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RALEIGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Editorial.

WITH CHRIST.

"Have you and I to-day
Stood silent as with Christ, apart from joy or
fury
Of life, to see by faith his face:
To look, if but a moment at its grace,
And grow, by brief companionship, more true,
More nerve to lead, to dare, to do
For him at any cost? Have we to-day
Found time, in thought, our hand to lay
In his, and thus compare
His will with ours, and wear
The impress of his wish? Be sure
Such contact will endure
Throughout the day; will help us walk erect
Through storm and flood; detect
Within the hidden life, sin's dress, its stain;
Revive a thought of love for him again;
Steady the steps which waver; help us see
The footpath meant for you and me."
—Anonymous.

The Faith that walks by sight is only masked Doubt.

Service that walks among broken laws is Satan's richest possession.

Mark our words. The time has come for men in North Carolina to know what pledges have been made by political candidates and to whom. The saloon keeper will no longer hide legislation under his apron.

The Publishing House fire that "broke out in the woods" of Southern Methodism last May burned fiercely for awhile, and swept over a goodly slice of land. Many good men were out fighting it, and as is usual, some did more harm than good. At Christmas, people thought that the last smoking stump had burned to ashes. But wonderful to tell, since the big snow the fire has broken out in the Wesleyan Advocate plantation. It is raging fiercely. We are too charitable to believe that Bro. Glenn has started the fire just to see it burn.

An intelligent and large hearted gentleman, temporarily in charge of some convicts, told us a few days how he cured one case of depraved obstinacy. It was a woman. In her tantrums she was devilish. Punishment only made her meaner. The gentleman in charge impressed her with the fact, that though punishing her, he took no pleasure in it, but felt a sympathetic interest in her. The next day she was as mild as a lamb. She said that the "new man" suffered as much as she did when she was punished. What a lesson for parents, teachers and custodians of the unfortunate and depraved! It is a lesson taught theoretically and practically by the Great Teacher. It is the lesson of Christian love.

There should be some plain and emphatic teaching on the duty of observing the form of worship known as public prayer. We have had occasion lately (though no fault of ours) to look from the front door of the church at a congregation "on its knees" (?) The sight was far from inspiring. Some were sitting upright; others were gazing about; while still others were engaged in carrying on a conversation by looks or words. Comparatively few were observing the form of prayer. We were shocked to see professing Christians, acting as if they had never heard of public prayer. The law of old-fashioned gentility demands that we observe at least the postures used by the church under whose roof we are sheltered. The law of God demands more.

HEAVENLY CITIZENSHIP.

Citizenship is something that is ordinarily applied to man as a member of a social order. It belongs, however, to man as a Christian as well as to man as the subject of a government.

The Christian is a citizen of Heaven. Paul says, "For our conversation (citizenship) is in Heaven, etc." "Heaven," as thus used, does not mean the spiritual kingdom of God, which is "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost," but it means a place. In another place citizens of Heaven are called "fellow citizens with the saints and of the household of God."

In this doctrine of heavenly citizenship, divine allegiance is taught. This allegiance is both natural and express. The Christian, through the second birth, is born into the kingdom and, at the same time, in joining the church, formally subscribes to the laws of the new country.

Allegiance carries with it obedience to the laws of the heavenly Ruler. A disobedient citizen is a contradiction and absurdity. He is not a citizen. He is a rebel. The true citizen of Heaven is always true to his heavenly duties. These duties are very clearly defined in the great statute book—the Word of God. They are defined so clearly that a child may understand; so emphatically that obedience means life, and disobedience means death.

Patriotism is the life of true citizenship. The man who has no love for his country is not worthy of a country. The poet has voiced the sentiment of all true men and women when he says that the man

"Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land,'

He doubly dying shall go down

Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

The patriotism of Heaven's citizen should be strong and fervent. He should love to talk, read, think, and hear of God his ruler, and Heaven his native land. He should ever be ready to rejoice in Zion's welfare, weep for her woes, and offer his all for her vindication and protection.

The Christian, though a citizen of Heaven, is yet a citizen in a foreign land. This earth is a foreign land. It is only a temporary resting place. Heaven is the Christian's true home. He may well sing, "I'm a pilgrim, I'm a stranger." Being among strangers, it is highly important that he should represent the honor and dignity of his king and country by being "blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation."

In this doctrine of Heavenly citizenship, there lies much comfort for those who are bereaved. When the shadows fall and our dear ones go out from us, they are simply transferred to their country and ours—the sweet land "beyond the sea." One by one they go, and the time will come when we too shall embark, and, in the light of the eternal morning assume with those we have sent before, the higher duties of our heavenly citizenship.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING.

The Christian life is a varied one. It has a breadth of scope which cannot be expressed by figures of this world. It has a significance which can be interpreted only by the Divine Mind. The growth and development of the spiritual life is the most important thing with the Christian. This growth and development take precedence of all other issues, processes, and results. He may be lifted to grand secular heights and wear all the laurel wreaths that an admiring world may give; he may by his genius add new lustre to art and science, and chisel his name not only on monuments of brass and stone, but on what is nobler, the hearts of an admiring people. But if he fail to catch new glimpses of his Master's face and to realize that he has approached nearer the stature of the Divine Man, his day, his year, his life will have been a failure.

