

# Raleigh Christian Advocate.

ORGAN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

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## EDITORIAL.

### Remorse.

BY CHARLES LOTIN HILDRETH.

Do naught to-day thou may'st regret to-morrow.

For though to-day may die, its ghost will linger.

And haunt you with a ceaseless sigh of sorrow.

And point remorse with an accusing finger.

Say no unkindly word, for like an ember

In a dead fire, a breath will blow it living.

The worst of punishment is to remember

When tears are vain, and wrongs are past forgiving.

### THE METHODIST SCHOOL.

Educational thought and effort in our church in North Carolina for the last few years have been focussed on Trinity College. This was in answer to a demand which circumstances rendered peremptory. Our people were not united on the institution which Providence ordained should be the great source and fountain of Christian education in North Carolina among the "people called Methodists." The benefactions of certain philanthropic Methodist laymen had opened gates of opportunity which the old institution was not able to enter without the impulsive force of new Methodist sentiment, thought, and loyalty. Fuller equipment became necessary. Our educational spirit-corpse needed vitality and development. Policy and necessity demanded a more intensive development of the educational field. Trinity College became the natural rallying point for the hosts of Methodism, and for the last few years has been the converging point of Methodist hopes, prayers, and practical activities.

There are few who will not profess themselves satisfied with the results. No loving, loyal Methodist can gaze upon Trinity College, contemplate her rich material, intellectual, and spiritual equipment, and look along the shining track ahead, without thanking God for the wonderful success with which He has crowned His institution.

It is a matter of satisfaction to us that, while special attention has been given to Trinity College, our other colleges have not suffered, but, on the contrary, have advanced step by step with Trinity. There is no other denomination in this or in any other State that is so rich in well equipped, largely patronized colleges for women. Each institution has merits of which any church might well be proud.

We trust that we are not striking a discordant note when we call attention to the fact which has been forgotten, we are afraid, by some, that Methodism in this State has been neglecting her local educational interests. It seems to us that there are not so many Methodist academies and high schools as there used to be. The fact, if be a fact, is not due to any concentration of attention and effort on higher institutions. It is not due to the existence of the opinion that District

schools and the so-called "correlated" schools have been a failure. The practical thing for us to do is to look the fact squarely in the face, read its adverse significance, and repair these breaches in the walls of our Zion.

Other denominations have seen the value of having smaller schools under their auspices. One denomination has had such a large vision of this value that it has a school in nearly every section of the State. The Methodist church must have her share of the smaller schools, not for the sake of catering to denominational pride but for the same reason that Methodism has for existing. The small school under the auspices of the church has a large place to fill, and to act as a feeder to the college is not its most important work. Time spent in our Conferences and other meetings in discussing this question and in devising ways and means is not by any means lost. While keeping our eyes, minds, and hearts on our colleges and allowing no abatement whatever in our efforts to make them what they should be, let us look over the field and give more practical attention to the demand for the Methodist high school or academy.

### "GLASS HOUSES" OVER THE LINE.

We are not in the habit of "throwing back" at our Northern neighbors on the subject of mob violence. We have often resisted stubbornly the temptation, fearing that such exercise would not be spiritually healthful to ourselves, and would perhaps, be taken as an apology for evils which we cannot condone. Yet at this juncture, we feel that we can legitimately and safely call the attention of our friends across the line to the situation in the mining district in Illinois. We do this with the hope that they may get at least an inkling of the fact that the dirt out of which we Southern people are made is not unlike that of which our Northern neighbors are made, or, that if there is any difference, the fact is to our credit.

Our readers know that there has been strong opposition in Illinois to the coming of the negroes as workmen into the borders of that State. At Pana, for instance, there was sometime ago considerable turmoil and bloodshed, a number of negroes having been killed. At Virden and Carterville similar trouble has occurred. On last Sunday, at Carterville, seven negroes were killed. Since October 13, 1898, fifteen negroes have been killed and twenty-eight wounded in the State of Illinois. They suffered this fate simply because they were not wanted as miners. The record is a bad one and should cause our journalistic neighbors who are in the habit of frothing over "Southern outrages" to soften somewhat their feelings toward us by putting themselves in our places, and by bewailing the sad condition of things in their own bailiwicks. Our people sometimes lose thought and feeling when a black brute assails the chastity of our womanhood. But when did any one in the South ever lift a finger against a black man for attempting to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow?

### A MODERN EVIL.

The *Midland Methodist*, in its last issue, was deploring the fact that Sunday theatricals had made their advent into the sober city of Knoxville. We would presume from the context that the street car company was the chief sinner in the business. These trolley lines are great conveniences, and the managers are to be commended for their enterprise. Yet these lines are often utilized by the Prince of the powers of darkness.

