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W. S. BLACK, Editors.
FRANK L. REID.

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The Anglo-Chinese University.
Though much has been written concerning the Anglo-Chinese school, I trust you will give space for a few more words about an institution that has attracted so much attention from our own and sister Churches of America, and also from the Chinese, both at and near.
When the idea first became public, about two years ago, it did not lack for opposition. Men were found, both in and out of the missionary circle, who were ready to predict its utter failure. First, in the matter of obtaining pupils; and again, as to its utility in advancing the cause of missions.
Substitutes and amendments came in from all sides, but fortunately Dr. Allen knew what he wanted, and, through smiles and frowns he kept his idea intact.
When the day for opening the primary schools arrived, the pupils came in most embarrassing numbers. Brother Loehr and Miss Allen were to take the school in the French Concession, and Brother Royall was to have the one in Hong-Kew. All three were stout of heart, and full of faith in the final success of the enterprise. But what were they to do with the great untaught mass before them? Imagine, if you please, five hundred boys, of all sizes and classes, from the sons of high officials down to boys from the shops of petty tradesmen; all utterly ignorant of what would be required in a school conducted by foreigners, and all accustomed to study at the top of their voices with their own teachers. This will give you a glimpse of the difficulties to be met, but none other than a daily observer can form an adequate idea of the burdens carried by Dr. Allen, Brothers Loehr and Royall, during that first session. Before its close, however, prospects began to brighten. The power of men in earnest began to make itself felt. Order gradually grew out of chaos, and when finally the first term closed for the Summer, the school had, in the estimation of its friends, passed from the domain of mere experiment into that of assured success.
The second term opened with number greatly diminished. For this falling off there were two causes. First, the promoters of the school found that the corps of teachers was altogether too small to deal with such an army of untrained boys, and decided to raise the price of tuition, and in other ways discourage new accessions. In the next place, many had failed to understand the plain statements made by Dr. Allen. A large number of small tradesmen had sent their boys, hoping that in a little time they would learn enough English to help them in their business. When they found that instead of picking up Pigeon English they were being faithfully drilled in the fundamentals of a thorough education, they quickly became discouraged, and discontinued. It was a good riddance of bad rubbish. It gave those who were in earnest a little more elbow-room, and, better still, enabled them in charge to improve their work. To Dr. Allen it was indeed a great relief, for it gave him time to more fully develop his plans.
It now became evident that enlarged facilities in the way of additional buildings and more teachers would be an imperative necessity at no distant date. Dr. Allen at once began inquiries looking to the selection of a site for the University proper. It was thought that six or seven acres would be required, but in all the three concessions not a half-dozen such lots could be found. The one finally selected was held at \$32,000. The appeal for \$45,000 to buy land and put up the most needed buildings was now written, and we anxiously awaited the result.
How our hearts were gladdened when the news came of what was being done in Georgia, North Carolina, Baltimore, and elsewhere. We said, one to another, the Church sustains us; all is well. Then began the waiting for funds. Ah, that waiting! How trying it was. Weeks lengthened into months. Mails came and went, but brought no money. In the meantime the price of property in Shanghai was rapidly advancing. All the vacant lots were being bought up and covered with Chinese houses, so that when the first installment did finally reach us, the broker informed Dr. Allen that the site selected had advanced from \$32,000 to \$50,000, and it was doubtful as to whether the holders would let it go even at that high figure. Immediate search was made for another lot. Not one could be found in either the French or English Concession, but fortunately there still remained a few acres in the American Concession, and adjoining the property occupied by Brother Royall and primary school No. 2. The land was owned by a wealthy Chinaman and a warm friend of the school. When he found

