

Western Carolina Advocate.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

Vol. 1, No. 13. Price, \$2 a Year.

The Western Carolina Advocate

A religious newspaper, issued weekly at Asheville, North Carolina.

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REV. P. L. GROOME,

Asheville, N. C.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Never in the history of Methodism in North Carolina has the Church had such educational advantages as at present.—The gift of an elegant and ample tract of ground by Col. J. S. Carr, and the still more munificent gift of \$85,000 by Washington Duke, Esq., enabled the friends of higher education in our church to see light.

At our recent Conferences Mr. E. N. Duke offered other large bequests on most reasonable terms, so that co-operation and enthusiasm on the part of our people should place us easily ahead of anything we have known hitherto, and behind no other denomination in our State.

We have an able and learned corps of teachers, new and elegant buildings, healthy location and every reasonable facility for giving our youth first-class collegiate training.

The two North Carolina Conferences own an equal interest in the College, and from 120,000 church members could easily send from 300 to 500 boys to College. Some think a multiplication of Colleges would be a benefit, but it is a great mistake. With all the opportunities offered at our Methodist College there are less than 200 in attendance. We do not control capital and students enough for one. There are youth enough and money enough for several, but both are out of our reach.—Our preachers do not all work as they should for Trinity College. We never served but one pastoral charge without sending one or more boys to Trinity College, in one case not having a single Methodist in our church of suitable age and attainments, we sent a Baptist who has gone out into the world a scholar and a credit to his alma mater.

The people should be stirred on the subject. Hundreds of boys could be quickened into a desire for higher culture by a few words from the preacher, both from the pulpit and pastoral work. The church which not only provides for educating her children but which sees to it that her children reap the benefit of her toils will be dominant in the future. We should show these things to parents who have promising sons.

We need to fill Trinity College with boys; we need to pay the educational assessment in order to be able to pay men to teach our boys. Very true all our boys cannot go, but we must educate preachers and teachers, and we reap the direct benefit in the work done for us by these men. The man who preaches to you every Sabbath had the benefit of College training; if he did not, he would preach much better if he had had. You pay him for preaching of course, but you just give him a support, and you would give an ignorant the same.

You are proud that you are a Methodist, that you belong to this great and glorious church whose ministers serve thirty millions of people,—and will you support a man who has had the benefit of College training in the same Methodist church, but who was born in the highest

school in the world, the great Oxford University. Your son, perhaps yourself are named after John Wesley. Well, he was a Greek, Latin, and Hebrew scholar; his education to-day would cost thousands of dollars in North Carolina. Men cannot handle great living issues in a sensible, safe and conservative manner to the god of all concerned without good education; and if one's own denomination cannot supply it, he may expect to see the best class of young men going elsewhere to obtain what their own church refuses to give, and the weakening process thus begun will continue until, as a church, it is left behind.

Any Methodist ought to blush to confess that he would prefer an uneducated man for his pastor to one well educated, or that his church has no college suited to give her sons the highest educational advantages, and that to secure them, those preparing for the ministry have to go elsewhere to qualify themselves for the work.

Now who is to equip colleges? Who is to endow them? Some say the rich; yet the rich can find colleges already thoroughly equipped for their children, and besides they can furnish their children with books, magazines and all kinds of periodicals, so that if the preacher and neighborhood pedagogue be too ignorant to instruct them they have other opportunities for education. But the poor, what opportunity is left them if the preacher and teacher be unlearned? The College is thus indirectly of greater service to the poor than to the rich. The College should because of this have a measure of support from every one whether he have a son to educate in it or not. The college is to the church like the court to the county, like the Governor to the people. He serves every one, yet in such a way that no one man can realize the specific service rendered at any given time. No citizen objects to his share of the support of the court or of his State's chief magistrate. Nor, should any one refuse a small pittance yearly to keep up a good College in his Church, remembering always its many ways of serving him and the whole country.

THE VOYAGE ACROSS THE SEA.

"Away! away we steer,
Upon the ocean's breast,
And dim the distant heights appear
Like clouds along the west;
While our ship—lonely as a bird,
Whose home is on the wing."

We expected to have sailed by the North German Lloyd Line through the Straits of Gibraltar to Genoa, but the steamer that was to have gone on Jan. 14th from some cause could not go until Jan. 28th. So we procured passage on the *Servia*, of the Cunard Line. This line has a remarkable history. It is said that for fifty years it has not lost a steamer or a passenger. If that is true, it is a fine record. The *Servia* is a magnificent ship, about 530 feet long, having about 320 officers and servants. The captain read the services of the English church very impressively on Sunday morning. How solemn and delightful this service was out here far at sea. The singing was good, and we enjoyed singing especially the hymn commencing: "Eternal Father, strong to save,
Whose arm hath bound the restless wave,
Who bid'st the mighty Ocean deep
Its own appointed limits keep."