Methodists scattered over the bosom of the old North State, the desideratum in your case is not a year of material prosperity to yourself or even your church. It is a closer walk with God. The outpouring of God's Spirit in your church is for your church and your community, but it is first for you. Next to your soul's salvation, it is your treasure of greatest price.

Our preachers have looked forward through the year. Some have counted its victories; others, its defeats. Happy are they who by faith can see the roses which God has planted by the way and the crown to be awarded at the end. Pilgrim soldier of the cross, you may meet on your way a successful pastorate, a wide popularity, the success which thrills the heart and makes a good report at Conference. But you will meet nothing so rich as that which awaits every pastor—the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on self and flock. Such a blessing is worth nights of toil and prayer—days of weariness and service.

Oh, for a year of revivals! Oh, for a year of the Holy Ghost!

TRINITY COLLEGE MUSEUM.

The Scientific Society of Trinity College has inaugurated a movement toward the enlarging and improving of the College Museum. While the instruction in science here is not intended to cover a very large field, we do intend to make the courses offered as thorough and adequate as any offered by any institution anywhere. To fully accomplish this we need not only the best in the way of laboratory equipment, but also, for the purpose of illustrating science, a large and varied collection of specimens taken from nature and the various manufacturing processes that have to do with our resources. Hence we hope to obtain not simply a collection of curiosities, but one of direct aid to instruction. We feel that by so doing we will not detract in any way from its general interest for visitors, but greatly augment it. Now, if our friends in various parts of the country, will keep our needs in mind, we will not only have a collection commensurate with the general munificent equipment of the College, but also have one that will always be the pride and profit of every North Carolinian.

The judgment and ingenuity of donors can be trusted as to what is valuable and appropriate, but we would suggest particularly birds, animals of all sorts, eggs, typical rocks, minerals, geological specimens of all kinds, products in pure and applied chemistry, specimens of agricultural and botanical products, electrical, thermal, chemical and other scientific instruments, particularly those having an historical interest, photographs of natural phenomena and anything that would prove of interest and value in the realm of science.

Those that are disposed to aid, but have not the opportunity otherwise, may help a great deal by purchasing certain collections extant that we have in view, and presenting them to the College. All specimens or collections given will be faithfully cared for, labelled with the name of the donor, and duly acknowledged in the College catalogue. The College will bear the expense of transportation, but to avoid duplication, please address the chairman of the committee before forwarding. The various departments have been apportioned to the committee appointed by the society as follows:

- J. E. PEGRAM, Natural History.
- C. N. HORNADAY, Mineralogy and Geology.
- STEWART L. MIMS, Chemistry.
- S. A. STEWART, Physical Science.
- C. W. EDWARDS, Chairman.

SOMETHING NEW IN S. S. LITERATURE.

There lies before us a little book unique in shape, binding and matter. It is called "Pell's Notes." The author is our Pell, who a few years ago went from us to Richmond—and into a large literary life touching all sections of our land. The "Notes" are on the International S. S. Lessons for April, May and June, 1899. The "Notes" are published quarterly. The little book is small enough to carry easily in your pocket. Yet the print is large and clear enough for average eyes. It is the very thing with which to fill up little niches of time. It is the very thing for the scholar in his study. Edward Leigh Pell, the author, is one of the best Sunday School writers in America. We commend this little book to the public.

The Centenary of the first Methodist Sunday school in London was celebrated a few weeks ago.

SOULS AND MONEY.

[The following is an extract from Bishop Fowler's article on the Twentieth Century Thank Offering of the M. E. Church. It makes interesting reading and the truths so eloquently expressed are applicable to the M. E. Church, South.—Editor.]

This is the call. Like an electric engine, it can run either end forward. With the converts the money will come. With the money the converts will come. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in Mine house, and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it" (Mal. 3:10).

Methodism came into this century few in numbers, poor in worldly possessions, and meager in scholarship, having only 288 ministers, 64,894 members, but little church property, and only the ashes of one college. She goes out of the century in sixteen great brands or denominations, having 38,352 traveling ministers, 6,213,425 members, with numberless universities, theological seminaries and colleges, and over \$250,000,000 of church property. She came into this century strong in courage, rich in faith, and invincible in sacrifice. It behooves us to see to it that our particular denomination goes not out of this century weak in courage, poor in faith, or cowardly in sacrifice. As Paul boasted of being "a Hebrew of the Hebrews," good blood on both sides of the house, so we are the sons and daughters of double martyrs—martyrs for the church they created and defended, and martyrs for the country they redeemed and delivered—heroic blood on both sides of the house. We have no moral right to be little or mean or timid. Sprung from a royal ancestry, like the wise men from the East, we must bring royal gifts and lay them at the feet of our Redeemer.

