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Vol. I

1889

Vol. I

Cp 378

Mount Pleasant

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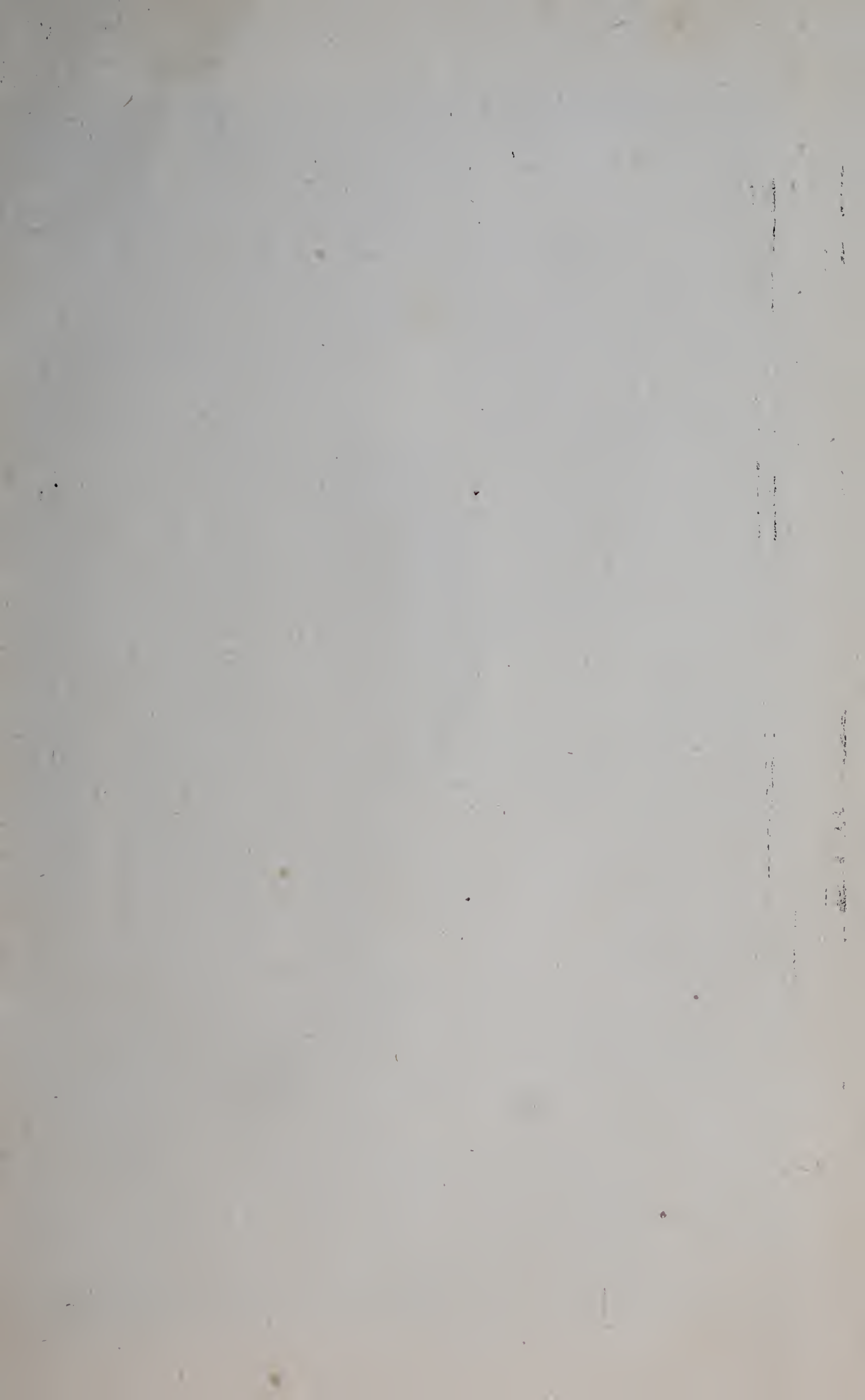
NORTH CAROLINA  
COLLEGE

ADVANCE,

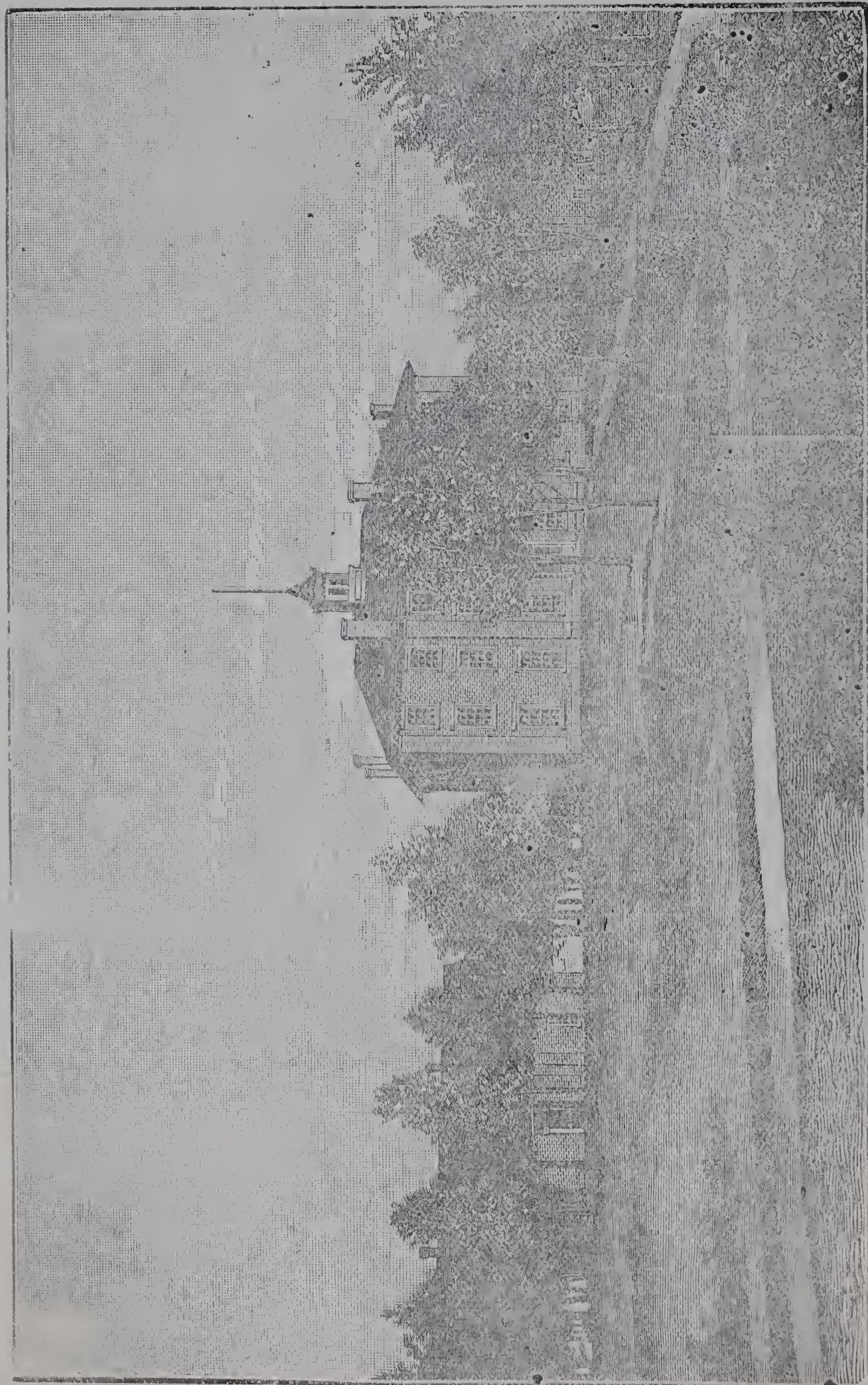
OCTOBER, 1889.











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MAIN BUILDING.

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# N. C. COLLEGE, MT. PLEASANT, N. C.

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3 Cakes Soap 5 c. 6 box blueing	5 "	" & Ladies Zylonite collars & cuffs	
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2 " " "	24 "	Box Paper 24 sheets & envelps.	10 "
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**BEATTY & BLACKWELDER**



# THE ADVANCE.

Vol. 1.

MT. PLEASANT, N. C., OCTOBER, 1889.

No. 1.

## NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

### ORIGIN AND SOME FACTS OF ITS HISTORY.

North Carolina College was founded to supply a want felt by the Ev. Luth. Church. The Synod experienced the disadvantages arising from having to send to distant states for educated men, and the laity could not educate their sons if it was necessary to send them hundreds of miles for that purpose. The Synod felt the need of a college and set to work to build one. Books were opened in several places for the purpose of taking the subscriptions of those desiring to contribute. At a meeting of the Trustees held at Organ Church, Rowan County, Dec., 2, 1858, the books were compared, and Mt Pleasant selected as the place for locating the school, which was named Western Male Academy.

The contract for the building was let out, Col. W. A. Weddington be-

ing the contractor. On the 4th of July the corner stone was laid, with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a large assembly, Hon. D. M. Barringer delivering the address for the occasion.

In May 1854. Synod, which had convened at Bethel Church, Stanly Co., extended a call to Rev. Wm. Gerhardt, to take charge as Principal of the Academy. The call was accepted, Rev Gerhardt coming and opening school in a building selected in the village, the first term beginning March, 1st 1855, the Principal delivering his inaugural address on the following Commencement day.

The school was conducted as an Academy or high school until it was chartered by the Legislature and opened as a college. By reference to the proceedings of the College it will be found that the charter was accepted by the Trustees Feb., 16, 1859, the Legislature of 1858—59 having granted the same.

D. H. Bittle D. D. was elected President May 20, 1858, and entered



upon his duties the following session.

The College, however, may be said to date the beginning of its existence Feb., 16, 1859, at the time it received its charter, the Board of Trustees formally organizing on that day, to conduct the affairs of the institution.

The catalogue for 1859—'60, shows that there were 62 students in attendance during that scholastic year. During the scholastic year of 1860—'61, the number of students increased to one hundred.

In the Spring of '61 the war clouds gathered over the country, and many of the students left the college before the close of term. In October the President and Professors tendered their resignations owing to the state of the country and the consequent small attendance of students. The resignations were accepted and the college closed.

Anterior to the war an effort had been made to raise an endowment fund for the support of the school. Through the liberality of the friends of the college the sum of twenty thousand dollars was secured and invested. The endowment, like the hopes of many, was swept away by the ravages of the war, and the college left as it was at the beginning, with no source of revenue or income except that derived from tuition.

The small amount received for the bonds in which the endowment had been invested failed to be of any benefit in aiding the institution to recover from the effects of the war, and since then, with comparatively few intervals, the college has had to struggle for existence. The instructors have worked on low salaries which has helped the Trustees to keep down the expenses and in the main to keep the college open on the receipts from tuition.

Recently an effort was made to raise another fund to endow the college. The effort met with success, the stated amount fifteen thousand dollars having been over subscribed. With that endowment once fully secured, and put in good shape for aiding the college, the school will be, as it was before the war, on a solid basis.

The work of the college has been great and good. Many young men have received their education within its walls. Some of them are now taking leading positions in the church and are thereby extending the work begun at Mt. Pleasant.

Rev. J. D. Shirey, the President of the College, with his present assistant instructors, is sparing no pains to supplement the efforts of the Trustees in building up the school, and to

render it the equal of any in the South. Their labors are faithful and deserve the support of the church and the people.

#### WORK AND INSTRUCTION.

The scope of instruction includes intellectual, moral and religious training. The labors of the student are expected to culminate in the labors of the man and the citizen.

Every effort within reason is made to get the student to think rightly and to act rightly. He is taught to see that he has obligations to fulfill, that he has a destiny to work out, and that as a man he will have duties to perform which he owes to his neighbor, his country and his God, that in whatever field he may be called to labor, he should deport himself as a Christian gentleman. To accomplish this work is the aim of the managers of the college. The place for accomplishing it could not be better. Mt. Pleasant is a quiet town, which, while it has not the advantages of a railroad, has none of the evils resulting therefrom. The noise and rush common to large towns are unheard here. The push for money getting is not the same here as in larger places. The people live in a different atmosphere, and realize the fact that there are other things to live for, which are as imperishable as jewels in a crown. The community is blessed with good

morals. The people are church-going and God-fearing. Among such people the college is situated and parents are encouraged to send their sons to its halls for the instruction and training which shall fit them to be men, citizens and Christians.

Whilst the college is conducted under the care of the Ev. Lutheran Church, yet the work is not sectarian. For this reason the patronage has not been entirely Lutheran, other denominations have sent their sons here and have been pleased with the instruction received. No attempt is made to allure young men from the church of their fathers. Hence the school recommends itself to the people of all denominations.

The fact that it is a church institution renders it certain that no immoral or irreligious doctrine will be tolerated within its walls, that no creed will be allowed to supplant the Bible, and that nothing that might poison the minds of the young will be taught or heard. This is a very important matter for parents to consider. It is all important. Its nonobservance might cause the mind of the young man to be wrecked upon the rock of atheism and not only destroy his hope in this life but cause him to find himself surrounded by desolation and woe after the



Great Archangel shall have summoned him to the worlds beyond, eternal in the heavens. These are some of the grounds on which the College appeals to the Church, to both ministers and laity. That the reasons are good, no one will gain-say. The hope of the church and the country lies in the proper education of the young. No parent can neglect this important duty without sharing in the responsibility for the evil consequences that will inevitably follow, if the duty be not performed.

The greatness of the responsibility is equal to the magnitude of the attending evils, if the young be not educated. This or that excuse may be pleaded, but the evils will still attend the neglecting to perform the work, and the responsibility will continue to follow. There is no way to escape it. It clings to us like a natural law, as constant as the stars in their course, as certain as the shadow in the noonday sun.

We drink sips of many arts  
 drink of none.

We seldom repent talking too  
 little, but very often talking too  
 much.

### THE CRAZES OF EDUCATION.

The history of education in this country for the last fifty years has been a history of crazes—the method, the object-lesson craze, the illustration craze, the “memory-gem” craze, the civics craze—calling upon children of eight to ten for information as to custom houses, post-offices, city councils, governors, and legislators—the story-telling craze, the phonics craze, the word-method craze, the drawing and music craze, besides the craze for letters and business forms, picture study, and physics. Now arrives manual training.

Happy is the community where those in charge of the schools have maintained their clear judgment above all these fluctuations, shiftings, and tinkering, and have kept in view the real object of school education, “to give a knowledge of self, to promote morality and refinement through the teaching of discipline and self-control, and to lead the pupils to see that the highest and only permanent content is to be obtained, not in the valleys of Sense, but by continual striving toward the high peaks of Reason.” **SELIGER**

Show me a family of readers,  
 and I will show you the people  
 who rule the world.—Napoleon.



The money annually raised for carrying on Protestant foreign missions is a little short of 11,250,000, or an average of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents per year for each evangelical church member, or less than one tenth of a cent a day.

The number of students attending the principal German universities amounts to 29,491, of whom 6,060 study theology, 6,835 law, 8,883 medicine and 7,713 philosophy and natural sciences. It is of interest to know that 314 of these are Russians.

### ARE YOU WORKING YOUR FARM?

We were struck a few years ago with the idea of a teacher being a farmer. consequently the student's brain is the farm; yet in a certain sense each student is his own farmer or teacher. The farm will not produce without the play of the elements; so the drain is of no service without the spirit; then we can include everything necessary to production in the word farm and every manifestation of the spirit or life in the brain or nervous seat. The word farm is derived Mr. Webster says:—"From the Latin firmus, firm, fast, either because farms were at first inclosed with walls, or because the

leases were confirmed by signatures".

Note the resemblance, is not the brain inclosed within a wall, the skull, perhaps the most perfect of all inclosures; and is not the brain leased to us? Now the farm is a tract of land to be cultivated by a tenant, while the brain is a bundle of nerves or a mass of nerve fiber to be cultivated by a tenant, the ego.

The experience of one student is probably the experience of all, (by a student we mean a studious person, a person with zeal) that the beginning is hard, for we have to clear away the original woods of ignorance plow up the stubble of knowing everything, and fertilize well with humility and docility. We must keep our tools in good order, for we are constantly digging among the ancient roots; where we sometimes find a bulb of great significance, a stem of no little importance, a scion of the greatest value. It is necessary to keep a sharp look-out for insects lest our work be destroyed by the worm of indolence, the grub of too great dependence on natural parts and the bug of pride. We are obliged to make our pasture fences high so as not to be bothered by the pig of overeating, or the bull of boyish roughness, or the sheep of too much modesty: for through the influence of the hog we may miss find-

ing a square root, through the influence of the cow's consort we may be kicked from the opportunity of graduating, and by imitating the sheep, we may leave the institution with a baa, baa. We are under the constant drain, caused by the erosion due to the rain of sin, to the hail of disease, to the sleet of indifference and to the lightning of youthful violence: which compels us to take proper fore-thought concerning our ditching and the levees.

Then we are also to settle the question of how much we will raise of filthy lucre, of the corn of benevolence, of the wheat of good-nature, of the oats of self respect, and even how many and what kind of the rines of affection we will plant or allow to spring up on our farm. But with ALL the hardships and trials due to the worms, to the keeping up of fences and to the bitter poison of the weeds of Satan; we have the help of three faithful friends, viz.: the birds of Faith, Hope, and Love.

They keep the worms somewhat thinned out and cheer us with their sweet songs, encouraging us to continue, ever continue to cultivate assiduously our farms for the great Master from whom they have been leased. The most ancient and best book on farming informs us, that of the three birds the third mentioned

is the greatest of all; so by all means encourage it to stay upon your farm.

CALLA LILLY.

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### EDUCATION.

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In the beginning, man was endowed, by his maker, with a rational, intelligent soul, elevating him far above all other creatures, and making him "Lord over creation". Intrusted with talents from his Master's treasury, he must improve them, must grow, advance, "go up higher" if he ever fills the sphere for which he was created.

Uneducated man is but little, if any, superior to the brute creation that eats and sleeps but to wake and eat again.

Educated, man becomes progressive, and acquires power over nature's agencies so as to enable him not only to provide for his temporal, bodily wants, but to attain and secure for himself moral and intellectual refinement.

We boast, and rightfully too of our country. "The best that the sun ever shone upon". We rejoice that she has conferred upon the world civil and religious liberty; but this is not all, she is proving to the world that man is capable of self-government, and this she knows, and every intelligent man knows can be accomplished only by a general diffusion of learn



ing. It is all by the EDUCATION OF ALL THE PEOPLE. Slowly, but surely this great work is advancing, and the day is not far distant, when the common birthright of every American citizen will be A GOOD PRACTICAL EDUCATION. May the work go on until, from the lakes to the gulf, and from the wave-kissed shore of the Atlantic, to where the ripples of the Pacific sport with the rays of the setting sun, a thorough educational system may lay the foundation for individual and national greatness, happiness, and prosperity.

In this great work let friends rally around our dear old North Carolina College. Many are the good and true and tried ones that have gone out from her halls. May many many more follow, to write their names high in the annals of fame.

DEXTRA.

#### SOME INTERESTING DATES.

Harvard College in Mass. was founded by the Puritans in 1638.

William & Mary College in Va. was founded by the Episcopalians in 1691.

Yale College, Conn., by the Congregationalists in 1700.

Princeton in N. J., by the Presbyterians in 1746.

Brown in R. I., by the Baptists in 1764.

#### EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

Whether our New England States are prepared for the concentration of power in the State department of education, which a system like that already adopted in some of the Western States, and in process of establishment in New York, implies, may be questioned. The township system of local government, peculiar to our six Northeastern States, is at the bottom of so much of the success and fame of New England in the past and, in itself, such an admirable training school of citizenship, that we can not blame our people for the jealousy of concentrated power or the tenacity with which they hold fast to the idea of local management of the common school. One important step has been taken in two of these States out of the old district system, once a necessity, is mischievous obstruction to educational progress. The movement for town and district supervision, if successful, will tell powerfully on the examination of teachers. In some way, the outrage of wasting the people's money for the support of incompetent teachers elected for any and every motive excepting competency to teach, must be abated. No



question in public education is now half so important as the elevation of the teaching force in every grade school. Without this, all our improvements in method, organization, and extension will only be a new burden to the children and a disappointment to the zealous disciples of educational reform. Not what new things can be added to the curriculum, but how can the teachers be fitted to handle the present course of study, is the fundamental question of the hour. —SELECTED.

#### HARMONIES AND DISCORDS.

Gazing around upon the beauty, the magnificence, and the conveniences of this world, as adapted to the wants and requirements of man, one can but laud the name of Him "who is the giver of every good and perfect gift", for the wonderful harmonies existing throughout the natural world.

But, in order that I may not be condemned for the same fault which most novel writers are, who finish their story just as the happy couple are entering that tie, which is to remain indissoluble "until death 'them' do part", leaving it to the reader's imagination to pierce those hidden mysteries of the matrimonial life rather than attempting to portray it in

its true light by the pen of experience I will also treat of discord.

But as discords should be a secondary thing in the life of every individual, I will give them such a place in this treatise, and proceed at once, to the first division of my subject.

If one who doubts the existence of God were to sit down and calmly reflect over the wonderful adaptations of parts to parts in this universe, he could but exclaim "Yes there must be One who is supreme over every person and thing, who is even 'King of kings and Lord of lords'".

How sublime are the innumerable heavenly bodies revolving through infinite space, with terrible velocity around a fixed centre! Have you ever thought of the fearful consequences which would befall this universe were the harmony to be interrupted?

The exhalations and inhalations of animals and vegetation are harmonious of a high order. Carbonic acid is generated by the lungs, which is ejected and inhaled by vegetation which restores to it its oxygen; and it in turn being exhaled, is reinhaled by animal. This process is continually taking place, and the poison of man thus becomes the nourishment of plants.

The brain, being the most delicate of all the organs, is enclosed by one of the strongest structures, which Dame Nature has conceived. Being round and thick it is capable of sustaining heavy shocks. But Nature did not deem this sufficient and she had the "skull joined together by what are called sutures—i. e., their edges are jagged and irregular and fit together like dove-tailed boards." Thus, the skull is rendered more compact and the shock of a blow is deadened.

In the extreme North, where the climate is so cold as to require great animal heat, abundance of meat abounds, but nearer the equator where no such internal fuel is required luxuriant fruits grow in profusion.

Nature, in all her parts, is harmonious, but we can not further treat the subject.

We will not attempt to treat of harmony among men, for there is, we are sorry to say, hardly such a thing.

And now we will briefly treat of discords

There are no such things, where the course of nature has not been perverted.

Every deformity of body, and every wasted constitution of man can be attributed to some broken rule of Nature, either recent or remote.

The greatest discord, we think, is

between the natures of God and man, and even this was not always thus.

Before the fall, there was harmony; the human family walked and talked with God.

We also believe that there was concord between all beasts and man, which was also disturbed by the sin of the first human beings.

The minds of our first parents were created and tuned to chord with the God-like; then, everything was peace and love; but the Evil One entered upon the scene, and produced there in fearful discord, which has ever since rang out through the ages in the form of crime and misery, and all other things which are not in unison with the will of God.

"But thanks be to Him which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ", a plan has been devised, by which the keys of man can again be tuned to the music of Heaven, and this can never be fully realized until we shall have passed over the river of Death, and landed on Canaan's happy shore.

