

African Expositor.

"ETHIOPIA SHALL SOON STRETCH OUT HER HANDS UNTO GOD."

VOL. IX.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER, 1886.

NO. 4.

ISSUED QUARTERLY.

TERMS: Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

Those who have not subscribed and receive the African Expositor, owe us only good will.

All communications should be addressed to P. O. Drawer 8.

Letters relating to subscriptions, the forwarding of money, and any failure to receive papers, should be directed to Rev. H. M. Tupper.

Send money at our risk by Postoffice Order, or Registered Letter.

Specimen copies forwarded upon application.

GOD REIGNS.

BY MRS. E. B. BROWNING.

God reigns above, He reigns alone;
Systems burn out and leave His throne,
And still His years roll on,
Mists of creation melt and fall
Around Him changeless amid all,
Whose ages still roll on.

By anguish which made pale the sun,
I hear Him charge His saints that none
While still Time's years roll on,
Among His creatures anywhere,
Blaspheme against Him in despair,
Though darkly days go on.

For us whatever's undergone,
Thou knowest, wilt what is done,
Though our dark days go on,
Perhaps the cup was broken here,
But let the days go on.

I praise thee while my days go on,
I love thee while my days go on;
The day-spring cometh on,
Through dark and dearth, through fire and frost,
With emptied arms and treasures lost,
My days are going on.

INTEREST IN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Among the colored people there is evidence of increased interest in medical education. Twice as many students as ever before are seeking information in reference to pursuing a medical course of study.

To the young medical student there are some difficult questions for him to settle. If he intends to practice in North Carolina or Virginia he will be compelled to prepare himself thoroughly. The examinations before the State Medical Boards in both of these States are very rigid. At the May examination in North Carolina about one-fourth of the white applicants were rejected for the want of a proper understanding of the different branches of medicine. As to the requirements in other Southern States we are not so well informed, but we venture the opinion that within less than five years the white physicians in every Southern State will see to it that the colored medical student will not be allowed to creep into the profession or to practice until he has passed an examination before a State Medical Board.

There is no man in the South that has a better forecast of the future or more fully understands the wants of the colored people than Dr. A. G. Haygood, of Oxford, Ga. In a recent letter he says: "I have one anxiety about making colored doctors—that it will be too easy."

Without doubt, the danger is in imposing upon the colored people half-educated physicians—those who are not willing to give the time or

make the effort to prepare themselves to become safe and successful practitioners. Our counsel to medical students is to take plenty of time and make such sacrifices and effort as will insure success and eminence in the profession. Colored students have proven themselves equal to the most rigid requirements. So can you, who are already in a course of study or are planning to enter a medical school.

BIBLE TRAINING AND MORAL CULTURE OF GIRLS.

The following paper was read by Miss Belle L. Pettigrew, of Shaw University, Raleigh, at the annual meeting of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, held at Asbury Park.

When I first entered Shaw University as a missionary teacher, the conditions were favorable for carrying out the wishes of the Society in regard to the Bible and moral culture of the girls. I was placed in charge of the building occupied solely by the girls, and assumed at once the responsibility of training them in the way they should go. Every year I have a crude mass of material at the bottom, and must patiently develop the meaning of a human life. There is much truth in the remark I have often heard, "The religion of the daily life of colored people has

cannot wonder when we consider the lack of home training and the absence of proper pulpit and Sunday school instruction, of which from the necessities of the case, they have been deprived. So they come to us in this needy condition, of all grades of ability and all shades of color. They have a great respect for the Bible, but are almost entirely ignorant of its contents, not half of the girls even owning one. To develop a knowledge of the Bible, and an interest in and love for its teachings, and the habit of measuring daily conduct by its truths, is a great part of the work of the missionary teacher. Just as much of this work as possible must be crowded into the short school life of these young women, limited as it is in many instances by months. That the Bible may have the first place, my girls learn a verse when they first sit down to study at the morning hour; this furnishes me a text for a little talk when I meet the class at the fourth hour. In this way several chapters have been committed to memory during the past session.

After the verse, a few minutes of study must be given to the Sunday school lesson, and by Thursday night the 20 teachers must be prepared to teach the lesson at the teachers' meeting. One lesson is given each week to Old Testament study, also one on selected subjects, as lying, stealing, the observance of the Sabbath, the sins of the tongue, etc. I find many of the Chautauqua methods for study quite helpful. While our young people are learning these lessons from the Word of God, it is of the utmost importance that they should enter upon the activities of a useful Christian life. To facilitate this we organized two years and a half ago, a Young Women's Christian Association. I did not know at the time that such

organization existed in any school among young women, but I thought if Associations were good for the young men, they must be good for the girls also; so we organized. Our meetings have continued weekly, at the present time with unflinching rest. Fifty-five of the 87 girls in the Association are voluntary members, and they give an hour of time from their recreation.

