

The Christian Sun.

BY HURLEY & MOFFITT.

IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY; IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895.

VOLUME XLVIII : NUMBER 42.

The Christian Sun

The Organ of the General Convention of the Christian Church (South).

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

1. The Lord Jesus is the only Head of the church.
2. The name Christian, to the exclusion of all party and sectarian names.
3. The Holy Bible, or the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, sufficient rule of faith and practice.
4. Christian character, or vital piety, the only test of fellowship or membership.
5. The right of private judgment, and the liberty of conscience, the privilege and duty of all.

Editorial Reflections.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

We cannot hope, within our limited space, to give more than a partial account of what we saw in the great "Gate City of the South." We went by way of the Southern Railway, one of the best equipped roads in the South. This road runs three regular through passenger trains a day into Atlanta, and affords every facility for quick, pleasant and comfortable travelling. No one can complain at either the cost of transportation or of the accommodation.

The reports that have been circulated about exorbitant charges for everything in Atlanta are seen to be unfounded by any one who goes and sees for himself. We have never been in a city of any size where the charges were more reasonable. Nice boarding houses can be had from a dollar a day up. And the best hotels charge from two dollars up, on the American plan; and on the European plan good rooms for a dollar. We advise all who stop at hotels to take the European plan—pay a dollar a day for your room, and order what you want to eat. You will, of course, take lunch in the Exposition grounds, as you will be there all day; and thus by taking the European plan you avoid paying for one extra meal a day. We stopped at the Hotel Alhambra, one of the nicest and most conveniently located hotels in the city—though not the most expensive—and the cost was not more than \$2.00 or \$2.50 a day. [This is not an advertisement, but is written for the benefit of our subscribers.]

The Exposition itself far surpassed our expectations. The buildings are all artistic and appropriate in design, and so grouped and arranged as to give a most pleasing effect. The main buildings are arranged in a circle around the plaza and the lake, Clara Meer. Terraces and long steps greatly add to the natural beauty of the grounds. Numerous statues of famous men dot the terraces here and there, giving an artistic and at the same time classic effect to the scene spread out before us. This is especially impressive under electric lights. A general survey of the grounds gives us the impression of vastness and massiveness tempered by art and beauty into a scene both artistic and imposing. But it is not by a glance that the Exposition is seen. Each building must be visited and each exhibit carefully observed. We cannot here hope to notice all the buildings; and the exhibits could not even be catalogued in several papers as large as the SUN. We may notice briefly a few.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

This beautiful Romanesque structure is 150x300 feet, and contains really the most representative exhibits of the entire Exposition. Most representative, because the South is distinctively an agricultural section, and here are gathered together specimens of about everything produced by our fertile soil. No one can look upon this great variety of grains and fruits, and see their development and richness without feeling that God has been indeed gracious to us in giving us such a goodly land.

If there be hunger here, it is man's own fault. In this building, besides the agricultural exhibits, there are many kindred exhibits of northern manufacturers. Here in a few hours one may familiarize himself with the agricultural products of the entire Southland.

MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.

This is not one of the most imposing buildings on the grounds, but is by far the most unique and suggestive. It is composed of woods in their natural state, just as they came from our forest. Not even the bark is removed. "The sides and ends of the buildings are covered with various kinds of bark, while the entrances are elaborately twined and intertwined with twigs and smaller branches festooned with moss." It is 80x320 feet, and is the repository for a most interesting exhibit of the untold wealth of our mines and forests. This may be termed the second most representative building on the grounds, in that it presents to the world our second most characteristic and important resources. After leaving these two buildings, together with the Georgia buildings, we comparatively lose sight of the "Cotton States" part, and come to the "International" part of the Exposition.

MACHINERY BUILDING.

Here we find a structure 100x86 feet, filled with machinery from all over the country. And, "while you wait," they make almost anything from a brass pin up. Two of the greatest inventions of the age may be seen at work here—the Thorne and Linotype type-setting machines. The former of these we saw at work, and it is indeed a marvel. With it two hands could set two or three columns of the Sun an hour, as much as one person could set in a day. The type is set by means of keys, on the order of the typewriter keys; and "dead matter" may be distributed by the same machine at the same time that new matter is being set up. The Linotype makes its own type as it sets it, and never uses the same face but once. It is much more complicated and expensive than the Thorne, but has its advantages. To see the ordinary brass pins in our stores is common-place enough, but to see them made and stuck in the papers, all by machinery, adds a new interest to them. In fact everything in the building is interesting and indicative of the almost incredible ingenuity of man.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.

