# BIBLICAL RECORDER.

THE ORGAN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTISTS-DEVOTED TO BIBLE RELIGION, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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THE seriousness of the situation intensifies lay by day. At first it was a "rich man's panic," and gambling speculators were the only losers; next the banks began to fail; then the merchants and manufacturers were compelled to dismiss their employees, and close their doors to honest and worthy labor; to-day the streets of our greater cities are filled with the murmur of the hungry multitude. New York has heard their cry, and seen their wild demonstrations as no city has since Paris heard it a century ago as its threatening roar rang out of the suburb of St. Antoine.

In the same city on the same day, four yachts, costing over a million dollars each, contended for a cup worth hundreds of dolars; on the same day, within hearing of that murmur of the hungry multitude, men vere entering horses, which had cost them undreds of thousands of dollars, to race for ourses, which, distributed among the people, vould have filled thousands of hungry mouths and relieved untold suffering. On he same day in Chicago, where 200,000 worthy and willing laborers are tramping he streets in vain quest of employment, hat they may provide the necessaries of ife for starving wives and babes, a low

spectacular theatre was so popular that tickets of admission were in demand at \$2 each a week in advance—a shame on a civilized century. Such times and such conditions do not take long to make communists out of patriots, anarchy out of government, chaos out of order. How can a nation hope to prosper when the rich man, the gambler, and the low pleasure-seeker continue to spend large sums in vain, unprofitable, and ungodly enjoyments, while honest men cry for bread to feed their children? Could Almighty God sanction such conditions with prosperity? There is but one solution to the situation, and that is found in the simple faith, hope and charity of Jesus Christ. The whole order of human society must be founded on his injunctions before our nation can be said to be safe. We are not of communistic tendencies, but we believe that Christ's words to the young rich man, "Sell all thou hast and give to the poor, are directly applicable to a certain extent in these troublous times.

IT STRIKES us that the machinery of government at Washington, proverbially slow and ponderous, if not always conservative, is slower and more ponderous than ever in this extraordinary session, when the maxim quoted by the President, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is so forcibly appropriate. Not many days since it became apparent that whatever bills one faction may introduce one of the others is going to use all its powers to delay and obstruct its enactment. There are as many plans as there are Congressmen, but none meet the approval of a majority. One wants an amendment, and another expends his oratorical powers to strike out a provision. They have agreed on but one thing so far: to pay themselves mileage. The representatives should know that they were placed where they are to relieve the people, not to consider their personal interests. This is no time for dilly dallying with personal and partisan interests. The country calls loudly for relief, and must have it.

"THE mountain hath groaned and brought forth a mouse" well expresses the result of the labors of the international tribunal, appointed some months since to settle the long disputed question of the relative rights of the United States and England to kill the seals which frequent the Pribylof Islands off the coast of Alaska, in the Behring sea. After five months of seemingly interminable discussion, the tribunal has decided, first, that no seal shall be taken by either nation within sixty miles of the Pribylof Islands, the home of the seals; second, pelagic sealing is allowed outside the sixty mile limit from August 1st to May 1st; third, in no case can fire arms be used in taking seals; fourth, these agreements are to be observed in both the North Pacific Ocean and the Behring sea; fifth, the United States to pay a sum not yet agreed upon (it is thought \$2,000,000) to the Canadian sealing vessels which heretofore have been denied the right to take seals in Behring sea.

The decision fails in two instances to accomplish the purpose for which the tribunal was constituted-the preservation of the seals. No provision was made to prevent other nations, particularly Russia, from taking seals whenever they wanted them, as, under the terms of the decision, neither of the contending powers has authority to prevent other nations entering the seas and taking seals at any time and by any means; second, it allows seal taking in the month of August, which is the height of the breeding season, in which the female seals are particularly helpless, and when killed destroys her offspring. The decision is far more favorable to Britain than to the United States; but we could have been content if it had insured the preservation of the seals. In another aspect the tribunal is a pleasing testimony to the progress of civili-zation in the settlement of a dispute which would have thrown the interested countries into war a hundred years ago. As such the nations deserve credit, not the tribunal.