At this meeting the Sunday school teachers report from their classes in the Baptist churches, in one of which one of our girls is superintendent. We hear from the four primary schools, composed of children rescued from the streets, and from the students. Nearly one hundred children are reached in this way from the poverty and idleness of the parents, do not go to the Sunday school, and otherwise be wholly without

reports, the visiting teachers, numbering twenty-five, report of their visits to the sick and to others who wish to be read. They often come without food or fuel, one

ling on us almost as a treasure, our members contribute five cents many times a member, and she earns it by her own money, she earns it by her own money, but it is possible to all to have a place in this Society. Many of the members go out to teach during the year, and on their return report the Christian work they have engaged in, the Sunday school temperance work, attention to the sick and aged, etc.

The whole amount of the membership fees for the year is \$21. Nine dollars has been expended on the field, and twelve dollars have been put into the treasury of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society. It is my aim to make every girl in Estey a temperance worker, and, truly, the need is great. The habit of using tobacco and snuff is almost universal, and I think this accounts largely for the drinking, especially among the women. Little boys begin to use tobacco, at five and six years of age, and the girls of the same age to dip snuff. I have carefully collected facts from many teachers, and find this habit prevails everywhere.

A few weeks ago one of my girls wrote this: "All the girls in my school dip snuff except one." Unless the children can be saved from this degrading habit, I have very little hope for the colored race. We have not only to consider the physical harm it inflicts, but that it also blunts the intellect and the moral susceptibilities, and degrades in every way. How can it be otherwise when associated from early childhood with such defilement? My girls recite every week from the temperance catechism, and are becoming familiar with the effects of tobacco and alcohol upon all the organs of the body.

All the young ladies except two have signed the pledge. They have practical lessons in conducting temperance work, as well as the theory. I have a temperance school in the city numbering nearly 300 members. This school is graded and arranged in twenty-two classes, according to their

ability to read. I depend largely upon my girls for teachers. The classes are taught from the primary temperance catechism, in which many have passed examination and taken a higher book. By the help of charts, black-board lessons, short talks from pastors and others, and the blessing of God, I feel perfectly confident that many of these poor children will be saved from the curse of tobacco and rum.

Our girls can see daily the cruel effects of alcohol, in the case of little Willie, only five years old, a child driven from home by a brutal and drunken father and an indifferent step-mother. He came to us for protection three months ago, and has received the best of care since then, the girls making, washing, and mending his clothes, and caring for him in a way he has never known before. He takes his place in the dining hall with the students at meal time, but is being taught to read in the "Home School." I am sure all of the Baby Band who are old enough will be interested in Willie, and be glad to know that the Home School is caring for many little neglected souls who are not much better off than he.

While our girls are learning to care for the souls and bodies of their fellow-men in the neighborhood of Estey, they are also learning of the wants and woes of the whole world. This knowledge is gained mainly through the Young Ladies' Missionary Society, organized nearly four years ago. The Society has never failed to meet once a month up to the present time. Our circle is auxiliary to both the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society and the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West.

We make a study of our home and foreign mission fields. The last meetings have been devoted to Africa, in which our students are specially interested. At Christmas time we sent twenty dollars to the Home Society, and a few weeks later the same amount to the Foreign Society, designated to the Congo field. A few days ago we sent ten dollars to our noble American Baptist Home Mission Society, feeling that we, as a Society, in addition to what has been done by our school, would like to help in lifting the debt. The whole amount contributed by these two Societies of the girls, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Missionary Society, for the school year of eight months, is fifty-nine dollars. This money has all been raised by membership fees and contributions. It has come easily and naturally, as the outgrowth of missionary teaching. Africa is even now stretching out her hands to our girls and saying, "Come over and help us." A letter just received from the corresponding secretary of the Women's Foreign Society of the West, asks if I can recommend two of our girls to go to the Congo field next fall. We have no one in the school at present who answers the requirements in regard to age and color, but I can recommend a young lady who graduated a year ago, and I think the Lord has been preparing her for this work.

As I stand before my class day after day, which, with the city pupils, numbers one hundred members, I keep