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Hon. Arthur R. Dickey. The death of Hon. Arthur R. Dickey of Amherst, who was drowned while bathing at Amherst Shore, on Tuesday of last week, is an event deeply deplored by the very large circle of deceased's personal friends, and generally regretted also because it removes a man who, by his ability, generosity of spirit and moderation, had won not only the respect but the friendship of many public men who were opposed to him, as well as of those who were associated with him, in political life. Mr. Dickey was a son of Senator R. B. Dickey of Amherst, and was 46 years of age. He stood high in his profession, being regarded as one of the most brilliant lawyers of the Province. He was first returned to the House of Commons as member for Cumberland County in 1888, on the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, and continued to represent the county in the Conservative interests until 1896, when he was defeated by Mr. Logan, the present member. Mr. Dickey became Secretary of State under Sir MacKenzie Bowell in 1894, was transferred to the department of Militia and Defence in 1895, and in 1896 in the Cabinet of Sir Charles Tupper was for a short time Minister of Justice. Both in private and in public life Mr. Dickey was highly and justly respected for his integrity. The remains were followed to their resting place in the Amherst Cemetery by a great procession of Mr. Dickey's fellow-townsmen and by many friends who came from a distance to attend the funeral. After the service had been conducted according to the ritual of the Episcopal church, a most touching and appropriate address was delivered at the grave by Rev. Dr. Steele, of Amherst, an intimate friend of the deceased.

General Hector Macdonald. Among the officers of the British army in South Africa, there are few who have won a higher reputation for bravery and fighting ability than General Hector Macdonald, who was called from India to succeed in command of the Gordon Highlanders General Wauchope who was killed in the battle of Magersfontein in which the Gordons suffered so terribly. Macdonald was born of Crofter parents, and began his career as a draper's apprentice in Aberdeen. While thus employed he was led to join one of the local volunteer corps, and found soldiering so much to his taste that he determined to enter the army and accordingly enlisted with the Gordon Highlanders. This was in 1872. At the time of the Afghan war of 1878-81, he had risen to the position of Color-Sergeant. Proofs of personal valor and leadership noted by General Roberts, won for Macdonald the choice of the Victoria Cross or a commission, and he chose the latter. Shortly afterwards the Gordons were withdrawn from India to South Africa at the time of the first Boer war Macdonald shared with his comrades the sad fortunes of Majuba Hill, and was one of the few who escaped that bloody fight of Feb. 27th, 1881. He owed his escape to his own valor and the generosity of a fallen foe. General Colley, the chief in command, had been killed, and Macdonald, as yet untouched, "was at grips with three sturdy Burghers." Two of them had fallen beneath his mighty arm, and the other had leveled a rifle at the young Highlander, when one of the fallen Boers cried to him not to shoot so brave a man. Macdonald was engaged in the Nile expedition of 1884, and fourteen years later at the battle of Omdurman, greatly distinguished himself by the masterly handling of his troops. Concerning Macdonald in that fight the brilliant George W. Stevens, who died during the siege of Ladysmith, wrote: "Cool as on parade," is an old phrase. Macdonald Bey was very much cooler. Beneath that strong square-hewn face you could tell that the brain was working as if packed in ice. He sat solid on his horse, and bent his black brows together toward the green flag and the Remingtons. Then he turned to a galloper with an order, and cantered easily up to a battalion commander. Magically the rifles hushed, and stinging powder-smoke wisped away, and the companies were rapidly threading back and forward, round and round, in and out, as if it were a figure of a dance. In two minutes the

brigade was together again in a new place. The field in front was hastening towards us in a white-brown cloud of dervishes. An order. Macdonald's jaws gripped and hardened as the flame spurted out again, and the white-brown cloud quivered and stood still. He saw everything, knew what to do; knew how to do it; did it. At the fire he was ever brooding watchfully behind the firing line; at the cease fire, he was instantly in front of all; all saw him and knew that they were being nursed to triumph."