A PERUSAL of a large majority of our daily papers would lead one to believe that there is nothing else in this country but misery, poverty and oppression. It is not that bad. Comparatively few are actually suffering, and in many instances we have evidence that "gentle charity" has not yet deserted our land. A metropolitan newspaper instituted a system of free ice dispensaries sometime since through which many of the fortunate have shown their disposition to relieve suffering. By means of this system more than twelve thousand people are daily supplied with ice free of cost, which is a great blessing to the sick in the present humid weather. It is perhaps insignificant to the casual observer, but it shows that people still have kind hearts. Talks on Medicine-No. 1.

FROM A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

There is a good deal to be said in favor of family medicines." Many times properly trained families can do much in the way of driving off disease by the judicious use of many of the remedies which can be used with impunity without the aid of a physician. It must be borne in mind, however, that while family prescribing has its place, it also has its dangers. Perhaps it might be said with safety that more lives have been lost or endangered by over indulging in "family medicines" than have been saved by them. But this is not to be used as argument for the entire obliteration of the art family prescribing, but rather to help the judgment of the prescriber to trust himself only when and where he is absolutely sure the remedies can do no harm, and when there is unusual delay in getting a physician. Now, then, with this principal ever before the reader, can we talk to him about some things we have learned. We are prepared at least, we trust, to do no harm.

#### RULES TO OBSERVE.

There are besides the great principle an nounced at the beginning, certain special rules to be observed in dealing with the sick.

1. See that the patient is sick. It is not everybody that whines that is sick. We have read many stories of men who, when called out to battle, would suddenly be stricken with some terrible ailment and call for medicine. But the day of "battle sickness" has not past. Although the smoke of the bloody days of '61 has cleared away, still there are other battles sometimes calling for the exhibition of more nerve and genuine heroism—the battles of life. Many are the struggles through which we are to pass in life and strong must be the nerve to fight them. And sometimes in these struggles, men and women suddenly succumb to "bat-tle sickness" and call for skilful management. I remember being sent for once to treat such a case. It was something like this: Mr. A. had a very industrious wife. She moved herself and made everybody else move in proportion. Mr. A., however, was the laziest man I ever saw. It was said of him that he would sit any time and let the chickens roost upon his legs rather than expend a little force in driving them away. At any rate, he was exceedingly lazy. One hot summer day his wife wanted to go to her father's, and the husband must go to carry the baby. It was too hot work. Total ing a baby in the hot sun through sand is no pleasant work. But despite his pleadings, she would go. And knowing that such would not do, allow her to take the baby and he remain at home in the shade. He decided to get sick; consequently a bad case of colic was hatched up. I was sent for and soon was upon the scene of suffering. I was young and inexperienced at that timethought everybody who grunted needed physic." And so without much examination, I administered a heavy dose of powdered ipecac and to make a long story short, he tested the extreme muscular capacity of the lower end of his stomach for several days. Be sure your patient is sick before you give medicine. Many a mother has resorted to calomel, salts, oil and the like when there is no need for anything. Sometimes a strong rebuke or a little muscular exercise would be the remedy. Many a child has been ruined-made a dyspeptic for life or brought to an untimely grave by the recklessness on the part of their parents in giving medicine when none was needed.

2. Be sure you know what they need. After you have ascertained as to whether or not your patient is in real need of medicine, then the next step is to find out what kind of medicine he needs. Much harm has been done by wrong diagnosis not only by the "laity" but by the doctors themselves. People have a crazy notion that certain drugs are needed anyhow, makes no difference what is the matter, and hence when one of the family gets sick regardless of his symptoms, they pour in their pet drugs, such as calomel, salts, &c. Why, some mothers keep calomel all the time and give it for all the ills of the flesh!

# AN AWFUL MISTAKE.

To show how much harm is sometimes done by making this false diagnosis and basing treatment upon it, I was called one night so see a man in great haste. Arriving upon the premises, I was met by his wife, a "doctor woman." She gave medicine to the neighborhood—was a very wise woman, as she thought—would not hesitate to hold an argument with Gross on Surgery or Bortholow on Practice. She said, "O, Doctor, he is dying! he is dying!" "O, no," said I, "you are scared." "Me scared! No, sir." "What's the matter?" said I. "It's his liver, his liver, doctor—it's his liver. I've given him salts and oil, Tutt's pills and calomel, and he is vomiting more bile than you ever saw." By this time I was in the house; soon found my patient had agina pectoris, a deadly form of heart disease. His stomach

the doctor present, or else content yourself with using simply externals and harmless teas, which, while they may do no good in themselves, may do no harm;—and thus allow nature and your doctor to have a fair chance at curing a sick patient, and not to have to bear the blame of your blunders by being accused of ignorance in his profession, which is to the doctor h's "stock in trade." And no man who has not been there can give any estimate as to how these little things influence his success and thus his reputation.