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The great tower built by the Russians on Mount Olivet, from the top of which both the Mediterranean and Dead Seas can be seen, is the highest modern structure in the East.

After five years of study at the Government school at Carisle, Pa., one hundred and seventeen young Indian men and maidens, all speaking English, have gone back to their respective tribes in Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona. The young women have been taught housekeeping and the young men have been trained to be mechanics and farmers.

#### MT. CARMEL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Some of our readers might probably like to hear how this small band of God's children are progressing. This S. S. was organized under the superintendency of Mr A. V. Sherrill, with H. N. Miller assisting, some time in the month of March of the present year in Mt. Carmel Ev. Lutheran Church, Rev. J. H. Wise, pastor. Its first numerical strength was somewhere near twenty, and did not increase very much for several months. The Augsburg Junior and Senior lesson books were given the pupils for trial to see if they were able to study them.

In May Mr. Sherrill, being obliged to leave school and return home, resigned. H. N. Miller was elected

in his place. For some time under his administration, there was no very marked improvement.

He discovered that the literature that was then used was too difficult for them to learn. He then substituted the catechism and testament for the lesson books, in all the classes except one. The spelling book is even used jointly with the catechism.

About the first of July marked interest was manifested by the members of the school, and even by those not members. From that time forward the school has grown until at the time of the present writing, it numbers a total of 54. At present there is a lack of something (we know not exactly what) for the very small ones—something to interest them and cause them to want to come again, such as reward cards, &c. Such is hoped to be procured soon.

The school is now almost entirely equipped with college young men. H. N. Miller, Supt., R. L. Patterson, Asst. Supt., C. M. Ross, Sec., Wiley Petrea, Librarian. At present no TREASURER is needed. Mr W. W. J. Ritchie kindly consented to take charge of one of the infant classes.

The Supt. is not able to fully express his thanks for the kind words of encouragement which he has received in his work and for the generous assistance of his school mates.



### The College Advance.

This Magazine is published monthly, and is devoted to the interests of  
**N. C. COLLEGE.**

Correspondence from old students and friends and items of general and personal interest solicited.

Money for subscriptions and advertisements should be sent by registered letter to the Advance,

Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

Subscription price 65 cents per year in advance.

H. N. Miller } Editors and  
 R. L. Patterson } Proprietors.

#### SALUTATORY.

We must say that it is with a great deal of trepidation that the N. C. COLLEGE ADVANCE now makes its way before the public. In its advent it may not be amiss to make a few announcements to the public, and especially to the friends of N. C. COLLEGE.

We, two students of this institution, have for a long time past seen the need of a college journal in this school.

When we went home last Commencement, we went with the determination to publish or be influential in having published, a journal for this college for the next year.

But owing to circumstances, in a few weeks, we gave up the project. But when we came back to school, we saw that there was such a boom and

so many more students over last year's number, that something ought to be done to help carry on the ADVANCE. Immediately, we thought of our former project of publishing a journal for the college as the thing that was needed. At once we bought a press and outfit, and this advance upon your attention is the result of our efforts. This office we have fitted out at our own expense out of our love for our college, and we hope that the friends of this institution will do every thing in their power to promote the interests of the ADVANCE, so that we will not incur any loss by our venture,

And now the way in which you can assist us and thereby do a great work for the college, is to subscribe for the ADVANCE, and advertise your business in its columns.

It will pay you to advertise in it, for the Managing Editor intends to devote all his spare time to the extension of its circulation.

The college needs this journal, for it will increase the interest of the people in our institution by keeping its work constantly before their minds.

It will cultivate in the students a taste for writing, which is a very valuable acquisition.

We intend to have it filled with wholesome literature, for the persons who have promised to contribute are men of learning, and are able to

write.

And now we call first upon you, the present

PUPILS

of N. C. COLLEGE to subscribe for this paper and send it home to your relatives, and tell them to solicit subscribers among their friends.

Tell them that, by gaining subscribers, they are, indirectly, giving to the support of their college.

And next we call upon you, the

ALUMNI

of this college, from which you have received your education, to which you owe your success in life.

The college is now on an advance, and if you want it to continue on its forward march, so that you can look back with still greater pride upon your dear old Alma Mater, come to our aid and subscribe for the Advance.

The subscription price is low; take several copies and distribute them among your friends.

If you can not do this, send us the names of any persons who, you think would be likely to take our paper.

And thirdly we call upon you, the

FRIENDS

of our dear college. You have always sympathized with the college, and were "so sorry that it

did not grow more rapidly".

Now, is the time to prove your sympathy by a visible manifestation. Subscribe for the Advance, and thus sustain the paper, which intends to keep the working of the college always before the people, and thus gain their interest, and then, their assistance.

And last, but not least, we call upon you, the

MINISTERS

of this Synod, for your co-operation. It is your bounden duty to stand by the college to the last. We certainly hope that everyone of your names will be on our subscription list. It is almost needless to say that we expect it of you. We ask you to use your influence in our behalf, for we know that if our paper be recommended by you, it must be a success.

We want you to work for it among your people, and if need be, announce it from your pulpit, for, thereby, you are doing a noble work. If you receive several copies of the ADVANCE, we wish you to distribute them among those most interested in the college.

And now, hoping that all will do their duty by coming forward and liberally patronizing the ADVANCE, both by subscribing

and advertising,  
 we are,  
 yours respt.  
 The Editors.

### EDITORIAL.

—Subscribe for the Advance, and besides getting all the college news and many valuable articles, you will receive the general news of Mt. Pleasant, which we propose to give until it can boast a news-paper.

—We regret that the Advance comes to you printed on such a poor quality of paper, but we will try to have better next time. It was not our fault that it is thus.

—Send your job work to this office, and it will be neatly and cheaply done. We are prepared to do any kind, fancy or plain.

—We had occasion to go to Concord on business Show-day, and were shocked to perceive how much more interest was manifested in the circus than in the Agricultural Fair lately held in that place.

—Where is the Rail Road? We have been listening for some time for the scream of the locomotive and the conductor's "all aboard", but it seems as if it is in no hurry. Now the Junior Editor says if the Concord people will not co-operate with No. 8 in

this scheme, that he would like for the Mt. Pleasant people to agitate a rail-road scheme from Salisbury, his home. "It will not hurt the trade" of Salisbury, and she has such men as would push it through with a vim. Rather than being a draw-back to Salisbury, she would receive all the trade which Concord now does. Besides that, we think that it would be better for Mt. to be connected with Salisbury than Concord, for the former has decidedly the chances of sooner being a rail-road centre.

Nothing would please the Junior Editor more than to see Mt. Pleasant connected with his home.

### COLLEGE NOTES.

—This college has opened under circumstances more favorable than has ever been known in several years previous. It commenced with 28 per cent more students than was ever on the roll at any one time last year. This speaks well.

—Our professors go out speaking for our college every Sunday. On the third Sunday one was in Gibsonville, and two at churches near by.

—Rev. Prof. Henry Fisher, the new "King of the Preps" arrived Oct, 17, and took charge of his subjects the following Monday. All the boys seemed glad of his arrival.



—On Fair-day the boys were given "Hollerday". Most all attended it and came away much pleased.

—Mr. Louis Swink, of Salisbury, visited his home last Friday two weeks and returned the following Monday

—Rev. Mrs. C. L. F. Fisher arrived on the 13th inst. Of course, the Professor will be more lenient with us now.

—The Board of Trustees met in the President's recitation room Wednesday, Oct., 9th. Among other business, they gave the Faculty power to elect two new tutors. Who will they be, boys?

—On Wednesday night, there will be a lecture before the Athænæm. We have not yet heard who is the lecturer.

—We notice, with pleasure, the great interest in flowers, manifested by the students. They certainly make a poor fellow's ranch look home-like.

—Brother Peninger keeps good fresh water. We can recommend it. Call and see him when in need of the above named article. We "just simply say" that fresh water is a "scace" article in these "diggins".

—A "prep", seeing a geranium on a junior's coat, said: "How old must one become before those things will grow on him."

—Poor Junior, who has to get the Prof. to spell t-a-n-gent for him!!!

—Do you know the humorist? We tell you, he is funny. We shall try to procure some of his articles for publication.

—It is rather remarkable, and we must say, suspicious for C. J. K.'s land-lady to remove the milk and butter from the spring-box to the cellar just as soon as she found out that he could unlock the former with a button-hook.

—"Doctor" says that beauty is perceived by imagination. He has our sympathies.

—The Professor waited for desert, but he "got left". Poor Prof.! It was an off day,

The Prep must have been in a fix when, as he left, he told his girl that she might hold the lamp out through the door, but SHE herself must not come out. They say that he had to "take up his bed and walk"

—The Juniors say it is delightful to study Mental Philosophy, especially that part which treats of imagination. "We mistake its conceptions for realities. We dwell upon its pleasing visions till we forget the sober face of truth".

Again, the smiling face of Mr. W. L. Klutz greets us as we pass.

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**SOCIETY NOTES.**

—We are glad to announce that both societies opened under favorable circumstances. Both societies have received many new members, who seem to be entering into the work earnestly.

—The Faculty have seen fit to restrict the number of members of each society not to exceed the other by one third of its own actual membership.

—The officers of the Pi Sigma-Phi are: Messrs J. D. Ketchie, Pres. and Treas., O. A. Eddleman, Vice Pres., W. W. J. Ritchie, Cor. Sec., L. M. Swink, Rec. Sec., and R. L. Bame, Chaplain.

—The officers of the Phililæthian are: Messrs. J. M. Cook, Pres, W. J. Boger, Vice Pres., R. L. Patterson, Cor. Sec., J. A. Graham, Rec. Sec., H. N. Muler, 1st Critic, M. A. Boger, 2nd, B. H. W. Runge, Treas., and H. E. Sloop, Chaplain.

—A metal roof will soon replace the old shingle one now on the Pi-Sigma-Phi Hall. This is a much needed improvement, and we hail it with delight.

—A couple of weeks ago the two societies met and revised and adopted the old "Joint by-laws" In accordance with them, they will have

joint public meetings monthly. When we say "public", we mean that any one may come who is invited by a member. The first of these was held in the Phililæthian Hall last Friday, the 25th. It was a very creditable debate. We shall publish in our next the principle features of it.

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**PERSONAL.**

—Class of '74. Rev. Prof. J. F. Moser is now preaching at Monroe, N. C. He has not been ordained very long, but has preached considerably before.

—Class of '89. Mr. J. A. Blackwelder is going North this Fall and take lectures. Much success is wished him and we hope that he may make a first-class physician.

—Class of '89. Mr. B. S. Nunnamer is going to the Johns Hopkins University to study pharmacy at the beginning of its next session. We wish him a prosperous time.

—Prof. P. E. Wright, formerly connected with this college, is attending the Theological Seminary, Philadelphia. The benediction of his old Sophs go with him.

—Mr. Augustus Dreher has gone to Philadelphia to enter the Dental School.



**MT. PLEASANT ITEMS,**

—There will be a musical entertainment at the Seminary Friday night, Nov., 1st. No doubt but that Miss Cook will entertain us well.

—Beatty & Blackwelder, two enterprising men of this place, have opened a Racket Store and are selling goods cheaply. Don't forget to read their advertisement.

—The Frick Mfg. Co. are going right ahead. They are sawing day and night. The main building, which is being built of brick, is going up rapidly. The cotton gin will soon be in operation.

—We are sorry to chronicle the death of Rev. Mrs. G. H. Cox, which happened on the 5th of this month. She had been an invalid for a couple of years. The burial services were conducted by Rev. J. D. Shirey. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

The sympathies of the community are extended to the bereaved family

—Miss Bessie Miller, of Mocksville, has been visiting her friend, Miss Emma Rose.

—Miss Jennie Skeen has returned from a visit to friends in Winston.

—Miss M. Floyd, from Davidson, has been visiting friends in Mt.

—The Fem. Sem. has just received a fine lot of furs for the winter—The Misses Furr.

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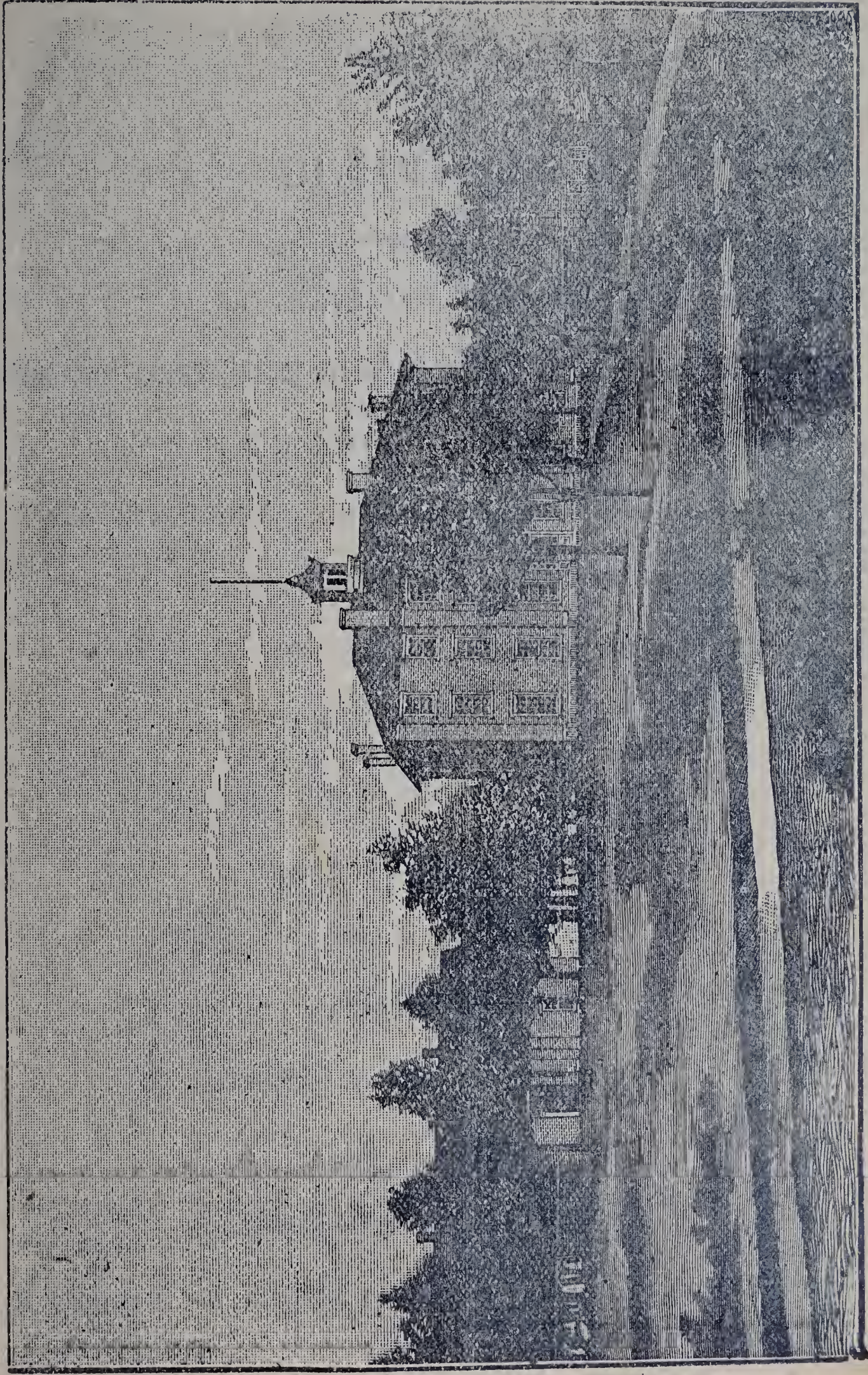
**ADVANCE.**

**NOVEMBER, 1889.**









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# THE ADVANCE.

Vol. 1. MT. PLEASANT, N. C., NOVEMBER, 1889. No. 2

## RELIGION, THE ONLY BASIS OF CHARACTER.

Character is not a talent, nor is it a thing of the moment; it is not a thing that bursts in upon man like a hurricane and at once lifts him from a low estate to the most exalted in the twinkling of an eye, but it is a thing of slow, yet steady growth. It does not reach a certain fixed point and thenceforth is on a stand-still, but goes on increasing and becoming nobler until man returns from whence he came.

God has equally endowed all mankind in this respect, and all may attain the same high standard if they but pursue the right direction.

Some are blessed with bright intellects that enable them to dive deep into the profound arcana of nature, and bring forth from its coral bottom the precious jewels that lie hid, or in their lofty imagination to bound forth into the infinitudes of space, creating and recreating their thoughts until they approach almost

the gates of the celestial city. Others have the power of impressing upon and swaying the minds of men by their burning eloquence, and still others who can melt the hardest heart to tears by singing with irresistible sweetness, some soul thrilling and soul stirring song; but character is different from all these.

A full attainment of the powers that are necessary to make a man, does not any more constitute a character than does a huge mass of stone that is rudely thrown together constitute a well proportioned and firmly built edifice. The germ is not the full grown and well developed plant; the bud the full blown rose; neither is the mind the character.

The mind is the field, character, the ripening harvest. Character is like the words that that are engraved upon a stone; it cannot be easily effaced. Our character may be represented as clay, and we, the potters, for we invariably fashion it into whatever shape we choose, and as we all are erring creatures, prone to seek



darkness rather than light, we should endeavor to seek some model to work by in accomplishing so great and responsible a work as forming our character. If we look to the cold and heartless world for aid in this direction, we will, without a doubt, be sadly disappointed, and will be in danger of shaping our character in such a way that when the sun of life is setting, we will look back with vain regret and bitter tears and to the future with fearful dread and gloomy forebodings. We will then, when too late, wake up to the sad fact that we have been building on a sandy foundation, but unfortunately, it will be too late for cries and shrieks of anguish. The past will then be irreparable and we will have to face the stern reality.

We should consider this subject more seriously, for it is, undoubtedly, the most important one that confronts us as immortal beings on probation for eternity. We should strive to build on a foundation that will stand unshaken when the heavens shall pass away as a scroll.

There is but one such foundation within our reach, and that is True Religion. If we but take the Son of the carpenter of Bethlehem as our guide, we will be led in the paths of honor, gentleness, kindness, and finally to a home of boundless love and

eternal rest and happiness in the Paradise of God.

How sweet, when the brittle thread of life is almost worn away by attrition; when we stand weak and trembling on the verge of the tomb, to think that we may be able to look back upon a life that has been well spent—on a life basing its fondest hopes on the eternal Rock of Ages.

If we want to be truly great; if we want to be loved, respected, and honored by our fellow-men, we must have a true spirit of Christianity shining out through our every act. Our actions will shape themselves according to our thoughts; then let us fix our thoughts on higher things—on principles of morality, truth and justice. If we do not strive to elevate our character, we may rest assured that it will seek a lower level, and before we are aware of the fact, we will be drifting in the way of the world, moving slowly, but surely to eternal ruin. History furnishes us examples of this kind of men in every vocation. One of the brightest literary geniuses that ever saw the light of an English sun, let his character shape itself, and soon he was going down the swift current of intemperance and vice, and soon he learned to hate all that was pure elevating and noble. He was forsaken by his friends, and finally, by

his vice drove away his heart-broken wife. He then feeling that an awful curse was resting upon him, turned his back on his native land. His beautiful country no longer had any charms for him and with a heart full of anguish, he went forth to be a homeless wanderer in a strange land. When death called him away at the early age of thirty-six, every Christian heart felt a pang of pain. If Lord Byron, upon whom the Almighty hand had bestowed one of his richest blessings, had formed his character on a religious basis, he might have been remembered only to be loved.

One of the brightest intellects that ever lit up the Western Continent drifted off in the same way, and after he had gotten all the sweets of a wayward life, and life was fast drawing to a close, we hear the cry, "Is there no balm in Gilead? His own guilty conscience summoned the awful answer.

Fellow students, let us remember that great destinies lie shrouded in our swiftly passing hours; great responsibilities stand in the passage of every day. God has given us power to shape our characters rightly, and be ever happy; he has given us the same power to shape them wrongly and be forever miserable. Which shall we choose? It is left entirely to our approbation.

Let us rest our hopes on the great I am, and say with implicit faith, "Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

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### COMPOSITION.

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Fine composition is an invaluable art, and he who possesses it, possesses that which cannot be compared to rubies or diamonds. Like any other art, it has to be cultivated, and this can be done only by perseverance. You need not think that you can become an Addison in the beginning of your literary career, for, if you flatter yourself in that manner, you are most sure to die soon, literally, and be buried in the oblivion of the past, with only this epitaph: "Strained at a camel but was choked by a gnat." Your first production may commence, "Prepishly like", "There are a great many kinds of horses, such as the black horse, the gray horse, etc.", but by perseverance, by accepting criticisms given in the proper spirit, and by observing your superiors, you may in the future write something by which your name will be immortalized, your fame permanently established, and the world may be better off on account of your having lived in it.

Your style of composition will be formed, indeed it is being formed



right now, by the books with which you while away your leisure moments, or read as your duty. Then knowing this, should we not be careful in the choice of reading matter? If you read the trashy literature which is being circulated at this time, such as sensational novels and romances, published by Beadles and Adams, and detective stories, etc., your style will be inevitably ruined, and when you grow older, and the scales of delusion shall have been eradicated from your eyes you will look back with sorrow and regret to the days in which you formed your style of composition by reading interesting, though trashy books. It would be impossible for me in such limited space to enumerate all the writers whom you should study, but among the best in English literature, are Addison, Swift, Pope, Dryden, De Foe, Burns, Bacon, and Goldsmith; in American, Franklin, Webster, Longfellow, and Irving.

I cannot say that the morals of all the above are good, but their style of writing is, and so we must read their books and run the risk of being contaminated in order that we may pluck from them the bright gems of literature which lie there open to all those who diligently seek them.

### MEN WANTED.

The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others. Men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither drag nor run. Men who have courage without shouting to it. Men, in whom the courage of everlasting life runs still, deep and strong. Men who do not cry, nor sound their voices on the streets, but who will not fail nor be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned and wear what they have paid for. Selected.

In life it is difficult to say who does you most mischief—enemies with the worst intentions, or friends with the best.

### RACE EQUALITY AT HARVARD.

The Seniors for this year at Harvard University have elected a negro as class orator. The vote was close; the negro winning by a bare one majority.

Even for Harvard, the election of a negro as class orator, is an innovation, that must be watched with interest in the North and East. Whether or not this election will materially affect the attendance at Harvard from the section named, it is not easy to predict; but it is safe to assert that hereafter fewer students from the South will seek degrees at Harvard than have heretofore graduated there. This may be desirable. There are as good schools and colleges in the South as can be found anywhere in this country; and the negro election may tend to make Southerners patronize their home schools more than they have done. Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, the Virginia University, at Charlottesville, and the several superior places of education in this and other Southern States, cannot be surpassed north of Mason and Dixon's line; and increased home patronage will only serve to improve those already well equip-

ed institutions.

At any rate, the Harvard election has set a precedent that the college will not easily recover from; and she will feel the rashness of her "advanced liberality" as much, it is fancied, in New England, as she will in other sections.

—SELECTED.

The Icelandic Lutherans in Winnipeg number 2,000. In Glenberg there are about 800 Icelanders, who have waited seven years for a pastor able to preach for them in their own language. In the mean time, they have built a church where they assemble for worship, under the leadership of laymen. What a call for young and noble men to work in the vineyard of the master! Students should think on these things.