the use for which it was desired, this man proposed to let us have his land at two-thirds the market price, thereby making a difference in our favor of over \$3,000 per acre. Of course no one thought of rejecting this offer. The land was purchased at once, but no money was left for the erection of buildings.
We now come to the object of this letter. The time has arrived when an advance move must be made in order to sustain the prestige of the school, and meet the expectations of its friends, both here and at home.
The history of the institution up to the present date has been all that its friends could have hoped. After the excitement incident to its birth died away, there began a steady and healthy growth, so that we may truly say that the outlook is more promising now than ever.
What we now need is a prompt fulfillment of the pledges made last winter. It is true, that owing to the advanced price of land, the amount asked for last year will not go as far as was then thought it would; yet, if promptly paid in, it would greatly relieve present needs, and enable those in charge to proceed with the development of the school. All through the deadliest season known in Shanghai for years, Dr. Allen has thought and wrought; but one man cannot do every thing.
Placed under the same roof for six weeks, the writer of this letter, though himself in deep trouble, could not but sympathize with the restless man, who, far into the small hours of the morning, could be heard pacing the rooms below, bearing upon heart and brain the responsibilities of a great enterprise.
Brethren, let us have the funds; and please bear in mind that more is needed now than would have been required had the money been paid in months ago.
O that some Southern Methodist soul would expand, and at once relieve our anxiety by a gift that would place the Anglo-Chinese University beyond the possibility of a mishap! Yours fraternally,—C. F. Reid in *Nashville Advocate*.

For the Advocate.
Rifle Shooting.
BY REV. DR. C. F. DEEMS.

There is an art in rifle shooting. There is a science behind the art. Behind the science there must be certain physical endowments, such as good eyes and good brains. The shooter does not lay his barrel on a line from the breech direct to the bull's-eye in the target, but he lifts and veers it according to the distance and the movements in the atmosphere. He knows that immediately after the ball leaves the barrel it begins to deflect toward the ground by reason of the attraction of gravitation, so that if no object intervene, the ball will describe a certain curve from the mouth of the barrel till it touch the ground. The target is the intervening object. If the rifle be aimed at the bull's-eye, and the target be a few hundred feet from it, the ball will fall below the mark. This divergence will be in direct proportion to the distance of the target from the rifleman. He must shoot at a point in a true line above the bull's-eye, and more and more above it as the target is further from the rifle. This is the rule, if the atmosphere be in a state of perfect quiescence; but if the wind be blowing on either side, or in the direction of the shot, or in opposition to it, the rifleman must make an additional calculation to provide for this. If the wind be in line of the shot, he will not take his aim so high above the mark as he would in still air, because the wind increases the speed of the ball, and therefore, diminishes the time in which gravitation can work, and thus diminishes the distance down which the ball will be pulled; but if the wind be dead ahead, the shot must be lifted, because its passage will be retarded; and similar calculations must be made for winds on either side. To take every advantage, the rifleman procures the best gun, the best molded shot, an attached and graduating sight, and gives himself all the practice he can, thus cultivating the natural powers which are required for success in this department; and when he comes to shoot he thinks nothing of his posture. The grotesque pictures of rifle shooting which have lately hung in the windows of our print shops, are scarcely caricatures of the extraordinary postures which rifleman absolutely assume for success. It does not matter where heels or chest go, the rifleman must have his eyes in a certain position.
Now, these are the things we learn from men who strive for the mastery in sharp-shooting. There is a lesson for those engaged in Christian work. Of course God helps, of course the

Holy Spirit assists. Yes, so does God help a rifleman, by causing gunpowder to be changed instantly to powerful elastic gases, capable of driving balls with great force. But God expects the rifleman to cultivate himself, to use the best instruments, and seek success regardless of his own appearance.
Christian teachers who desire success must be able to see what the mark really is, must cultivate themselves up to the highest accuracy of aim, and the greatest spirit of self-sacrifice, must use the best instrumentalities, and in taking aim allow for all disturbing influences. Now and then any half blind fellow may take up a gun and fire away and knock the heart out of the black, but he may shoot off enough powder to blast the Rocky Mountains to dust without ever being able to repeat that shot; whereas a rifleman may be so trained, as nine times out of ten to drop his ball within the bull's-eye from the distance of thousands of feet. Untrained workmen may have similar experiences to the man who makes a happy shot; but one who gives his life up to the business of hitting the mark with balls, will learn lessons from the results of modern rifle practice.
If it be worth while to carry truth day by day home to the hearts and consciences of men, it is worth while to select the best instrumentalities, to give the faculties the best training, and to take plenty of time for preparation. Let no man hurry. One who has taken twenty years for thorough training in any kind of business, will probably accomplish more in one year's work, than a man of equal abilities, with no preparation, will accomplish in twenty-one.