## Information Given.

Editor Recorder :- Bro. Durham asks information about Bro. Dickinson's statement

about the Professors at the Seminary.
I think I was at the Seminary with Bro.
Dickinson, and at the time Prof. Hawes taught elocution in the Seminary, and I think he was a Presbyterian, but had nothing to do with teaching theology or anything pertaining to the Bible. Perhaps if Brother Dickinson's whole statement had have been quoted, he would have been better understood and his remarks have caused no comment. I know not how this may be, but know I myself have suffered from garbled extracts from what I have said and giving to my remarks an entirely different meaning from what was intended. For instance, the quotation from Bro. Dickinson might leave the impression that a Presbyterian was teach ing theology in a Baptist seminary, when in fact he had nothing to do with Bible doctrines, and perhaps not half the students knew the fact that he was a Presbyterian, as I heard incidentally myself. I found him a Christian gentleman, and that forbade him intruding any of his theological views upon the class in the study of elecution. The propriety of thus selecting a Presby-

terian even in this capacity I was fully sat-isfied to leave with the able faculty. Should any one misunderstand the quota-

tion, they need have no fears of Presbyterian doctrines being taught at the Seminary.

These are my impressions about Professor Hawes being a Presbyterian, but I may be, as Bro. Dickinson may be, mistaken; if so, I would gladly be correctly informed, and feel assured that Bro Dickinson would, and that he would not under any circumstances intentionally misrepresent either institution. J. W. POWELL

Mildred, Aug. 17, 1893.

## "The Virginia Plan."

Dear Recorder: - In your last issue you say editorially that "every now and then some brother with only a partial knowledge of the facts, seems to think it would be better for the Baptists of this State to adopt the Virginia plan of work in State Missions.

As I am the only brother who has publicly advocated the "Virginia Plan," I desire to submit some facts for the consideration of your readers, and I am perfectly willing for them to judge whether I have "only a partial knowledge of the facts."

You quote an item from the Religious Herald, embracing a statement from the Corresponding Secretary of the General As-sociation at the Dan River Association, that there had been no practical advance in State Missions in three years," and then you proceed to make a comparison with our work in North Carolina, but why did you go back ten years in our history? Why not confine yourself to the same period of time? The reason is not far to seek—the same is true of North Carolina-there has practically been no advance in State Missions since the year we met in Shelby. We are no better off than our brethren in Virginia so far as advance is concerned, although there has been the stimulus of a large deficit and frantic appeals for money to pay "our missiona-ries" who had to go half of the next year before they received their money, while there was a surplus of \$1,500 in the Virginia treasury.

But the "Virginia Plan" includes something more than State Missious. You say that "the Virginia Plan requires four men to do what our Corresponding Secretary does in the State."

Suppose we look at some of the facts in

1. As to the number of Baptists in each State. North Carolina has 150,000 white Baptists, and in Virginia there are 90,000, a difference of 60,000 in favor of North Carolina.

2. As to the contributions to the four objects under our Corresponding Secretary, viz., Sunday-schools, State Missions, Foreign Missions, and Home Missions, North Carolina gave for these four objects last year, including profits on Supply Store, \$33,864.23, while Virginia gave for these four objects, including profits on sale of books, \$48,999.51, or \$15,135.28 more than we. If we had given the same per member as they, we would have given \$82,500 in place of \$33,864.28, and we are abundantly able to do so.

8. As to the cost of collecting and dis-bursing this money, it cost the Virginia deadly form of heart disease. His stomach had been torn all to pieces, and with every effort at vomiting, he would scream as if death was near. O, what a pity she had not let him alone until the doctor arrived!