Isaac Newton standing upon the sea-shore, exclaimed that his knowledge, as compared to all knowledge, was but as one of the grains of sand that comprised the beach of that mighty ocean. Students before sitting in judgment upon their knowledge, should think of this.

Strong reasons make strong actions.



### BE INDEPENDENT.

In this advanced stage of civilization, when the world is so cold and selfish, and every one is looking out for No. 1 and No. 1 alone, it behooves us, one and all, to be independent and help ourselves. The person who stands still and waits for assistance, is sure to be trampled under foot by the unmerciful, crowding and hastening people, who like him, inasmuch as they are trying to make their way through this world, but unlike him inasmuch as they have enough common sense to go ahead, depending on their own personal exertions, and if that person has the good fortune to survive his trampling, nine times out of ten he is so despondent that he never again tries to climb higher on the ladder of fame, but is content to resume his old station, and there wear away the remainder of his life, which is unhappy enough on account of his failure.

The person who would succeed in this world is not the person who sits down and waits for assistance to carry him along life's tempestuous current, but it is the person who says "I will", and then goes ahead and seeks to accomplish that which he has undertaken. There is no person in this world who will be as much interested in our own welfare as we

ourselves, besides that every one has an axe for himself to grind."

This is not the age in which the people are so kind and generous to each other as to neglect their own affairs for the benefit of their friends. No, no, this world is not inhabited by such a generous people. It is human nature for a person to attend to his own affairs first, and then if he is able, help his distressed brother. And we cannot blame a person for such an action, for if we do not attend to our own affairs, I would like to know who will attend to them for us.

Be independent. Do not let your actions be influenced always by others. Have a judgment of your own. There are many people who go through this world, fearing to embark in any enterprise without first consulting some of their friends. I know that it is sometimes very beneficial to procure the advice of older and more experienced heads than ours, but then to continually seek the advice of our friends certainly shows a weak mind, and never will such a character amount to anything in this world.

"The gods help those who help themselves. What would have been the result if our forefathers, when Great Britain was grinding us down beneath her iron rod of injustice, had

another by appearances only. Say for instance, that some great political or other important question was being agitated, they would favor one or the other, just because the greater number was in that party, or probably he has an opinion of his own, but is afraid to express it for fear of losing his popularity with the opposite party. Oh how we do pity such people, and there are so many of them too! We find them in every assembly, and always being led around, as it were, by the neck. In this fast and busy world we must be our own criterion. "We must hew to the mark", or make an effort to do so, 'let the chips fall where they may', or else we will never make our mark in this world.

Be independent. Depend on your own personal exertions. Now, we do not say that one should not receive help if badly in need of it, and it is kindly offered, but we do say, that he should not go around begging for it. Probably some might say that if we would not receive help that it would take us too long to accomplish our undertakings. Well what if it does take longer? When we have accomplished our undertaking we will feel the happier on account of having done it our-selves.

The first step may not be very high, but by perseverance, you will

sat down and waited for some foreign nation to come up and say "Well dear old slave of England, you have been serving the tyrant long enough, I will now see you out of your difficulty"; or that we had asked aid without first making an effort on our part to obtain our freedom? What do you suppose would have been the result of such an action? Do you think that we would be enjoying the freedom that we to-day do? No indeed, we would not.

We would to-day be wearing the heavy and disgraceful shackles of Great Britain. But instead we asserted our independence, and then went zealously to work to maintain it. The result was that the noble Lafayette, attracted by our bitter struggle for freedom, hastened to throw himself and fortune into the hands of the Americans, and soon afterward we obtained the aid of the then mighty France. If we had never put forth our own energies and showed that we were both able and willing to help our-selves, never would we have received the aid of any foreign nation. This is a striking illustration of "the gods help those who help themselves."

These people who are dependent on others, who never have any judgment of their own are being constantly swayed from one opinion to



soon be able to take greater steps, and after awhile, when you have advanced far on the ladder of life, you can sit down and say "Well I have the satisfaction of knowing that what I have done, though it may not be much, has been done by my own hands." No, do not have it said of you that you were pulled through this life by some one else. Such a fact must be very humiliating to one when he has passed into old age. The greatest men of this country, such as Garfield, Washburne, Vanderbilt, Powers, Moody, Peabody, Gould, Weed, etc., were self-made men.

Young lady, be not dependent on the male sex. Adorn your mind with useful things while you are young and have an opportunity, thus preparing yourself for the bitter struggle with the world, so that in case you should not have the good-fortune or misfortune (I know not which) of being captured by the opposite sex, you could successfully battle with the surging crowd which comprises this world's population.

If you would win honor and respect in this world, you must be independent; if you would aspire to climb to the pinnacle of fame, you must not wait for assistance, but saying "I will", go ahead and work out your destiny.

REV. P. C. HENKEL, D. D.

"Do good and thou shalt have praise."

In a recent issue of the HEROLD und ZEITSCHRIFT, a German weekly, published at Allentown, Pa., is the following interesting article, written by REV. PROF. J. G. SCHAID, of Conover, N. C. : translated by U. L.

PASTOR DR. POLYCARP CYPRIAN HENKEL, born August 20th, 1820, died Sept., 26th, 1889, at Conover, N. C.

With him the Lutheran Church of the South has lost an able power and her most important leader. He was the acknowledged guiding genius of the Tennessee Synod in its conflict against laxity in teaching and practice, as it pinnacled itself upon the familiar "four points." That the Tennessee Synod has the honor, to be the champion for pure teaching in the South, it has to thank him more than any other one of her members. Few were as skilled in the writings of the confession as he; with a very good intellectual foundation, which he developed and heightened mostly by self-study—he had only a limited opportunity for study at high colleges—dressed with an almost indestructible health and an obstinate

pertinacity, his conquest was seldom difficult. Indeed none of all our pastors have had as many debates and public speech-battles with those of another faith, viz., Baptists, as he. He is celebrated concerning it not without reason, for through his instrumentality, more Baptists and Methodists have been turned to Lutheranism than by the remaining members of his synod altogether. At one time it occurred, that he was invited to a campmeeting preparative and to the preaching; he preached for three hours, which had for its sequel the formation of a new Ev. Luth. congregation. For the truth of this statement I cannot, however, become security.

That he exercised a great influence, follows sufficiently from this, that he was "well hated" where they did not know him, and the congregations of the Tennessee Synod, in the language of the people, are called "Henkelites." In a more singular manner he was an adversary to the present form of missions, although in his time he had himself been an ardent missionary among the scattered Lutherans in this state and served at one time fifteen (15) congregations.

He devoted 46 years to the holy office. Designating on conditions; that sorrow indeed is not limited to

the South, the following remark is of value, which a speaker, a professor of Concordia College made at the interment—substantial and hazarded, but true: "The last word, spoken concerning church affairs, of the deceased, of the greatest theologian of our Synod and of the recognized leader of orthodox turning in the church of the South, was: It will give me pain to appear in judgment against the disloyal churches. The last time I saw him in health (Sept., 23) he stood in the field and picked cotton like a hired laborer! An old man 69 years of age who rightly possessed the title, D. D.!"

His obsequies took place on Saturday (Sept., 28) in the presence of a large gathering of friends from near and far, at St. Peter's church Catawba Co., which he served until his death. Pastor J. M. Smith, for many years a friend and neighbor of Dr. Henkel, preached the funeral. Pastors Roder, Schaid, Bernheim, Koiner, Little, and Rudisill made short speeches. His last sickness was a palpitation of the heart.

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#### THE PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE.

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This is a subject of great importance and should be pondered upon by every intelligent being. The present with all its



advantages is of much importance to the mind of the student and should be realized and improved by all. When we consider the present system of things we have every reason to rejoice that we are permitted to live in an age so blessed with intelligence, so blessed in refinement; so blessed with education, so blessed in agricultural advantages, and so blessed in religion that we should not for one moment be found in the dark valley of despair; but we should be found pressing forward with more zeal, not waiting for opportunity to seek us out, and point us to the spot where we can be useful, but we should go on "while it is called to-day", and seek it ourselves.

The past we should meditate upon with earnest thought, for it is, from what we can gather, from it that we are able to form any idea or know any thing of the future. When we recall the past, then it is that the many lessons we have learned and which we may learn, present themselves to us.

When we look at the lives and deeds of great men who have passed from the stage of life, but who still live, should we not be animated with a spirit to go and

do likewise. Yes we should give more earnest heed to the things we have heard lest they slip and be forever lost to our ears.

Although the future does look dark and gloomy to us, yet may we not know something of it by diligent study of the things of the present and the past? I answer that we can to a certain extent; for we are the instruments which shall mold and shape the future to a certain degree whether it be good or the reverse; and if we are always ready and willing to perform our duty to the best of our knowledge and according to the dictates of a good conscience, then we shall know that all will be well in the future. Therefore let us strive to accomplish something which shall be worthy to be remembered in the future and for which future generations shall bless the day in which we lived.

H. E. H. S.

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#### AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES.

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That the government should not hold all of the lands, appears on the one hand to be a wise provision in the laws of any country: but on the other hand when certain facts present them-



selves we are almost persuaded to believe that the government should have the right of possession. No man of reason will hesitate a moment to say, that the people should be protected from the tricks and frauds which are practiced upon them in many ways. The land grabbers nearly always come out richer while others have suffered. Sharpers spend their time in concocting plans to beat some man out of his mortgaged farm. This is one of the things which should rouse all landholders and get them to see the many dangers they are incurring when they mortgage their farms entirely and seek a different sphere of life. Then in order to avoid all this, one plan would be for the government to take possession of all lands.

But perhaps this would not give perfect satisfaction: hence it would be better for the government to make laws repressing unjust measures used against the landholders and let the people have possession of the land. In any country where you find matters arranged thus, you will find the greatest peace and happiness.

To deprive the citizens of the right to hold real estate would be disastrous to the highest de-

velopment of the land, in an agricultural sense; and all must admit that this is the chief purpose for the uses of land, the productions of which keep alive the thousands of manufactories of the world. The generosity of man is not so great as that he will undertake to bring a piece of land to the highest state of cultivation when he himself is only a tenant of the government: for he knows not when he may be removed and then may be because his politics are not of the right kind.

Another inconvenience would be experienced in regard to renting the lands. It would be to every man's interest to rent the best piece of land. In order that one man may obtain the land, rather than another, he must be willing to pay a greater amount of rent out of his productions, which would give rise to considerable competition. The result of this would be that the farmers instead of being an independent and honorable class, would become the lowest class of people. Thus everything seems to be well arranged in this department of industry. It has had the advantage of wise legislation; and it is well it had, for this is the greatest agricultural country in the



world and with only a part of the whole area cultivated, its productions are immense. Yet with all these blessings the cultivators are almost continually grumbling about something: true it would be wrong to censure them in many instances, yet not until they learn to exercise their political rights in the right way will they find less occasion for discontent.

Very respt.,  
So-So.

### The College Advance.

This Magazine is published monthly, and is devoted to the interests of  
**N. C. COLLEGE.**

Correspondence from old students and friends and items of general and personal interest solicited.

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R. L. PATTERSON } Editors  
H. N. MILLER } and Proprietors.

—The ministers and friends of this institution are not responding to our call for subscribers as they should. We speak of those living at a dis-

tance. Those in the neighboring cities, whom we could personally visit, did nobly respond, but the only subscription, which has been sent in voluntarily, came in from a Baptist. We are aware, that if we would personally solicit your subscription, we could secure it; but you live too far away, our agents cannot reach you. You should not wait for or expect it, but send in, at once, your 65 cents for a year's subscription. We have received a good number of subscribers from the neighboring cities, Concord and Salisbury, and a fine, large number from this place; but we have not yet received enough to make the ADVANCE what we wish it to be. So send in your subscription and let us have for North Carolina College as fine a magazine as any college of the present day.

—If you do not receive the ADVANCE on time you must attribute it to the fact that our Senior Editor was suddenly called away to attend the funeral of his cousin, Mr. Smith Patterson.

—We have received for exchange THE BETHANY COLLEGIAN, published at Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia. It is a very beautiful as well as a very excellent magazine, and we shall always hail its monthly visits with pleasure.

—The WATCHMAN has lately arrived at our office in a somewhat amputated condition—only half of the paper. Now Bro. Bruner, we would prefer to have the whole paper, just as convenient.

—THE ADVANCE has had many “devils,” but they have never “stuck,” which is not characteristic of their prince, if we understand him aright.

—Nothing cheers the heart of a printer more than to receive visitors, and most especially, the pretty females. We are glad, at all times, to receive them, and all are invited. Quite lately we have been honored by the presence of Mrs. C. L. T. Fisher, Mrs. C. H. Fisher, Misses E. B. and Alma Shirey, and the Misses Fisher and Blackwelder.

—A correction. On the 11th page you will see “Pastors Roder,” which should read Pastors Yoder, etc. Errors will occur now and then.

—You could not make your friend a better Christmas gift than a year’s subscription to the ADVANCE.

—We always look forward with pleasure to binding night. Even tonight we are thinking of it, so near. We wish our readers could just get a peep into this department of the Advance. Two girls folding papers here, the Junior Ed. and—you know who—folding there, and the Senior and some one else putting on backs.

The diligent Miss—tugs merrily at the old family sewing machine. Boys it is fun.

—Look out for our December number. It promises to be an unusually excellent one. Several fine MSS. have already come in for publication. Profs. J. D. Shirey and C. L. T. Fisher have promised to contribute to our next number.

—Several MSS. have been unavoidably crowded out of this issue, owing to a lack of space. One was a minute account of Rev. W. G. Campbell’s address on an “International language” before the Athenæum on Friday, Nov., 1st. It was a very instructive address and we regret that we are unable to publish the principal features of it.

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#### COLLEGE NOTES.

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—Ad absurdum?

—“Pastor ‘Crooze’ come on let’s go to breakfast.”

—Bro. White Smith is a new student among us now.

—Have you been looking around lately for one of the boys by the aid of a microscope?

—“Uucle Tobias” File came back last Saturday to see his old schoolmates as well as his future—mate! Success to you old fellow!



—President Shirey was suddenly called away to the bed-side of a sick friend last Monday.

—Aren't the Editors privileged characters, especially on Sunday evenings?

—We were glad to welcome back with us again our old friend and school-mate, Mr. G. T. Ritchie.

—A NEW TRICK. The boys, of late, fearing that he with his best girl, on their way home, might get lost, are exercising a great deal of kindness in escorting them there.

—We are glad to note that Bro. Bame, who was suddenly called away from school on account of sickness in his family, has returned looking well and hearty.

—The boys, before making engagements to go to walk or ride with their girls, had better consult the College Weather Prophet, familiarly styled "Eleck," who will save them the trouble of making unnecessary engagements.

—The afternoon of Thanksgiving day has been given to the students for their own amusement.

—We are sorry to say that an error crept into our last issue. Brother C. J. K. was not the fellow who unlocked that spring-box. By the way, we saw the old "coon" the other day.

Prof. C. L. T. Fisher preached at St. Luke's church, Rowan County, Sunday, Nov., 24th.

Prof. J. H. C. Fisher preached in Holy Trinity church of this place on Sun., 24th., Nov.

—Prof. C. L. T. Fisher lectured in the chapel last Wednesday a week on "Don't." It was an excellent address, and, we are sure, was appreciated.

The Humorist says that if Methuselah had sat down to count fourteen billions, he would not have had much time to go to sociables.

—Prof. at the door.—knocks loudly. Cox inside—"Who's out dare wid yer?" Prof., in a kind of furioso-staccato tone—"I'm alone sir. He is admitted at once."

—Hoop la the war is ended! The Faculty has appointed Dec. 11th as "campus day"! We are going to have a "big" time, and we invite any of the friends of the institution to meet with us. Prof. C. L. T. Fisher is generalissimo, will be aided by the other members of the Faculty, and some of the neighboring ministers. Hunt up your fish hooks, boys.

—A glee club has been organized in the college under the management of Rev. Geo. H. Cox. It is called the Sunny Side Glee Club. They have ordered books and it

promises to be a grand success.

The club proposes to furnish the music at our public debates.

—Again we hear the familiar sound of the violin. This reminds us of the days of Poole and Starns.

Bro. Penninger plays well. We have considerable musical talent in in Collège now.

—Poor Freshmen, their minds are too weak, they cannot stand the severe strain! One, groaning in despair, exclaims "I'm going to give up all the girls, I can't study." It is difficult to determine now which will come out victorious, his conscience or his love.

—New Astronomy. They were walking along lately on a beautiful moon-light night. The stars twinkled in their sublime loveliness. He said,——, "do you know the name of that planet yonder?" (Points to it). No sir, she sweetly replies. He answered, "that is Cupid". You could next have seen them clinging more closely together, seeking to avoid(?) his destructive rays.

—A "prep" attempted to play circus before the Fem. Sem. the other evening. Gravitation seized him and horizontalized his perpendicularity.

—The following officers were elected in the Pi-Sigma-Phi Society

for the next term.

President, L. M. Swink; Vice President, W. W. J. Ritchie; Recording Sec., C. B. Cox; Corresponding Sec., C. A. Eddleman; Janitor, W. Barringer; First assistant, C. B. Cox; Chaplain, J. D. Ketchie.

—There have been two public debates since our last issue. The first was held in the Philalaethian hall, was on the subject: Resolved, that Ambition is more of a vice than a virtue. The subject was well handled. Rev. George H. Cox, and Messrs. J. H. Dreher and J. L. D. Barringer were appointed by the Pres. as judges. They decided in favor of the affirmative.

The second was held in the Pi-Sigma-Phi hall Friday night, Nov., 22nd, on the subject: Resolved, that the world is retrograding. The hall was filled and all seemed well pleased.

#### MT. PLEASANT ITEMS.

—The magnificent building of the Frick Manufacturing Co is now completed. They will be ready to open their extensive business in a short time.

—The young ladies are out with their lists for the Christmas tree. Boys don't flinch.



—Mr. Will Houch and sister, of Miranda, N. C., visited the family of Mr. C. H. Fisher Nov., 17th. We had the pleasure of meeting them. They are a sample of the pleasant boys and girls which that lively vicinity affords.

—Rev. Prof. J. A. Linn preached at Mt. Carmel church, near here, Sunday the 24th. It was such a sermon that we all felt that "it was good for us to have been there".

—Thanksgiving services were held in the Lutheran church on the 28th. The College and Seminary, and all the business houses closed, and all entered heartily into the spirit of the day.

— Go To —

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2 papers needles	5 "	Ladies Hose per pair	7½ "
1 Doz. Lead Pencils	5 "	Gents ¼ " Mixed socks	10 "
3 Cakes Soap 5 c. 6 box blueing	5 "	" & Ladies Zylonite collars & cuffs	
1 Wash Board 10c Kerosene oil	18 "	Quire Letter Paper	10 cts.
3 Brass hoop Cedar bucket	27 "	2 Pks. Envelopes	5 "
2 " " "	24 "	Box Paper 24 sheets & envelps.	10 "
Galvanized iron "	30 "	Ink 3 & Mucilage 4 cts. per bottle	
14 qt. wash can	19 "	Soda & Ball Potash 5 cts. per lb	
Gal Harness Oil	65 "	Coats Sewol Thread 4 " " spool	
3 Papers Pins	5 "	Blacking per Doz. Boxes	16 "
Ladies Fine Box Toe button shoe	1.25	Ball thread 3 balls	5 "
Boys Dress " " " "	1.15	AAA Sheeting per yd.	6 "
Childs Spring Heel " "	85cts.	Stove polish	5 "

We will buy Mink, Sheep, Musk Rat, Coon, & Opossum Skins. Country Produce wanted. Will pay cash

for eggs. We are ordering NEW GOODS every week from NEW YORK and other cities. We will soon have a nice lot of Gents hats from Hill Bros. one of the best hat houses North. Come and see us and we will save you money. Whether you buy or not. Come, look! we have other goods not named. Respectfully,

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Vol. 1

DECEMBER.

No. 3

—EDUCATE THE BOYS.—

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# THE ADVANCE.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

—THE INTERESTS OF—

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

1889.

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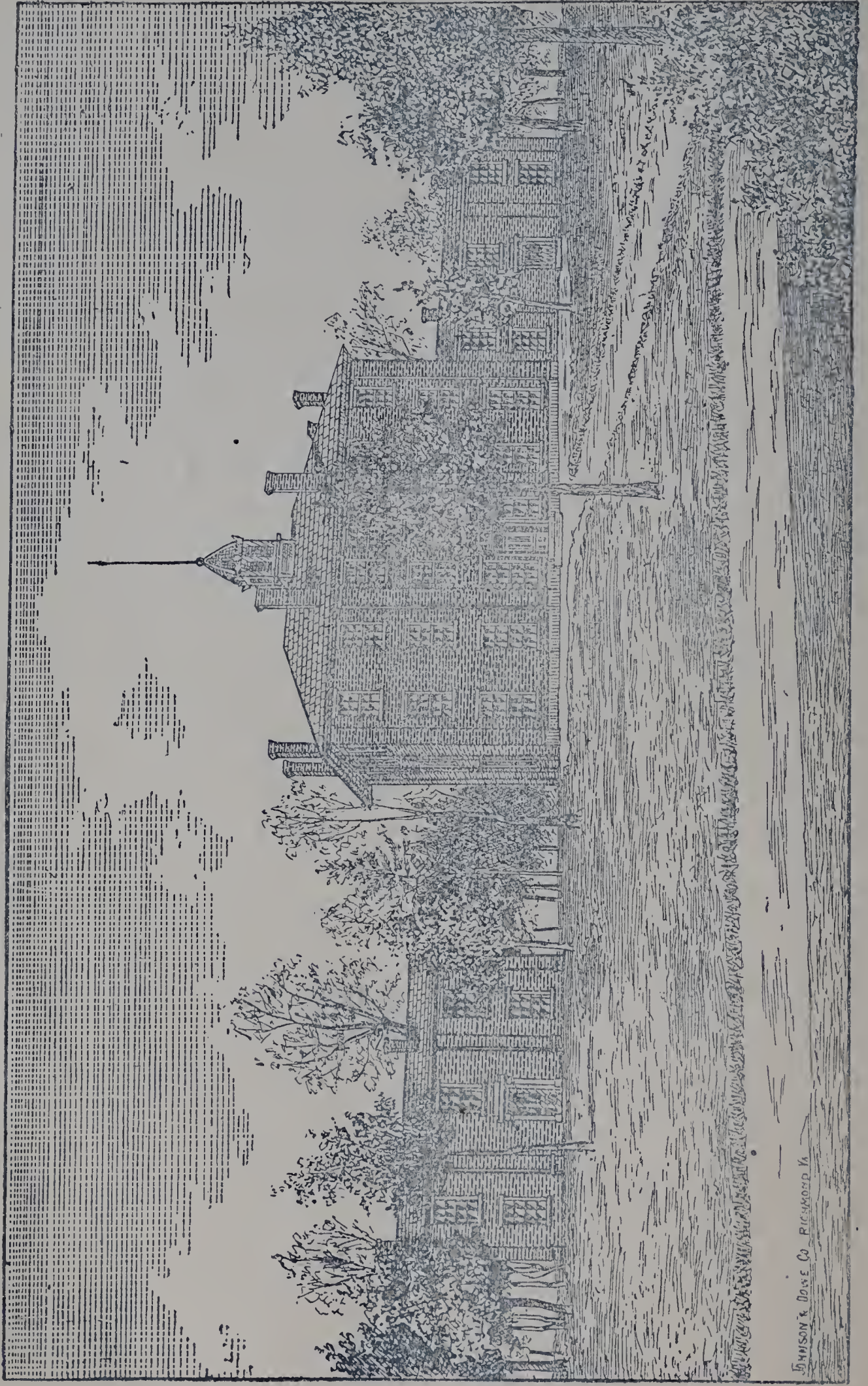
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# THE ADVANCE.

