

Raleigh Christian Advocate

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Rev. F. L. REID, : : : Editor.

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REV. F. L. REID, Raleigh, N. C.

The Governor's Message.

On the assembling of the Legislature last week, Governor Seales communicated to them his Biennial Message, a copy of which is on our table. The opening paragraph is as follows:

"The last two years have not been years of plenty and profit to our people, but we have, notwithstanding, been greatly blessed. The products of the earth have been equal to our necessities, and while anarchy, bloodshed, earthquakes and floods, resulting largely in the loss of life and property, have visited other portions of our land, we have been comparatively unharmed. These facts call loudly for the profoundest gratitude. You are the chosen Representatives of the people, and to you is committed the high trust of legislating for their welfare; yet, after all has been done that man can do, we must acknowledge our dependence upon God, and recognize his hand, in shaping and controlling the destinies of States and Nations."

This closing sentence is characteristic of this good man; who, whilst he holds the highest position in the gift of his State, recognizes not only in all his public acts, but in all his private ways, the God and Father of us all.

He then takes up the Public Debt and gives a clear, succinct statement in reference to it, and among other things says:

"It gives me pleasure to announce that our efficient State Treasurer, after due consideration, sees his way clear to recommend a reduction of tax to 23 cts. on the \$100 worth of property; this is based upon the fact that his estimates, as he believes, without dwarfing any interest, will be sufficient to meet all the demands of the State, and that they will not be exceeded by the Legislature in the appropriations. Subject to these conditions, as made by him, I cordially concur in the recommendation."

The tax heretofore has been 25 cents on the \$100 worth of property.

The Governor then goes on to discuss the Tax Commission, the appropriations, the public buildings in process of erection, the Agricultural Department, the Oyster Survey, the Industrial School, the Penitentiary, the Asylums, the University, State Guard, and the Railroads. He shows that he is thoroughly conversant with all these public concerns, and discusses each in a most intelligent and sensible manner.

In the course of his message he concurs in the recommendation of the Treasurer, "that the Legislature suspend the further exchange of the Construction bonds, and that the Treasurer be authorized to issue and sell four per cent. bonds, as many as may be necessary, at not less than par value, and that he apply the proceeds to the payment of these outstanding six per cent. construction bonds, wherever found. They are now over due and there will be no difficulty in taking these up, if the means are provided. When taken up, new bonds can be issued for them, and then set apart by the State, charged with the payment of the four per cent. interest on the bonds sold, leaving in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of interest of two per cent. as a sinking fund to be applied to the matured debt, thereby saving the government an interest by A. D. 1910, the sum of \$100,000.80."

He recommends that the essential principles of the Connecticut law, in reference to oyster beds, be adopted by us, and that a sufficient amount be appropriated to the Industrial School to make it a success.

In reference to the Penitentiary he recommends that all dual government on railroads be abolished, and that all sanitary management and control of the convicts, as to when, how and how much they shall work, shall be committed exclusively to the attendant physician, and that these should be selected with special reference to their skill, humanity and decision of character; that

the physician in charge of the Penitentiary be required to give his whole attention to the convict force; that he visit and make personal inspection of all the convicts and their quarters, and all other sanitary arrangements, and that in this all other physicians and all other officers shall be subject to his orders and he subject to the Board of Directors; that he shall examine and keep on record the condition of all prisoners sent to the Penitentiary at the time of their arrival; and that when they are sent direct from the counties to the railroads, then they shall be examined by the County Superintendent of the Board of Health, for a prescribed fee, to be paid by the County Commissioners. He calls special attention to the large number of boys in the Penitentiary between 8 and 15 years of age, and between 15 and 20. These, he says, should not be mixed up with the older and more hardened criminals, but some provision should be made by which these boys should be kept separate and apart from them in the Penitentiary until other legislation, under the Constitution, shall provide for houses of correction. He says the religious instruction of the convicts, while it is reported to be beneficial, is yet not what it should be, and he earnestly recommends that the appropriation for this purpose be increased to \$1,000. It has been \$500 heretofore.

He also recommends that a sufficient sum be appropriated to meet all the expenses of the Penitentiary, and that its earnings be covered in the Treasury.

Among other things he recommends that the salary of the Adjutant General be increased so as to command all his time, and that a small sum be appropriated to the State Guard; that the number of Supreme Court Judges be increased to five; that the salaries of the Governor, the Supreme and Superior Court Judges, Secretary of State, Auditor, Supt. of Public Instruction, and Attorney General should be increased; that \$1,000 be appropriated to the Colored Industrial Association; that the streets around the Capital and the Capital and Mansion grounds be put in good order, and that some provision be made to construct branch roads and feeders to the railroads owned by the State.

