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DURING the present session of Congress the newspapers throughout the land have taken occasion to remind our representatives that this is no time for partisan tactics; President Cleveland devoted a paragraph to that declaration in his message; and it is said no Congressman has addressed the House on the subject of finance without calling attention to the same fact. It strikes us that they are all late in their declaration. Since the Constitution was established there has never been a time when partisan tactics were beneficial to the country. Congress was instituted to work in harmony and unity of interest for the people who must obey its mandates. It was not made to be placed in the hands of partisans who use it, not to serve the people, but to keep their party in power. The enactments which it sends forth should always be for the country's welfare, and not the party's. Though a representative should see certain defeat in case he advocated a measure which he deemed wise and beneficial to the country at large, he should support it as if it were worth a hundred thousand votes to him. A representative's personal interest, or his party's interest, are of but little weight in the scales against the common good. Above all, a representative should adhere to the promises that he has made and the provisions which he has defended on the campaign. In this he may not al-

ways be wise, but he is sure to be obeying the wishes of the people who elected him and acting honestly with his constituents; and in case of failure of his measures to bring those advantages which he has promised, and the people have accepted, there are none to blame save those who elected him. The day of platforms that are made, not to become statutes, but to fool the people, and the day of the demagogue who makes promises and accepts platforms to obtain office, is fast coming to an end, and we may well thank God for it.

WITHIN the past few months three well-equipped expeditions, one from the United States, one from England, and another from Germany, have set forth toward the arctic regions with the alleged purpose of adding to our knowledge of the region adjacent to the North Pole. They claim to make the expeditions in the name of Science, and neither the fearful sacrifices and terrible suffering which the parties must necessarily undergo, nor the fate of former arctic explorers, can deter their efforts in that almighty name. Science has become the great bugbear of the latter days of the nineteenth century, but we believe that in no instance has it been imposed upon more than in these arctic expeditions. Nothing can possibly result that is commensurate with the risk of human lives and the outlay of money that such expeditions involve. We have long since given up the hope of a new route around the globe in that direction, and none are so foolish as to dream of finding an inhabitable country in that latitude. No object that is worthy of consideration by rational beings confront them. They are risking human lives simply to gain what little notoriety foolish people may accord them, with the addition of the money that may revert to their pocket-books as the result of lectures on their explorations, which in no way can be of value to the people of this practical age. Yet such is the composition of our country that fools and wise men alike can always obtain honor, glory and a competence from others of the same class, if they but demonstrate their superior qualifications to the title.

A DISTINGUISHED writer recently declared that the history of the English House of Lords showed that it had never failed to pass or repeal a law which the English people had demanded through their representatives in the House of Commons. And in view of the fact that within the last quarter of a century the English people have been by no means modest in their demands, it seems that the Lords might be easily disposed of. At most they have only succeeded in delaying for a year or two every wise measure that has confronted them. As an instance of this, we have the present Home Rule bill, which has recently passed the Commons by a fair majority. It is now referred to the Lords, who, in all probability, will delay its final enactment for some months, perhaps years. But in the end it will become a law just as it passed the Commons. The Lords can only delay its passage until the people become clamorous in their demands, and then through fear that their useless occupation may be abolished by the will of the people, they will bow their august heads and sanction the bill. There was a time when it was claimed that the Lords represented the royal will, but in this day the royal will is not consulted in England, except in regard to the support of the family of the Queen. England has gradually followed America and France until today her royalty are no more than figure-heads, dependent for their existence on the love of their people for old forms and customs. England may never become a republic in name, but she can already boast of a representative government that is equally representative with that of the "greatest republic of modern times."

THE wonderful progress which agricultural science has made in our educational institutions within the past decade is a striking testimony to the growing utilitarianism of the age. It is not generally known, but it is a fact that we have in each State in the Union one or more institutions which instruct their students in agricultural science. Each of these schools is aided by the government from a great fund created to encourage such instruction—an evidence that our law-makers are not altogether blind to the fact that our prosperity depends on the agricultural class. While the government encourages the pursuit of study in agricultural science as most practical and useful, the pursuit of the classics is ignored as utterly useless, and is left to those who have the means and the time to pursue them. The good results of the agricultural colleges can hardly be over-estimated. The farmer cannot know too much, and while he may through long experience learn "lots that are not in the books" about his occupation, there are great advantages that will accrue from thoroughly systematizing his work. It is pleasing to contrast the European system that extorts millions of taxes from the people to make soldiers of the young men, with ours, which is to send forth thousands of bread-winners without the least taxation of our people.