Vol. 1. MT. PLEASANT, N. C., DECEMBER, 1889. No. 3.

## THE VIRTUE OF AMBITION.

In treating this subject, it is not the purpose of the writer to exclude the idea that ambition may be, and has been, a vice as exercised by certain individuals, whose MODUS OPERANDI was for self and selfish ends.

The exceptional characters which history denominates as abusing this attribute of the human mind, are few in comparison with those who have endeavored to apply it to the purposes which the Great Designer had in bestowing this elevating and ennobling property of our nature. In viewing the constituent parts which go to make up the entire nature of man, and also the blessings he is permitted to enjoy, we find no one of them which has not been perverted and abused by certain classes that have drifted from the haven of duty to self, to fellow-beings, and to God, out on an unpropitious ocean that is swept by tempests of sorrow, misery, and woe. Yet we are not to infer that because these blessings have

been wrongly applied, that there is nothing contained in them that would warrant us to accept them as the gifts of a gracious Benefactor. It does not become us then to discard the quality of our nature which was intended as a propelling power that would prompt us to act well our part in the arena of life, simply because a few have exercised it in a manner deleterious to the public good. When we consider the great events in history, by far the more of them that have been prompted by ambition, have resulted in good; if not to the immediate recipients, yet they have paved propitious paths for succeeding generations.

It cannot be denied that it is a virtue to be intelligent and industrious, neither can it be shown that there is nothing which enhances these attributes in humanity; but there is a propeller at the very foundation of these, and that force is ambition.

In the divine writings we have the injunction, that he who will not



work shall not eat, which presupposes in us the ability to fulfill that command; and to satisfy those eager desires by a due exercise of those ambitious qualities of our nature which are requisite in energizing our hands to comply with the exhortation to do with their might whatever they find to do.

Yes, all the benefactions we are permitted to enjoy are the results of present or past ambition.

It was this that prompted the minds of those who have originated scientific and artistic ideas which have resulted in so great good to the world. While we allow the old adage, that necessity is the mother of invention, yet, is it not equally true, that the great inventions which have so much lightened the burdens of mankind, owe their consumation to the spirit of ambition? For while the mind perceives a necessity, that necessity will not be met until the ambitious attribute of that mind arouses to action the functions requisite to perfect the contrivance into an almost living form.

Is it not deemed a virtue for any one to exercise his ambition in the highest degree to maintain his country's rights and privileges?

Do we not look with favor upon him as possessing a virtuous disposition, who through the promptings

of ambition, bestows untiring efforts upon the care of loved ones? And shall we not call it an act of virtue in the highest sense, when we behold an individual tearing himself away from comforts, luxuries, and the association of loved ones, and employ his time, spend his means, and rack his brain with difficult problems, for no other reason than the ambitious desire that he may improve his own condition in life and serve as a benefactor to all with whom he may come in contact.

Doubtless some will discard the idea that there is such a thing as holy ambition; that is, that there is an ambition based upon our inner nature and prompting us to act with reference to the advancement of that which is sacred and holy.

Yet to deny this is to deny the zealous work of the Apostles who were so ambitious for the truth as it was revealed to them, that they suffered persecution even unto death. So also we find those in the early Christian Church, who were so ambitious for their pure and simple faith, that they suffered themselves to be exiled and even martyred.

And coming down to the more recent actions of men in regard to their ambitious zeal in complying with the divine command to go and make disciples of all nations, we find

those who have left their homes in Christian lands, where all was peaceful and pleasant; where friends thronged their pathway; where loved ones bestowed upon them tender caresses, cheered them with smiles, and rendered them exceedingly happy by imparting to them nice gifts; and where they were privileged to sit under the droppings of the sanctuary and worship according to the dictates of conscience, going out to spend their lives among those who live in the "jungles" of heathen Asia or the "wilds" of savage Africa, simply, that they may be instrumental in leading these benighted souls into the marvelous light of liberty which shall make them free. Can we conceive of any quality or attribute of our nature that deserves our attention and cultivation more than ambition, when we consider the many virtuous acts and deeds which have been perfected through its instrumentality, and through which man has been elevated from the pit of degradation and woe? And we have reason to believe that none of our powers receive any more approbation by the Omniscient Being than this, when directed within proper channels.

H. E. H. SLOOP.

---

Knowledge is power.

### STUMBLING BLOCKS.

When we speak of "stumbling blocks", we have in our minds the fact that we are striving to go forward and that something is thrown in our way which hinders or impedes our progress.

These stumbling blocks may hinder us in many ways, but I wish to consider them as spoken of in Math. 18:7, where they are denominated "Offences".

And there our Lord means by offences, any thing which mars the development of man's Christian character.

Let us look at and consider some of the conditions of the times, and we may be able to point out numerous stumbling blocks.

In the remote past men were scattered; they lived in the country; they engaged mainly in pastoral pursuits. As a result, few of the corrupting influences now prevalent, existed. Then men came to live in cities. City life, a life of ease and idleness, generated vice and corruption. But, for years these corrupting influences were confined to the cities in consequence of the very slight intercourse between city and country.



Now all is changed. Distance is nothing in this age of rapid transit. The country lies, so to speak, at the very doors of the city, and the city is placed in easy access to the country. The consequence is, the city not only corrupts itself—it corrupts the country also. People from the cities go to the country for pleasure and health, and carry with them the manners, customs and vices which our country people would learn comparatively little of, were it not for this migratory habit. And the country people go to the city to see the sights and thereby come face to face with all these evils. Oh! the huge stumbling blocks which are thrown in the way of man's progress toward a proper development of Christian character.

How many have stumbled and fallen into the traps laid for them by the servants of the devil.

They say "we will have a good time", and shut off the light of God's word, and go headlong in the dark, unable to see the many stumbling blocks which are sure to be found where the Word is absent. I beg you, young men, not to willingly encounter these stumbling blocks, but if duty calls where they abound, take

God's Word in your strong right hand and your business in the left, and keep a sharp look-out Beware! Beware!, for some of the most dangerous of these blocks are clothed in suits of the finest texture and after modern pattern.

Our current literature is another stumbling block. The greater number of our papers are edited by men who are fiends in character. They deal out thirty-two columns of dirt and filth in the shape of murders, thefts, stories of prostitutes, divorce suits, detective stories etc., and attempt to season it all by two columns of religious matter in the shape of a SERMON from a noted divine. What a list of reading! What a place for a sermon! What a monster stumbling block thrown square in the pathway of millions of our country people, who would be far happier had they remained ignorant of this list of vice! How great an influence for evil this class of literature is, will only be known in eternity. And how great a stumbling block to the Christian it is to see this vile literature licensed by noted divines, by their permitting their sermons to appear in them, is only known to God and those who are led astray thereby. Reader, ask yourself

the question; can I properly and fully develop my Christian character if I read such literature? You must answer "no". Then say "by God's help I will not read it." If it is in our "Reading Room" I will use my influence to have it discontinued.

I would like to say a great deal about the stumbling blocks in our social circles, and if my hair was silvered with gray, and my step tottering and uncertain, I would denounce some of the customs and manners of the modern social circles in the bitterest terms, but my age causes me to feel a certain degree of timidity. Would to God we had more men in the pulpit who would denounce the ball-room, card playing, horse racing etc. It is true these evils are preached against, but not with enough severity.

One of the greatest stumbling blocks, however, in the social circle, is, the evil deeds and bad conduct of young men are winked at, and they are heartily welcomed into the best society, when on the other hand, if a young lady only slightly breaks the laws of society and strict morality, there is a mark set upon her, she is debarred entrance into our highest social circles. Justice always makes a heart glad, and is apt, all things being equal, to aid us in keeping our

proper bearings, and of calling any back who have gone astray. But such flagrant injustice as this is a stumbling block, upon which, if the wayward stumble, they will be thrown from their proper pathway as surely as if gravitation should cease, all things would fly into space. Why should this be so? Why, young man, have you not the moral courage to cut all acquaintances who are evil and immoral? You cannot HONESTLY plead ignorance. And again, young man, why will you seek to introduce to your best lady friends those young men who, you know, are immoral, and grossly so. You thereby pledge their character. Now let us be careful not to throw this stumbling block in any one's way; but let us be just, and frown on ALL who are evil, and strive to make them better. "Woe to that man by whom the offence cometh".

ALBERT SHERRILL.

Enochville, N. C.,  
Nov., 30th, 1889.

The interest being manifested in football by literary institutions, suggests that it must be an intellectual game.

He who reigns within himself, and rules his passions, desires, and fears, is more than a thing.



**THE UNDEVELOPED EDUCATIONAL  
RESOURCES OF THE  
NORTH CAROLINA SYNOD.**

A somewhat extended visitation of the churches of the North Carolina Synod has convinced the writer that there is a large amount of educational material within its bounds. A large proportion of the members of its country churches are progressive, well-to-do farmers, who are either thinking of sending their sons to some school, or, are kindly disposed to education. The city churches are, of course, not behind those in the country. Their environment naturally makes them wide awake to the interests and advantages of education. The desire to educate, both in town and country, seems to be in the air wherever I have gone. The field, too, is quite extensive. It will be seen by the minutes of the North Carolina Synod, that there are within its bounds fifty-two churches, distributed in eleven counties. This territory together with the uncultivated nooks that run out from it, which may be successfully and legitimately occupied, forms a good basis for college patronage.

We believe that if this territory is thoroughly and systematically cultivated it will yield a sufficient number of students to place North Carolina College in the first rank among

literary institutions. In fact, it is a larger field than some colleges, which have built up a great name and influence, have had. Indeed we can point to some institutions which have started with no territory which was peculiarly their own; and yet have reached triumphant success. A noted example is the celebrated Bingham school in North Carolina. If thorough work and pluck will do so much for an individual school, what will it not do for an institution which has a good territory, which is peculiarly its own, to begin with? There can be no doubt, but that the proper direction of all the interests of an institution under such circumstances will bring success.

But the IMPORTANT thing is the DEVELOPMENT of the field. A few days ago, we were visiting a progressive and successful farmer. We noticed his clover fields, fine stock, and other general evidences of thrift on the place. We remarked to him that he had a very fertile farm; and suggested that the soil naturally must have been quite good. He remarked that, on the contrary, it was very poor, in fact worn out, when he moved upon it, that it had been brought up to its present condition by thorough cultivation and improvement. It was the old, old story of

success in the use of the proper means, even in the face of difficulties.

Start out with a good average farm and the success will be still more marked. But the thing absolutely necessary in both cases is PROPER CULTIVATION. Now, what we need is the thorough cultivation of our field.

This can be done through two agencies. First, effort should be made in behalf of our College by our ministers and wide awake laymen. Let them give their sympathy, and a hearty good word for the College in every instance. But, in the second place, the supplemental and crowning work of success must be the direct visitation of some member or members of the Faculty out in every part of our territory. Nothing can take the place of this personal and direct work by some one right from the college grounds. Many a young man has had implanted within him the idea and desire for an education by the visit of the President of the College or some member of the Faculty in his community. An Educational address made, or a personal interview has turned the current of his life and secured him for the College. Get the desire for an education into a young man's soul and it is the hardest

thing then world to get it out. Then get the parents wide awake to the importance of educating their sons. The result will be students for the College and a consequent blessing to the community when they return to it with their natural endowments enriched and cultivated. Then if the College has confidence and good will of its students they will be a most effective advertisement for it, so it will draw naturally from the territory once occupied, and we can branch out into further unoccupied fields. What we need now is the CULTIVATION of every inch of the field which naturally belongs to us.

There are two reasons why every member of the North Carolina Synod, clerical and lay, should unite in this work. First, North Carolina College is the actual property of the North Carolina Synod. Its buildings have been erected mainly through the generosity of our noble Lutheran people of the last generation. Indeed many are yet living in the midst of our churches who gave liberally to the erection of these buildings. They are structures of which every Lutheran can be proud. They are beautiful, massive and substantial. Nor could they be better arranged for the purpose for which they were erected. Every want has



been anticipated and met. What a noble effort must have been made by our fore-fathers thirty years ago to have reached such a magnificent result. And shall their sons fall behind them in devotion to the cause of education?

But, second, the needs that called for the erection of these elegant structures, still exist. The interests of the North Carolina Synod call for a college on North Carolina territory. A large portion of our sons cannot go elsewhere. Nor is it desirable that they should. A first class institution can be built up in North Carolina, as well as in any other state. The success at Roanoke and rising tide at Newberry shows what can be done both north and south of us. Our educational soil is just as good as either these. And the interests of our church now, as for the last thirty years, demand an institution in our midst. We can not depend upon any one else to develop our territory or educate our sons. If we do not educate them the great mass of them will never have literary advantages. Our fathers made no mistake in founding a college and the growing demands of our church ought to put every one of us to work, to crown the enterprise, they so nobly began, with success. There is not a mo-

ment's doubt that success can be attained, if every one of us will do his duty.

The present Faculty is determined to place the course on a level with our best institutions. Every young man who comes to North Carolina College will enjoy first class advantages.

We are very much encouraged. We have an increase in attendance of thirty-five per cent over last year. Our prospect for students next year is excellent. Now let every fear be crushed to the earth, and let every one of us do our duty; and the result will be all right, and in which we can have a just pride.

C. L. T. Fisher.

#### OUR PRESENT CONDITION.

Much has been said in the past, at the annual meetings of Synod, at the regular and extra meetings of the Board of Trustees, and elsewhere, concerning the condition of the College in the past. It has passed through dark days, if not mid-night gloom, when it required, on the part of its friends, great devotion and faith to prevent them giving up the last hope of its ultimate success.

But we trust North Carolina College has passed its darkest day, and that henceforth better success may

crowns the efforts of its friends to make it what they have all along desired it to be, to wit; the peer of any similar institution in the land.

Without recounting the past, let us see what we now have. Without theorizing as to what OUGHT to be our present STATUS, let us take an inventory of what we now are.

First, then, we have eight or ten acres of land admirably adapted by nature for educational purposes, located at Mt. Pleasant, N. C., in the midst of a beautiful and fertile section of rolling country. As to location, P R SE, for a college, it challenges comparison with any other college of which we have knowledge.

Upon these grounds we have four good, substantial buildings, admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were intended. The main building, built of brick and three stories high, contains a chapel, recitation rooms, Athenæum, and rooms for occupancy by students.

The Pi-Sigma-Phi Hall, located North West of the Main building, affords, not only a pleasant and well arranged place of meeting for this Society, as well as a room for the safe keeping of its well selected library; but also on the first floor is found a large room furnished with desks and other school facilities, for the preparatory department. At

the other end of this Hall and on the same floor is the Laboratory and chemical apparatus, whilst the large room in the centre contains the College Library.

The Philalæthian Hall, located South West of Main building, corresponds in size and apartments with the Pi-Sigma-Phi. The second story is devoted to the interests of the Philalæthians, who have it tastefully and conveniently arranged and furnished for literary purposes. In two rooms, below is the ADVANCE office; in another the Greek and Latin languages are taught, whilst for the present, the large room in the North End is not used for any purpose.

The fourth building is a substantial wooden structure, designed for the occupancy of the President of the College.

The grounds immediately around the college have been, to some extent, improved and beautified with walks, trees, etc.

In addition to these grounds and buildings, we have a small endowment fund, the FIRST FRUITS of the bonds recently donated by the friends of the college for that purpose. On paper, except what has been paid as above indicated, we have an endowment fund of fifteen thousand dollars, which ought to yield nine hundred dol-



lars interest annually, and WILL, provided our friends, the donors of the bonds, do what they have sacredly promised to perform.

We have graduates in various parts of the country, honorably pursuing their several professions and callings, and reflecting credit upon their ALMA MATER.

Besides these, we have many warm and cherished friends (and possibly some enemies) scattered throughout the bounds of the N. C. Synod, and a goodly number beyond the confines of the "Old North State".

In the College we have a corps of seven industrious, well equipped, faithful, and self-denying instructors, who are laboring how, not only in imparting instruction to the young men committed to their culture, but also for the permanent progress and future welfare of the College.

In actual attendance we have more students than were catalogued last year. A large proportion of these are the sons of Lutherans. A goodly number are confirmed members of the church, and a fair per cent are candidates for the ministry. Some of them will, we predict, be heard of in the future.

Without any boasting THESE

WE HAVE. And having these (person and things), with the present out-look we are encouraged and resolved to press

FORWARD.

---

HENRY CLAY.

---

A man who leaves his impress, and imparts character to the age in which he lived, not only deserves commendation, love and esteem of the populace, but will ever stand as a guide, model and character for the study of future generations.

That Henry Clay was such a man cannot be doubted. His name, character and history combined forms a bright star in the annals of American history. He was born Apr., 12, 1777, in Hanover county, Va.

The father, dying, left little else to his widow than seven bright children, Henry being at that time only four years of age. He was familiarly known in his early boy-hood as "the mill boy of the Slahses." At the age of fourteen he entered a Mr. Denny's store at Richmond as a clerk. He was not very handsomely dressed and some of the clerks thought that Henry would be a fit object for ridicule; but it was not long

until their expectations were changed and each was seeking the friendship of the lad. They soon saw that his ways were worthy of imitation. He proved himself worthy of his position by his fidelity and aptness, and gained the approbation and esteem of his employer and friends.

By his earnestness and zeal, he was exalted to the position of clerk in a court, a desirable place for a youth. Here he remained for some time. The Chancellor saw the real worth of the youth and persuaded him to aspire to the legal profession.

He was a genius and master of thought. At the age of twenty-one, he moved to Lexington, Ky., where he established himself in the profession of law. The youth was without patrons, without friends, and even without money enough to pay a week's board. "Some have greatness thrust upon them", but Henry Clay achieved all his greatness by honest labor.

Born and cradled in the agonies of the American Revolution, Mr. Clay seemed destined to defend right and principle.

He possessed superiority in intellect; was mild and gentle in habits; pure in character and faithful to his God, his friends, and himself.

Endowed with a master intellect, he soon established a lucrative pat-

ronage, and was no longer the "mill boy of the Slashes." When pleading at the bar, he scarcely ever failed to gain the decision of the judges. He was afterwards elected Senator, where he poured forth his thoughts in such rhetorical and logical manner that the walls resounded with echoes of love and peace.

When South Carolina burst forth upon the Union, threatening dissolution, we see him anxious to discover some mutual accommodation to satisfy both parties. We hear him burst forth in tones of thunder, "Save the country, save the Union, save the American system." Mr. Clay's true statesmanship and devotion to his country gives new lustre to proud America.

His life, from childhood to the grave, teaches us a lesson. By integrity, earnestness, and energy, he built a monument to himself that only time can bury in oblivion. His life, though beset with many trials, is one, not only worthy of our admiration, but of our imitation.

FUDGE

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Love is the refreshing water; the law is the channel for it to flow in; and the spring is the bosom of God.—McCOSH.



### The College Advance.

This Magazine is published monthly, and is devoted to the interests of  
**N. C. COLLEGE.**

Correspondence from old students and friends and items of general and personal interest solicited.

Money for subscriptions and advertisements should be sent by registered letter to the **ADVANCE**,  
 Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

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R. L. PATTERSON } Editors  
 H. N. MILLER } and Proprietors.

We hear some of our College Journals complaining that the students are reluctant to contribute articles. Now, we are glad that such is not the case at N. C. College yet, and we hope that it may still be in the far-off future. It may be that they are now willing, because it is a novelty for their writings to appear in print, but we think not. We believe that whenever we call upon a student for an article it will be cheerfully given.

When a student enters upon his college career he is in danger of two things. Either he will study too hard and take no exercise; or he will play too much and work too

little. To the latter our remarks do not refer. We notice among our students a tendency to take too little exercise. Boys, this is wrong. You do yourself an injustice. One will say: yes, but I have not time to take exercise. We will guarantee that the boy who studies while he does study and then spends an hour or two each day at some pleasant exercise will progress faster than the boy who keeps himself "secluded in his den."

We may make great progress in college and cover ourselves with class honors, but if we enter life with a worn-out constitution we will not be "worth a red" to mankind and will be a continual burden to ourselves. We find that many literary institutions are organizing foot-ball clubs. This is a pleasant and fashionable exercise and would be enjoyed by all. Before we know it, some of us will be afflicted with that fashionable and aristocratic disease, dyspepsia.

We are very glad to announce that our Athenæum is in a very much better condition than was ever known before. Prof. C. L. T. Fisher is Pres., H. N. Miller, Curator with Mr. B. H. W. Runge, Asst., and R. L. Patterson, Treas. The

leading periodicals of the country are here found. It is opened twice a day: from 12.30 to 1 and from 5.30 to 7. Now we would like to recommend a special course of reading for the young men. Do not try to read all the papers, for you will make a failure in gaining information, if you do. But choose one paper or magazine, or both, and resolve that you will make them your host or hostess (according to your fancy) while you are in the Athenæum, and then if you have time, read some other one. No one will gain much information who reads in a desultory manner.

Young men, we are about to close our work here at school and go home for the Christmas enjoyments. The all-absorbing question now is "The College is now advancing, how can I assist in carrying it forward?" Now, we will tell you ways in which you can either retard or accelerate it. First, by awakening in your friends a desire for an education. A single talk or one kind word may make a student for the College and a true citizen for our country.

Now, a great number of people, especially the country people, have the idea that a student at home from college, is "stuck up." Let us show them that this is not true. In this

way we can render valuable aid to making for this College a name. This College does not propose to send out duds. Let us show to the world that we can work and be gentlemen too.

Lastly, some of us, too, may be a "Lucus a non lucendo."

There has been an attempt made in some counties of our state to force upon the people, a system of Public Education which will be detrimental to all the interests of our people. As this institution is sending out many young men who have given themselves to this work, it behooves us to speak of this. What we speak of, is the attempt to have a four months school regardless of the amount of money in the treasury.

In the first place, this will drive away all experienced teachers because of a lack of sufficient pay. There are young men from our colleges and young ladies from our seminaries, who deserve a salary of forty or fifty dollars per month, if they teach at all, must work along at the paltry sum of twenty to twenty-five dollars. Consequently, the best teachers seek other employment or teach in the county where they are properly paid.

In the second place, the reduced salary renders it possible for "prep"



teachers to successfully compete with men who are capable; because the latter can not afford to work at the same wages as the former. This brings into these counties, teachers who are utterly incompetent and who should not have the early training of children intrusted to them.

Several Counties have tried this system and it led to an almost complete failure. It is not the length of time a boy has been in school, but the amount he learned while there, that tells when he enters college.

Let us have good schools while they last, if only two months, rather than a four months school half-taught.

When a student enters college, he ought to make Society work a good part of his school privilege. We may study and tug with Latin and Greek all our days, but if we never give exercise to the faculties thus strengthened, like the muscles, they will gradually grow weaker and finally decay.

But here it is well to have some encouragement for the student thus engaged. The dry routine of society meeting becomes tedious, and it is well to have an opportunity to make a display of his attainments. That there is nothing which stimulates one to

greater exertion than the approbation of his friends, will not be doubted. Hence the importance and advantage of public debates. There has lately been opened a series of public debates in the Joint Debating Society of this institution, and already we can see the good effect. Members who were not interested before, are now more active; and those who were, seem to be looking higher. Let the good work go on.