This is the largest and, to the popular mind, the most interesting building within the Exposition grounds. It is 260x351 feet, with a floor area of 103,000 square feet. The style of architecture is modern and more pretentious than most of the other buildings. Within—well, within is just about everything that ever was made on the face of the earth. It is the mercantile world gathered from the four corners of the earth, and here represented in miniature. As about everything in this building is for sale, you had better keep a tight grip on your pocket book, especially if there are any ladies in your party—the temptations to "buy" are almost irresistible. It would be like "drawing straws" to try to point out the most interesting things in this building—unless we were sure all tastes like ours would turn to the beautiful stately.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The United States Government Building is 180x160 feet, with an annex 80x140 feet, and was erected at a cost of about \$50,000. To the man who prefers the modern style of architecture—"fancy" and elaborate—this building will present the most striking and beautiful appearance. It is in this building that visitors may get the most real and useful information, perhaps to be gained from the Exposition. There we find represented in essential features: The

Executive Mansion, Department of State, Treasury Department, War Department, Navy Department, Postal Department, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Agricultural Department, and Smithsonian Institute. Each department presents a study to the thoughtful visitor, and he who sees it properly will leave Atlanta with a fair knowledge of the various governmental department functions.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.

In the words of the official hand-book: "On an elevation 993 feet above the sea level, the highest site in Piedmont Park, and to the southwest of the United States Government Building, is the Palace of Arts, one of the most prominent and magnificent of the Exposition group. From this point the view is enchanting, the plaza, lake and buildings all showing up to the best possible advantage. This structure consists of a main central building with colonnade entrances, and two wide wings, which are entered through semi-circular porticoes on the north and south sides. The exterior of this building is covered with cement plaster and staff ornamentation, and is very carefully designed after Italian Renaissance motifs." Here we find celebrated paintings and statuary of the best artists of this and foreign lands. Almost every phase and sentiment of life speaks to us silently, yet forcibly, from marble and canvas. The shepherd tends his flocks, the peasant tills his lands, and the rustic woes his maid; the warrior rushes to the thick of the fight, and the soldier returns to his desolate hut. But we never could describe an art gallery—we can only see and feel it. It is a response of mind to mind and soul to soul that defies a word picture.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Once more we yield to the hand-book: "In the center of the amphitheater, upon an elevation of 932 feet above sea level, like a diamond among jewels, stands the Woman's Building, surrounded by terraces, fountains and park plats, close upon the banks of the beautiful lake, and destined to remain the symbol of woman's industry and intelligence long after the memory of the Exposition has faded from the minds of the visitors. It is a structure of which all the fair sex can be proud, and a monument to woman's genius and ability." This magnificent structure, with its gilded dome supporting a graceful figure representing "immortality," was designed by a woman, and in symmetry and appointment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any of the entire group of buildings. The exhibits are all that the deft and tireless hands of our noble American women can make them—and we will spare them a blundering "masculine" description.

We have mentioned only the largest and most interesting buildings, with a mere glance at the interiors. We may speak of other interesting features later on.

As we said in a previous note, it is well worth any one's time and money to take the trip; and all who can go may count themselves fortunate in having this opportunity of a life-time.

All the young people's societies of Richmond, Va., have united for the purpose of distributing good literature to the city institutions, hospitals, barber shops, railway stations, etc. No man can estimate the good that will come from this comparatively small sacrifice.

From Our Contributors.

AMONG MY WASTE PAPERS.

BY REV. R. H. HOLLAND.

Instability.

It is an unfortunate characteristic, yet it is peculiar to some men, that they are very visionary in their notions. Such men are unreliable, and not fit persons for positions where principle is to be advocated, guarded and defended. Projects of any great importance are safe only in the keeping of the true and the trusty.

Wise men, well balanced men—men true to their convictions always, without equivocation or doubt—know upon which side of the question they stand, and in what direction they are going. Like the homely adage of Davy Crockett, they are "always sure they are right first and then they go ahead." Give the subject proper consideration first, and then abide by this decision. These are the characters needed in every calling, especially in the church. As workers we need men well established in the principles of the Christian church.

Men of no decision of character, of no honest, well matured purpose; who go with every wind and tide, shift and turn to accommodate themselves to any and all circumstances; and like theameleon changes his color for every new situation, cannot well be located anywhere. Such characters are what the Apostle James terms "the double minded man," or "no minded man, who is unstable in all his ways." James 1:8. They don't know themselves where they stand, or where they are going. Their opinions and purposes of to-day may not be their opinions and purposes of to-morrow. They are very much like the little boy we heard of somewhere in North Carolina: It is said his leg grew in the middle of his foot; that he had so much heel, that there was about as much foot behind as before, and his friends did not know for some time which way he would walk—backward or forwards. This is about the way with a double minded man—He doesn't know which way he will go, backward or forward.