Prohibition in Parliament. The debate on prohibition in the Dominion House of Commons, adjourned on April 23rd, was resumed on Tuesday last. It will be remembered that Mr. Flint had moved a resolution in favor of Prohibition by Provinces, in accordance with which each Province adopting the proposed law would have power to prohibit the manufacture and wholesale trade, as well as the retail trade, of liquor within its bounds. To Mr. Flint's resolution Mr. McClure had moved an amendment, pronouncing in favor of immediate and general prohibition, and Mr. Parmelee had moved a second amendment, declaring that in the opinion of Parliament the result of the Plebiscite did not warrant the enactment of a prohibitory law. The discussion of the subject on Tuesday does not appear to have developed anything of special importance. It was a forgone conclusion that neither Mr. Flint's resolution nor Mr. McClure's amendment would be adopted, as the latter was flatly opposed to the Government's declared policy, and Mr. Flint's resolution did not command the united support of Prohibitionists. The Premier, speaking as he said for himself personally and not for the Government, declared himself opposed to the principle of Mr. Flint's resolution, first on the ground of the doubtful constitutionality of the proposed legislation, and secondly, because it would be objectionable and dangerous for the Dominion Parliament to undertake to legislate on sectional lines, since such legislation would tend to intensify lines of cleavage already existing. Sir Wilfrid said that the country was either ready for a prohibitory law or it was not ready, and intimated that if, as he believed, it was not yet ready for such legislation, the only wise thing to do was to await the development of a more effective public sentiment in its favor. Sir Charles Tupper was not in the House, having sailed for England a few days earlier. Hon. Mr. Foster, acting leader of the Opposition, severely criticized the course of the Government respecting the plebiscite and prohibition. He said that the people had been tired of voting on plebiscites that never meant anything and which in this case had been discount-beforehand. The vote on the plebiscite therefore, was no indication as to the real prohibition sentiment of the country. Mr. Foster, however, declined to commit himself or his party to the policy of prohibition. When the vote came to be taken on Mr. Parmelee's amendment, it was carried 98 for to 41 against. Rev. Dr. Douglas moved that a clause be added to Mr. Parmelee's motion extending the Scott Act to groups of counties, and giving improved machinery for its administration. This amendment had the support of the Premier and carried by a vote of 65 to 64. It is evident that neither party is sufficiently convinced of the strength of the prohibition sentiment of the country to declare for a general prohibitory law, but if either party were wise and brave enough to make prohibition a well-defined plank in its platform, it would gradually draw to itself the better elements of the country and eliminate the worse, and some day it would find itself in a position to give the country effective prohibition.

Canada's Chinese Question. One does not wonder that strong protests are heard in various quarters against the policy of laying a heavy customs tax on Chinese immigrants. One likes to think of this country as ready to give a welcome and a home to any people who wish to enter it with the purpose of earning a livelihood by means of honest industry. The Chinese cannot indeed on general grounds be regarded as a desirable

kind of immigrants. It is probable that neither morally nor intellectually is the standing of most of the emigrating Chinese high in their own country, and their ignorance of and indifference to the blessings of modern civilization do not commend them for citizenship in our country. In fact it appears that few if any of them have any ambition to become citizens. They do not come, as the immigrants from Europe do, bringing their families, intending to settle permanently in the country and become a part of its national life and strength. Their ambition is to make some money here and then return to end their days in their home land and be laid to rest among their ancestors. On the other hand it should be said in favor of the Chinese that they are quiet, industrious, and self-reliant. It is seldom, we believe, that any of them become a charge upon the public treasury. They are willing to work hard for small wages and live on very little. It is indeed these latter facts that makes them so objectionable to a large class of persons upon the Pacific Coast. And while we do not like the policy of exclusion and the method which places an import tax upon these people as if they were so many brute beasts, it must be confessed that the objection so strongly felt in the West to unrestricted Chinese immigration is not wholly unreasonable. The Canadian workman naturally objects to being forced to compete with a man who lives as the Chinese immigrant does. What is comfort, if not luxury to the Chinaman, would be downright misery and squalor to the Canadian and his family. It ought to be considered that if the country is permitted to be flooded with Chinese immigrants, the home-born Canadian laborer must be driven out, or else be compelled to adopt a style of living to which no one in this country could wish to see him reduced. While therefore on general principles the imposition of a poll tax of \$100 upon Chinese immigrants is not a thing to be contemplated with pleasure, it does seem that the demand for some method of restricting Chinese immigration is not unreasonable, and especially in a country in which so many of the industries enjoy protection at the expense of the common people.

United States Politics. Both of the great political parties of the United States have now selected their candidates for the coming presidential election, and as the Republicans choose Mr. McKinley a second time to be their standard-bearer, so the Democrats have again put their trust in Mr. Bryan. The candidates for the Vice-Presidency are Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York, nominated by the Republicans, and Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, by the Democrats. The Democrat National Convention, at which the party named its candidates, was held in Kansas City last week. Along with Mr. Bryan, the Convention appears to have accepted and declared as its platform Mr. Bryan's ideas on all matters, including the free coinage of silver and the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. In this connection the Democrat platform demands a financial system made by the American people themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bi-metallic price level, and as part of such a system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of any other nation. The platform condemns the present administration's policy of Imperialism, illustrated in its dealings with Porto Rico and the Philippines, and declares that the constitution should follow the flag. It also strongly denounces trusts and monopolies, declaring that they are the most effective means yet devised of appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, favors the immediate construction and ownership of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States, condemns the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests not to be tolerated by the American people, favors the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and condemns what it denominates the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England. The tone of the Democrat pronouncement is distinctly unfavorable to Great Britain, and it assumes to speak for the entire nation, with the exception of its Republican office-holders, in extending sympathy to the Boers in what it calls their struggle for liberty.