We had the pleasure of being called upon to act as judges at the debate in the Preparatory department, Friday evening, Dec., 13., and we took great pleasure in accepting. Considering this to be their first, they certainly acquitted themselves creditably. The question "Resolved that water is more destructive than fire" after a "fiere" debate was decided in favor of the negative. We can but heartily give our encouragement to this new feature of the Preparatory department. How can we but be proud of our 19th Century enlightenment, when we see young boys mount the rostrum and, impromptu, expatiate upon a subject for the edification of the audience! It is a fine mental

drill for a boy to attempt to clothe his thoughts in proper words, in order that his hearers may understand him just as he thinks; and this can not be begun too early. It would be an advantage to our country population if the teachers would introduce the debate into their schools, and then we would cease to see grown men coming into our literary societies afraid to stand up and speak half a dozen words clothed in their own language.

Some one has said that nowhere is a man sooner found out or better known than in the army. And we say that nowhere is a boy sooner found out and better known than in college. The first day a boy makes his appearance on the campus or in the recitation rooms, he is "sized up" by all his fellows. Now, as many are entering, we say these things as warnings.

What is your duty? Your faults will all be laid open, and your manners viewed by passers-by. About the second week after a boy enters school he shows his "raisin." The duty of a student is briefly comprehended in these words: LET US MAKE A GOOD RECORD FOR OUR PARENTS.

---

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

—"When will the ADVANCE be out?"

—"Have the 'items' gone to press yet?"

—"Where are you going to spend the Christmas?"

—Don't choke yourself with a turkey bone.

—A Prep says "he is going home to see that 'all-fired' girl Christmas".

—A Junior is "going to wait and SEE what she THINKS about it." Well let him wait.

—Even now the imaginary savor of the turkey, which is "gobbling" in the President's coop, is taunting us.

—Swink says that he is going to buy Bro. Anthony's Horace. Success to him in his endeavor.

—A Prep, with a somewhat mathematical turn of mind, wants to know if the INTEREST on money is discontinued when a fellow gets sick.

—A Soph, looking forward to the felicities of Christmas exclaims "There is always one day extra in Leap years, why can't they put in two Christmas days sometimes?"

—On Wednesday evening, Dec., 18 Rev. G. H. Cox delivered a lecture before the Athenæum Association of the college. Like all his productions, it was a grand success.

—Prof Ludwig says that he can tell when a young man has the HEART DISEASE when he comes on recitation.



This is carrying physiology to a high degree of perfection, but Prof. is able.

--It has always been said that a Sophomore knows it all, but we doubt very much if the knowledge of Soph "Zeke" extends so far that he can recite his Sunday School lesson out of Barker's Almanac.

—"Brother Sloop" was called home Dec., 4th to witness the marriage of his brother. He brought the Fds. each a piece of cake. Many thanks.

—Boys, if any of you get tired of College and want to go home, be manly and tell the truth about it; but do not say that you are "intimidated". That is "TOO THIN."

—Mr. I. A. Poole, a former student, who has been in Texas about a year, has returned home. He visited his old college chums on the 7th. He has lost none of his old-time vivacity. The College will again hear the familiar sound of his fiddle after Xmas.

—What will not one do to get turnips? One of our theologians has lately promised to pray twice for the chaplain of one of our societies, if he will give him one dozen turnips, two prayers one dozen, one prayer half dozen.

—Mr. K—, busily engaged confabulating with his darling —A Prep

was up stairs peeping down through a crack learning how to act. But becoming weary, he slyly drops down a shot which strikes the ear of the Soph. This unexpected sting made his ear ring.

—A sentimental Prep writes an essay on Enjoyments. Extract—"Next and last, but not least, is talking to whom we love. This is one of the best enjoyments we have on earth." We doubt this Prep's sincerity, for we have never seen him following the course of human nature, pursuing the highest enjoyments. If he wants to preach, he must practise.

—A young lady, recently, stepping into the office of the ADVANCE, exclaimed "This looks like home." Now, any one having been in this office must say that the motto, "God bless our home", would be a very appropriate one in her parental domicile.

—Swink, who had just passed over Choice and Chance in Algebra, wished to put his knowledge to practice. So on Campus day he found by calculation that by taking a crowbar, the chances would be that he would not have much to do. He succeeded.

—We have heard of the bare-faced, bold presumption of Preps, but never heard of one that even

approached a parallel to that of the Fresh, who attempted to "buck" against the millionaire. Of course, he got left. "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall".

—Tuesday evening you could see the symptoms of the coming campus day. The dude said: "Awh bwoys you should not work a fwellow so hwad when he has rheumatism in his shouldah. Zeke had cut his thumb and had a bandage on it twice as large as the thumb itself. "Doctor" was suddenly taken sick.

—On last Monday evening, Rev. Dr. Steck of Walhalla, S C., delivered a lecture to the students of the College and Seminary in the college chapel. We also had the pleasure of hearing him at the Lutheran church on Sunday evening. Both lecture and sermon were highly enjoyed by all who heard him.

—Some time ago the Female Seminary gave a concert. Among the performances was the scene, "Court- ing in the kitchen," which made a wonderful impression on the mind of a certain Soph. Since that time he has been frequenting the kitchen from once to three times a week. It is not known whether he helps to peel potatoes, or not.

—Considerable changes have been made in the recitation rooms this

session. The President, Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of the Preparatory Department occupy the same rooms as formerly. The Tu- tors "hold forth" in the old "McAl- lister room", adjoining the Presi- dent's, and Prof. Fisher, with Latin and Greek, occupies the room, which was formerly used as dining room for the Mess.

--The newly elected officers of the Pi-Sigma-Phi society are; Messrs. Orlin Cruse, Pres, C. A. Eddleman, V. P., W. W. J. Ritchie, Rec. Sec., J. D. Ketchie, Cor. Sec., R. L. Bame, Lib. and L. M. Swink, Chaplain.

Of the Philalæthian as follows: Messrs J. A. Graham, Pres., H. H. Sloop, V. P., W. J. Boger, Cor. Sec., R. L. Patterson, Rec. Sec. J. M. Cook, 1st Ciitic, L. H. Heilig, 2nd, J I. Graham, Librarian and H N Miller, Chaplain.

—A Soph. very kindly took a white thread off a Junior's coat at the lect- ure, Monday night. "Pat" sat by him and Joseph began pulling, but stopped after he had drawn out a- bout a yard, for fear that he might be taking the lining. He had no need to stop, for there was a good supply within. The Irishman had thoughtfully placed a full spool in an inside pocket for the accommoda- tion of those who might wish to pull at it.



A divine of our place also kindly took hold of it, while the friends of the unfortunate Patrick said in their hearts: there goes his coat lining.

The preacher, finding it longer than he expected, gave up the chase.

Patie's host also made a grab at it as he passed, but he, too, was left.

—The following students will go out to deliver Christmas addresses: Messrs. Runge, St. Johns, Graham and Patterson, China Grove, and Miller, Enochville and Trinity.

#### CAMPUS DAY.

Long before day-light, you could hear the faint, piping voices of the preps crying: "Get up boys; campus day." Yes, we had long expected the auspicious day and now it had arrived. Chapel service over, (and the boys sang with the "spirit and the understanding") it was announced that Prof. C. L. T. Fisher would take the collegiates and work the main front walk, and Profs. J. H. C. Fisher and Shirey would take the preps, divided into two companies, and work the back avenues.

Some fine, solid work was done on the whole front and quite a change in appearance was made. We wish our friends could see the great im-

provement. By the aid of five good teams we covered every walk with tan and built a splendid pass-way from the President's house to the street. There is not a finer location for a college any where in the state, and with a little more work it can be made a delightful place.

—Miss Sallie Fisher (Class of '89, Mt. Pleasant Female Seminary) left Nov., 30th to teach school about five miles from Concord.

—At ten o'clock on Dec., 12th, Mr. J. H. Ritchie, (Class of '88) was married to Miss Effle Cox, daughter of Rev. G. H. Cox of this place, at the house of the bride's father. The ADVANCE and his fellow-students extend to him their kindest wishes. One by one the victims go.

—North Carolina College, at Mt. Pleasant, N.C., is forgetting the things that are behind and pressing forward to those that are before. The students have caught the enthusiasm of the professors, and the first number the ADVANCE, a modest but sprightly monthly, is issued by them. Success to these worthy endeavors. The old North State has its excellent material, and the College and Seminary at Mt. Pleasant can do much to develop a true Church life among our people.

THE WORKMAN.

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Vol. 1

JANUARY.

No. 4

—EDUCATE THE BOYS.—

# THE ADVANCE.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

—THE INTERESTS OF—

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

1890.

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# THE ADVANCE.

Vol. 1.

MT. PLEASANT, N. C., JANUARY, 1890.

No. 4.

## OUR INSTITUTION.

—  
ADDRESS BY REV. G. H. COX,  
ACTING PRES. BOARD TRUSTEES  
OF N. C. COLLEGE.

—  
DELIVERED BEFORE THE ATHENÆUM  
ASSOCIATION.

Ladies and Gentlemen :

Standing here, within these classic halls, and looking over this audience, composed as it is, of members of the faculty and students of the institution, together with ladies and gentlemen, friends of the institution, I am deeply impressed with the thought that there are many more earnest, zealous, faithful friends, who, with us, love our college and are deeply interested in her welfare: knowing, as we all do that her maintenance is of deep significance, immense importance, and far-reaching consequence.

And, as I think of these, I remember, too, the many, good, noble, tried, and true men who have studied and labored here, and have ac-

complished untold good. Time can never reveal, pen can never portray, tongue can never tell the full story of their self-sacrificing toil, amid difficulties and disappointments of which we can have but faint conceptions. Many to day, know and remember the past, and can and do know those noble men, and applaud their glorious work. But I also remember that their work is done; the past is forever gone; the present only is ours; the future lies before us.

And, as I remember these things, I realize, do we not all realize, that, no matter what grand and glorious things may have been here accomplished in the past, we are looking for still grander and nobler in the time to come! No matter what difficulties and discouragements may have been met in the past, and we all do meet them in every department of life and living, we are now turning our backs upon all these, and, taking fresh courage and renewed and increased interest and activity, we are pressing forward  
"FORGETTING THOSE THINGS WHICH



ARE BEHIND, AND REACHING FORTH UNTO THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE BEFORE”.

And now, impressed with these facts, and in order that we may be impressed still more, let us, for a moment look at the history of our institution.

In 1853, thirty six years ago, the “Western Male Academy” was opened in Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C. by Rev. Prof. Wm. Gerhardt, who was aided and supported, both morally and financially, by John D. Sheck, C. Melchor, M. Barrier, S. Rothrock, John Shimpoch, Joseph A. Linn, C. A. Heilig, Danl. Barrier and L. G. Heilig; of which noble band of fathers all but two have gone on into the great hereafter. Two honored representatives are still with us, connecting links between then and now; viz. Col. John Shimpoch and Rev. Saml. Rothrock D. D.

For about six years the work grew and prospered, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, until it was found necessary to widen its sphere and increase its capacities.

Application was made, and during the session of 1858-9, the legislature of the state of N. C. granted a charter under the name of “NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE”.

The first Board of Trustees was composed of Christopher Melchor, Mathias Barrier, Saml. Rothrock,

Daniel I. Dreher, Daniel Barrier, Levi C. Groseclose, Paul A. Siffert, Joseph Linn, G. D. Bernheim, Caleb A. Heilig, John Shimpoch and Danl. H. Bittle: names that are connected, very intimately, with the history, growth and prosperity of this country, and which are the synonyms of honesty, uprightness, energy, pluck and success.

These at once elected, as the first president, Rev. Prof D. H. Bittle D. D., who has been succeeded by Revs. C. F. Barnemer, D. D., L. A. Bikle, D. D., G. D. Bernheim, D. D., G. F. Schaeffer, J. G. Schaidt and J. D. Shirey.

Soon after the charter was granted, the friends of the institution set to work to raise an endowment fund. They surprised even themselves, raising the handsome sum of over \$ 20,000., which was invested in state bonds, then considered the safest investment possible. But how easily men are mistaken: how frail are all our earthly hopes! Many of you know the result.

The terrible tocsin of war sounded its dread alarm over this fair sunny land of the South. Soon, all was commotion, as teeming thousands, leaving home and loved ones, rushed to the front, to the scene of action. The roll of musketry; the roar of artillery; the clash of arms; the

bleeding wounded ; the lifeless bodies of those who had fallen with

“Their face to the sky  
and their feet to the foe”;

the ruined home ; the vacant chair ; the broken family circle ; were things with which we were all familiar in those dark days, and which can never be effaced from our memory.

And “when the cruel war was over”, and the smoke and horrors of battle had passed ; and peace, like a gentle spirit, once more brooded over our land, the endowment fund of over \$ 20,000., interest and principal was all gone in the terrible crash. A total loss.

Many can remember the crowds of young men, students, that gathered within these halls in those ANTE BELLUM days. So many, that the college buildings, the president’s house, besides many private buildings were full to overflowing.

They were Southern boys, with all the fire and chivalry of Southern blood coursing in their veins ; and when the call for volunteers came they answered, exchanged the life of a student for the life of a soldier, the study of the classics and sciences, for the study of military tactics, the recitation-room for the terrible battle field.

We all know the rest, many of them never returned ; in the thickest

of the battle they fell, receiving their diplomas from the hand of the great Architect of the universe. And to day

They, under the sod, lie, sleeping,  
Awaiting the judgment day.  
The stars their vigils keeping,  
Over their slumbering clay.

For two years, with depleted ranks, in the face of many difficulties, with which the whole south had then to contend, the college was kept open and moving. Then it was forced to yield to the inevitable. It was not again opened until in 1868. Since that time, it has continued in operation with varying success

During those years of reconstruction, recuperation, and building up of waste places, neglected by Synod, forgotten by friends, persecuted by enemies, the institution had many trials and difficulties with which to contend. The Board of Trustees and Faculty deserve everlasting praise and thanksgiving for the perseverance and faithfulness with which they labored during those years of darkness, doubt, and discouragement.

But, faithfulness always brings its reward, day always succeeds night, and “Joy cometh in the morning”. Thanks be to God the night is passed and day is dawning, and N. C. College is beginning to feel new life



and vigor. The toils and sacrifices of years are beginning to reap their reward.

With an endowment fund of \$15,000, and numerous legacies slowly but surely reaching maturity; with the people and the Synod taking more interest in the institution; and with the demand of our times for educated men to fill the various stations in life and business, resulting in a strong and growing desire for higher education among our young people, it needs no "second sight" to see, and no prophet's tongue to foretell that N. C. College shall, in the years to come, reach even greater heights than she has ever in the past. It is not utopian to believe that the time is not far distant, when her halls shall be crowded to their utmost capacity. God hasten the day!

N. C. College is not, however, all that its friends desire or intend that she shall be. She has not reached her zenith. We have not reached our ideal. We are not satisfied with our present attainments. We hope, in the near future, to see her endowment largely increased, so that she shall be upon a sure, safe, financial basis: we hope to see her faculty increased, so that each member shall be able to accomplish the greatest good for his

classes: we hope to see her efficiency deepened and strengthened, her campus and buildings greatly improved and beautified, and her curriculum made equal, if not superior to that of other institutions. To the accomplishment of these ends we are looking, and will devote our best energies.

But Rome was not built in a day nor is a college a thing of desires or emotions. It is a growth a steady slow growth. To be solid, substantial and lasting it must grow little by little. All mushroom growth is tender and fragile, and dies as rapidly as it grows.

Remembering the age of our institution, we have much to encourage us, and to inspire us for the future. To reach their present status, it has taken Harvard of Mass. 251 years. William and Mary of Va. 198 years. Yale of Conn. 189 years. Princeton of N. J. 143 years. Brown of R. I. 125. And who knows, when the years have come and gone, with all their labors and fruit, but that N. C. College by its accumulated years and accomplishments shall stand as grandly before the world as do these, her elder and more favored sisters. Let us set our mark there, friends, and then work, la-

bor, watch and pray until the goal is won.

Rut, to reach that goal there must be an earnest, persistent effort all along the line. Each individual must first know his duty and then do it. Paraphrasing a familiar declaration; N. C. College expects each and every one of its friends to do their whole duty.

The Board of Trustees, realizing the situation, catching the glimpse of the rising day, is putting forth increased and continued effort. As a member of that board I can assure you that nothing within our reach shall be omitted. We intend, and God helping us, we are determined, to leave no stone unturned, no venture untried that promises good to the institution.

The Faculty is nobly, SUCCESSFULLY pushing things to the front.

The Board is happy, the students are delighted, the friends are proud of the Faculty, while outsiders are impressed with the fact that we have a corps of Professors and Teachers that will compare favorably with others of institutions around us. Said one to me not long since, "You've got a splendid faculty at your college". That's it, my

friends. O! I know that they are modest and all that, but it is a fact, we have "a splendid faculty," and what we need is to let people know that we are cognizant of the fact.

The students now in attendance can't be excelled for their morality, gentility, and general good behavior. You will travel far, and visit many institutions, before you will find a more gentlemanly set of young men than we have here at N. C. College.

What we need most, just now, is more of such; and to those now attending we look for valuable and efficient work in that direction. During the holidays, now close at hand, many of you will, no doubt, visit your homes and friends. Why not work for your ALMA MATER while there? Why not make the resolve that you will bring, at least, one new student with you upon your return?

Why not put the resolution into effect? Do you realize what that means? It means one hundred students for the next half term. And yet I tell you it can be done! The question is, will you do it? We shall see.

And now friends of the institution, do you ask "what wilt thou have me to do?" The answer is



TALK UP THE INSTITUTION. "Speak of it unto thy children; talk of it when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down and when thou risest up." Wherever you go, with whomsoever you met, to whomsoever you write, DO'NT FORGET N. C. COLLEGE.

But, I realize that I have talked long enough. Take these thoughts with you, meditate upon them and act in the light of them, and, take my word for it, the time is not far distant when our beloved institution shall be

"All our fancy painted her."

---

### GREECE.

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No country has a more interesting and instructive history than Greece. The striking contrast existing between it and other ancient countries affords us an ample field for careful and diligent meditation.

When we reach the epoch in which Grecian history begins, our minds cease to be wearied by a continuous record of the noble, daring and splendid deeds of kings and heroes, and we find ourselves gliding unconsciously along, wholly absorbed with much more fascinating events, to wit:— that of the progress and achievements of a free and energetic peo-

ple.

Its population being composed, as it was, of some of the most important races of which the great Aryan race, which in the Sanskrit Language means excellent, formed an important element, and being situated in one of the most delightful and picturesque regions in all Europe, it possessed unrivaled advantages for making wonderful progress.

The physical features of the country—the deep inlets with which its coast is indented—the many mountain ridges with which its surface is interspersed, thus making the wants of the people varied, afforded extraordinary opportunities for becoming an important commercial nation. This, the Greeks set themselves to work to utilize, which they accomplished with the success that always follows well laid schemes when energetically pursued.

Though they were often embroiled with other nations, and sometimes in dissensions among themselves which too frequently resulted in the most destructive wars, they made gigantic strides towards civilization and refinement.

In architecture and sculpture they have left master pieces which have withstood the corroding touch of time, and their designs are still recognized—so grand are they in

form—so exquisitely beautiful, and approaching so nearly to perfection that they have as yet baffled all the genius and skill of the boasted civilization of the modern world.

Her institutions of learning, from whose classic halls have flowed forth rays of truth and knowledge that have exerted an influence upon the minds of all subsequent generations, are unparalleled in history.

Her painters have exhibited so much artistic skill in their productions, by reproducing their subjects with such precision, that they are said to have deceived those who had the keenest perception.

The philosophy originated by her sages will ever stand forth to show their profound study and research, and their superiority over those of modern times.

The eloquence of her silver-tongued orators whose pathetic strains have reverberated throughout that heaven-favored land, and have ever shone forth as a beacon light to direct all those who might attempt to follow in their foot-steps, has been acknowledged by all nations that have attained any literary distinction whatever, to be the greatest that has ever been known to the world.

The poems of those Aeolic minstrels, the brightness of whose genius has eclipsed all the poets of modern

times, have come all along down the vista of ages unsullied by the withering blasts of criticism, and will remain to sate the mind of the ambitious youth as long as time shall last.

The lofty and creative imagination of her people as displayed in their wonderful mythological stories—Minerva struck from the glowing brain of Jupiter fully equipped as the goddess of war and wisdom, the virgin priestess uttering in melodious strains, the will of the gods—Jupiter, the chief of the gods, ruling over the others on the Olympian mount, is almost beyond conception. Such was Greece when the sun of her prosperity was shining with glittering radiance.

But the iron sway of tyranny has laid this once happy nation prostrate at his feet, and she lies groaning under the heel of despotism.

It is sincerely hoped that in the near future, will be heard the cry "Sparta is not dead", and Greece will rise in her ancient power and throw off the yoke of bondage under which she has been placed. Then will she come forth in all her pristine splendor, and far above the lowering clouds which darken her horizon, will she rise until she reaches the zenith of her glory and assumes her position in the galaxy of nations.

W. J. Boger.



### UNTRODDEN STEPS.

The old year is gone. Its pleasures and its sorrows, its joys and its woes; are things of the past. They can never be lived over again. In vain we sing,—“Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight”.

Its mistakes cannot be corrected now. Lost opportunities are gone forever. Injuries done to ourselves, or to others cannot be undone. History, no matter where written, in lives or in character cannot be corrected or reversed. Each New Year is a new beginning. The past is left behind and forgotten as the child leaves behind his childish things and goes on into manhood.

Young man, young woman, leave behind you the mistakes and failures of former years; take with you only their useful lessons and press forward. Lose no time in grieving over them. Regret never builds any thing. None of Adam's race are free from mistakes, and he is wisest who seizes the new knowledge which his errors have taught him and carries it into the life of the future.

It is well to pause here a moment for reflection: like Joshua in the valley, we are about to tread a way yet untrodden. We have not passed this way before. How pleasant the thought,—we poor, weak and sin-

stained mortals can take a new stand. Our Father in Heaven is still prolonging our lives and giving us golden moments of opportunity.

The plodding and disheartened school boy turns a new leaf, begins a new chapter, or enters a new branch of study and takes fresh courage. The defeated warrior plants his artillery on a higher and nobler eminence, and gathers new courage and hopes from his new surroundings: and should not we as children of God aspire to higher and nobler attainments in spiritual things? The New Year suggests “Newness of life”, as the old year and old things have passed away, ALL things should become new.

The new year is yet untried by all. Every step is new. We know not what will happen ere it closes. What changes and misfortunes may overtake us, God alone knows. Wisely for us, within night's sable veil, God hides the future.

This is a life of progress. We are continually passing into ways in which we have never gone before. Each day is a new step in our experience. Then let us begin this New year with a definite aim. Live a life of purpose. Aim for a better and nobler life, higher and better attainments and a more steady progress, and in spite of trials and difficulties

we shall at last gain the desired heaven.

RONLEAN.

### The College Advance.

This Magazine is published monthly, and is devoted to the interests of  
**N. C. COLLEGE.**

Correspondence from old students and friends and items of general and personal interest solicited.

