you must let them go into your country; and we are prepared to give you a good royalty on what we exploit in your country." And under existing conditions it is impossible that a proposition of this sort should not be accepted. Chinese officials are not bad men, Lord Charles says, but only bad leaders. They are very good followers, as every one who has had to do with a Chinese servant knows. All that they need is the teaching and example of Europeans and Americans.

A result of the outbreak at Manila was the acceptance by the Senate of such a compromise measure of Army reorganization as has made possible the passage of the Army Bill. It was passed Monday evening after a heated debate. By its provisions the strength of the Regular Army is increased to 97,000 men for two years, but after January 1st, 1901, it will become what it was at the outbreak of the war with Spain. It is understood, however, by all parties that this is a mere temporary device.—Appropriation bills for both army and navy were passed by the House on Monday, the total amounting to about \$4,000,000.—The River and Harbor Bill was passed last Friday, with the Nicaragua Canal measure attached as an amendment.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations has added to the Sundry Civil Bill an amendment providing for the immediate laying of a cable to Hawaii by the government, the work to be done under control of the Navy Department, and the management of the cable when completed to be under the Postoffice Department.

Dr. S. E. Wishard makes cogent reply to the frequent charge that the several denominations now laboring at the front spend their time, or any part of it, "in fighting each other." He is able to speak from long observation and for a very large section of the Home Missions field, his present supervision in the Synod of Utah extending over a region as large as the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio! He says that in all this vast territory there are just two towns which have more churches than are needed. Replying further, and to the general charge of over-zeal and pugnacity on the part of the different churches East and West, Dr. Wishard says that all such statements are sheer exaggerations and leave an utterly false impression. He bases his condemnation of them on an experience of forty years in the Presbyterian ministry, during which long period he has sustained relations with eight Presbyteries and six Synods. By no means wanting "the courage of his convictions" as we think, he is yet able to affirm that he "never caught the smell of ecclesiastical powder," nor even "the shadow of a fight with any Christian minister or denomination"

### THE HOLD-OUTS.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

The right place to take the census of genuine Christians is at that part of the life-journey that lies near the gate of heaven; "he that endureth to the end shall be saved." All readers of John Bunyan's matchless Pilgrim's Progress must have noticed how many of his characters were at some time on the road to the Celestial City, and yet never got there. Poor Pliable retreats after one flounder in the Slough of Despond; Timorous is frightened back at the sight of the lions; and Demas gets engulfed in the pit underneath the Hill Lucre. All these characters have their counterparts in our days; they are only sham Christians from the start.

There are quite too many in our churches who once made a public confession of Christ, and yet have ceased to make spiritual progress. They count on a church-register, but not much anywhere else. But from sound and genuine regeneration by the Holy Spirit we should expect a steady continuance in the faith, fruitfulness and growth in spiritual power. The hindrances to be overcome by every Christian are so many that the great Apostle—who wrote for all times—exhorts every new convert to "continue in the faith." That word "continue" occurs no less than twelve times in the exhortations of Jesus Christ or of his Apostles to all believers. "Hold that fast which thou hast!"

In the first place, Christians discover that the old nature is not entirely exterminated at the time of regeneration. Paul acknowledges that he had to fight that old carnal nature constantly, and to bruise it with sturdy blows. Every Christian has to maintain the same conflict. The flesh lusteth against the Spirit. "Why be so strict?" murmurs the old selfish nature—"it is only a little thing; why not indulge this once?" That nearly always proves to be once too often.

In addition to these evil suggestions from within we all have to encounter continual weakening and demoralizing influences from without. This world's atmosphere is full of malaria. Many social customs are unfavorable to robust, conscientious godliness; business life is full of temptations also in these days of hot competitions. Bunyan's Pilgrim halted in Vanity Fair only for a few days, but many Christians are surrounded by an intensely worldly atmosphere all the time. The adversary too, is never idle; the neglect to keep watch even for an hour lets the enemy slip in through the postern-door. With some Christians there is a natural tendency to doubts and depressions; this is often aggravated by financial troubles, or by poor health and shattered nerves. Some good people bewilder themselves by trying to penetrate mysteries beyond their fathoming. Satan is glad when he can entice a Christian into any kind of wintry fogs; they chill him to the bone. Every one of us has more or less foes to fight that belong to us as truly as do our gait, or the features of our face. Our spiritual school has no vacations; our campaign for Christ has no truces: his service allows no furloughs. Holding fast is the price of the conqueror's crown.

In view of such obstacles, the strongest proof of the reality and the power of divinely-imparted grace is found in the fact that so many hold out to the end. Over against the backslidings and desertions of certain professors must be set the victorious experience of those who continue in the faith, and are kept by the power of God to a full salvation. Those who attain to the richest, strongest, most useful, and fruitful religion are those who use the Helps most faithfully. They are the devout students of God's Book—feeding on it and drawing their soul's "rations" every day. They pray without ceasing even in the face of

discouragements. They keep Jesus with them, and when one is looking at them, not easily beguiled by the Tempter. This is a prodigious encouragement also that our Master has his eye upon us, and continual intercession for us. We are taken in like iron into the block.

In estimating ourselves or others we must not expect the impossible. There are some weaknesses; the bravest have some scars. Christian character is to be tested by the whole trend and bent of the life; the ship makes an absolutely straight line from New York harbor to Fastnet Rock on the Coast; no Christian can show a crooked voyage without some variations from a straight line; but if he holds on his way to heaven, he will, by God's help, reach it. Christless people do many good things, and some Christians may commit sad sins. Hezekiah and Peter did, and yet their faces set towards God. Everything is to be done on the direction in which the life is bent, and on patient continuance in well-doing. "continue in the faith" means—vital heart-union with the Lord Jesus Christ, more in his omnipotent grasp, and more under his supreme guidance.

Some professors of religion are like the moon that shines feebly above the clouds an hour or two, and then goes down. A hold-out Christian is more like the sun that sheds its beams the whole night. Clouds occasionally float across it; but the surface can be detected by the naked eye in spite of all these blemishes, for it is there—reflecting the glory of righteousness, and shining on and swallowed up in the radiant atmosphere of heaven. To be all this is within the reach of every soul, even the humblest. Most tempted, if that soul will, to hold the light, and in the love of the Lord Jesus Christ. "So run that ye may obtain the runner that holds out, has Christ's crown; his sinews; the soldier whose faith is to the last shot is the one who wears the victor's crown.

### MR. KIPLING BETTER.

The critical illness of this young man has aroused a throb of sympathy and interest that reaches round the world, for the English language is read Kipling, and Kipling has become a household word, and his name a very living one. Thousands who have never seen the distinguished patient have been watching the bulletins from his sick-bed, and are feeling at this writing a sympathy that the reports are a little more than a year old. "The Daily Mail" asserts that "during the few years Kipling has come to hold a position of laureate of the age." The "Daily Telegraph" says "his death would be a national calamity." "The Daily News" adds: "Only in his thirty-fourth year has he done what has been permitted to few young men to do in this or any other age: he has reinvigorated the close of the century with a fresh and masculine note, and he has given to his contemporaries faith in the future. In the midst of much effeminate literature Kipling has been vigorous and alert." And Dr. Watson (Lancet) who has been watching the bulletin with the deepest interest, says, "His death would deprive English letters of our greatest poet and England of her real poet laureate."

Much stress is laid by the doctor upon the patient's determination to live, and we trust that the hopes built upon his will and the good constitution of his body may be realized, and that in a crisis of the dread disease may be a recovery assured.