Talks About Law—No. 16.

BY JUDGE R. W. WINSTON.

ENTICING SERVANTS.

The peace and good feeling of a neighborhood is often disturbed because one neighbor charges another with interfering with his laborers.

In some places, when a servant is discharged, he cannot get employment elsewhere without showing a certificate from the late employer. This rule applies in thickly-settled neighborhoods and in cities generally.

With us in the country, we have to do the best we can and rely on neighborly conduct. The ladies often say that if the men would take the matter of domestic servants in hand and would form a society agreeing to pay good wages to good servants and not to employ such as steal extensively and are indifferent, this perplexing problem would be solved. But I fear not. Good domestic service, like most good things in this life, is a growth. The new order of things has not yet had time to develop.

The statute protects us, however, against interference with our servants.

First, if any person shall entice, persuade and procure any servant to unlawfully leave his employer; or

Second, if any person shall knowingly and unlawfully harbor and detain from the service of his employer any servant who shall unlawfully leave the service of his employer,—in either case the person so offending may be fined one hundred dollars, or imprisoned six months in jail.

In Person county about the year 1870, two neighbors, Haskins and Royster by names, went to law because Haskins charged Royster with interfering with his servants, and before the suit ended, they say that it cost the defendant nearly his entire estate.

A year or two ago a Norfolk firm had an agent who went to Goldsboro and hired many of the servants of a rival machine factory, saying, at the time, that he intended to break the Goldsboro factory up.

Our court said, "The mischief which the enactment was intended to remedy was the interference of others with the servants, who had thus agreed to serve, by offering them inducements to depart, or with knowledge that they had so departed in disregard of their contract obligations, by receiving such with their service."

In 1889, in Lenoir county, one Moses Anderson was indicted for persuading Lloyd Anderson to leave the services of his employer. The employer swore that he had paid Lloyd for several months' labor in advance, which he did not get. But Moses contended that Lloyd was his son, that he did not agree to the contract of hiring, and that Lloyd was under age. Our court said that, under these circumstances, Moses was not guilty.

In Perquimans county, in 1883, one Daniel, the servant, was indicted for unlawfully leaving the service of his employer. It will be observed that there was no enticing or persuading in the case; Daniel simply left his employer in an unlawful manner. Our court said that Daniel was not guilty under the statute.

Since that time the Legislature have had under advisement the passage of an act to make it a misdemeanor for any servant to unlawfully and wilfully leave the service of his employer. Such a law exists in States to the south of us, I have heard. If our labor is often poor and provoking, let us take courage when we read of Russian anarchists and foreign nihilists, and let us be patient and abiding, not quick to fly to dangers we know not of.

Some Protracted Meetings.

Have just closed with each of the following churches a five-day special effort with the following visible results:

Providence, Dr. R. R. Overby, pastor; fifteen added. At Pleasant Grove, same pastor; fourteen added. At Shiloh, Rev. P. S. C. Davis, pastor; thirty-six added. At Salem, sixteen added. At Sawyer's Creek, Dr. Overby, pastor; thirty added.

At some of these meetings, besides the pastors, the following brethren in the ministry rendered very effective aid by preaching, exhortation and personal work: Harrell, Williams, Wood, Woodson, Burfoot and Ferebee.

Thus the Lord has added to the saved over a hundred souls and strengthened Baptist lines not a little.

CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good News.

Dear Recorder:—All our churches are revived. Hardly one of them have failed in the county. There seems to be a general outpouring of God's blessed Spirit. Many are coming into the fold of God. Backslidden churches are being warmed up.

Our high-school at Hiwassee opened on Aug. 28th, 1893, with a prosperous indication for the year.

