

PRICE
SIX CENTS

NEW YORK
MARCH 23
1899

The Evangelist

VOLUME LXX

WHOLE No. 3600

No. 12

Table of Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Church Directory..	2	At Prayer Meeting. Poem.. Margaret E. Sangster	17
Free Educational Opportunities of New York.....	2	WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS... H. E. B.	17
EASTER SONNET. Poem. Thomas C. Hall, D.D.	3	THE SUNDAY SCHOOL:	
ALL ROUND THE HORIZON	3	The International Lesson.....	18
Henry Matthias Booth..... E. A. Bulkley, D.D.	4	The Bible Study Union Lesson.....	19
The Song and Story of the Lamb.		CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.. Henry T. McEwen, D.D.	20
Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler	4	HOME DEPARTMENT:	
DR. FIELD'S LETTERS:		Lullaby Time. Poem	21
Visit to a Sugar Plantation	5	Where Are They?..... Kate Upson Clark	21
The Meeting in the Annexed District.....	5	A Bit of Scripture..... L. L. Robinson	21
A Far Downtown Church.....	5	Suppose! Poem..... Anna R. Moffat	22
EDITORIAL:		Board and Clothes..... S. T. Perry	22
"Hosanna!" "Crucify Him!" "He is Risen!"	6	Easter in the Tyrol..... Annette Halliday Antona	23
Our Church Service.....	6	THE OBSERVATION CAR:	
Dr. Thurber's Decennial.....	6	To the Arbutus. Poem	24
EDITORIAL NOTES.....	7	Waiting to Grow. Poem.....	24
The Atonement..... Henry van Dyke	7	Our First Passengers.....	24
Why Does God Keep So Still?..... C. N. Pond	9	THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' SETTLEMENT.....	25
MINISTERIAL PERSONALS.....	9	Of Present Interest.....	25
Christ Calling from Korea..... Robert E. Speer	10	PUBLISHER'S PAGE	26
WOMAN'S BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. S. R. D.	10	A Law Hospital..... Jacob A. Riis	27
THE BOOK TABLE:		Easter at Megara..... John Ward	29
The Christian Utopia.....	12	MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.....	30
Book Notes.....	13	Mary Holmes Seminary Burned	30
Literary Notes.....	13	Institutions.....	31
THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.....	14	LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS	31
An Uptown Settlement..... Wm. Adams Brown	15	THE RELIGIOUS LIFE.....	32
Our Farthest North..... Edith Grier Long	16		

The Evangelist.

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

Vol. LXX.--No. 12.

NEW YORK: MARCH 23, 1899.

WHOLE No. 3600

EASTER SONNET.

Thomas C. Hall, D.D.

In far past aeons chaos and black night
Woke into being with a burst of song.
Chaos took order 'midst a heavenly throng,
Night heard God's mandate clear, "Let there be light!"

The fair Creation felt sin's damning blight,
And martyred spirits cried, "O Lord, how long
"Tarry thy judgments on this massed wrong?
"Hasten destruction, and in anger smite!"

While man demands for man the angry rod,
The Father's pity sets sin's captive free.
Upon man's darkness rose the Son of God,
To light with hope our sin and poverty.
With love and peace his beauteous feet are shod,
Bringing to light, Life — Immortality!

All Round the Horizon.

One of the most appalling fires on record is the burning of the Windsor Hotel in this city on Friday afternoon by which at least sixteen persons lost their lives. Many more were injured—in some cases fatally, and over sixty are yet to be accounted for. The fire was so sudden and overwhelming that its cause was not recognized; there have been suggestions of incendiarism, but it appears to be as certain as is possible before official investigation, that the hotel took fire from an unextinguished match, accidentally thrown against a lace curtain by a person unknown after lighting a cigar. The hour was broad day, no one was asleep or otherwise incapable of prompt action; the circumstances would have seemed peculiarly favorable for the escape of all the inmates of the building, yet the fire spread so rapidly that, prompt as was the fire department, the hotel was wrapped in flame before succor came, and within half an hour from the discovery of the fire the roof fell in.

The firemen performed prodigies of valor; certain of the guests and a few of the servants showed heroic calmness and presence of mind; yet nothing availed to prevent an appalling sacrifice of life. But the horror of the event lies deeper than the sacrifice of life; it rests in the awful possibility of a recurrence of similar accidents. The Windsor Hotel was equipped with all necessary appliances for extinguishing fire; though built before the existence of building laws now in force, it had again and again been pronounced safe. The servants were organized into a fire-brigade and were frequently practiced in their duties; yet when the emergency arose, no one was in his place, no one appeared to have his wits about him, at least so far as concerted action went. The servants indeed were at the windows watching the St. Patrick's Day parade, which was passing at the moment. And so it happened that there were fire-extinguishers which no one used, water-plugs which no one opened, fire-escapes to which no one resorted.