GREAT FORCES.

We are in a great conflict, handling and handled by vast energies. Working with the limitless forces of steam, lightning and light, and redeeming time down to the millionth part of a second, and measuring distances down to the millionth part of an inch, we cannot loiter by the century with Methuselah, nor wander aimlessly in the desert with Abraham. We are risen into divine times, when a day is a thousand years. And our achievements must fit into our environment. May the God of our fathers put upon us a just measure of our responsibilities, and help us to put our hands between the King's hands!

OUR FAULT.

Great as have been our blessings during this century, the meagerness of the results of the last years calls us to thoughtfulness and prayer, and to humiliation. God never cools in love, nor lags in desire, nor weakens in power. His arm is not shortened that He cannot save. We must candidly look to ourselves for the explanation of our failures. Even Jesus, in His own country, "did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief." May not the Savior be standing in our midst, weeping and saying, "Ye will not come unto Me that ye may have life?"

REVIVALS.

Methodism has marched up to her present vantage ground on her knees, by the altar of prayer and by the mourner's bench. In scholarship, in wealth, and in social prestige she has been surpassed in each of these respects by some sister denominations. These elegant sisters, beautiful in their equipment, like the little hare, were well through the race when Methodism, like the clumsy tortoise, was trundling along on her knees. God gave her the secret of success in prayer. Her victory is from supernatural forces. If she exchanges the Word of authority for the rhetoric of the preacher and the penitent's bench for the professor's desk, and the faith of the itinerant for the conceit of the higher critic, and the supernatural power of the Holy Spirit for the hesitating formulas of mere human reasoning, she must part company with impulsive Peter and resistless Paul, and drop back to sulk with doubting Thomas, or do worse with poor Judas Iscariot. She must persist in her time-honored and God-honored revivals, which have saved her own millions, chiefly captured as trophies from the enemy, and have saved a large per cent of the other millions of Protestantism. She must keep her penitent's altar quivering

with divine power; for a church without saving power will soon be a church without a divine Savior. Back to your knees and to your altars, O Methodism! Send up the agonizing cry from every church and from every family altar. Two million converts in the two remaining years before the century closes. As John Knox stood all night on his calloused knees, crying, "Give me Scotland, or I die," so let us cry unto God mightily, "Give us, two million converts before this century closes." Put thy hands between the King's hands."

WEEKLY REVIEW.

There is a ritualistic revolution brewing in England. In fact it has already begun and gathered considerable momentum in its sweep. The amendment to the effect that steps should be taken to insure obedience to the laws of the established church was defeated in the House of Commons. This means much. It means that the spirit of opposition to ritualistic tyranny is being regarded. A largely signed memorial has been presented to the Queen against the ritualistic practices.

The eyes of the whole world are turned upon Manila. For the past few weeks there appears to have been nothing exciting save a little skirmishing. General Otis, according to the most recent dispatches is preparing for a general assault upon the insurgents before the rainy season sets in. There are symptoms of international complications which are being watched with almost feverish interest. The return of the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta to Manila and Dewey's request that the Oregon be despatched to him at once for political reasons have intensified the interest. Other nations are undoubtedly watching the situation with an eye to selfish profit. Germany, to use a provincialism, "would like to but cannot."

Continual ruptures with the Catholic clergy of Cuba and Porto Rico are probable. The priests under Spanish rule have had things to their notion for centuries, and it is hardly natural that they should submit without violent protest, to the limiting and drastic policy of the United States. Bishop Santander of Havana in refusing to allow any Protestant ministers to offer prayers over the graves of the sailors of the Maine is simply following the spirit which has helped to make Cuba and Porto Rico hot-beds of ignorance and superstition. Bishop Santander and his other colleagues must learn that the civil and religious atmosphere of the United States Government is altogether different from that of a priest-ridden monarchy.

When it was reported that Congress had passed a bill authorizing the abolition of the army canteen, there swept a wave of good feeling among temperance workers from the Heights of Abraham to the Rio Grande. The spectacle of our soldiers organized to resist aggression and invasion and at the same time fostering an enemy so deadly as intemperance was a sad one. Yet a check has been given to the general good feeling by the announcement that the abolition of the army canteen is not so certain after all, and that the probability is, that it will remain a curse for a while longer. We trust that the report is unfounded.

One of the wisest acts passed by the Legislature was that by which \$100,000 were appropriated to the public schools of the State. The point was well made that the time has come to consider more closely the demands of common-school education. We must work at the same time from the top and the bottom. It is criminal almost to make large appropriations to the higher institutions at the expense of the school of the masses. We repudiate the doctrine of some legislators that this appropriation of \$100,000 is needless in order to enable the white boys in time to exercise the right of suffrage. In our opinion the passage of the constitutional amendment next year would drive the negroes en masse to the school-house and force white parents to patronize the free schools. But the appropriation is needed that our children of the State may have an education, which tempered with the principle of religion, always tends to true citizenship and high manhood.