

REMARKS

AT THE FUNERAL OF J. Y. JOURNEY, HELD IN MORRISON CHAPEL OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, KY., MARCH 17, 1884.

BY PRES. C. L. LOOS.

We judge men first and chiefly by their motives which actuate them in the choice and pursuit of their course in life; for the head and heart are both engaged in the determination of this choice.

Our young brother whose body rests in the coffin before us, must be judged in this way. He had with full purpose of mind and heart devoted himself for life to the ministry of the gospel. Consider what this means!

This ministry, as the general rule, excludes the earthly ambitions that ordinarily move men in the conduct of life. At the best, the servant of Christ in this field can expect no more than a simple competence, that will meet the wants of himself and his family within the bounds of strict economy. He is shut out, generally, from the avenues of money-making—that passion that so powerfully and almost universally controls the lives of men;—that privilege of others, that permits them to accumulate comforts and ease for themselves, and to lay up a support for their children, after them.

Other men can secure for themselves permanent homes, one of the most desirable blessings and enjoyments of life, and that has so much to do with the happiness and the general well-being of family life. All paths of earthly ambition, which not only the men of the world, but even Christians may lawfully pursue, the preacher must, as a rule, forego.

Is it not a grand victory, then, for a man to be able, voluntarily and intelligently, to bring his heart to make such a sacrifice of all earthly self-seeking? With the old, whom the world itself has left, whose passions have died out, who have been alienated from the world's allurements, by bitter disappointments, this would not be surprising. But for the young to do this, at the very threshold of life, full of life, vigor and hopes, in the midst of a land offering in an extraordinary way every prize of temporal good fortune to the active and enterprising, is a wonderful evidence of the power of self-denial, and a noble devotion to a higher good, which the grace of God exercises in the hearts of men. When the tide of worldliness sweeps along in its deep and broad and powerful current, as it has ever done, and is especially doing in our own land, the young men of our land, it is a most encouraging sight to see so many of this class, as well endowed as others with the same rich gifts and opportunities that ensure worldly success, choose that better part of the service of God in the mission of the Cross.

Rest assured, in spite of all the calumnies of unregenerated men, of railers and scoffers, the ministers of the gospel to-day, in this land as elsewhere, counts among its number men, not only the peers, but abundantly also the superiors, of multitudes who sit high in places of worldly distinction. The talents and learning of thousands in the ministry would give them easy pre-eminence over men high in society and in the nation.

And is there any ambition purer and loftier and more worthy of everything that is good and great in the human soul, than that of living and laboring "to seek and save the lost?" It is the closest fellowship with God in his own greatest work; it is a direct co-operation with Jesus, as near as mortal can attain to this.

Let me tell you to-day to give yourself sincerely and fully to the work of the ministry; to be able to reach that power and joy of self-denial which the worthy acceptance of this office demands, requires more than an ordinary consecration of the heart; only a kind of second conversion, if I may so speak, can bring it about.

Then let us honor evermore the young men who so nobly devoted themselves, at such sacrifice, to this noblest of all callings. Our brother has passed away, bearing with him that holy devotion that he here cherished to the heavenly home, and ere he

realized his earnest hopes of laboring in the Master's field "to seek and save the lost." Who will now fill the void left by his death? His pure and godly life, so humble, yet so earnest in his devotion to his life-purpose, has left a sweet fragrance among us, sweeter than these transient flower wreaths which loving christian hands have placed on his coffin.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

—The British drink bill for 1883 foots up \$628,386,375. The quantity aggregates 1,032,142,158 gallons. This would make a lake a mile long and a mile wide, with a depth of 35 feet, or sufficient to float men of war.

—A fact worthy the consideration of parents and others to whom the care of children is committed is thus emphasized by the *Independent*:

The young in recent years have become exposed to a new temptation to intemperance through the use of confectionery. It is known, but not as generally as it should be, that wine and whiskey are used in the manufacture of certain kinds of confectionery. The candy known as "Rock and Rye" drops is flavored with so-called "essence of whisky" or fusil-oil. A Brooklyn chemist recently examined a sample and found the fusil-oil to enter into it largely. A fatal dose is stated to be 1.4 to 1.6 grains. This quantity was found in two pounds of the candy. It is, therefore, very dangerous, and ought to be seized and destroyed by proper officers wherever it is exposed for sale.

CURRENT EVENTS.

DOMESTIC.

Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent, at North Head, Grand Manan.

The packet Ripple is carrying mails and passengers between Grand Manan and St. Andrews.