May our schools grow and churches enlarge until their power shall be felt and honored in every nook and corner of this fair fair land. Yours for Christ,

H. C. STANBRIDGE.

Hiwassee, Ga.

Influence others by upright conduct.

Talks on Medicine—No. 2.

FROM A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.

NURSING THE SICK.

Perhaps one of the most important duties rendered the sick is by the nurse. It is not everybody who can nurse. Nursing is an art which very few people have ever mastered. So much has this been realized, that much attention now is being given in our medical institutions and universities to training the nurse as well as the doctor. But there are very few of us who can get such training, and hence we must do the best we can under the circumstances.

A nurse should be one who is endowed with natural-born common sense and who has great sympathy for the suffering whether man or beast—one who can feel something of the aches and pains of the suffering. There is no estimating the amount of actual pain and sorrow such a person can help bear away. But the nurse must not be one who is so sympathetic as that he or she is given to "whiners." "Whiners" are not sympathizers in any sense. Usually those persons who do most whining along any line are the hardest-hearted of God's creation.

Don't, then, confound these two terms—sympathizers and whiners. The form of sympathy which is needed is that which partakes of gentleness, carefulness, tenderness and watchfulness. There is no end to the amount of trouble given doctors by improper nursing. He makes a proper diagnosis and builds up a treatment and leaves all in the hands of what we may regard as a competent nurse. But when he is gone, she, either because of her carelessness or because of her wisdom which is in most cases the wildest form of imagination, leaves off his directions and sometimes substitutes something else. The consequence is, as a matter of course, the patient grows worse, and the doctor is blamed. Let the nurse know his or her place. They are simply nurses. To them should be entrusted the care of the room—keep it clean, well aired, and in it a bunch of flowers (provided they are changed every day; never let them remain in a room long). The nurse must prepare the food, see its effect upon the patient, so as to inform the physician when he comes. And in fact a nurse must have the oversight when the doctor is away. And in a family when one or more is sick, always select some *one person to be nurse.* What's everybody's business is nobody's business is true of nursing the sick as well as in anything else.

FRIENDS AND CALLERS.

In this connection, also, it is well to put in a word concerning those who are the friends of the sick and who call occasionally to express their great regrets and kind words of sympathy with a friend or neighbor. Perhaps I would not vary far from the truth if I would say that this is the physician's biggest "nuisance." And not only so, but the greatest source of disturbance to the patient. Of course, everybody likes company when it is needed, or when it comes for the motive of doing good. But the great bulk of sick-visiting is nothing more than a duty rendered in the interest of the various forms of "nosing societies." There is no telling what will become of those eager ears if it were not for an occasional misfortune in the community. One-half of the callers upon the sick come for nothing but to get a bump of curiosity gratified, and the other half contains only about ten per cent. who know how to behave themselves when they call. I recall a case of a young man who had been in bed for three months with typhoid fever. Of course he was by this time in great prostration. Any little excitement will tend to give him heart failure and death. A friend called one day. He was one who should have known better. He had not been in long before he related a very sad story of a poor boy who lived in the community who was sitting up in bed just recuperating from fever, and suddenly his heart failed, and he fell over dead! And then to make the story complete, he said to the patient, "You'd better be careful, or you may go likewise." Well, it is useless to say that such a caller as this ought to be locked up until he learns some sense, and yet their name is legion.

One thing leaving this part of my present paper, is concerning an almost universal error committed by callers. "How are you to-day?" Have you ever been sick? If so, you don't need to have me talk about it. "How are you?" that means that about twenty times per day you must relate the same old story of how you feel. It is annoying and damaging to the sick. Don't do it. Ask somebody else about it.

PREACHERS IN THE SICK ROOM.