For the Advocate.
News From Trinity College.
BROS. EDITORS: On the evening of the 9th inst., I was standing in a room of the old College building. The bright November sun had nearly reached the horizon, and its golden beams, thrown upon the autumnal dress of the trees around, produced a solemn and enchanting scene. I heard the noise of tramping feet. Looking through a window, I saw a procession of the students of Trinity marching out of the North door. They bore wreaths and crosses and bouquets of flowers. Solemnly they marched to the cemetery where exactly one year before the body of the honored President and Founder of this College, Rev. B. Craven, D.D., L.L.D., was laid away to rest till the resurrection morn. As the sun sank behind the distant hills, the flowers born by the students were placed upon the grave as a token that the great teacher was not forgotten by those who had listened to his precepts and followed his guidance. The feelings in the hearts of his pupils indicated by this simple ceremony, speak louder than marble shaft or costly mausoleum, in praise of him who spent his life in the wise instruction of youth.
Turning from watching the procession above alluded to, I walked in another direction to a house of sorrow. Arrived there, I found that another veteran in our ministerial ranks had breathed his last a few hours before. Bro. J. B. Alford was dead. After about two weeks confinement to his bed, he yielded to a disease from which he had long suffered, and passed away, and passed in triumph. How else could one go, who had been characterized so long by a strictly conscientious walk, and truly Christian spirit? On the following Sabbath he was buried at Hopewell Church. Bro. M. L. Wood preached the funeral sermon.
Prof. L. Johnson has been compelled, on account of failing health, to give up his work in the College for awhile. He hopes after resting for a month or so to be able to resume his work, and continue until Commencement, when he says he will certainly resign. We have readjusted the work, and think that by each professor working to his utmost capacity, we who are here can do the work, provided, we can get enough to eat. Up to the present date each Prof. or has received \$100, and the President \$150. Where the next is to come from we know not. There is a considerable amount due from our present patrons, but some of them are slow in paying.
It is a consolation to know that while our veteran preachers and teachers are falling from the active ranks one by one, there are others in training to take their places. We have in the College now six pious, healthy, talented young men who are preparing for the ministry, and who in due time will come up to Conference to be enrolled. The Conference, with the whole Church, ought to love Trinity, for sending so many valuable recruits to swell the ranks, and lead the hosts of the Church to victory here and

there and everywhere within its bounds.
Quite a number of the students here now expect to be teachers, and judging from their character, and the talents they display here, they will form no mean factor in the Church and the State in which they operate. All the students here now are, almost without exception, good, studious and talented. I have never seen the same number thrown together anywhere with whom I was better pleased. Persons wishing to send to school may depend on it that here their boys will find as much moral and religious influence and example, as in any school throughout the whole country; and, in conclusion, I will say that if each member of the North Carolina Conference will send us one new student for the Spring term, beginning about the 1st of Jan., 1884, there need be no fears as to what is going to become of Trinity.
J. F. HEITMAN.

Trials During Conference Sessions.
BY THE REV. FRANKLIN BALL.