Money for subscriptions and advertisements should be sent by registered letter to the ADVANCE,

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R. L. PATTERSON } Editors  
H. N. MILLER } and Proprietors.

Students, secure a library. Begin to-day. Do not wait, but have it ready when you enter life and do not be hampered in your work by the lack of good books. Yes, but I hear one say: "I am not going to be a professional man, I shall have no need whatever of a collection of books." You WILL have need of them. Whether as a farmer, merchant, mechanic, (or you may not get higher than a hunter), yet a library may be of vast worth to you. You may, by adding a book now and

then, have a very respectable collection by the time you leave college. But be sure you add the right kind. Let no trash find its way to your shelves.

When this session of school opened we found at the head of the institution a man whom almost all knew, but who was an entire stranger to us in the capacity of a college president. We had all heard of his power and worth in Synod and of his excellent work as a pastor. At the time of his election some feared that, as he had been in the ministry thirty years, engaged all the while as a pastor he might not be able to adapt himself to this new position, but any one need only know him in this capacity, and witness his wonderful skill in the management of young men to be convinced of his superior qualifications for the present position. We know, as was remarked by Rev. Cox in his admirable address, "Our Institution", that he is modest and, if he knew it, doubtless would not let this editorial appear in our Journal, but what we have said is true; he teaches the sciences just as though he had done nothing else during all these thirty years. Every student, not only admires him for his splendid business management and fine executive tact



and intellectual worth, but because he is, at the same time, their wisest counselor and best friend. Impartial, he neglects none. Now, since we possess such superior advantages, yet more students come and avail themselves of the excellent opportunities to be enjoyed.

The members of Holy Trinity are to be congratulated upon having such able men as constitute our present Faculty to fill their pulpit in the future. Rev. J. H. Wise, having resigned to accept a call from South Carolina, the Faculty, always looking forward to the best interests of the College, proposed to the church that they would furnish them preaching, if they would pay over to the College Treasurer the sum which they would pay a regular pastor, this amount to be devoted to the improvement of the buildings. The members wisely accepted this proposal. Now, what does this point to? To a brighter future for North Carolina College. For, where there are such self-sacrificing men engaged in the management of our institution, how can she but advance? Friends of the institution, we ARE marching forward. We, here at Mt. Pleasant, are working earnestly, but, as it has been said, it will require concentrated energy all along the line. Learn a les-

son from the action of these professors: in addition to laboring earnestly in the recitation room on VERY MEAGRE SALARIES, they intend to preach for this church and have the remuneration for such services deposited in the College Treasury, to be used in improving the rooms, etc. of our college. Members of the N. C. Synod, stand by such men, and do your duty.

Our Chapel service now is certainly an improvement over the old service. We use the "Morning" or "Matins" in the Common service. The beautiful responses give the young man an opportunity of participating in the exercises himself, whereas, formerly the President did all the worshipping. If an opponent of this service were come into our chapel some morning, he could but see the advantages of it. Never again would it be denounced by him. The gloriæ, which should be sung, are only repeated responsively, but we look for better days soon. The students collected, over Christmas week, something over \$20, which has been placed in the President's hands for safe keeping, to be known as an Organ Fund. As soon as we shall procure enough, an organ

will be purchased. There is an effort being made by some of the students to give an entertainment for the benefit of this object. The organ having been secured, we will possess a very attractive place for the worship of God.

You may lay it down as a maxim of eternal truth that no enterprise will live and prosper without the love and devotion of its originators and those whom it benefits. Then, a college can not live unless its students are devoted to its interests and will do all they can to advance them. Are we all doing this? We are glad to say that some are laying hold with their whole strength, and endeavoring to give new vitality to this one branch of christian education in the state of North Carolina. But are we all showing forth the fruits of a thorough devotion to our College? We fear not. There are students who reap the benefits of this splendid institution, and at the same time, show by their actions that they have no interest whatever in the college. They do not spread abroad its name; they do not speak of it to their friends as they should. And when in school, they speak and work as though they cared not whether the college lived a day longer than their connection with it con-

tinues. Now let us be done with this indifference; let us show an interest in the advancing condition of the college. Let us show others that we are interested in North Carolina College, and then they too will become interested.

When a young man comes to college and begins his career as a student by saying: "I am not going to study certain subjects," he would just as well stay at home and help his mother. If the whole college course is taken, the mind will not be too well disciplined; but if we mince a little here and a little there, we will defeat the real object of a regular course of study. Occasionally we find an unusually smart student who makes a success by taking a special course; but they are few. This special course business is another and polite name for coming to college to do nothing. You may conclude with almost certainty, that a student who begins his course in college by saying, "I shall not take Greek, for it will 'never do me any good'", or "I shall not study Calculus, I cannot see the practical use of it", is one who has not come to study much. The professions are full of these men;



and what are they? The country is full of quack doctors, who can stand and repeat technical names until your sides are almost bursting with laughter, and yet they know nothing of the science of the mind, which is indispensable to the physician. The bar is full of members who can make sensational speeches and move a jury to tears; but what is their idea of law? They have not a thorough mental training, and failures are the result. The other professions are not lacking in similar cases. The courses of study in our best institutions are the results of many years labor and study, and are calculated, if followed, to make strong men, mentally. Let all who desire to attain to proficiency in any profession or calling pursue them closely, and throw the SELECT courses to those who are willing to SELECT mediocrity as the sphere in which they are willing to "live and move and have their being."

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#### EXCHANGE NOTES.

True, our magazine is "yet in its infancy", and the road of College Journalism is dark and wholly unknown to us; but every enterprise must have a beginning. We have

received much encouragement along the line, and will press forward. We thank the ROANOKE COLLEGIAN for the attention paid us and our endeavor. Its suggestions, we will follow as well as possible. As yet, we have but few exchanges, but we always welcome them. We are grateful to those who have kindly consented to exchange with us, for we receive valuable information from them, and shall try to show our appreciation of their journals by striving to improve ours.

In regard to entering into the discussion of questions propounded by the different journals which come to our desk, it is with a feeling of our incapacity that we launch out. Some of our exchanges have not yet adopted the plan, but we shall attempt, with our meager ability, to discuss the questions with those who have adopted it. Now, if the COLLEGIAN will not think it impertinent in us, we will begin by saying a few words upon the query proposed by it in the January number. "Is it practicable that all institutions of learning become co-educational" This is a question which is now having considerable bearing on the educational interests of our country. Many institutions in the North and West have adopted it with splendid success. But is it practicable for ALL to

adopt it? We are not antagonistic to it by any means, but think that in many instances it is the very thing, but is it in all cases? In some parts of our country, especially in the South, there is a prejudice, so to speak, which would keep some parents from sending their daughters to a school where young men recite. True, they may be associated only in the recitation room, which, in many cases, is just what some students need, for there arises a kind of rivalry; but in some communities the people would not hear to it. We do not think it best that all institutions should adopt the system.

We propose the query: Is military training in connection with regular college work, advisable?

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#### PERSONAL.

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--On the 5th of Jan., Rev. J. M. Hedrick officiating, Mr. Amos Peningar was married to Miss Martha B. Faggart.

—Class of '85: Rev. C. B. Miller, formerly of Middlebrook, Va., has accepted a call to Frieden's church in Guilford County, N. C.

—Dr. C. M. Pool left Jan., 9, for Baltimore. He is going to take a course in John Hopkins University, and also has a position in the Hospital while there.

—Class '87. L. E. Heilig, of Salisbury, has retired from the Commission business, and bought out the store of O. A. Osborne, which business he intends to conduct during the future.

—Since our last issue the following former students have decided to take unto themselves help meets: Mr. J. R. Faggart to Miss Sallie Housouer, Rev. W. R. Brown, officiating. Mr. Will Ritchie to Miss Florence Ridénhour, Rev. S. L. Keller performing the ceremony.

—Class of '89 We had the pleasure of visiting Mr. J. A. Blackwelder, during the holidays. He is pursuing a course of medical reading under a local physician, preparatory to a course of lectures North. We, however, found him a little out of his usual sphere. He was acting deputy sheriff, having been called in to assist in collecting taxes. We had the honor of being ably seconded by him in our Christmas address at his church, Trinity. He has not retrograded in his beautiful style of composition and happy delivery. It was a treat to hear him again. He generously subscribed for the ADVANCE.

—Class of '75. Glancing through the columns of the Springtown (Tex) NEWSDEALER, we found a brief biography and cut of one of our former graduates, Mr. Thos. M. Wadsworth.



We regret that we have not space to copy the entire article, but will try to tell some of the good things said about him. "Believing the great West offered inducements for young men of ambition and enterprise, he came to Texas, and, after a brief and financially unremunerative career as a teacher, he embarked into the drug business at Springtown in 1880, with W. S. Denton, our first postmaster. For a long time he led the life of a bachelor, but was married Nov., 17th. 1887. He has a level head, sticks to his friends like a Grant; to his principles, like a Cleveland; to his business like a leach." He is now engaged in business with his brother, and their sales average \$14,000 annually. "Their close application to business, their industry and economy have been the cause of their success. Their honesty and business capacity have secured for them a standing in business circles that is to be envied, and of which they should be justly proud. They have the confidence of the whole community."

From a private letter, we learn that he is intending to prepare for the College Musuem some specimens of birds not found in this state. We will be only too glad to accept them, and wish that all of our Alumni would show the same spirit of devotion to our college and its con-

nections.

May the New Year find continued prosperity for the firm of Wadsworth Bros.

---

#### SOCIETY NOTES.

—On Jan., 3 the Philalæthian Literary Society elected new officers for the ensuing term, as follows: H. N. Miller, Pres.; R. L. Patterson, Rec. Sec.; M. A. Boger, Cor. Sec.; W. J. Boger, 1st Critic; and J. A. Graham, Chaplain.

—The number of members of society has been somewhat diminished by the absence of the seniors, who are always excused after the first term. Let the remaining ones now put forth extra efforts to compensate, in a measure, for their loss.

—On the night of the 17th, in the Pi-Sigma-Phi hall, the Joint Debating Society discussed the question: Resolved that Free Trade is a better national policy than Protection. It was decided in favor of the negative. There was quite an assembly of visitors present.

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#### COLLEGE NOTES.

—Pickles!

—Examination.

—A Prep's query—"Got any fire, Neighbor?"

—Will some one assist the Prep to find "crayums"?

—A Prep wants to know how far a cow will travel in a mile.

—Mr. Paul Bernhardt, of Salisbury, is a new student among us.

—"Doc" speaks very emphatically of "Moses in the lion's den."

—Miller says that "Allen and Greenhorn's" Virgil is a good one. Umph humph.

—Swink says that "may" is an indeclinable negative particle. It does not seem so at present.

—Heilig says, if the Governor appoints Easter this year, he wants him to have two Good Fridays. You know.

—Sloop, in striving to unravel the meaning of some of Tacitus' long sentences, exclaims "he must have been a German"!

—Heilig, hearing some typos discussing their pay per M, said that if he were setting type, he would spell every word with an "m".

—Prof C. L. T. Fisher, the weather permitting, will preach at Lutheran Chapel, Rowan Co., the 26th, inst.

—What do you suppose was wrong with Miller when he asked that young lady where her husband was? He

received a very unsatisfactory reply.

—Miller, trying to prove his ownership to a five cent piece, was asked if it had an eagle on it. He replied "yes". He didn't get it.

—Pat was asking a Prep about his sister, the other day. "None of your hints", returned he, "set um up, and I'll speak a good word for you."

—One of the boys suggests, that the best way to see a dude's head, is to put a stick down through his collar and make him bite fast, then pull the stick.

—"Zeke was detained at home for several days after Christmas on account of the "grip." He did not make any extra efforts to explain what kind of a GRIP it was.

—If I should have as much trouble in getting away from a house, as Bro. Rurge did the other Wednesday night, when he left the Seminary, I would have remained.

—The President was sent down town by his wife to procure some cream of tartar. He looked the entire town over for salaratus, and then came back without that.

—One of the Professors wonders whether Pat's mustache will be feathers or wool. We think, from data obtained by a microscopic observation taken on the 1st. Jan., that it will be feathers.



—A “greeny” passed a lady on the street, and the evening zephyrs wafted the Arabian odors of her toilet. That, said he, is just what you can buy at the “Racket”, for fifteen cents per bottle.

—One of the Juniors has a thermometer which is very accurate. But the other day he heated his room so hot that the thermometer could not stand it, so it went out. You can't fool me, somebody “snuck” it.

—Mr. Joseph A. Graham now occupies the chair (Tutor in the Preparatory Department) left vacant by the departure of Mr. H. E. H. Sloop, who found it necessary to leave school on account of the failure of his health.

—The Professor was explaining to a member of the Junior class that beauty is not subjective. He said: “Now, for instance, if you look at a landscape, the beauty is not in you!” He took the hint. No further argument was required to prove it to him.

—H. N. Miller, in the absence of the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Hedrick, delivered at Prosperity on Sunday, the 12th, a religious discourse based upon the Parable of the Wicked Husbandmen. We have since learned that the Pastor went to Virginia

for a wife and has brought her home with him.

—A PROBLEM. If it required  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months to begin digging the well at the President's house, and one month to dig and wall it; how long will it take to finish it, so that the water may be used?—  
Mathematicians to the front!

Problem 2—What is the advantage of a well if the water cannot be obtained for use?

—On the evening of the 15th. inst., Prof. Ludwig delivered before the Athenæum and its invited friends, a lecture on Meteorology. It was based upon observations made by himself during several years of connection with the State Weather Service. We feel sure that we were benefited by it, and will look forward with pleasure to the time when we shall again hear him.

—One of our very stumpy Juniors; called “Pat” for convenience, was called upon to deliver a Christmas address at China Grove, while he was at home. Upon approaching the reading stand, he discovered that he had not grown tall enough to look over it. But Pat, quick as thought, resolving not to be vanquished by the formidable stand, pours forth his eloquence from underneath. Good for you, Pat!

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Vol. 1

FEBRUARY.

No. 5

—“EDUCATE THE BOYS.”—

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

—THE INTERESTS OF—

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

1890.

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# THE ADVANCE.

Vol. 1.

MT. PLEASANT, N. C., FEBRUARY, 1890.

No. 5.

## DALTONISM.

Daltonism is another name for colorblindness. The chemist, Mr. Dalton could not perceive color; he was colorblind; hence, his contemporaries termed his idiosyncrasy daltonism.

In order to rightly understand this peculiarity, it is necessary to know: what color is, what blindness is, and whether the defect is in the eye or brain.

Color, according to Mr. Webster is; "A property depending on the relation of light to the eye, by which the mind is capable of distinguishing individual and specific differences in the hues and tints of the object which are apprehended in vision."

Blindness ordinarily implies want of perfection in the organ of vision. But it has a broader significance in that it is sometimes applied to the mind. It is known to all, that some see more individual objects by a casual glance than others see by what ap-

pears to be an obtrusive stare. This difference is not in the eye; for two persons may have, as far as the eye is concerned, equal power; yet one can distinguish and appreciate more objects than another. But the difference is in the brain; either a natural defect, or the result of carelessness, or in some cases, the lack of education. i. e. e-ducere to lead or draw out.

It is a fact of scientific research, that the fairer half of humanity are the better judges of color. Is it not because the average woman for years have been more concerned than the average man in this respect? She has handled color more; consequently her side of the house has been doubly blessed in regard to color, and its appreciation through the laws of hereditary transmission. But notwithstanding the ability and chances of the average woman over the average man; nearly all of the great artists have been men, yet could one become acquainted with the immediate



ancestry of any great artist, matters could be explained. It would be found, that the large endowment of this power belonged to the maternal line. And it would be, if a scripture quotation is admissible, like "the unfeigned faith that is in thee, (Timothy) which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice"

Is the inability to perceive color in the eye or brain? Certain philosophers have held that the defect is in the retina of the eye. But they were evidently laboring under a mistake.

Color is to light what music is to sound. "Noise and music are not necessarily the same—says Mr. Nelson Sizer very pertinently:— though music is noise. Light and shade are recognized by vision, but the quality of color is something besides mere light and shade, as music is something besides noise." One man has good ears, can hear noises, but has no appreciation of music; while an other may have defective ears, yet have the power to appreciate music. Unless the broadest meaning is given to blindness and deafness, it would be as inappropriate to speak of the non-lovers of music being music-deaf, as it is to call the mental defect, Daltonism: colorblindness.

On examining the eye itself it is seen simply to be a mechanical instrument made by the great Archi-

tect. Man has a copy of it in the camera obscura. The mechanism of the camera obscura is exactly like that of the eye only the eye is better in that it perfectly adjusts itself.

"The pupil corresponds to the hole in the shutter; the crystalline lens and cornea form the image; and the retina is the screen on which the image falls. The iris corresponds to the diaphragm, which is used in the ordinary camera to moderate the light by catching off all the rays except those which fall upon the central part of the lens." Now, "the rays proceeding from external objects and entering, through the pupil of the eye, and the aperture in the camera, form on the retina, in the first case, and in the second, on the side opposite the aperture, an image of the object, inverted and diminished in size, but retaining the color of the object."

From this fact, derived from natural philosophy, there can be no doubt, but that the image on the retina is complete in proportional form and magnitude, and in color, light, and shade. Daltonism is not a defect of the eye, because mechanical laws bear witness, that the image on the retina retains the color of the object. Therefore it is clear, that since it is not in the retina, and the image retains the color of the object,

it must be in the nervous matter of the brain; from the lack of which color fails to give the required sensation.

Persons who have the organ of color large, or power to appreciate color;— in them this power partakes of the nature of an intuition. But in the minds, where it is full, i. e., a little above the average; it requires constant familiarity with color, to fix on the mind impressions sufficiently deep to enable persons thus endowed “to distinguish the fine shades of color with correctness.” Persons still less endowed in this particular, are very apt to be partially if not totally unfit to deal with colors. Such cannot tell red from green. How could they be employed in any art requiring the uses of color?

The profusion of color is no small number. “Goethe relates, that the workmen in mosaic at Rome employ fifteen thousand varieties of colors, and fifty shades of each variety, from the lightest to the darkest, hence in all 750, 000 shades, which is said not to have been sufficient.”

A fact, almost incredible about a blind traveler, Mr. Holman, is related by Mr. Spurzheim; who says; that, “Mr. Holman, does not feel the least impression of the strongest light, but he recollects the various colors he has formerly seen, and judges of their harmony and discord.” This is a case

of light-blindness with strong appreciation of color.

It is very necessary for rail-road officials to be careful not to employ as brakeman, switchman, conductor, or engineer, a man who is deficient in this one respect, for such a deficiency on the part of any of the above named, may cause the loss of many lives and much property. The same is true of all employments requiring danger signals.

There are many arts which require in the artist the highest degree of perfection in choice and knowledge of color. It is necessary in the astronomer, the tool-temperer, the tailor, the dress-maker, the florist and in many others. Indeed, a person, afflicted with Daltonism or rather, not well endowed with the organ of color, the power of distinguishing and appreciating color, is deprived of a great deal of pleasure as well as limited in his usefulness. May each of us learn to make the highest and best use of our endowments in this respect.

CALLA LILY.

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“THE TELEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.”

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The Teleological Evidence from which we get the only good explanation of an Intelligent. Eternal and



Self-existent Being, reasoning from the phenomena, order and general structure of the universe, point to the existence of God as a necessary consequence upon the overwhelming proof which design, manifest everywhere in nature, offers. The end or purpose has caused an investigation, and always will, since there is more or less information to be gathered from this source. The superiority, or importance, of one thing over another is determined according as it is intended for a higher or lower purpose. Hence this has been a favorite, and by far the most common, method among writers, not of those who deny finality, because they fear it; but of those who believe that an all-wise Being lives and acts. The material which it employs is already at hand, only waiting to be wrought by reason into an invincible proof. It is everywhere before the eyes and even so simple that it can not fail to impress the ignorant mind; yet some who claim to be great philosophers pretend to be ignorant of the great truths contained in it. The christian philosopher here finds pleasure; and it offers him the highest gratification that he can reason correctly, from things bearing the impress of design, back

to one great Designer. His inductions, he finds, can carry him to no other conclusion than that things bearing the marks of design must have an intelligent designer.

How much more consoling it would be not only to such a philosopher, but to the rest of mankind rightly inclined, if they could have their fellow-man join in with them in believing that out of nothing God created the entire universe; out of Him came the laws and forces of nature; and from the dust of the earth He created our mortal bodies; have unto them such a complexity of action that it more than rivals any creature upon earth: and more than all this He endowed man with an intellect, freedom and personality. But he that doeth all things well and good for his straying flock hath let "but few, of skeptic minds, live on earth and these made instruments of good in calling forth defenders of the truth who add their strength to its eternal walls".

Materialists in astonishment behold their infallibilities fade away under the rays of truth, as they enter this field for victory, they quickly realize the

greatness of their task, and their learning fails them because they deal with truths which no "philosopher can explain away."

Our minds refuse to be satisfied with only a mystic explanation of fundamental truths which form the stepping stones that lead to eternal light. If we stand at all, much more would we rather stand upon the rock of truth than upon the sand-bars of pretended truth. Have we not a mind? And is not this mind composed of different powers—the intellect, sensibility and will? Do not these still further possess capabilities, susceptibilities and powers? Are we not conscious of our own existence? And do we not possess knowledge of external things? Therefore we must be rational beings. Then, being intelligent creatures, can we fail to see an end, or design, in nature? Certainly not. We can not possibly avoid the great question. Whence did we come, and to what end are we hastening?

Since we are created beings, and the fact can not be denied that we are, an end at once becomes apparent; that is, there was a design or purpose for our creation. But we would naturally

ask, what is that end? For what purpose were we brought into existence! The answer is, How can we know the mind of a most intelligent and perfect Being? How can we penetrate His thoughts or know His wondrous ways? Indeed, we know from the history of the human race, that, for whatever else it was created, happiness stands out so prominent as to be almost included in itself; and this happiness becomes true happiness only through obedience and love to the Creator: for conscience, the great human guide, testifies to this fact.

But there is another end included in the first; viz., that mankind is fast tending toward some great end that will determine his weal or woe. We must acknowledge it as the purpose or design of One who had an eye to the welfare of mankind. But atheists in order to save themselves, and confirm the validity of their arguments, deny both finality and intentionality, although so plainly stamped upon all things, and visible to the eye of reason.

Again, we ask,—Do the works of man show forth design? If not, why does he labor and concentrate his powers upon a cer-



tain thing with a view to accomplishment? His grand structures, the imposing edifices and great monuments, and especially the volumes upon volumes of books, without doubt, show design. In regard to books, we can not fail to notice some things concerning the Bible. Books are not taken or received as fiction, except those intended for that purpose. They are written for the benefit of the present and future generations, to inform them of the happiness of the see and serve as a guide to them; and in order that they should be of real benefit, the contents must be facts. The Bible, a book that has passed thorough ages of terror and blood, and has been handed down from generation to generation the same unchanged book, as pure and holy as it ever was, has been given to mankind for some great purpose. If it be denied that its contents are true, then all past history must be pronounced false. Its contents are true, for reason so concludeth; and they will remain so, no matter whether men believe it or not. The bible must have had an author, and that author was God: for could even a book be written by chance? It is not the production of evil men and devils; for such doc-

trine is contrary to their teachings; even good and pious beings wrote it not; for would they ascribe the products of their minds to an omniscient Being? Would they place a finite mind on an equal basis with an infinite one?