The Message as a whole is a fine State paper. There is no attempt at rhetorical display, no effort "to curry popular favor," no political clap-trap, but an open, sensible, explicit statement of public matters, showing himself to be thoroughly conversant with State matters and ready to do anything for the highest and best good of the Commonwealth. We congratulate the Governor on his quiet, successful administration for the first half of his term, and the people on having such an excellent Christian gentleman in the gubernatorial chair.

Where the Money Goes.

In a certain manufacturing town the employer on one Saturday paid to his workmen \$700 in new bills that had been secretly marked. On Monday \$450 of those identical bills were found deposited in the bank by the saloon keepers. When the fact was made known, the workmen were so startled that they helped to make the place a no-license town.

The times would not be so hard for the working people if grogshops did not take in so much money. Here is a town complaining of hard times when it is supporting a half dozen grogshops.—The drinking men hand over the counter of drinking saloons half they make, while their ragged children and wives are living in leaky cabins, half starved.

The Irish are raging over the land rents they have to pay, while they pay out more money for whiskey than the whole amount of their rents.

Here is North Carolina burdened with illiteracy and poverty, while she is spending more money for drink than for public schools and for preaching the gospel. The United States pays a liquor bill of \$900,000,000 and receives as revenue \$88,000,000. Here is a clear loss of \$812,000,000 annually. Liquor dealers say, "we pay hundreds of dollars for licenses, which go to educate the children." But "where the license fees put one child to school, the drunkenness of fathers puts two out."

A certain city received as license fees from liquor sellers \$2,000 for public use, and paid out \$10,000 for extra policemen, and to defray the expenses of crime caused by drunkenness made by the liquor sold, lost \$8,000 by the operation. This is the way the public fund is depleted by granting licenses.

It is "penny wise and pound foolish." Years ago a penurious nobleman in Great Britain accidentally dropped a shilling down the slit of the carriage window. He sent for a workman to get it out, and to do this the workman had to take the window to pieces. After which he presented his bill. "To extracting coin from carriage window, five shillings." To pay five shillings to get one, illustrates the financial folly of

cities and towns licensing liquor saloons to get money for public use.

Sadly Afflicted.

Our dear brother, Rev. R. C. Beaman, has been sorely bereaved. A few months ago he and his wife lost one of their little boys, and as will be seen from a note from Rev. J. T. Harris below, another and the only remaining son died January 2nd. And on last Thursday a telegram announced to us that another child of theirs was dangerously ill with that terrible disease, diphtheria. Our heart goes out in the most tender sympathy to them. May He who wounds bind up the hearts about to break. Here is the note from Bro. Harris:

BRO. REID:—I am pained to announce the death of Millard, the bright and promising son of Rev. R. C. Beaman, pastor of Wayne circuit. He died at the parsonage in Fremont, N. C., Sunday night Jan. 2nd, of diphtheria. He had just entered his fifth year; and when I saw him at his mother's side a week ago, he was one of the finest and most healthy looking boys among us. I little thought that in so short a while I should be called upon to lay him in the grave. We buried him in Goldsboro to-day beside his little brother, who had only preceded him to the skies a few months. Our dear brother and sister are thus doubly bereaved in the loss of their only sons. May the consolations of our holy religion comfort them in this hour when their shadows hang so heavily over their hearts and home. May their faith, like that of the Shunammite, be able to say, "It is well;" while they look to the Resurrection and the Home above.

J. T. HARRIS.

Goldsboro, Jan. 3.

Druggists' Liquor License.

At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association in Fayetteville, N. C., last August, the following action was taken and published in the proceedings of the body:

Mr. Hawley offered the following which was on motion adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee for the ensuing year, be instructed to urge upon the Legislature of 1887 such enactment as will enable any registered pharmacist doing business as such in the State to apply for and receive at the hands of the several local excise commissioners or other properly constituted authority a license to be known distinctively as a "druggists' liquor license." Such license to permit the sale of wines and liquors in sufficient quantities for medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes, and not to be consumed on the premises, and to be issued without fee.