It seems that the evil of trial by a committee during our Conference sessions demands more serious attention than most of us are disposed to give it. We should not, however, by any means neglect discipline.
But may not these investigations, or trials, which they virtually are, be had at once, under the direction of a presiding elder, without deferring them until our Conferences meet? When such trials occur, the documentary and written evidence may be carefully preserved, and produced at Conference, carefully examined by a committee appointed for the purpose, and reported upon without such a public display of crookedness. The Discipline provides for all these investigations during "the intervals of the Annual Conferences." (See p. 137, ¶ 209.) This the presiding elder may attend to, and cause a correct record of the examination to be kept and transmitted to the Annual Conference. And should additional testimony be admitted during the examination, the presiding elder may, if he will, be a less objectionable way of attending to very delicate and embarrassing work. No doubt it would require an effort on the part of a presiding elder to command time for this, but may not the good thus coming to the Church and the cause of Christ more than compensate for the effort? A presiding elder, because of his more intimate acquaintance with these cases coming under his personal observation, is better qualified than others to see and reach the truth in an investigation, and aid in arriving at an equitable result.
The trial of a minister at Conference is quite a serious matter in more ways than I have space to mention, and should by all legitimate means be avoided.
We look forward to our annual gatherings with very pleasant anticipations. We hope to improve and extend our acquaintance with the brethren. The social side of a Conference is very sunny and warm, and in it we take great delight. On the first day we shake hands and choose our sittings for a week to come. On the next day, however, some brother's character is arrested. Thirteen or fifteen are announced as a court to try the case, and at once enter upon the delicate task assigned them. With plaintiff, defendant, counsel, and secretary, twenty men or more are sent out of the Conference room. They have not anticipated any thing of this sort; nor are they consulted as to their willingness to serve. They have not "read up" on Church law, nor consulted authorities upon the nature of the particular case in hand. Lawyers and judges know long before the day of trial what cases are on their court calendars; and they prepare for them. We are taken on the wing and thrust into the most complicated cases without any special preparation whatever. It seems trifling to ask to be excused without weighty reasons; and still we are averse to the duty imposed. If the case is at all difficult, considerable latitude must be allowed, as is recommended in our books on ecclesiastical jurisprudence. Preliminaries being settled, the trial proceeds. Day and night the committee toils on in its thankless work. The members scarcely find time to eat or sleep. Their minds are as heavily taxed as their time; but patience must have her perfect work. The committee cannot (properly) have the pleasure of even telling what they either know or think of the case.
The Conference routine of business has steadily progressed, and the session is drawing to its close. Inquiries are now being made of the committee, "When will you be through?" etc.

We try to hurry up, but just then distant witnesses are wanted, while new ones are being brought forward. The Conference grows impatient, and the court gets in a hurry. Again, there is a knock at our door. A good brother says to us, "Conference will soon be ready to adjourn—how long will you be?" Some of the committee, who possess very lucid minds, have reached a conclusion, but others, who are equally honest, have not. Certain things must be explained, understood, and reconciled, but there is not sufficient time for all to act understandingly. *The verdict must be made out.* It must be made to fit both charge and specification. The penalty must be made to agree with the findings. An intelligent analysis of the testimony is needed, but time will not admit of this. The mass of testimony cannot now be examined. The brethren have not time now even to consult their own notes of the trial. They cannot see eye to eye, and they divide, as any jury may do. While with us a majority is competent to report, yet this majority has a high regard for the minority, and they need time to reach a mutual agreement. But at the very time when the most patient and studious attention is required, and when so much is involved every way, the matter is cut short at the critical moment. A verdict is made out and a penalty attached within, it may be, a half hour's time, when a half day or more is absolutely needed. If, under this sort of pressure, the brethren be unable to call to mind that which they know very well to be the law in the case, and conform to legal technicalities in the case, while their books are in their libraries at home, who need be surprised? For who but they can appreciate the difficulty of mastering the ramifications of the case, and grasping the intricate threads which connect testimony, and lead to a satisfactory decision?
In summing up and in reaching a conclusion under these disabilities the mind must be confused by conflicting testimony and opposing counsel and pleadings. And so it is very difficult for a committee to satisfy itself in passing judgment upon a brother whom they know little or nothing of the intrinsic merits of the case, who stand ready to criticize and say, "Well, that committee didn't know much about Church law, surely."
It seems that we are crippled in reaching vital points, in that we cannot put a witness under oath, require a witness to answer a question, nor compel the attendance of a witness. All is voluntary. Here we are weak just where strength is required. We might have more satisfactory results in some cases if these defects were remedied by our law-making bodies; that is, if they can be remedied at all.
An additional objection to these Conference trials is that a number of ministers who are supposed to be as much interested and concerned in the business of the Conference as others are not permitted to know any thing of what is being done. The members of this court know about nothing of what may be done by the Conference until they read it in the Conference Minutes. They can neither participate in nor be benefitted by Conference discussions. To these committee-men it is only an occasion of turmoil and unappreciated service, toward which they look back with feelings of regret and mortification. Now, I ask, in all honesty and kindness, may not our chief pastors largely forestall and prevent these grievous annoyances?
It might be further shown how and why these trials during Conference sessions are a great evil, if not, indeed, a reproach. This paper, however, is only intended to be suggestive, without elaborating the points named, and entirely passing by many others; therefore, let it suffice.—*N. Y. Advocate*.