Some men, however, Gideon-like, have a special gift for discerning who will be brave and true, and who will be traitorous and cowardly, by a single glance at their physiognomy. About fifty years ago, at our first General Convention, held in North Carolina, we met a brother, then a lawyer, who seemingly had read the characters of some of the ministers and lay-delegates by their countenances. Said he to Dr. Wellons: "Rev. — and Rev. — are true men, they love the Christian church from principle, and will stick to it through all its changes, whether adverse or prosperous; but Rev. — and Mr. — are shaky and under certain circumstances will leave you." And the predictions of the brother were true, at least partially so.

True men, brave and patriotic men, are valuable accessions to any cause. But unstable men are clogs in the wheels of progress, and are not much esteemed by right minded men anywhere. Like balky horses, they shirk or move backward when a burden is to be carried and a forward movement is necessary—are soonest to balk when most needed to draw the load. Pull out when the "tug of war" comes. Are unreliable, because you do not know which way they will pull. Such men are not eve true to themselves, because of their inconstancy; are necessarily unpopular, and do not meet with encouragement and success in any calling. "Unstable as water they cannot excel." Gen. xlix:4.

Virginia Day at the Atlanta Exposition is said to have been one of the most interesting and enthusiastic yet. But that was expected—Virginia doesn't do things "by halves."

THE PULPIT.

THE BIRTH OF MOSES.

BY REV. JAMES MAPLE, D. D.

Exodus 2: 1-10.

The Hebrews were in bondage in Egypt, and God designed to deliver them from their slavery and establish them in the land of Canaan. Before this could be done three things were necessary: 1. They must become strong enough to take and hold the promised land against all their enemies. This end was secured by their growth in numbers during their residence in Egypt. 2. They needed to become acquainted with the arts and sciences in their then highest development. This knowledge was attained during their residence in Egypt. Moses was learned in all the wisdom and knowledge of the Egyptians. 3. They needed to be trained in courage and endurance. This discipline was secured by their experience during their wanderings in the wilderness.

They also needed to be consolidated into a nation. Their hardship while in slavery, their common deliverance under the leadership of Moses, and their endurance of discomfort in the wilderness made them one in feeling, sentiment, and love.

There were but seventy of this family when they went down with Jacob into Egypt, but in the course of the two hundred years that they were there they multiplied so wonderfully that two years after they left Egypt the men numbered 603,550, so that there must have been near 1,000,000 of them. Such a multitude of foreigners in the land became a source of fear to the king, and he felt that they were a dangerous element. He undertook to cripple them by enforced labor, for he knew that this usually tends to decimate the enslaved. When the canal which joins the Nile to the sea at Alexandria was made, 150,000 men were compelled to labor on it, and of these 20,000 perished before the work was finished.

The king compelled the people to make brick, and build cities. He set cruel masters over them; but his purpose was not accomplished; for the more he oppressed them the more they multiplied and grew. He did not know that they were the wards of God, and that in seeking to weaken them he was fighting against him.

Foiled in this plan he tried another, and enacted a most brutal measure. He tried to prevail on those who assisted at the birth of the Hebrew children to murder all males as they were born, but in this he was outwitted by the shrewdness of the women who would rather brave his wrath than aid him in his diabolical designs. Then he tried still another method. He commanded that all the boys should be thrown into the river Nile. This law was in force when Moses was born, and by the efforts of his parents to save him, the future deliverer of the Hebrews was placed in the court of the king, where he received the advantage of the best schools of that age and the training that fitted him for his great work. Thus he outwitted himself, and by the means of his own wickedness he opened the way into his court for him who was to be the deliverer of his people whom he was then seeking to destroy. The history of men and nations shows that the oppressor is often made, in the providence of God, to nurture the instrument of his own destruction.

The parents of Moses both belonged to the tribe of Levi. His father's name was Amram and his mother's Jochebed. We know nothing about them except what is here mentioned in connection with the birth of Moses, but that is mentioned shows that they were simple in their habits, earnest in their piety, sagacious in their conduct, and strong in their faith in God. The birth of a child is com-

monly an event of joy in a family; but in this case it was an occasion of great anxiety, for the question came up, what shall be done with him? Shall we throw him into the Nile, or try to preserve him alive? This was a painful question.

The surpassing beauty of the child impelled the parents to save him if possible. "He was a goodly child." He was more than ordinarily beautiful. Stephen says, he "was exceeding fair," Acts 7: 20; Greek, "was fair to God;" properly rendered, "was very handsome." This was one reason why they sought to preserve him. Heb. 11: 23. In after life his face shone so that the people could not look upon it. Exod. 34: 29. Sometimes God gives early indications of the gifts he intends to bestow upon his servants, and manifests himself betimes in those whom he intends for great usefulness. He put early strength in Samuel. Judg. 13: 24-25. An early forwardness into Samuel. 1 Sam. 2: 18. Wrought an early deliverance for David. 1 Sam. 17: 37. And began with Timothy early in life. 2 Tim. 3: 15.