We hope the Legislature will make no such enactment. It would be a great injury to the drug stores to provide for such a license, for the reason that it would turn many of them into grog-shops, and the temperance sentiment of the land would soon be as strong against drug stores as it is now against grog-shops. Some druggists would not abuse such a license while many would, and it would open up the road to a thousand abuses. All any registered pharmacist would have to do would be to buy a few drugs, open up, get his liquor license and sell as much liquor as he pleases, and have a splendid monopoly. No, gentlemen of the Legislature, don't give druggists any such such license. Some of them evade and violate the prohibitory law enough as it is; and our opinion is that the druggists who observe the prohibitory law in good faith don't want any such license. The druggists, who observe the law, have as much license as they want already; and those who do not observe the law ought not to have it made any easier for them to sell liquor as a beverage.

Every Man Doing His Duty.

"On the eve of a great battle, Nelson proclaimed to his men: 'England expects every man to do his duty.'" This meant a great deal. It meant that all of the officers should do their duty—that the gunners should do their best at the guns—that the sailors should do their best in sailing the ships. Every man must fill his post of duty to the best of his ability.

So God expects every church member to do his duty. The preacher in the pulpit, the superintendent and teachers in the Sunday-school, the class leader, the steward, the private member—all to do their duty to the best of their ability. And so doing a great victory will be won during the present year.

We hope there is no church in all the land like Coleridge's phantom ship, with dead men at the helm, dead men on the deck, and dead men in the rigging; but, like the fleet of Nelson, every man will be alive, wakeful, active, and doing his best for the cause of Christ.

Every man should be a success in the sphere of his duty. Do your best every day. Success is doing what you can. "She hath done what she could." Success is coming up to the level of one's best ability. The man, who is the best he can be in piety, and shows this piety in doing the best he can, is a success in God's estimate, because he is doing the best he can. And "where there is a

will there is a way." It is will power that drives the wheels of success. Look at the example of the late A. H. Stephens of Georgia. A man of a dwarf's body, feeble, sickly, yet doing a giant's work. With a broken scythe outstripping those using a mowing machine in the harvest field of usefulness.

It is said the carp fish has tremendous energy. It swims up stream and jumps the waterfalls it meets in its journey. That symbolizes what a man ought to do. He ought not to be a dead fish floating down stream, but like the carp, surmounting all difficulties.

The Civilizing Influences of the Gospel.

When Christianity entered the world it found it in a deplorable condition.—The dark clouds of paganism hung over the earth. The iron heel of despotism was crushing the life-blood out of the unconverted millions. Might was right. War and plunder the order of the day. There were but few conveniences known. Now news flashes along the telegraphic wires. Books, papers and letters are passing all through the country at railroad speed. But then no such a thing as a post office was known. If a man wanted to send a letter from Jerusalem to Rome he must hire a postman to carry it. If a man in those days made a great fortune, he had to hide away his treasure in the earth, for there were no banks to keep it safe. Hence we have the parable of a treasure hid in a field. We have now transparent glass windows in our houses, letting in the cheerful sunshine and excluding the cold air. But when the Gospel began the work of civilizing the world, there were no glass windows.

Now, we set by warm fires with chimneys carrying the smoke out into the air. Then there were no chimneys.—Fires were kindled in court yards, or built in the middle of dirt floors, and the smoke had to find its way out as best it could. Now we read by brilliant lights of gas, oil, or electric fluid; then there were no adequate lamps. Being surrounded as we are with the comforts of modern civilization, it is difficult to realize the deplorable condition of the world at the time, when the angels sang the arrival of the Great Deliverer. The coming of Christ was like the coming of the spring sun, bringing in his warm bosom the bloom of May, the green glories of June, and the ripened fruits of August.

Look on your map and I see the bright zones where the Gospel reigns. Follow the golden sun in his shining career and wherever he beams there are the followers of Christ swelled from a handful to hundreds of millions.

In the wake of the Gospel, schools of learning, temples of worship, asylums for the insane, the deaf and dumb, civil liberty, marts of flourishing commerce, plans to educate the ignorant, feed the hungry, reform the drunkard, have sprung up—all the fruits of the blessed Gospel.

North Carolina Personals.

MR. JUNIUS HUNT, President of the Raleigh District Sunday School Conference, spent last Sabbath in Raleigh and called to see us.

REV. W. C. WILLSON, of Mocksville circuit, has been in the city the past few days, attending the Masonic Grand Lodge now in session.

WE REGRET to learn that the residence of Bro. J. Ed. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., with all of his furniture and a gold watch, was destroyed by fire recently. The family made a narrow escape from the house.

REV. DR. CALVIN H. WILEY, District Superintendent of the American Bible Society, died at his home in Winston, N. C., last Tuesday, the 11th inst. Dr. Wiley was at one time Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina, and was a most eminent citizen and minister.