The following resolution was lately unanimously adopted in the Manitoba Assembly: That in the opinion of this House it is desirable and would be in the best interest of this province that an act should be passed prohibiting the importation, sale or traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The *Montreal Witness* says that an interesting discussion on the effect of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, on the rights of property in Canada, was delivered by Chancellor Boyd, of Toronto, on Wednesday. Briefly, the decision was that, after the death of the wife, the husband is entitled to a life interest in the property as tenant by courtesy; and further that to entitle a husband to tenancy by courtesy a legal marriage only is necessary. It need not be canonical.

UNITED STATES.

As the result of an extended inquiry, the Chicago Tribune is able to report the high license law of Illinois is working well. A general license cost \$590.

The American oak leather tannery, at Cincinnati, occupying a full square, was burned. The loss will reach \$400,000; insurance \$300,000; 400 persons are thrown out of employment.

Cicero Jelloison, son of an old man Jelloison who was dragged from his bed a few nights ago and murdered at Des Moines, Ia., has made a full confession of the murder and implicates John A. Smyth and Joel Wilson as accessories to the crime. Loud threats of lynching are heard.

For three days the most destructive fires ever known in North Carolina, have been devastating the southern border of the State, extending into six or seven counties. Vast forests of long leaf pine have been attacked. They formed the chief source of timber supply; hundreds of thousands of trees have been burned, and some of the largest turpentine orchards in the State have been ruined and many farm houses destroyed.

About 12.30 o'clock Tuesday morning the steamer Falmouth, of the I. S. S. Company, lying at Portland, Me., was burned to the water's edge. Wm. Morrison, one of the fireman, was burned to death. His face and body was badly disfigured. John Gilles, of St. John, fireman, perished. His body, badly burned, was found. James Murphy, of St. John, fireman, is missing, doubtless burned. The cause of the fire is unknown. The boat is now beached, and will be totally destroyed. The loss is estimated by the Company at \$175,000.

On the morning of April 27th. Mrs. Amelia Barnett, wife of David Barnett, of Phillipsburg, N. J., locked the doors of her house. She then threw her son, two and a half years old, on the bed and cut his throat with a razor. She then seized her five months' old child and served it in the same brutal way. She then gave an alarm and as the neighbors rushed in, drew a razor across her own throat and threw herself on the bed beside her children. Willie, the oldest boy, died in 10 minutes, the younger child and mother are both mortally wounded. Mrs. Barnett is now acting in such a violent manner that six men are required to hold her.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday Apr. 20 the Duchess of Edinburgh was delivered of a daughter. Both mother and child are doing well.

John Daily, the suspected dynamiter, who has been in jail at Liverpool the past two weeks was brought into court on Saturday morning. The public prosecutor applied for the removal of the prisoner to Birkenhead. The evidence against him will be submitted to the court at Birkenhead.

At 9.30 o'clock an earthquake shock of considerable force was felt in the eastern counties of England. At Ipswich, the capital of Suffolk county, the shock was so severe that the walls of houses were perceptibly shaken, plates were rattled and bells rung. People have been thrown into such a state of consternation that business is for the time suspended. The shock was still more severe at Colchester in Essex. The concussion lasted half a minute. The first symptom was a deep rumbling sound portentous and awe-inspiring. This was speedily followed by a quaking and shaking of all buildings. Church bells sounded as though rung by unseen hands. Tall chimney stacks of factories crushed in ruins to the earth and other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city, 150 feet in height, fell with an awful crash to the ground. In one part of the city fire was caused by the shock. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage, but it is known to be great. In private houses the greatest confusion prevailed. Tables were overturned, chairs awayed and nodded and fell sprawling upon the floor. China and glassware in cupboards and sideboards rattled together and were frequently shattered, while pictures and other ornaments upon the walls were loosened from their fastenings and fell to the floor. People were terror-stricken. Men, women and children rushed shrieking into the streets, where their agonized cries and pale faces made a most impressive scene.

FOREIGN.

Orders have been sent to Cairo to establish a special messenger post to convey despatches to Gen. Gordon.

The *Daily News* reports every village between Berber and Khartoum is in rebellion, and the rebels are entering Berber.

Seven officers and one hundred and twenty-four marines have been ordered to reinforce the corps now stationed at Alexandria.

The *Figaro* correspondent at Cairo sends the following details of the recent Shandy massacre:—Three hundred Egyptian troops and six hundred non-combatants, preferring to make the hazardous attempt to march to Berber to starving inside of Shandy, set out from the latter place on the 15th inst. Part of the number went slowly by steamer down the river, while the other marched along the river bank. When two hours distant from Shandy they were attacked by Arabs, and after a short fight all the troops excepting a few were massacred. The Arabs afterwards visited Shandy. The Egyptian troops there had discarded their arms and uniforms in the hope of being spared, a few however escaped general massacre. Two thousand men, women and children were slaughtered. Many were refugees from Khartoum.