Then it is but fair to judge it as not of human but divine origine; and as such, it stands forth prominently among all things, even unrivalled, as manifesting design or purpose. How would we have known the will of a divine mind except by it. Then what is its design? It reveals the everlasting happiness of man, clothed in the habiliments of godliness. Unto men who deny an end in this, time will prove what is right or wrong.

Oh! how mankind should rejoice, and never for once cease praising Him, who has given unto them power to see beneath and above them, and far out in space, His "glory" and "handiworks" and not only has He given them the power to SEE, but also the power to REASON, that they may know for what purpose things are as they are.

Atheists, Materialists, stop your vain labor. Cease your unholy warfare, and behold an end determined upon before your creation! Behold the design manifested in your own labors! Look upon the universe,

and let unprejudiced reason have its course ; and the sun, the father of light, will cause you to blush ; the twinkling stars will put you to shame : even these are enough to silence your blasphemous mouths forever.

Many are satisfied, without being argued into the belief, that final cause or design is the only explanation of the things that exist : while others, when the strongest proof is offered, still deny the fact ; for it is indeed a truth, that man, "convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." Then these must accept chance, the alternative to final cause, as their explanation. Such men are blind to all reason ; no "chance could shake creation into its beautiful order"

Astronomy, a science that has had the attention of some of the greatest minds, after so many years of discussion and laborious thought has arrived at no other conclusion than that the universe, with all its order, one body moving here another there, each, in its appointed path, stands out as a proof of systematic working.

The different theories, each attempting an explanation of as wonderful a scheme, have never given countenance to such a misleading and worthless idea, that chance is the only basis for a true explanation. Whether the "nebular" theory, or the belief that God placed them as they

are in the beginning, can give a true solution to this intricate problem, is a matter of little importance so far as design is concerned. But were they produced by chance ? is THE question which men of reason have ever denied and will ever hold as absurd as the comprehension of infinity by human mind.

Yes, design is the first principle in all things, from the largest and grandest star in the universe down to the creeping insect and blade of grass.

Space, a most necessary—shall it be called a something?—rather a condition of the existence and movement of bodies, shows adaptation to ends. In it bodies can move to an almost infinite distance. It is decorated with millions of shining stars which move under the law of gravitation and without collision. Among the bodies swinging around and paying respect to the monarch of heavens, the sun, we find the earth at the precise distance from it that makes it possible for man to wander over its surface. Not only has man been placed upon it, but creatures of every kind over which man is king by means of his reason. Every bone, nerve and muscle, in fact every particle of matter which composes his unique and beautiful form, bear the mark of design. All his achievements and labors, whether with a



view to his happiness, protection or aggrandizement are none the less significant.

In the animal kingdom, where instinct reigns instead of reason, as in man, the creatures are impelled to action by a "blind tendency" working always for their welfare. It leads them to choose the food that is best suited to their system, build houses and protect themselves and their young.

Can all these things be accounted for otherwise than by an ordaining Intelligence? Can we ever look upon them without feeling that they are the doings of an Intelligent Being? Reason answers no. Then should there be nothing else but our reason to guide us, upon whatsoever we look, whether it be beautiful, high or low, simple or complex, we can but be impressed with the fact.

"That God hath a being, and that ye  
may see,  
In the fold of the flower, the leaf of  
the tree;  
In the sun of the noon day, the star  
of the night,  
In the storm-cloud of darkness, the  
rainbow of light:  
On the wave of the ocean, the furrow  
of the land,  
In the mountain of granite, the atom  
of sand:  
Turn where ye may, from the sky to  
the sod,  
Where can ye gaze that ye see not a

God?"

J. M. C.

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### THAT FASHIONABLE MALADY.

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To give at present, a proper definition of La Grippe one is constrained to say; that it is an omnipresent chameleon, for it is very changeable and has as many names as the chameleon has variety of colors. If thou goest to the Eastern wave-washed beach of the Atlantic, thou beholdest La Grippe.

If thou shouldst cross over to the Western wave-lashed gold hills of the Pacific, thou beholdest La Grippe.

If thou takest the wings of the morning and fliest to the icy Northern line of Canada, thou beholdest La Grippe.

If thou travelest with the zephyrs of the evening to the Southern boundary, from the coral reefs of Florida to the praries of Texas, thou beholdest La Grippe.

Shouldst thou betake thyself to the barren mountain tops, or walkest thou in the fertile valleys, thou beholdest La Grippe.

Let La Grippe speak for itself: "I" says La Grippe, "why, I dance with delight on the crest of every wave of the oceans, gulfs and lakes, I glide with the ripples of the brooks, I am

constantly with the wind in its wild caprices or its gentle frolics as it whistles through the trees, continuing his course from whence to whither, of which, thou O man knowest nothing." Dear reader, did thou ever think that, to drop one of the p's in the word "Grippe" and place a final "e" after the translated "La", it is "grip thee", which La Grippe really does on the least exposure. Friend, we hope La Grippe will not grip thee, if it hath, we hope it will soon be induced to loose its grip on thee, or that thou mayest say with authority: Begone La Grippe !

A Victim.

CORRECTION.

In the address before the Athenæum, published in the Jan. number of the ADVANCE, the name of Rev. Prof. J. B. Davis, D. D. was inadvertently omitted from the list of Presidents. Geo. H. Cox.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Whereas the fashionable epidemic has struck us, the students of N. C. College, a broad-side, and much has been done to relieve us from the infernal grip. Therefore, be it Resolved, 1. That we tender to Pres. J. D. Shirey and the inmates

of the "White House" our hearty thanks for their kind assistance and humane concern about us.

2. That we express our thanks to the kind friends, who visited us and sent us goodies which we dared not eat.

3. That we take extra good care of ourselves the rest of the session.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the ADVANCE for publication.

LA VICTIM  
LA CONVALESCENT } Committee.  
LA RESTORED

The College Advance.

This Magazine is published monthly, and is devoted to the interests of

N. C. COLLEGE.

Correspondence from old students and friends and items of general and personal interest solicited.

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R. L. PATTERSON } Editors  
H. N. MILLER } and Proprietors.

This makes the fifth issue of the ADVANCE, one half of its first year having expired. We have not yet enough subscribers to make it what



we wish it. A college journal cannot be a success without subscribers. There have been a good number of extra copies printed, and if you receive one, it is an earnest petition for your name to be entered on our books. This is not a matter of little consequence to you or to us. Is it not your duty as members of the the Lutheran Church of North Carolina to support the **ADVANCE**? There is no doubt but that the **ADVANCE** is doing a great work for the College and it should be liberally supported.

Students should be friendly to each other, visiting now and then when convenient; but there are limits to this. Too much visiting betrays a student. It is a sure index to his study hours, or rather, those hours which he should, but does not, devote to study. "You may lay it down as a maxim of eternal truth" that the student who visits **MOST** studies **LEAST**. We do not believe in remaining always secluded in your own little den, but we do believe that a student who does not care about his studies should not be permitted to annoy one who does. At any rate let your calls be made during recreation hours, when it is not contrary to the "Rules and Regulations" of the institution. A student is jus-

tified in being "not at home", when a boy knocks at his door during study hours, or any other time when he is assured the boy is a "professional dead-beat" or a "U. S. boring machine".

#### ORGAN AMATEUR CO.

This is the name of a party of students of the College and Seminary, who have banded themselves together with the avowed determination of buying an organ for our Chapel. About \$20 was collected during the Christmas holidays for this purpose, and we would like to have about \$40 more if possible. This Amateur Co. proposes to render on the 14th of next month, (March) a farcical drama, "Not such a fool as he looks", in the hall of Mt. Pleasant Female Seminary, the proceeds to make up the deficiency in the "Organ Fund". The Mt. Pleasant String Band will furnish music, which alone would compensate any one for the price of admission. General admission; 20 cts.; reserved seats, 35 cts., children, half price. We hope that there may be a liberal patronage, for the object demands it.

There has been a "Tit for Tat" game in the college during this session; or rather it has been a reaping of seed sown, also the pleasure of enjoying the fruit of seed sown by other hands. A certain student, who by force of circumstances has looked upon pain and misery as a matter of course, and has, indeed, for his VADE MECUM, ailments and meditations, was very assiduous and used every effort to relieve and to add every comfort to the suffering boys; even to some who were not altogether fraternally disposed toward him. But, the season has changed, the sower is the reaper, the giver is the recipient. Friends, kind and indifferent, and some who were apparent enemies, formerly, have unconsciously vied with each other, to lessen his pain and to do every thing possible to add to the comfort of one who is always grateful for the least favor disinterestedly given, i. e. without affectation.

PROCLAIM IT ABROAD that there is a sick student among N. C. College's students, and the kind neighbors, who have hearts and willing hands similar to the scripture's good Samaritan, will give him HOME treatment. Kind deeds, words, and looks, as well as their opposite, leave deep and lasting impressions upon the human mind, which cause the

soul to be filled with gratitude toward the author of the kindness. Man is linked to man by a common tie.

We apparently, from a superficial view, come from different origins, but are not the fainthful, THROUGH BELIEF IN CHRIST JESUS, traveling to an eternal house not made with hands, to the most positively known spiritual home of many mansions? Then why should we not live in harmony, in Christian unity and peace helping and relieving, and bearing one another's burdens, or in other words, be all the word "Christian" implies, i. e., be Christ-like?

There is a time, in the history of every man who is thoughtful, when it becomes him to determine what calling he is going to follow. God, in his wisdom, has given us certain talents which must be improved. Every man is so constituted that he can do some things better than others. Then, in the first place, if success is looked for, (and it is expected by everyone) the calling must be chosen with reference to the man's talents.

But, after he has chosen, there confronts him two great questions, viz., Success and Failure. What is it to be successful? Is it to make a great deal of money? Is it to win fame and glory? Who is the successful man? It is the man who, in



the first place, finds the calling for which God intended him, and who then labors in it to glorify Him who created him for this calling, by following it in accordance with His divine will. Does the man who is poor fail in life? Does the man who gains wealth and influence succeed in life? That depends on circumstances. If the man who is poor is following that calling for which he is best fitted by nature, and in so doing renders service to God and ameliorates the condition of humanity, he is regarded in the sight of God as a success. If the man who is wealthy and influential, is following a calling for which God never intended him, though in the eyes of the world he is a success, yet God does not regard him as such. There are some failures which could not be prevented, but the majority of them come from two sources; first, the man is in the wrong place; second, the apparent success is not attributed to the right source. But why is it that some students, who apparently do not spend a single hour of the day in sober reflection, but who on the other hand, squander their college opportunities in having a "good time", enter life and make a success, while others who are thoughtful and earnest, are complete failures. Where is the explanation? Some one will say; "O

he was lucky." What people call luck, has been defined as good judgment. It can not be that chance brings success or failure, but it must be due to ourselves. Another explanation of this, is that these "earnest" ones try to be men before they are men, while the seemingly unthoughtful remain boys until the proper time comes, then enter with pluck and determination upon the graver duties of life. Then let us be boys while we are boys, and when we are MEN, nature will tell us; and then, with our trust in Him who is all-wise and disposes all things to the good of those who love him, we may look for success

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#### EXCHANGE NOTES.

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We are glad to welcome the LUTHERVILLE SEMINARIAN as an exchange. It is the originator of the recent plan for the discussion of questions proposed among the different college journals which see fit to adopt the plan. This plan is calculated to make the exchange system and the relation now existing between college journals, more beneficial and interesting. It is certainly a credit to the journal which originated it.

—THE COLLEGE STAR, a semi-

monthly journal published at Hiram College, Hiram, O., is always anxiously awaited by us. We note with pleasure the great amount of editorial work done on this paper. It is a sixteen column paper and contains four columns ringing editorials, which show, on the part of the editors, a spirit of devotion to their institution, their journal and their fellow-students.

In regard to the question proposed in our January number, the following opinion has been expressed:

In answer to the query, "Is military training, in connection with regular college work, advisable?" proposed by the ADVANCE, we give it as our opinion that it is advisable in secondary schools and in the lower order of colleges but it is inadvisable for large colleges and universities. First, it gives a certain amount of physical training; secondly, it is an important factor in the maintenance of good discipline; and, thirdly, every educated man may be called upon to put into practice some knowledge of military tactics. The first two of these reasons do not apply so well to large colleges and universities, because they usually have adequate gymnasias for physical training, and it is neither advisable nor practicable to bring a large institution under military discipline, unless it is one intended principally for that purpose. The third reason holds good for any institution,

but it is not in itself strong enough to require military training of those institutions where neither of the other reasons existed."—ROANOKE COLLEGIAN.

We think ourselves, that it is not best to connect with regular college work, the training for military life. In most cases sufficient means are supplied in our colleges for the physical development of the student, and as for probable necessity of a knowledge of military tactics, our Military Academies furnish sufficient means for that. In most cases where the two branches are taught together, too much attention is given to the military and not enough to the literary, and the result is that such schools are full of young men who are only desirous of "graduating," and in the end only make successful duds.

Again, we bob up serenely, and desire to express our opinion upon the question proposed by the Roanoke Collegian. We trust it will not grow weary of our bobbing.

"Are there not too many institutions trying to do college work?"

This question, like many others of public interest, is one not easy to decide; and so different conclusions will be reached, depending upon the point of view from which it is stud-



ied. There is considerable force in the argument sometimes used, that if larger portions of territory were to unite upon one institution, that institution could be made more efficient, and consequently would be an increased blessing to the country.

Or, if the question is viewed from an ecclesiastical standpoint, if larger portions of a given denomination would unite by common consent upon one institution, and so bring to its patronage material from a more extensive territory, the same blessing would result. This, to some extent, is undoubtedly true. Especially would it be conducive to the interests of the college itself. It would be placed upon a plane of higher excellence. The increased patronage, with the corresponding financial gain, would add to its power of enlargement, and would contribute also to its prestige; so that positive results would accrue to the college.

But there is another view of the subject, and that is the greatest good to the greatest number. Such a general institution would place its advantages beyond the reach of many who now enjoy the advantages of institutions nearer them. This would result for two reasons. Such general institutions are usually placed in larger centers of population, where expenses are invariably great-

er than in smaller places.

Then the increase in the expense of travel would be a large item for many. These two things combined would debar no inconsiderable number of those who are now in our less extensive colleges. The college atmosphere would be placed at a greater distance from our young men, and so would have less influence in inducing them to go to a classical institution. Besides, has it not been seen again and again, that the larger colleges, while they furnish increased advantages, furnish also greater opportunities for a lazy student to shirk his work and still pass through with the large number of his classmates. So the larger colleges are not an unmixed blessing.

We would say therefore, that for the colleges themselves, the general plan would be the more desirable, as furnishing an institution of higher grade.

But taking into consideration the needs of the territory, in the midst of which our smaller institutions are located, the present plan seems to us decidedly the better, as bringing the greatest good to the greatest number.

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#### COLLEGE NOTES.

—Grippe!

—Farcical drama!

--Organ Amateur Co.

—"Not such a fool as he looks!"

--Zeke's rival has retreated, finding the enemy too well intrenched.

--Boys, it is best to ask for her company when you can see your "dony".

--We are sorry that "Pat" lost such a pleasant trip by the attack of La Grippe.

--What prep is it that answers both "present" and "here" at roll-call,— "here-sent"

--Friday night, March, 14th is the time for The Organ Amateur Co. to entertain you.

--A prep says that his father has a boy, a girl, and a baby. A representative of each of the three sexes.

--We wish to know if the besiegers at the Seminary have recovered from their fall when the rope was cut.

--(Prof. to Swink on one cold morning.) "Well you did not succeed in making MAY weather this morning.

--Some time ago we had a little cold weather, Heilig suggested that we can a little, as we were not apt to have any more soon.

--Prepare for the preliminary contest for the declaimer's and orator's medal. This will take place on the

first Wednesday in April.

--It has been learned that the Seminary girls were up early the morning after their eventful night to remove all obstructions. Preps, take lessons.

--The Seminary ladies felt an earthquake shock some time ago but they heard afterward that one of our fat students had fallen, this solved the matter.

--Mr. J. A. Blackwelder visited his friends here on the 22nd. He was here in the interest of the "commencement exercise" of his school at Clear Creek.

--Prof. in Bible class,— "Why did man not obey God in the garden of Eden?" Bright Soph., who has a burning appetite for fruit in the winter season,— "He liked apples better."

--Every night a goast or some spiritual being makes a light on the ceiling of the third floor of the college. Can any one at the President's house explain the phenomenon?

--It is a moral duty to defend yourself against any thing which attacks you with malicious intent. If a waste bucket assaults you in your rambles on the campus, defend yourself!

--The Messrs. Anderson and Mr.



H. D. Harwood, of Stanly county have recently entered college. We are always anxious to welcome new students and extend to them the hand of brotherly love.

—The President is asked in Bible class whether Enoch did not survive Methuselah. He replied that he had forgotten the time in which Enoch lived.—Students roar-h-h-h-a. President blushes.

—When the Junior class finished Calculus they were so overpowered with joy that they had a special thanksgiving dinner in "Docks" room. The host furnished peas, the rest of the class oysters, canned beef, and such like refreshments.

—A young alumna was attending a social the other night. In the course of the entertainment, he was thrown with one of his lady friends who had not seen him for some time. "I scarcely knew you", said she, "you have grown so much—and," Jeremiah had just started a mustache.

—Miller, who had never seen a celestial globe before, was told that the student, to use it, must get on the inside. "Why", said he, can a person get into such a thing?" It was explained to him that it was in imagination. He saw the point, for he is accustomed to being at places in imagination.

#### THE HARDIHOOD OF THE GERMAN.

—Our instructor in German had an attack of La Grippe accompanied with Neuralgia, and had a mustard plaster made for the latter. The mustard remaining in a glass, was placed on the shelf and a book placed to cover it. Some one suggested that it might draw the book crooked. "O no", said he, "It can not be hurt, it is a German book."

—The Bible recitation has been reinaugurated a feature of our college. The first one was held in the Chapel Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, where it will be continued under the superintendency of the President. He uses Steele's Outline of Bible Study. We welcome this newly revived feature, and hope that the students will take the interest in it, that they should.

—Mr. C. H. Barnhardt was over last week, securing declamations for his free school boys. His school will close in three weeks, and he is going to have "commencement." There will be several prizes and a medal awarded for the best declamation. Is not this something new for a free school? Let us have more teachers of Charlie's pluck, and our free schools will be better. He will probably return to college soon. We hope he will.

THE ADVANCE.

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Vol. 1

MARCH.

No. 6

—“EDUCATE THE BOYS.”—

# THE ADVANCE.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

—THE INTERESTS OF—

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

1890.

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# THE ADVANCE.

Vol. 1.

MT. PLEASANT, N. C., MARCH, 1890.

No. 6.

## The Crusades and their Effects.

**T**HERE has been, in the history of almost every nation of the earth, a time when the minds of the people seemed opened by the devil to superstition and fanaticism. During the early history of this, our highly enlightened and civilized nation, there arose in the New England States a storm of superstition, which seemed almost to threaten the destruction of the infant colonies. That horrible state of society is referred to, in which many of the noblest citizens lost their lives at the stake. Witchcraft was stamped indelibly on the minds of the people, and left a most bloody record.

But imagination can not picture a comparison between this delusion and that which seized the minds and hearts of the people of Europe during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. To get a clear idea of the crusades, it is necessary to look into the condition of the minds of the people just prior to

this time. The Papal authority had held the beliefs of the people within its grasp for years, and had filled their minds with horrible ideas of hell and deity. The Roman priests had inspired them with so much religious zeal, that every one thought it his duty to visit the holy land and worship at the tomb of his departed Lord. The people, in their blindness, forgot that thousands of cords of wood had been sold as the wood of the cross on which Christ was crucified, and bought small chips for enormous sums. With their minds in this state, we are not surprised that they were easily excited and led into the bloodiest series of wars that ever stained Europe's record.

Among those who visited the scenes of our Savior's life, was one Peter the Hermit. He saw the insults to which the pilgrims were subjected and burned with rage to see the Holy Land in the hands of infidels. Returning to Europe, he consulted the Pope, who commissioned him to preach to the people a cru-



sade against the outragers of Christianity. No man was ever better fitted for any work than Peter was for this. Enthusiastic, he was able to impart to others his enthusiasm. Eloquent, he worked upon their feelings, and so, completely captured them for the cause. He and the Pope promised forgiveness of sins and eternal life to those who joined the army, and thus secured many who were wicked at heart and totally unfit for a crusade which had such a high and holy purpose.

At the end of the canvass the enthusiasm was complete, and there moved out of Italy, France and Germany, such a mob of vagabonds and convicts as was never before seen collected in one body. They rushed through Hungary and Bavaria without any preparation whatever. Such a multitude was, of course, soon out of food and other necessary supplies. For a time the people willingly furnished them; but when they perceived their wastefulness, they ceased to aid them. Enraged at this, the crusaders set to plunder and destruction. They attacked several cities and thus began the destruction of their own men before they reached the Holy Land. To get a clear idea of the armies of Walter the Penniless and Peter the Hermit, who were the leaders of the first crusade, we must

remember that they had scarcely any knowledge of military tactics. Every man was his own general, colonel, captain, and the whole body was without a commissary. Consequently, when the men became incensed in any way, the general had no power over them. Every man seemed to unbridle himself to the most horrible vices and passions, and the entire first crusade was simply a series of crimes and disgraces. Of course, without any government among the army, defeat met them on every hand. Famine and pestilence destroyed thousands, and the majority never reached Palestine. Finally, in the territory of the enemy, with disease, starvation, and death staring them in the face, their courage failed; and had not some plan been originated, the crusade would have failed sooner than it did.

But, a man who had duped the people once, could do so again. The fertile brain of Peter was not idle. He began to see visions and dream dreams. The Holy Lance was found, and again the soldiers made the welkin ring with their shouts. But enthusiasm built upon such a foundation, could not last and the first crusade may be said to have accomplished nothing.

St. Bernard preached the second crusade. It was some time before

he made a convert; but at last he succeeded in making as big fools of the French and Germans as Peter had. It is one of the strange things about these crusades, that one party never learned anything from the one which preceded it. Experience is the only school in which fools will learn, but these men seemed to be so unwise as not to learn even in this school. When they were supplied with food, even after having suffered hunger, they devoured it like wild beasts and immediately relapsed into a starving condition. When they gained an advantage of the enemy, they invariably quarreled among themselves until the enemy escaped. Each made the same mistake the former had made: To show what these leaders would do, it suffices to give an example. During this second crusade, the army of Christians besieged the city of Damascus. The enemy within, was reduced to fearful straits, and the surrender of the city was almost certain. But the leaders, always jealous of one another's power, began to debate who should be the ruler of the city when it was taken. There were twenty candidates, each thinking his claim better than the other's. They spent many days in wrangling and disputing, and at last decided upon one; whereupon, all the others, feeling the indignity put

upon them, withdrew their forces. Neither body was then able to take the city, and thus the enemy escaped the besiegers. This is only a story which was repeated hundreds of times during the crusades.

The third crusade has been called the romantic crusade. The chivalry both of France and England was in the field and each leader fought, not for the cause, nor for gain, but simply for glory. The knights fought to please their sweethearts, many of whom, dressed in men's clothing, followed their lovers with sword or spear. This was perhaps the strongest army sent out; but as usual, the leaders quarreled and the crusade was a failure, never having reached Jerusalem.

The fourth crusade did not amount to very much for either party.