COL. J. W. ALSPAUGH has changed the place of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College from Trinity to Raleigh, and the time from the 12th to the 18th inst. See notice elsewhere. The Board will meet in Edenton Street Sunday-school Room next Tuesday, Jan. 13th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MR. D. B. NICHOLSON, a son of the late Rev. D. B. Nicholson, was elected Reading Clerk of the N. C. Senate last week. He will, no doubt, make a good officer and is worthy the compliment paid him in his election. Mr. Nicholson is editor of the *Clinton Courier*.

MR. W. G. BURKHEAD was elected Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives last week. Though the nominee of the Democrats and himself a staunch Democrat, yet he received every vote of all parties in the House save three. He is one of the best reading clerks we ever heard anywhere. He is

a son of Rev. Dr. L. S. Burkhead and is editor of that excellent journal, the *Durham Tobacco Plant*.

MR. H. B. ADAMS, a son of the Rev. S. D. Adams, is Senator from Union county in the present Legislature. He was in the House two years ago and pleased his constituents so well that they sent him to the Senate this year. He reported at the ADVOCATE office soon after his arrival and shook hands with his old class-mate, who was truly glad to greet him. Mr. Adams is a lawyer of Monroe, N. C.

REV. GEO. B. WETMORE, D. D. of the Episcopal Church, who for 32 years has been rector of Christ Church and St. Andrews in Rowan county, and of St. James in Iredell county, has resigned all of these charges. Dr. Wetmore is a whole-souled, liberal minister of the Episcopal Church, and has no high-church folly about him.

JUDGE W. J. MONTGOMERY, of Concord, N. C., recently had "a double wedding" at his house. One of his daughters, Miss Lavinia, was married to Dr. Register, of Enochville, Rowan county, and another, Miss Anna, to Mr. John B. Sherrill, editor of the *Concord Times* and son of Rev. M. V. Sherrill, of the North Carolina Conference. We send "double congratulations."

MR. LEE S. OVERMAN, who was nominated by the Democrats for Speaker of the House, is a son of our staunch old Methodist Bro. Overman, of Salisbury, N. C. He is a graduate of Trinity College, was private secretary to Gov. Vance, married Judge Merrimon's daughter, has been a member of the Legislature for a number of terms, and is justly entitled to his place as a leader among the members of the present Legislature. Mr. Overman is a lawyer of Salisbury, N. C.

REV. J. M. ASHBY, of the North Carolina Conference, and Miss Laura V. Patterson, of Iredell county, were married on Wednesday, the 22d of December, 1886, by Rev. G. W. Ivey.—The best thing a Methodist preacher can get is a good wife, and we are glad that so many of our young preachers are succeeding in this line. Our best wishes and congratulations are tendered to all of them.

BENJ. F. LONG, Esq., was mayor of Statesville when recently elected Solicitor of the 7th judicial district. When he resigned his office as mayor, the editor of the *Lanark*, who was his successor, said: "Mr. Long has made a model officer and retires amidst the applause of the entire community, the vicious classes only excepted. He has done his duty faithfully and the town will never have a more popular or efficient administration than he has given it. It was never before so well policed and there was never a two years during which a greater degree of good order was observed. Extensive and permanent street improvements have been made, and the macadamized road from Front street to the depot will be a perpetual monument of a capable and progressive administration." Mr. Long is a brother of Rev. D. A. Long and is a son-in-law of Maj. W. M. Robbins.—He enters upon his work as Solicitor with fine prospects.

MR. J. W. THOMPSON, of Wilmington, N. C., we regret to learn, is in feeble health. Of him the *Wilmington Review* says:

"Mr. J. W. Thompson, who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company for nearly thirty years, on account of continued ill health, tendered his resignation on the 8th inst., as Secretary and Treasurer of the Wilmington & Weldon, Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, and other railroads under the control of the Atlantic Coast Line, the same to take effect January 1st, 1887. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in Baltimore on the 14th inst., at which the President, Hon. R. R. Bridges, laid the resignation before them. A motion was made, which was carried unanimously, that the resignation of Mr. Thompson be laid upon the table and that he be tendered a leave of absence until July 1st, 1887, with no reduction of his salary during that time, in the hope that, in the meantime, he may be fully restored to health and withdraw his resignation."

This action was highly creditable to both the Company and to Mr. Thompson. It shows that the Company has a soul, and that it appreciates the eminent worth of a faithful officer.