We might devote a whole conversation to this subject, but I will just suggest meekly that our preachers many times are the clumsiest folks in a sick room to be found anywhere. In the first place, they are ignorant as to propriety and the fitness of things. Indiscriminately they walk into a sick chamber and begin talking about "the certainty of death"; when if there is a thing the average sick man don't want to hear, it is that thing. Usually also the preacher thinks it will be a crime upon his dignified calling to wear any kind of an expression other than that which is indicative of the most profound solemnity. He drops out his words, tells the number of sick in the town and how many deaths have occurred. Or it may be that instead of his being this kind of a man, he is boisterous, tells heavy yarns, talks about politics, &c. These are the extremes,

but they fit too many of our preachers today. I believe there are thousands of instances in which even the best trained preachers along this line had best not talk about death or even offer an audible prayer. Ask the physician's advice. Talk with the family; find out what would best interest him and occasionally drop in a word about his spiritual condition. But as my time for conversation is limited, I must stop along this line. Perhaps at some future day we will talk upon "The Preacher in the Sick Room."

PATENT MEDICINES.

In closing this conversation with you, I want to impress upon you something of the nature of the "patent medicine business." It is an enormous business and in most cases an enormous fraud. Don't understand me to say that there are not some good patent medicines—good for some things. But take them as a whole, they are mere money-traps. Just think of the enormity of the pill business in this country—a thousand and one pills which differ largely in name, and in that alone. The fact is the pill craze is about the biggest craze of the age. I shall not forget sitting in a drug store one day, and a lady walked in. She had an awful expression of sorrow upon her face, but she was stout and strong looking. The young, polite druggist, with his hair roached up in front and looking wise, stepped up and said, "What do you wish, madam?" "I wish," said she, "to see some of your liver pills." He pulled down a box saying, "Here is Dr. Tuti's celebrated liver pill," &c. "No, sir, it don't act on my liver any more." "Well, here is the Indian Root pill," &c. "No, sir, it never acted at all on my liver." And so he continued until he had shown her all he had upon the shelf, but she could not be suited. Like Alexander, she had conquered the pill-world, and turned away sorrowing, because there was none else to conquer. The fact was her trouble was in her mind and not her liver, but she was ready to be "gulped" by any traveling quack. Such cases as these feed the bread-pill quacks of our country. If medicine is anything, it is a science. Get you a good physician to prescribe for you, follow his advice, place your trust in him, and if there is any hope for you, in the majority of cases you will be helped. Let alone patent nostrums, if the newspapers do puff them—remember they get good pay for that.

We will talk next upon some of the common diseases and their treatment.

Something for Nothing.

When a man obtains money, or goods, or anything else of value, promising to pay at some future time, when he knows that he will not be able to pay; or when he makes false statements concerning his ability or willingness to pay, this may be called "obtaining money or goods under false pretense." And the law can take hold of the man and force him to pay or suffer punishment.

There are hundreds, yea, thousands of persons, whose names are registered on church-books, who do this every year; nay, we go farther and say that a large proportion of these persons make accounts which they know they will not pay. But the law does not reach them, not because they are not guilty, but because they are not prosecuted. The larger proportion of indebtedness thus incurred arise from transactions with preachers, teachers and printers. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars due at this hour from church members to members of these three classes in North Carolina.

Covetousness is a far more wide-spread sin among the churches than drunkenness, horrible as the latter is.

Bro. Elias Dodson used to say that a man's pocket-book should always be baptized along with its owner.

By this sin the preacher loses confidence in his members and lives on short rations; the teacher works for nothing and finds himself; and the printer—well, I don't know how in the world he lives.

ZEBEDEE.

Piny Grove Church.

Dear Recorder:—On Saturday, Aug. 13th, 1893, I began a meeting at the Piny Grove Baptist church of which I am pastor. The meeting lasted twelve days. Much interest was manifested, and we had a glorious revival of religion, which resulted in a general awakening and in twenty-eight professions of faith in Christ. On the 23d inst., thirteen of the twenty-eight professing conversion united with the church and were buried with Christ in baptism in the sparkling waters of the old Yadkin river.

Denominational lines were not drawn in this meeting, and all worked to the same end, the salvation of souls. To God be all the glory. Yours for the Master,

JOHN H. NELSON.

Patterson, Aug. 29, 1893.

Happiness is a sunbeam which may pass through a thousand bosoms without losing a particle of its original ray; nay, when it strikes on a kindred heart, like the converged light on a mirror, it reflects itself with double brightness. Happiness is not perfect till it is shared.—*Porter.*

The true Christian, like the sun, produces a blessing by his light.