What The Brethren Think.
WHAT MR. AND MRS. T. THINK.
Allow me to congratulate you on the very great improvement in every particular. If it is not the *Organ*, it is certainly worthy. Mrs. T.—says it is by far the best of all the Church papers.
Yours truly,
E. A. THORNE.

A CORRECTION.
In my article of the 7th inst., beginning at the eleventh line, you make me say "I can conceive of no department of Church work that is, or which demands more of our attention," etc. It ought to read "I can conceive of no department of Church work that is of more importance, or which demands more of our attention." There are some other slight errors, but none that the reader cannot correct.
Truly yours,
GEO. T. SIMMONS.

Friendship.
A true friendship costs something; but it is worth all it costs. Selfishness is incompatible with friendship. In consenting to have a friend, or to be a friend, one takes upon himself added possibilities of sorrow and pain as well as of joy and comfort. "A friend should bear a friend's infirmities." A true friend does share every burden of a friend, which he cannot lift or lighten. His thought is ever of what he can give or do as a friend; not of what he can receive or have done for him. In fact, what we are ready to do for a friend, not what we hope to gain from a friend, is the measure of both the strength and the value of our friendship. Nor is there any limit—save that of duty and our friend's needs—to the sacrifices we are ready to make for a friend if our friendship is worthy of its name.—"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." And less love hath no true friend than this, that he lay down his life for his friend if occasion should call for that test of friendship. It is because the cost of friendship is so great that the realization of friendship is so rare.
All like the purchase; few the price will pay;
And this makes friends such miracles below.
But a pure and wise friendship has a value beyond its utmost cost. No life can reach its fullest measure of enjoyment or usefulness without a friend. Even the Son of God felt the need of human friendship, and found a friend in the disciple whom he loved. No one of the smaller resources than the Son of God can count himself above the need of that help and cheer which only a friend can supply. "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend," is the declaration of the wise man. Says Robert Hall, "He who has made the acquisition of a judicious and sympathizing friend may be said to have doubled his mental resources." And Lord Lytton makes much of the advantage, to a literary man, of the friendship of a true and noble woman. "It is not necessary to mention," says Lytton, "the advantage of a woman's 'first friendships were with the men, such as that of Paula with St. Jerome.'" Lytton goes so far as to declare that without female friendships a man's "intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap even in its strongest fence." He is sure that "a woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, repute," and that because of her possession of "a subtle delicacy of tact, and a plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man," she will counsel you more prudently than can any of your male friends. "Moliere's old housekeeper," he says, "was a great help to his genius; and Montaigne's philosophy takes both a gentler and loftier character of wisdom from the date in which he finds in Marie de Gournay, an adopted daughter,—certainly beloved by me," says the Horace of essayists, with more than paternal love, and involved in his solitude of retirement as one of the best parts of my being." Indeed, so many and so obvious are the benefits of friendships, that the words of Cicero are as true to-day as nineteen centuries ago, "Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed."—*S. S. Times*.

Notice—The Railroads.
The ministers and Delegates who expect to attend the Annual Conference at Statesville will be passed over the following Rail Roads at three cents per mile each way, to-wit: W. N. C. R. Road; Raleigh & Gaston, Raleigh and Augusta Air Line; Carolina Central R. R.; A. T. & O. R. Road; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R.; Wilmington and Weldon, R. R.; the Atlantic Coast line and Richmond and Danville R. Road, N. C. Division. Other Rail Roads not heard from.
J. T. HARRIS,
J. B. CONNELLY.
Statesville, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1883.

P. S.—The train going West on the N. C. Railroad connects with the train at Salisbury for Statesville, so that parties leaving at ywhere East of Salisbury Tuesday evening will reach Statesville at 2:05 Wednesday morning. The train from Charlotte on the A. T. & O. R. R. leaves Charlotte at 8 P. M. and reaches Statesville at 11:30 P. M. each day. Eds.

Do not fail to renew your subscription by the 1st of December.