We sympathize with the *Midland*. Over here in the Old North State we have a progressive city, where God's day is laid as a sacrifice upon the altar of Mammon, by a certain street car company. They have not inaugu-

rated the Sunday theatricals yet; but they have, we understand, hired our brethren in black to conduct a camp-meeting through successive Sundays. The attractions of the camp-meeting are advertised far and wide in gorgeous posters. The enterprise is a gold mine to the car company. When "Black Sam Jones," "The Swamp Angel," and other ebon celebrities no longer attract, then perhaps the theatricals will be brought in. We are trusting, however, that before this time the Christian element of that city will bring such sentiment to bear against this desecration of God's day and God's Word, that no enterprise engaged in such work can receive any popular support.

But if we were to choose between the Sunday theatricals and the Sunday "camp-meeting" spoken of, we would take the former.

### OUR STATE LIBRARY.

The statement that there are only 22,295 books in the State Library will be surprising to many. It is the popular opinion that the State Library has twice as many volumes. Mr. Wyche has just finished his work of classifying the books, and his report proves that all past estimates have been deceptive. Down South there is a tendency on the part of our people to gaze admiringly at our enterprises and institutions and refuse in an orthodox spirit to have applied the straight-edge of scientific methods for tabulation and measurement. Hence our "objects of pride" grow bigger and bigger, until the testing hour comes, and then we are surprised at the shrinkage of our pet prides. The spirit of modern enterprise which moved the State to make our State Library modern, is responsible for our disappointment in finding our library so small, but the same spirit will cause us to rejoice yet in a library that will reflect credit on our growing commonwealth. The classification has been accomplished, and Mr. Wyche, the Librarian, and his assistants, are to be commended for the good work which they have done.

It is worthy of note that the State Library during the decades has suffered a leakage in the way of borrowed books which have not been returned. If all the books which have been taken from the Library, and which have been destroyed or are now reposing unseen on dusty shelves from the mountains to the sea, were returned, the number of volumes in the library would be amazingly increased.

### Science Notes.

A Labrador mail steamer reports that the Peary expedition steamer "Diana" has been met and hailed, and that all on board are well. The "Diana" is expected to reach Disco, Greenland, on July 29.

Major Ross, who was sent to Sierra Leone by the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases to discover the malarial mosquito has wired home that the malarial mosquito has been found, and to send help to carry on further investigations.

Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, is for sale; 1,300 acres of surrounding land are offered for \$625,000. It is to be hoped that the British government will see fit to purchase Stonehenge, which is one of the most remarkable archaeological monuments in the world.

The use of homing pigeons by the United States navy has become quite important, and we have already illustrated the system employed. Birds are now being educated by means of Long Branch steamers, in order that they may be used when Admiral Dewey arrives.

The mining exhibits at the Paris Exposition will be most interesting. There will be two realistic representations and demonstrations of the art of mining. A shaft 5 feet in diameter will serve regular mine workings, and all of the machinery will be of the regular type in actual use in mines. Visitors will also have the opportunity of visiting the catcombs under the city.

## Course of Events.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN, of Cornell University and President of the United States Philippine Commission, has made a public statement concerning affairs in the Philippine Islands. The following, perhaps, is the most significant utterance: "In my opinion, much good may be done by a declaration on the part of Congress of the form of government to be established in the Philippine Islands, and have it put in force in all parts and among all tribes hostile to the United States." If Mr. Schurman is correct in his statement as to the great number of tribes in the archipelago and in his reminder "that the government which is well adapted to one tribe may need considerable modification to be available for another," our government is confronted by a very grave difficulty in not knowing, under the circumstances, just what form of government to give the Islands. The latest news from Aguinaldo is that he has proposed to release the American prisoners in his hands, and has asked for a conference with General Otis. In a few days, the American forces will be strong enough to prosecute the campaign with vigor and effect. Small skirmishes are almost daily occurring.

CONTRARY to expectations, the Transvaal government has rejected the propositions of Great Britain. The reply of President Kruger is said to be spirited and defiant. While it seems that a conflict is inevitable, yet there are many who profess to believe that the proposed conference will yet take place and that the difficulty will be amicably settled. Both sides are actively preparing for war. Troops are daily leaving Cape Town for the north, and the cruiser *Terrible* has been ordered to Cape Town. Ten thousand British troops are expected from India. Rumors of Boer uprisings are rife. In the case of war, the Transvaal could rely on aid from the Orange Free State. The Transvaal, with all allies, could not put in the field more than 20,000 men. The contest would be an unequal one. What could this weak, little republic, called the Transvaal, do in the face of Great Britain's mighty military force? President Kruger is, doubtless, relying on aid from other countries. It is said that he has wired King Humbert, invoking the intervention of Italy.