As the facts begin to come out grave questions arise. Which are those hotels of which the fire chief has spoken, which are no safer, should the emergency arise, than was the

Windsor? What was the nature of that wall decoration, "something like celluloid," across which the flame flew with the rapidity of lightning? Unless these and many other similar questions shall be answered satisfactorily the occupation of all but the newest and unmistakably fire-proof hotels will speedily be gone. A natural result of the awful holocaust was reached on Monday, when three bills were introduced into the Assembly providing more stringently for means of escape from fire in hotels. There is some danger that their stringency and their small consideration for architectural effect may result either in their defeat or in their becoming a dead letter.

The struggle in the Philippines continues to be bitter and bloody, yet always with victory to our own arms. On Tuesday of last week General Wheaton's division had a sharp encounter with the rebels, and the lately captured town of Pasig is reported to have been burned by the latter. On Wednesday the fortified village of Kaintai at the head of Lake Bar, the inland sea of Luzon, was taken; on the following day a considerable force was captured. Since then the battleship Oregon has arrived at Manila, a large insurgent force has been driven eastward into the mountainous province of Morong, and on Sunday last a sharp engagement took place, which resulted in driving a large detachment of Filipinos some fifteen miles south of the Pasig River. During this engagement a company of Washington volunteers distinguished themselves by crossing the river, in several small detachments, in a native canoe under a heavy fire. Aguinaldo is taking extreme measures to suppress any suggestion of surrender on the part of his troops. Twelve residents of Manila have been condemned to death because they wrote advising surrender, and the Filipino General Lagarda, who visited Aguinaldo last Friday to argue with the rebel leader as to the futility of the rebellion, was immediately decapitated.

A threatened attack of mountain banditti upon Iloilo last week was promptly suppressed by General Miller. The garrisons of towns on the island of Negro have been reinforced not because of threatened insurrection but in the interests of order. Spanish residents of Luzon are expressing a strong desire to return to their own country. Orders have been given for the formation of a mosquito fleet for service in Philippine waters; and without doubt this will be the simplest and best way of keeping order in the archipelago.

Things in Cuba are not quite as simple as might be desired. The Military Assembly is rapidly losing influence, and public confidence is turning again to General Gomez. The latter, having accepted deposition at the hands of the Assembly, is carefully avoiding its attempts to force him into controversy either with the Assembly or with the American authorities. General Brooke has been going on quietly in

his preparations for discharging the insurgent army, carefully avoiding all conflict with the Assembly. On Sunday, however, there was an outbreak in Havana, caused, it is said, by a conspiracy of prisoners. A number of lives were lost and considerable property destroyed. The Cuban police stood the test nobly, redeeming the character which they put in jeopardy at the time of the Anti-Assembly riots last week. It is reported that General Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, desires to be relieved and sent to Manila.

Rumors of uprisings and resistance to authority having come from Puerto Rico, General Henry telegraphs that all such reports are absolutely false. There has been political agitation in the form of talk, but no public resistance to law and order. Apparently General Henry deems that these reports have arisen with malicious intent to injure the fame of the island and islanders.

On Friday the Queen Regent, having dissolved the pusillanimous Cortes, signed the Peace Treaty, and there is now peace between this country and Spain. The act shows much decision and bravery, and a very genuine desire to keep faith, on the part of the Queen. The responsibility was a heavy one, but the danger of a revolution, which from the beginning has been one of the difficulties in the Queen's way, is in fact far less imminent now than at any time during the past three years. The Queen Regent has shown herself to be worthy of her ancestress, Maria Theresa, worthy too, of the dangerous and difficult trust which for years has been hers.

A thrillingly interesting event occurred at Gibraltar on Sunday, when our cruiser Raleigh met the Spanish squadron. The Raleigh in generous courtesy ran up the Spanish flag, when immediately Admiral Camara hoisted the stars and stripes. Such an illustration of the knightly nobility of two great commanders has hardly occurred in history; but it is more than this. It is the officers on both sides who best understand the meaning of the war and the character of one another, and these officers in their sincere admiration for one another is a striking vindication of the necessity of the war which is now so happily an event of the past.

It is delightful though not surprising to observe the enthusiasm which Mr. Choate has awakened in England. His speech at the dinner of the United Chambers of Commerce in London last Thursday took the whole nation by storm. The Daily Telegraph said of it:

"A speech in better taste could not be conceived. It was transparently sincere and cordial, without a suspicion of 'gush,' brimful of eloquence, humor and pathos, and however high the standard of oratory may be set, it is impossible to demand more of it than this. Mr. Choate has established his position in his first speech, and strengthened the ties of brotherhood and friendship that are making for the peace of the world."

CHRIST CALLING FROM KOREA.

Robert E. Speer.

Nowhere in the field of the Presbyterian Church, at home or abroad, is the living Spirit of God more strenuously at work than in Northern Korea. The property on which our mission buildings stand at Pyeng Yang was purchased in 1894, though Mr. Moffett established the work in 1893. The people had been startled by the collapse of Chinese pretension and the manifest superiority of Western knowledge as represented in the progress of Japan. The Japanese armies drove out the Chinese braves and by the same blow shattered the old

ment in the ingathering of thousands of believers.' This year we believe we are warranted in saying, given the men to follow up this work and we shall soon see the ingathering of tens of thousands of believers."