So I conclude this paper by making an earnest plea for proper diagnosis—find out what kind of medicine your patient needs, if he needs any at all. If not possible for you to do this, let him alone until you get long this money, it cost the Virginia brethren with one Corresponding Secretary receiving a salary, not exceeding \$3,000. It cost us, with one paid Corresponding Secretary to do the same work, \$5,345.70, or, in other words, Virginia paid out six per cent. of her income to carry on the work, and North Carolina paid out for the same purpose sixteen per cent. of her income. You say that it took four men to do what our Corresponding Secretary did, but that is the

very thing I have been pleading for—put the Foreign Mission work of the State in the hands of the Vice President in the State, the hands of the Vice President in the State, and the same of Home Missions as they do in Virginia. The beauty of their plan is the division of labor, and that was contemplated by the appointment of Vice Presidents of the Home and Foreign Mission Board. Virginia paid out for Colportage work last year \$6,000; we paid out \$128.

It needs no great wisdom to see the advantage of the "Virginia Plan" over ours. I have no axe to grind in this matter. I am not working to "oust" our Corresponding Secretary. I believe in his efficiency, but I don't think we need a traveling Corresponding Secretary in this State. I am sure that

ing Secretary in this State. I am sure that it would be better to have some one in the office simply and throw the responsibility of raising this fund upon the pastors, where it belongs. I believe that our Absolution has made as much advance in the last three years in proportion to their ability as any

years in proportion to their ability as any in the State, and the Corresponding Secretary has not been worth anything to us.

It may be said that I am a new man in the State and ought, therefore, to keep quiet; but I could not stop my mind from working because I happened to be born in Tennessee in place of North Carolina; neither could I stop my conscience from working. If it is a mistake not to have been born in the old North State—don't lay it to me—I was not consulted as to where I should be born. should be born.

If I was doing nothing to support the Convention, then I would have no right to speak, but I am serving a field that is giving five times as much to the cause as it did when I came to it, and not only that, but is giving more, in my judgment, in proportion to the taxable valuation of their property than any other field in the State; at least, I am willing to compare. I am not bragging on myself or field, but vindicating my right to speak on this important question, although a new man in the State.

With malice toward none, but love for all, I am yours in the work,
M. P. MATHENY.

Lincolnton, N. C.

From Penelope, N. O.

Dear Recorder: Our cause appears to be advancing in this section of the State. The hard times financially seems to make the people realize that help must come from higher power than political parties or even the United States government.

I am now pastor of two churches that are commencing to build new houses of worship.

In the near vicinity are two more new houses just completed and the fifth and sixth in contemplation. I am serving mission that would have built a house and taken permanent growth if the Board of Missions had seen clear to make an appropriation for a preacher for them.

The meeting just closed at Warlick's Chapel was, in many respects, the best meeting I have ever conducted. The influence was so far reaching that nearly every service revealed surprises to us, as the work of the Spirit was made manifest in leading so many old and middle-aged people to confess their sins and embrace Christ as a Saviour, who before had always been indifferent. The services continued through nine days and seven nights. Results—thirty eight baptized, four restored; the church membership fully united for future work in all departments; a new house before the end of the year, and a pastor called with a larger salary than ever offered before in the church's history. They have been without a pastor for several months, and many troubles and great coldness were rapidly pushing them into do-nothingness.

Will the brethren pray with us that this may become the banner church of all this section? Sincerely,

C. M. MURCHISON. Penelope, Aug. 18, 1893.

Can't Go as a Missionary at Present.

Dear Recorder: - Some one has gotten the idea from a resolution passed by the Missionary Society of the Second church, that I am going right off to China. The brother who wrote up the resolution did not intend to leave that impression. He meant to say that when I got ready to go, that the Society would then do what the resolution stated. Please state that I cannot go now. I have had no intention of going right away. I wish I were ready to go. It is the desire of my life to be there and preach the gospel to the heathen in their own language; and, with God's help, I am going as soon as he opens the way for me. But I do not think I shall be able to go under three or four years. Yours in Christ,

A. A. BUTLER. Durham, Aug. 17, 1893.

To Sunday-school Superintendents and Treasurers.

Send in your order for Sunday school sup Send in your order for Sunday school supplies for the fourth quarter, early in Setember. Of course, you are going to ord from the Sunday-school Board of the Soutern Baptist Convention, our Board.

Please do not send bank cheaks if you oppossibly help it. They are not bankable present. Send by post-office order, post note, registered letter, or by Expressione, registered letter, or by Expression of the month. This will help us a you, too. Yours truly.

you, too. Yours truly.