The first night out from New York there was quite a number of young men drinking and had music and dancing.—They were really boisterous. The next night was stormy and the sea was rolling high. Our ship was like a fisherman's cork, tossed to and fro. A great many were uneasy. These same young men assembled at the same place where they had danced the night before and sang "Jesus, lover of my soul," "There is a fountain filled with blood," and other hymns of this character. And they sang like they meant every word of it. You will find very little infidelity facing imminent danger. But there is too much of a so-called religion that only goes as far as danger may be seen, and when the storms have passed away and all danger is gone, they have no further use for their religion.

We have quite a number of unique characters aboard. And by the way, I

know of no place better to study human nature than a sea-voyage. You have different characters before you day after day, and they are very apt to show what they are in the course of ten days, and especially if you have the privilege of meeting them two or three times a day at the table. We have one old fellow aboard that we will call Mr. Tell All for want of a better name. He went over some time ago from England to America to make his fortune in a few months. He settled in the orange groves of Florida. He made a failure. He is now returning to England seeming to be disgusted with the United States and everything in them. He tries to monopolize the time and attention of all in hearing of his boisterous talk. And there are some others from different countries in Europe who have gotten all that they have from the United States, who join in with Mr. Tell All in abusing America. A gentleman from Philadelphia said he felt like fighting. Well, we can endure to hear our native land abused while at home easier than we can when several thousand miles away. Then we have a spectacle man aboard; that is a man that wears gold-rimmed spectacles. Then if you would name him according to the way he feels, you would call him Mr. Know All. That is the impression that he has made upon some of us. But then we have a great many very clever people. And so far as I have noticed they have shown their good sense by not waiting for any formal introduction. Ladies and gentlemen, and in fact all talk to each other just like they had been acquainted for years.

Well, this is the sixth day out from New York, and the further I go on this broad expanse of water the more wonderful I think the Ocean is. I shall not undertake to describe it. You had just as well try to describe infinity. It has been used by writers and speakers as the image of so many impressive thoughts, you can sit day after day and study it, without tiring. And yet it carries a sadness with it to my mind. So many have gone out from different Ports upon these waters, followed by the prayers of loved ones left behind, who watched the newspapers and mails for their landing and no one has ever returned to tell of the distress and suffering that they endured before going down to bleach upon the coral beds far beneath us. These sad thoughts will come into the mind occasionally, and especially at night time, when you hear the wind wailing through and over the upper decks and the waves moaning around the hull of your ship as if trying to engulf her. But in the midst of the gale and the calm I have felt secure.

"Secure I rest upon the wave,
For Thou, O Lord, hast power to save."

Then it makes no difference how calm it is, the Ocean is never at rest. It is always rolling. Though it washes the shores of every continent, it is not satisfied. It is still restless. How much like that of the spirit of man! Always reaching out for something that is just ahead. Again, its vastness is inconceivable. Now we have been traveling for several days, making nearly 400 miles a day, and we have seen no land yet.

"On every side the expanse of sky,
On every side the watery plain."

And yet we are making the shortest way across, a little over three thousand miles. If I should close this letter without saying something about paying tribute to Neptune those who are accustomed to read letters of travel would think it strange. Well, the reason nothing has been written, is that it has not got a fair strike at me yet. And from what my eyes have seen on this voyage, if I have to write from experience, I hope I shall never have the pleasure of writing on this subject. Mr. Ayers says write it up, and make it as bad as I can, and then say, "the half has never been told." He has made several remarks about it that would be amusing to those on land. He said he was afraid that he would never be able to look at the schooners that come into the Port at Washington again without the mere sight making him sick. He has gotten all the good there is in sea-sickness. For five days he has not been able to retain anything.

And with all the comforting words that could be said he has been quite blue. It was suggested to him that when a man is sea-sick he loses sight of all the rest of his sorrows and troubles. But he only smiles occasionally.

During a long voyage of this kind the passengers amuse themselves in various ways the best they can. They pass off the time with music, games, &c. We have had two concerts. On Sunday morning, Jan. 22nd, while we were at breakfast, it was announced that land was in sight, and sure enough there was the green hills of the Emerald Isle to our left. The picture was beyond description after being tossed upon the billows of Old Ocean and looking at the changeless Sea for about 8 days. And many who were weakened by sea-sickness gathered new life. Their eyes sparkled with pleasure and their pallid cheeks were flushed again. The sight of land not only presented new scenery, but made some of us think of the mother-land that we had left.

From what I could see of Ireland from our ship it was very much broken. Some of these hills were high and rocky, while other parts were in a high state of cultivation. Very little forest land could be seen. We passed some old towers that are said to have been built by the Traders of Phoenicia and Carthage more than 2,000 years ago, as they established trading posts here among the natives.

The mail was put off at Queenstown and our ship moved on across the Irish Channel to Liverpool. I would like to have seen more of this beautiful Island, not only to have looked upon its green rolling hills and to have enjoyed its pleasant climate, but to see its people and see whether Ireland is down-trodden and oppressed as has been frequently impressed upon us. I was told by a gentleman on board, who spent much of his time in America, that one could hear more about the oppression of the Irish in America than anywhere else. The newspapers exaggerate some things and maybe the question between England and Ireland is one of them. While I do not believe there is much political oppression, yet there is no doubt but what the Southern part of Ireland at least is greatly oppressed by Romanism and Rum. The Northern part is largely Protestant and is prospering. While the Southern part has every natural advantage that the North has, but owing to the elements above mentioned, it is far behind Protestant Ireland.