The report from which I have just quoted records 1,050 communicant members of the church in this field, 697 of whom were added this year; 3,440 catechumens are on the rolls awaiting baptism; 2,319 of these were received this year. It is no exaggeration to say, as the missionaries say, that tens of thousands might be added if there were men enough to follow up the work.

And these Christians are not formal or parasite Christians. They built for themselves during the past year 44 church buildings and gave 14,388 nyang, equivalent to \$1,376 gold. They have broken with family ties, national traditions, shamanistic superstitions and with sin. Before even they are accepted as probationers they are required to renounce ancestor-worship, concubinage, drunkenness, gambling, all debauchery, either use or sale of wine and opium, every sin, and to observe the Sabbath, to honor with true reverence their parents, and are enjoined: "Since the doing of the holy doctrine is the first thing to be done, let every person persuade those of his own house, praising and praying, and with one mind trusting and obeying the Lord." Here in America the "holy doctrine" is an opinion to be believed. There in Korea it is a duty to be done.

The missionaries are not content to baptize these eager people and then leave them to themselves. They are but children yet, knowing little, needing to be guided for a while and taught much. Winter training classes have been held for the leaders of the scattered groups of believers. One hundred and five men came, eighty meeting all their own expenses or being entertained by the Christians in Pyeng Yang, where they met. Never before Christianity came did men meet this way in confidence and love in

Korea, and as they talked of their common faith and hope and persecutions, the pain and sorrow at tearing loose from heathenism, their hearts warmed with new devotion and they went back to bear to scores of new villages the wonderful story. In April the Women's Class

so white and waiting. There are difficulties, but these are so easily overcome, the need is so great, the reward and harvest are so sure that I marvel that the Church is so slow to see the glory of this privilege. We have sometimes lamented that we have not had among our missions such splendid ingatherings as the Baptists have rejoiced over among the Telugus in India and the Karens in Burmah. Here and now in Korea is our opportunity. There is no hope for us as a Church if we can look upon this land and our work there with cool hearts. If we turn lightly away from these appealing calls of the Lord of the whitened harvest, surely our Church is doomed. We prove ourselves devoid of His spirit and alien to the passions of the God who loved the world if our souls do not burn with a divine zeal and if we do not lay at Christ's feet all and more than all that is needed to give the Gospel to the ready, receptive people of Korea before the night comes for them and for us—the judgment and the judging Christ.

WOMEN'S BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Among the interesting news reported and letters read at the meeting March 15th, Christmas in a missionary home in China was vividly painted in a letter from Mrs. Corbett of Chefoo. The little gifts which her correspondent had planned for each of the four children and other members of the family were so well timed that they arrived Christmas eve, and they were more endangered by the zeal of tearing off the wrappers than by all the long journey around the world!

A unique bait for the fishing of men in Chefoo is the Museum holding all manner of curiosities given or loaned by different missionaries—stuffed birds, animals, fish, shells, anything—which the people are delighted to come and see. They first hear the Gospel story, then go through the Museum and finally receive a tract on leaving. Two or three hundred come daily. There is also an attractive reading-room where the more earnest ones linger and often inquire for the Truth.

The nearest doctor for this station is one of the China Inland mission, some little distance away, so Mrs. Corbett uses her knowledge as trained nurse and keeps a wee dispensary for the use of the people who constantly ask her for help. The cost of repairing and putting in order the little room for this was borne by a



KOREAN NOBLEMEN IN COURT DRESS.

Chinese gods. Generations of oppression and injustice had made the people ready for any change. Nothing could be worse than what they had. Anything would be better. The missionaries were on the ground immediately after the war, advising, sympathizing, declaring with the faith and zeal of apostles the loving, life-demanding message of God.

Out of this wretchedness and hopelessness the people turned with wonder to this message. The lethargy of ages quickened into life. Cold, impassive hearts warmed and trembled. Dull minds awoke and gazed on a world made new by the revelation of God, without and within. The Gospel spread from heart to heart, from home to home, from hamlet to hamlet, until all Northwestern Korea is aroused by it. As the report of the work for the past year declares: "The field covered by the station contains between three and four millions of people living in forty-four counties of North and South Pyeng Ad provinces and ten counties of Whang Hai province. In all but one of these counties the Gospel has been preached, with the result that the whole region is in a ferment and groups of inquirers are springing up in every direction, so much so that the opportunities for gathering classes of catechumens are too numerous for us to attend to. We are now seeing the fulfilment of the prophecy made in the report of 1896, in which it was said, 'The native Christians have by word of mouth, and by printed page, and by the testimony of reformed lives, carried the Gospel into hundreds of towns and villages; and could we but follow this up we should see a most remarkable move-



KOREAN RICE SHOP.

ment, some coming 120 miles, and the women of the Pyeng Yang church paying all the expenses of the class.

Never have we had in the history of our missions such an opened door as this, a harvest-field

native Christian and his family, meaning to him about six months' wages.

The Secretary for Japan and Persia reported through a letter from Miss Bigelow of Yama-