Meeting of Trustees.

TO THE ADVOCATE:—There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College, held in the city of Raleigh, the 18th instant, at which time and place it is very desirable that a full attendance shall be present, as important business will be transacted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, Pres. of Board, Jan. 3rd, 1887.

For the Advocate. Patronage for Trinity College.

BY COL. J. C. PINNIX.

I have been thinking for some time of writing a communication about Trinity College, and will now do so by first calling attention to the resolution unanimously adopted by our Conference at Reidsville, to-wit: That every member of the Conference would strive to send one or more pupils to Trinity during the next session. That is, I believe, substantially the resolution.—Now, I ask each and every member of the Conference if he has tried, is now trying, and intends to continue to try to carry out that resolution, or in other words to fulfill the promise he made when he voted for, or did not vote against that resolution? I answer for myself and say yes. And have succeeded in getting one to promise, and likely two or three others for the spring session. And if I am not mistaken two or three for the next fall session. I have just written two letters, one to a pastor in an adjoining circuit, to see three boys or their parents in a remote part of his charge who, I learn, are hesitating between two or more institutions. The other is to a pastor who probably does not know two boys, who I understand are also undecided as to where they will go. They are all Methodists and ought, and I hope, will go to Trinity.

I know that money is scarce and times are hard, and it is remarkably difficult to make money, especially so, by farming and ordinary labor, and it is likely to continue so. Hence there are hundreds upon hundreds of boys and young men who will make every effort possible to secure an education, and their parents feel that it is their duty to encourage them, and thus prepare them for the most honorable and profitable vocations in life. This feeling and view is more prevalent now than at any time since the war.

I therefore think it most propitious time for the friends of Trinity College to use every reasonable effort to secure a large patronage for that institution. If this is done, I see no reason why we may not have 200 students there within the next six months. Just think of it, 200 students! That would create such a boom—give such life and activity to the College and its friends, that every one would give it praise, run to its support, and give it hearty encouragement.

My humble opinion is that large patronage is the great need of the College just now. With something like the above number of students, which we can get if we will do our duty, and the newly elected President, we will have a position never attained heretofore, and give full confidence to the most skeptical. When we get 200 students with their parents and relations in actual contact, and as a natural consequence in deep sympathy with the institution, we will have done much towards endowing the College, for the foundation will be laid, which is popularity and prosperity. Now, brethren, if you will help to lay this foundation and build this noble institution to what it ought to be, and thereby sustain the church and her institutions as you vowed to do, just send the boys right along. I will now suggest that we quit talking, writing and publishing to the world all our little difficulties—that we cannot go on as we are—or the whole thing is about to fail, and other such imprudent and unwarranted remarks which only produce uncertainty and want of confidence, and thus drive away students who want to be educated at a permanent institution. I do sincerely believe that Trinity has been greatly damaged in that way by friends, not intentionally of course. It is a noted fact that when public sentiment is made by any person or persons, and especially by friends, that an individual, firm, company, corporation or institution is in a critical condition—is likely to fail, then everybody looks with suspicion and want of confidence and withholds patronage and support. But on the other hand, let it be understood that it is booming—rising—in a state of prosperity and permanency, and everybody is willing and ready to patronize and help. Now, I do not propose to deny our comparatively small indebtedness, but to talk these things over in the family, as it were—among ourselves, as prudent men would do in their individual affairs, and make arrangements as early as possible to meet all demands against them, and not keep them arrayed before the public as a standing advertisement to our injury.

The Trustees have elected a President in every way suited for the position. Should he decline, (and I hope he will not), they will then elect another as good as can be found. They have provided for, and offer a salary that will command the best talent. Proper provisions have been made for the faculty. The past has been the most prosperous year since the war. The Conference and all the friends, I believe, are more fully united in their sympathy and desire for success than ever heretofore.—The large number of graduates that go out from year to year is a standing proof of the excellency of this noble institution. All these facts, with others that might be named, speak volumes of encouragement of a bright future, and permanent success of Trinity, notwithstanding the extreme stringency of the times.

Now, brethren, as I have said, the great and immediate need of the College is a large paying patronage. Everybody go to work for it, and let us have an early day 200 or 250 boys at Trinity. We can if we will try. I will now ask each student in the College, as well as those who have been there heretofore, to get one boy for the College. There is no telling how many pupils may be secured by your efforts. I may write again and give my ideas about endowment, how to get it, &c.

Renew.

Please send in your renewal of subscription if it is due. We need every dollar due us to pay current expenses.