In the early morning of Jan. 23rd, the throbbing of our engine stopped, and when we went on deck we were in the harbor of Liverpool. This is a great shipping point, having twenty miles of docks. We will spend a few days among the English and pass on.

W. L. GRISSOM.

Jan. 23, 1893.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is now bent on the happiest of all solutions of "darkest city" problems, the colonization of these "cabbined, cribbed, confined" wretches, to farms. And will not everybody lend a helping hand by making it more feasible? The philosophy of the money getter has relied on intension, and what is now proposed is to put the stress on extension. Broad fields and waving forests await to bestow a happy life where less toll is levied by the land-lord.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, has introduced a bill into the Lower House of Congress looking to the annexation of Canada to the United States. It would appear to be more reasonable than the proposition to take under our wing the Hawaii islanders, though American missionaries christianized and civilized these Sandwichers, and America first recognized their independence.

The Panama Canal Scandal, like La Grippe and other infections of European origin, has leaped across the Atlantic and lighted upon those most exposed to the contagion while it passed through. Investigations shall be made, as in the Star Route affair, some say with closed, some say with open doors, to determine whose hands shall show signs of leprosy.

Drift of Thought.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

(N. A. Review.)

In Great Britain the masses of voters to be manipulated are small; very few exceed twelve thousand voters, and many are below eight thousand, numbers manageable by extemporized committees. In Great Britain the people are more settled, and grouped and organized by a variety of social, religious, and economic bonds, which admit of voters being moved in many other ways than by purely political machinery; and the parties find ready made to their hands a variety of influences often more effective than the regular party associations. Moreover, the issues on which Parliamentary contests have been fought have been sharper and clearer issues than have been raised between the two great American parties since 1868, and have in many cases turned upon the extension of the political privileges of the masses. In such cases the stimulus of party methods is not necessary to range the people in line.

But the most important distinction is that in Great Britain few persons have any direct personal interest affecting their pockets or status, involved in the victory or defeat of party. Hence work for the party is disinterested and very few people devote much time to it.—How different in the United States, where the completeness and effectiveness of the party-machine is largely due to the fact that it commands the services of so great a number of men who have a direct money interest in the success of their party.

GLADSTONE ON THE NILE.

(Blackwood.)

His accession to office, instead of being the signal for throwing over our Egyptian obligations, has been promptly followed by an unexpected effort to secure an influence in far more remote African regions; and, however short or long-lived his administration may be, we have good hopes that it will be able to claim a share with its predecessors in the glory of regenerating Egypt.

And that is a glorious work which we are doing in Egypt, no one who knew the country in older days, and can contrast its present workings toward civilization and prosperity, can entertain the slightest doubt. However mixed may be the motives entering into our mission into Egypt, whatever political interest we may have at the same time to take into account, the whole aim of our exertions in Egypt since the occupation, has been to make her a strong, free, well-governed, and prosperous State. Had we not even the remotest shade of self-interest in the security of the country, were we without those stakes in the well-being which we admittedly possess, our exertions in behalf of Egypt could not have been exercised with more disinterested effort; and we cannot think that any civilized Government finding itself committed to such a work would encounter the ignominy of putting it aside, except under the weightiest of all possible pressures—the absolute impossibility of carrying it on.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

(Journal of Economy.)

The exact truth about the Jews in Russia, however, stands thus. Brought up from infancy in their schools of superstition and fanaticism, strangers to the people about them and the language of the people, with whom the Jews have nothing in common, they live quite apart, strongly united with those of their own faith by ties of race, of religion, and a spirit of common defense. Encountering at every step innumerable obstacles in the way of earning their bread, they owe their wretched condition to a terrible struggle which never stops, and, not being able to get a subsistence honestly, they often cheat and defraud. Their filthy habits, the inseparable companion of misery, also make them repulsive. When any of them become rich, they bear in mind their struggles, their mortification, the injustice of which they have been the victims, and they revenge themselves, becoming arrogant and impertinent, caring for naught, but increasing the fortune, to which alone they owe what consideration they may enjoy. As to their sons, brought up in opulence and luxury, they become, for the most part, worthless idlers, spendthrifts, gamblers, like all those brought up in like fashion. The same causes produce always the same effects. What I have just said, Shylock said three centuries ago, and assuredly it does not lie in our mouth to reproach the Jews with their defects and wrongdoing. It would be astonishing, if they were different from what they are.

In New York the so-called "Anti-Pinkerton Bill" was finally passed. This measure is similar to those brought forward during the past two years in other States, and simply forbids the employment of peace-officers who are not citizens. Essentially the same law was passed in Massachusetts.

Ohio limits the number of inmates of prisons, reformatories and workhouses who may be employed in the manufacture of any kind of goods to 5 per cent. of the total number of free laborers in the State engaged in the same industry, except in manufacturers employing not more than fifty free laborers.