It was not an easy task to conceal this child for three months, and what anxiety of mind it must have cost the parents. We can understand how they could keep silent, but how did the older children remain silent?

In this experience Moses was a type of Christ, who was hid three years in Egypt. Mat. 2: 13-15. They were led to hide Moses through faith in God. Heb. 11: 23. Some think that they had a special revelation from God that a deliverer of their people would spring from their family, and that the beauty of Moses made them think that it would be he; but there is no record of this. I think the facts in the case were, they had faith in God's providential care over his people, and though they could not see just how the child was to be saved, they would not destroy him, but trust in God's saving him in some way.

This concealment could not be maintained indifferently. The child grew so large that at the end of three months something must be done, and the question must have been a painful one. There was no place nor friends where they could put him out of danger. It was a singular plan that the parents adopted, but it proved to be a wise one. The mother made "an ark of bulrushes." The bulrush is the papyrus or paper reed of the ancients. It grows in marshy places, and was once abundant on the banks of the Nile. It is usually about six feet high, but sometimes reaches fourteen feet. It has no leaves, and the flowers are very small. It is used for many purposes in Egypt, shoes, baskets, vessels and boats. They also used it in place of paper to write on. The coarse exterior rind was taken off and the interior concentric layers were carefully separated, sometimes to the number of twenty in a single plant. These were joined together by paste and glue; then strips were laid crosswise in order to strengthen the fabric, and then the whole sheet was subjected to a heavy pressure, dried in the sun, beaten with a mallet, and polished with ivory. When written on the sheets were united into one and rolled on a slender wooden roller. This formed a book.

Out of this plant the mother made an ark and used slime to unite the different parts and make it water-tight. Then she put the child into it and placed it in the river Nile. What must have been her feelings while doing this! Nothing but her strong faith in God could have sustained her in this great trial.

It is probable that there was some place in the river where the young princess was accustomed to come to bathe, and knowing this the mother put the ark containing her dear child in the river at that place. This was a wise arrangement, for if any one but a member of the king's family had found the

child they would not have dared to preserve it; but the princess could follow the impulses of her own heart, and do as she pleased with the babe.

When the mother put the ark with its precious cargo into the river, she left her little daughter Miriam near by to watch the result. She "stood afar off, to witness what would be done to him." The presence of the little girl playing on the banks of the river would not excite any suspicion in the mind of the princess, for it was common for children like her to play along the river; but that must have been an anxious watch to her, and she acted her part well.

As the princess came down to margin of the river she saw the little ark in the water, and it excited her curiosity. She sent her maids to bring it to her, "and when she had opened it, she saw the child; and behold the babe wept." This touched her heart, "and she had compassion on him, and said, This is one of the Hebrews' children." Then the little sister came up in the most careless manner imaginable, and said: "Shall I go and call thee a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee?" This suggestion pleased the princess, and she said, "Go." How swiftly she flew to her mother, and with what joy she informed her of what had happened! The mother went hastily, and the princess said: "Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee wages." Wages! Had she known the unutterable joy of that mother's heart she would not have mentioned pay. All the pay she wanted was to get the dear child into her home again.

What must have been the joy in Amram's home that night! What songs of thanksgiving! What joy!

Here we see what vast and far-reaching events hang on small things. The tears that filled the eyes and wet the cheek of that babe in the ark of bulrushes moved the heart of the princess, and led her to save his life. This was a small thing, but that babe became the deliverer of his enslaved people, and the law-giver of the world; for the law that he gave his people contains the germ of all good government, and he has exerted a greater influence on the race than any man who has ever lived, except the Apostle Paul.

One Egyptian mark clung to this child through all his eventful life, and that was his name, Moses. The princess gave him the name, "bacaose," she said, "I drew him out of the water." The etymology of this word was long a matter of perplexity among scholars; but it is now ascertained that it is of Egyptian origin, and is 'mosu,' which signifies, 1st, to draw out; and 2d, brought forth.

[CONTINUED.]

President Cleveland was in Atlanta last week, and was much pleased with his reception and with what he saw.

Col. Benahan Cameron has been elected as the next President of the North Carolina State Fair, vice Col. J. S. Carr, who declined a re-election.

Raleigh had quite a number of visitors during the Fair last week. As was anticipated, the Exposition detracted some interest from the Fair, and the exhibits were not so numerous as last year; but on the whole it was reasonably good.

It has been decided that Corbett and Fitzsimmons cannot fight in Arkansas—thanks to the prompt and energetic action of the Governor, and the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court. Still another evidence of the rising tide against brutishness in this country.

Exposure to cold, damp winds, may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept invigorated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.