THE Council of Ministers decided on last Thursday to pardon Dreyfus. This act was conditioned on Dreyfus' relinquishment of his appeal for the reversal of the judgment of the court-martial. It can be safely said, however, that Dreyfus will never recognize himself as a "pardoned" man, for this would be a confession of guilt. The government has not been induced to pardon Dreyfus on account of his failing health. A sense of justice, and the knowledge that France cannot afford to carry out the sentence imposed by the court-martial, were the determining factors. While France can now breathe more easily, yet the Dreyfus incident is by no means closed. This fact is evident from the following extract from the *Aurora*, the leading Dreyfus organ: "As for us, we shall pursue with increased ardor the task of public salvation, to which we have devoted ourselves. There have been crimes and offenses committed in obscurity by a gang of Pretorian conspirators, with Mericier at its head. We are going to pursue more energetically than ever the work of obtaining their chastisement."

THE yellow fever situation in the South is not at all encouraging. Key West has suffered from the epidemic for over three weeks, and now there are 400 cases. The mortality is very low. The disease must run its course, as Key West is below the frost line. Two new cases have been reported in New Orleans by the Board of Health. The fever is said to be under control at Havana.

## From Other Tripods.

### A Tust Rebuke.

Dr. Andrew Bonar was out in Mr. Moody's garden at Northfield at early morn one day, talking with his host. Along came a band of happy students, who shouted out, "We've been having an all-night prayer-meeting; can't you see our faces shine?" Dr. Bonar turned to them and said, with a quiet smile and a shake of the head, "Moses wist not that his face shone?"—*Congregationalist*.

### White Fields at Home.

If the Methodist Church is to retain its place in the vanguard of a Christian civilization it must revise its methods in its home mission field. Without abating by a single degree the effectiveness of our operations abroad, we are bound by every consideration born of the Gospel we preach to provide for the Christian education of our evangelized, but illiterate, kinsmen at home.—*Midland Methodist*.

### Angel Visits.

God's angels do not come to us, any more than they did to Abraham, with wings, and harps, and halos. We entertain them unawares. They come, perhaps, as new and throbbing affections. They may come as a call to duty, or as an inspiration to hope and faith, or as a leading unto prayer. But they surely come to all of us. Jacob's ladder descends to the pillow upon which we lay our heads, if only we have grace to think and rest and dream.—*Sunday School Times*.

### Giving Up.

Let the man who contemplates giving up his position in the church, or any other field of labor, pause long enough to decide whether he can afford to give up a part of his strength. Let the Sunday school teacher, who is tempted to give up her class, ask herself whether she can afford to lose a particle of her womanhood. For just as surely as we retreat from our post of duty, we leave our manhood or womanhood behind us. We teach our boys not to say bad words; let us teach them never to say, "Give up." Bid them say, "Up? Up and give! Up and give at 'em!" Or, "Up and give it to them!" if we will; but never, "Give up."—*Richmond Christian Advocate*.

### The Difference.

"Charity covereth the multitude of sins." Faultfinding hunts for sore places, pulls off the old scabs, and exposes their ugliness. Faultfinders know exactly what other people ought to do, but never think of what they ought to do themselves. Charity rejoices over the good it discovers in others, and says nothing of the defects. Faultfinders see the defects of others and magnify and proclaim them, but say nothing of their virtues. Charity sees much good in the church and rejoices that it is doing so well. Faultfinders see only its shortcomings and defects and bemoan and lament its moral and spiritual decay. More charity and less faultfinding is what is needed in the home, the church, and the community.—*The Religious Telescope*.

### High Criticism Responsible.

Rev. Dr. MacArthur, of New York, in speaking of the existing disregard of the Sabbath, says with much appositeness and pithiness: "It is not difficult to account for the indifference and irreverence which characterize Sunday and its services in recent times. For this deplorable result the unwise and really un scholarly destructive criticism of the Bible is largely responsible." To which the *Presbyterian* adds: "To the same source is due, in a great degree, the lowering of the standard of truth, equity and honesty. The Bible is the foundation of the institutions of religion and the guardian of morals, and all efforts to weaken its authority and to destroy its teachings tend to undermine the sanctity of the Lord's day and the binding force of the Decalogue and of the Gospel. Destructive higher criticism has left in its train results that will outlast the present generation, and that can be counteracted only by a deep and pervasive outpouring of the Holy Spirit."—*Baptist Standard*.