The fifth resulted, not in anything for which it was organized; but it showed how fickle were the leaders and how unprincipled the soldiery. They did not go to the Holy Land at all; but being entreated by a Greek monarch to aid him to regain his kingdom, they moved against Constantinople. They gained his kingdom for him, but soon becoming angry with him, they turned foes to him, and took the city for them-



selves. This army was the most atrocious sent out. They established a French dynasty upon the throne of the Greeks.

The sixth was known as the children's crusade, and resulted the most disastrously of all. Several shiploads were wrecked at sea and all the little crusaders lost, and the remainder were taken to Africa and sold as slaves. Two monks of most vicious character alienated the children from their parents and led them to believe that they only need take the cross and follow them to eternal life.

The seventh crusade was led by the renowned Frederic Barbarossa and was considered a success in as much as it gained a little more territory for the crusaders.

The eighth was led by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and effected the cession of Palestine without a battle. This was considered the most successful of all the crusades.

There were several other crusades, but they were not distinct efforts hence are not named. It is enough to say that none of them were successful, whilst one of them resulted in the death of Louis IX. of France.

Now, what was the result of all this folly and blood-shed? At

a casual glance, we can see no good resulting from a series of wars which cost Europe millions of dollars and the loss of two millions of souls. But great good did grow out of it. The crusaders, who were determined upon the extermination of the infidels, came in contact with a civilization far superior to their own. They learned that Europe did not possess all knowledge and power. Macay says that "while the knights and nobility were away, the kings had time to pass good laws and thus, good resulted from it." The different nations of Europe having joined together for one purpose, learned to know each other better, and after this, there arose a flourishing commerce with the East. Having dealt with the Saracens, who were then the most highly civilized nation of the earth, they saw that although they were what they call infidels, yet they were honest; hence, they came to admire their genius and bravery.

Another good, was that it rid Europe of a great deal of its vicious and superstitious population and taught it many lessons in morals.

But there is a lesson in this piece of history for us. We see that there was continual strife a-

mong the leaders, each working for selfish interests. So when any enterprise is started, which requires concerted action, we learn from this, that selfish ends must be laid aside if we would look for success.

R. L. P.

---

### THE GROUND OF RIGHT.

---

ONE need not suppose that, in all the different aspects of right, it is the most difficult to have his actions; both physical and mental, to conform to it; for a question more problematic than this has been and is at present, agitating the philosophical world. It requires no abstruse arguments to demonstrate WHAT IS RIGHT, what actions are worthy of approval or censure, the path which a man should tread; but when we begin to define WHAT IS THE GROUND OF RIGHT, we are driven upon a sea of philosophy, whose waters are by no means calm, but likely to overturn the frail craft of any modest writer.

Different theories have been advanced and maintained by different writers, all of which can be grouped under four principal heads, viz.: 1st Utility; 2nd Law; 3d The nature and character of God; 4th The eternal and immutable nature of things. The

first, Utility, can be subdivided into happiness and more direct advantage; while the second, Law, into both human and divine.

Without trying to enumerate all the adherents of the different theories, we shall only note the position the most renowned thinkers have taken upon this subject.

Socrates may be classed as an advocate of the Utilitarian theory of right. Though he does not openly defend any one view, yet the tenor of his writings point altogether in that direction. The Cynics and the Cyrenaics hold this same view in a modified form. Plato holds a position balanced between the Cynics and the Cyrenaics, "neither admitting with the latter, that pleasure is the chief good of life, nor, with the former, rejecting it entirely, as unworthy of regard." Aristotle clings to the Utility of right; the Stoics, to law and order in the universe. The Epicurians hold the doctrine of Utility, under the subdivision of happiness.

But the prevalence of Christianity placed a brighter light by the side of the philosopher, and he began to approach nearer the truth.

The early English moralists placed the foundation of right in the divine will. Thomas Hobbs, the philosopher of Malmesbury, a powerful writer,



placed it in the laws of the State. Ralph Cudworth stringently maintained that the ground of right was in the eternal, immutable nature of things. It is difficult to determine the precise doctrine of Locke. He seems to regard right as to its consequences, and not in its immutable nature. Drs. Samuel Clarke and Price maintain the eternal, immutable nature of right. Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, and Hume give us a special moral sense. Butler made right an eternal, immutable thing, not depending on anything. The divine will as the ground of right was again advanced by Warburton, and developed by Paley and his followers. Dugald Stewart anchors his philosophy in the eternal, immutable nature of right, and Hall follows him.

Among American moralists, Drs. Hickok and Haven make right simple, and universal.

So we see that we cannot decide this question by the position which our great thinkers have taken upon it, for they are too diversified in opinion; but we shall have to examine it for ourselves.

We wish to find out now, not what is right, not how right is revealed to us; but what is the foundation of right, what makes a certain action right in opposition to wrong.

The first two theories, Utility and

Law, need to be discussed but briefly, for their fallacies are easily revealed.

In the first theory, if a given act results in advantage to the doer or the community, it is right. Under its subdivision, if it results in happiness, it is equally right. This makes right variable, dependent on circumstances. There is no doubt but that a right course of action will be advantageous and bring happiness to one. But, is it right because it results in advantage or happiness, or does it result in advantage or happiness because it is right? Right is not based upon so weak a foundation, so liable to change. What is right at one time may be wrong the next; just as it results in direct advantage to the doer or community. Right is constant, and therefore this theory is false.

To found right in legal enactment is more fallacious than the former, and "even a German rationalist has pronounced it infernal". This theory deserves no discussion in this, our enlightened nineteenth century. If law is right, the absolute foundation of right, then it is impossible to compare one system of laws with another and the bloody laws of Draco are as equally right and just as the mild and humane laws of Solon or Lycurgus, which is absurd.

Its foundation in the divine law is more probable, but the objection which will be urged against placing the foundation of right in the character of God will equally apply to this.

Now we come to the two remaining theories, over which philosophers of the present day are contending. Is the foundation, the ground of right, in the nature and character of God? Or is right independent of everything, founded in the eternal, immutable nature of things? Dr. Haven, the author of our text book on Moral Philosophy, adopts the latter view, which seems most probable of all.

Let us examine the first. It is sometimes urged against this theory that we have only to conceive God changed, other than what he is, and immediately right changes. This argument seems weak, for what is brought up for conception is beyond supposition, because God "is the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever."

But this theory seems to detract from the glory and honor of God. It is manifest that God and nature are the revealers of right, but is he the SOURCE, the FOUNDATION of right? God is holy, just and good, and his mandates will conform to his character; but, are they so because they conform to his character, or, is it

because his character conforms to that which is right? Dr. Haven says that "this is a very important distinction.

This view seems to rob God of all moral character. It asserts that his acts are right only because they are His, thereby divesting them of morality. If God be the foundation of right, then many passages of scripture, to me at least, are without meaning. What do we mean when we say "Holy, holy, holy Lord God, just and true are thy ways"? If this theory be correct, how could they be otherwise than right? He is the foundation of right, and NO MATTER WHAT HE MAY DO, it is right. Dr. Haven says that, according to this theory, "One thing is as right as another for Him; and, strictly speaking, nothing is, for Him, either right or wrong".

With reverence let us ask, why triumph in a God, who came upon this earth, fashioned as man, taking upon himself all our infirmities, passing through life, and being led to the death "as a sheep to the slaughter"—ALL WITHOUT SIN, perfectly blameless, if He be the foundation of right and could not have acted otherwise than rightly?

If God be the source of right, where is the consistency in glorying throughout the church, year



after year, in the fact that He, for forty days fasted in the wilderness, surrounded by the powers of Hell, the fate of man hanging as it were in the balance, resisted temptation, vanquished the evil one, and came off the triumphant victor of sin. If He, being the source of right, had heeded the devil's machinations, would it not have been equally as right, so far as our finite minds are concerned? This theory makes the temptation a mere farce, and we have no right to glory in it, singing,

"The desert Thy temptations knew,  
Thy conflict and Thy victory too!"

Where is the conflict or where is the victory over sin, if we place the standard of right in God himself? Does it not divest Him of the highest excellence—that of CONFORMING TO THE RIGHT? We are driven then to the only remaining theory—the ground of right centered in the eternal, immutable nature of things. There are some things which were not created and which are beyond the power of Deity to annihilate. Right is one of these, as are also time and space. Right is an independent quality in nature, not depending on God himself, eternal and immutable. God's ac-

tions are just not because they are the expressions of His will, but because they conform to this eternal, immutable principle of right. Then we have a manifest reason for singing,

"Cold mountains and the mid-  
night air  
Witnessed the fervor of thy prayer;  
The desert Thy temptations knew:  
Thy conflict and thy victory too!"

The victory consisted, not in his remaining true to his own nature, but that His actions remained true to this eternal, immutable principle of right in the very nature of things. Some may say that, placing the foundation of right in the nature of things, is indirectly placing it in the character of God, for He has made and is preserving all things. This objection has no force; for they wrongly construe the expression, "nature of things." "We do not, of course, refer to material objects, nor yet to spiritual intelligences, but to the actions and moral conduct of intelligent beings, created or uncreated finite or infinite."

Now, when we say that a certain action is right, we mean that IN ITS VERY NATURE it is right and VICE VERSA. By the very nature of things a straight line is the

shortest distance between two points. This is in nature and cannot be further defined. SO THE THEORY OF RIGHT IN THE ETERNAL, IMMUTABLE NATURE OF THINGS. H. N. M.

REVIEW.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Sheldon & Co., New York and Chicago, for the works entitled "ELEMENTS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE" by Herman J. Schmitz and J. Adolph Schmitz.

This work is in two parts, neatly bound and very handy. It is arranged on the new, natural inductive language method, and cannot fail of success if rightly used. Each part contains (50) fifty lessons, a very comprehensive list of review questions, and includes a collection of appropriate paradigms; also a full vocabulary of Ger.-Eng. and Eng.-Ger. words. Each lesson includes review of previous lesson, conversation, new words and expressions, writing exercise, and conversation. Under observations are given grammatical rules in the German Language, which aid the student to become familiar with German grammatical terms. To carry out fully the idea and plan of the Messrs. Schmitz in the class room the German language would be taught in American schools as; it is in the homes and schools of the Fatherland.

The College Advance.

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R. L. PATTERSON	} Editors and Proprietors.
H. N. MILLER	
J. A. GRAHAM	

It is interesting to think for a moment about what different people see. Do you know that a man's real perceptions are limited and fixed by the choice of a single profession or calling? We were speaking to a friend some time ago, on this subject, and he told us of three men who visited the same place of interest. Each was afterward describing what he saw. One saw nothing but splendid farms and pasture lands for herds of sheep. Another took special notice of splendid buildings and towers. The third saw only the immense mass of humanity. Those men all had



chosen different callings. The first was a wool-grower from Ohio. The second was an architect, and the last, a minister.

And so on; men of different professions have very different perceptions.

A veteran of the late war, on a trip home during the struggle, as he looked from his car windows saw only battle fields. As the train passed through open fields he saw "O such a good place to dislodge the enemy". Again, as it passed through hilly regions he thought, as a shudder convulsed his frame, "Would not that be a dreadful charge up that hill!"

It is well that men have different perceptions; for one man could not see it all.

Our Reading Room is kept up by the Athenæum of N. C. C. There is an old adage that public property is not as well taken care of as individual. OUGHT it so to be with our Reading Room? OUGHT not we, as students, to take pride in having it the neatest room in the College? OUGHT we not, after having enjoyed a twenty minutes, or more, read, to leave the room even in better condition than it was when we entered? OUGHT we not to be

careful to observe the rules as punctiliously as an old soldier? Now since our Reading Room has received what might be termed a spring cleaning, let us see to it that we make the old adage a false one by exerting every effort to practice the GOLDEN RULE: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you". For every time we scar a piece of property that belongs to you, me, and others, we violate the above rules; while every time we leave such property in a better condition than we found it we practice the Golden Rule and thereby make the old pessimistic adage to be (expressed in an Anglo-Saxon term) a lie. College mates, think on whatsoever is just; whatsoever is right; whatsoever is good. Again, fellow students, think on these things.

According to appointment the Organ Amateur Co. rendered "Not such a fool as he looks", a farcical drama Friday night, March, 14th, inst. at the Seminary. The programme for the occasion was as follows:

MUSIC.

Act 1--Scene--Lawyer's Sitting Room.

MUSIC.

Act 2—Scene—Washer-woman's Kitchen.

MUSIC.

Act 3—Scene—Authoress' Parlor.

MUSIC.

CHARACTERS.

Sir Simon Simple.....H. N. Miller.  
 Daniel Murgatroyd.....B. H. Runge.  
 Mr. Mold.....J. M. Cook.  
 Fred Grantly.....J. A. Graham.  
 Capt Marker.....J. M. Cook.  
 Felicia Craven.....Miss Laura Glass.  
 Mrs Merton.....Miss Emma Hutaff.  
 Mrs. Mold—Miss Amanda Winecoff.

Although the weather was very inclement, yet they had a very good audience. This Company desires to express its thanks, through these columns, to the patrons of their entertainment, who have, in this way, made it possible for us to secure an organ for our College chapel. The net proceeds were \$32.27, making a total of \$52.72 constituting the "College Organ Fund". This amount, by a generous deduction on the price by the manufacturers, will procure us a very good organ valued at \$110. This will be a valuable acquisition to our chapel, and one that we have long felt the need of.

After the audience had been well entertained by the varied characters of the drama, they passed from the auditorium into the dining room where the ladies of the Seminary were serving refreshments in behalf of a chandaliar for their hall.

Every thing summed up, we are sure that we have not had a more enjoyable evening in a long time; and we venture to express the hope that we may be similarly entertained again in the not distant future.

Never has there been a year of more good, solid work done for our college since our connection with it, than this year 1889-'90. With a faculty consisting of men who know how to work, not only in the classroom but also for the true interest of the college, we have steadily pressed forward. New and working students have been added to the roll and wonderful improvements have, not only been talked of and conjectured, but are actually in progress.

Under the management of Prof. C. L. T. Fisher, the campus work is now being done. The back grounds, which once were only a wilderness and never traversed save by the hares, are now in condition.

The friends of the institution will



also be glad to know that the bank in front of the college, always giving such a poor appearance to the campus, looking from the street, is now being beautifully terraced.

This work has been let out, at the expense of the faculty, to Mr. Will Fisher. Mr. Fisher is a man who, like our worthy C. L. T., will shove it through. During the summer, the college buildings will be completely renovated. The rooms will be ceiled and whitewashed and painted and in every way made more attractive for students. And this too, is all to be done at the expense of the faculty. Can not our Lutheran people awake to their interests and keep this work going? It is not long until Synod meets. Cannot there be a regular "revival" then? We noticed in the Pennsylvania College Monthly an article concerning Lutheran students attending other colleges. We can not say that this is the case in the Old North State. Not many Lutheran young men go out of the state or to other colleges, but they simply do not go to college at any place. Here is where they should be. Let the ministers of every congregation enlighten the young men in their charge, concerning their educational needs and show them their advantages, and we will soon have crowded halls.

At no time in a man's or boy's life is he more open to learning, both from text books and experience, than when in college. But there is one misfortune about his learning in college; he learns some evil things, and acquires some bad habits which are apt to follow him through life.

One of these evils is **EGOTISM**. Cicero, who was the greatest Roman orator and who wrote of Justice and Duty, and did much for which the world to day thanks him, tarnished his great name throughout his writings, by the Ego. There is something about an egotistic boy which is very repulsive. Let us take an example. A seemingly unassuming student startles his comrades on some public occasion with a very good production for his opportunities; and he really deserves some hand-shaking and congratulation. He receives these at the hands of his friends and immediately he "imagineth a vain thing and bloweth himself up". Before we know it, that boy, who we thought never could be tainted with the loathsome disease is a typical egotist.

There are still other kinds of evil habits formed in college which we sometimes see cropping out after life where we would least expect it, and that among ministers of the gospel. Ambition properly directed is the

very engine and driver of school life and progress. But some students suffer it to run away with them, and cause them to form habits of "unconsciously lying". A student gets the reputation of being a very smart boy and he can "get out" his lessons in a much shorter time and with less hard work than his class-mates, at least it appears so to them. His class-mates meet him in the morning—"Well Tom how long did it take you to get out the Latin?" "O" says he "I knocked it out in twenty minutes". That very boy has, in reality spent three hours hard work on his lesson; but he wants to sustain his reputation of being smart; now he will lie a little. A habit like this, formed in college, will stick to a man in life.

Tom becomes a minister, and a brother meets him to consult about the work. Says this brother to Tom, "How long do you study in the preparation of a sermon like that you preached last Sunday?" "Study", says Tom, "Why I think a little on my subject and then get a text and go down and preach". Tom has put in three whole days incessant study

Such evils, which certainly exist to-day can only be averted by nipping them in the bud, i. e., when they rise in the student.

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### CALENDAR 1890.

The calendar for this year has been modified and is as follows: Examinations—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 28, 29 and 30. Academic Exhibition—Saturday eve, May, 31. Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday Morning, June 1. Contest for Declaimers' medal—Monday morning, June 2. Contest by Literary Societies—Monday afternoon, June, 2. Junior Exhibition—Monday evening, June, 2. Address before the Literary Societies—Tuesday Morning, June, 3. Alumni Address—Tuesday afternoon, June, 3. Concert at Female Seminary—Tuesday evening, June, 3. GRADUATING EXERCISES—Wednesday morning, June, 4. Next session opens Thursday morning, Sept., 11.

### EXCHANGE NOTES

Again we are called upon to thank the Roanoke Collegian for timely suggestions. It is true that there are too many typographical errors on the pages of our journal, but we shall try to improve in this particular. Errors of this kind do not make a college paper very attractive to its readers. If one has to put forth great effort to under-



—One of the Seniors called at a lady's house and was met at the door by the little sister. He asked to see his lady, but was told that she was sick. "But" says the little sister, "Won't I do?" Well—yes—said the blushing Senior. —Come in then.

—A Freshman was found sitting on the door-steps of his girl's house, with the perspiration trickling down his cheeks. Some one asked the reason and he said piteously that her bother had told him to walk into the parlor and when he went to the door, it was locked.

—When "Alabam" knocks at our neighbor's door after society on Friday night, a groan, commonly known as Zeke's whine, is heard, which says: "He's come to spend a short (?) while with his old rat." This "short while" leaves Zeke's mind in a very unfit state to say his prayers before retiring.

—According to the suggestion of the Faculty, the regular contest between the societies will again be inaugurated. The usual challenge by the Philalæthian society has been accepted by the Pi Sigma Phi, and already their champions are in the field. The contest will cover the whole of society work, consisting of oratory, essays and debate.

—New students are frequently

arriving, although Commencement is near. Messrs. M. S. Colly, Manning, R. J. Holmes, Jr., and Will Warren, Salisbury, have lately arrived. This runs our college-roll up to the large number of 90! Is this not a sure indication of the prominence into which North Carolina College is being recognized?

—Contrary to custom, the catalogues will be ready before commencement this year. Already the manuscript is prepared and will soon be sent on. Messrs. Henkel & Co. will do the work and have promised to have it ready the 10th of May. There are many new features in the catalogue, in fact, it is completely renovated. The next year will be divided into three terms instead of two as formerly, which will be a decided advantage to the students and Professors.

—Commencement is drawing near, for already we can hear the voices of the preparatorians making ready for the declaimers' contest. Now, let us have a good audience. Let all our friends come. We assure them that they will be repaid. Let young men, who are contemplating entering college, come and meet the students and professors, and they will most certainly be welcomed. We only want you to know our teachers, and we are sure you will soon be brother students.

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Vol. 1

APRIL

No. 7

“EDUCATE THE BOYS.”

# THE ADVANCE.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

THE INTERESTS OF

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

1890.

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# THE ADVANCE.

"Educate the boys."

Vol. 1.

MT. PLEASANT, N. C., APRIL, 1890.

No. 7

## THE LITERATURE OF THE BIBLE.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE  
ATHENÆUM ASSOCIATION,

BY REV. W. S. HALES.

In complying with your request to address you on this occasion, young gentlemen, I have thought it not especially necessary to select a subject entirely new, lest, in dealing with the current topics of the day, he who addresses you may prove himself less well informed than his auditors. Nor do I feel myself fully equal to the work in hand: but possibly both speaker and audience may receive some benefit if we candidly view the subject as learners and not as critics. The subject chosen for this occasion is more appropriate for a volume than a single lecture, and hence I expect, this evening to simply present the subject in skeleton leaving for you at your leisure to clothe it with sinews, and flesh and

skin—These bones may be "very dry" but I promise they shall not be "very many". "May breath come from the four winds and breathe upon these slain that they may live."

The subject I have chosen for to-night is

### THE LITERATURE OF THE BIBLE.

"Of making many books there is no end" spake Solomon nearly three thousand years ago. What would be his verdict should he find himself in this day in some of our great publishing houses or book depositories. Many millions of books, booklets, magazines, and periodicals of various kinds, on various topics, and of various degrees of literary excellence have been laid before a reading public since his day; but none, no matter when nor by whom written, have ever, in real literary merit, reached the composition found in our Bible. It is simply grand. Grand in its conception, grand in its simplicity of language, grand in its accuracy of statement, grand in its elevation of thought, grand in its moral tone.



It is indeed not only unapproached, but it is unapproachable by any merely human productions. It is indeed THE BOOK not only because of its Divine authorship and moral excellence but also because of its real literary merit. "I have carefully and regularly perused these Holy Scriptures", says Sir Wm. Jones, "and am of the opinion that the volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, purer morality, more important history, and purer strains of poetry and eloquence than could be collected in the same compass from all other books in whatever age or language they may have been written." The individual who speaks of the Bible as dull and uninteresting only advertises his ignorance of its beauties or his own perverted literary taste.

The Bible is the only book that does not grow stale by frequent perusal. Its interest rather increases with every reading. You can scarcely find in all the domain of literature a topic of real worth that is not in some measure treated in the Holy Scriptures.

#### DO YOU DELIGHT IN HISTORY?

Here you may find it as it is nowhere else to be found,

It is the most ancient. The history of the world for three thousand

years is here alone recorded. It begins with the creation. "Where the morning stars sang together and all the Sons of God shouted for joy" when "the corner stone thereof was laid" and gives a concise but clear history of the world, its origin and progress, for the space of more than four thousand years or as Dr. Garland thinks, of over 6000 years.

In this book we have a clear account of the original innocence, and defection of man; the degeneracy and general corruption of the race; the destruction of man by an universal deluge; the re-peopling of the earth, and the origin of nations and kingdoms, and many other facts of importance that would never have reached the 19th century but for this sacred History. Scientific research may discover to man some things, but the most important information possessed by man is gained alone from the Divine Record. God has written in his other great book—Nature many things for man's learning; but that, taken independently of this, is but a labyrinth of riddles. No wonder men who study science alone become Atheists. Here alone God has recorded the most important facts and events.

Not only is it the most ancient history but it is also the most ACCURATE and FAITHFUL.

While it was written by man for men, Divine inspiration guided the pen that traced those words rendering accuracy of detail absolutely certain. The Bible as a history presents an unbiased and impartial view of all things there in recorded.

If we study the productions of eminent profane historians we find them biased by national or partisan prejudices, making prominent the virtues of their friends and the vices of their enemies. All readers of history know no two authors, chronicling the same events, can or will see and state them in the same light, but are wonderfully biased in their own judgements.

Not so with Bible history. It is fair and faithfully accurate in all its statements of facts.

Man's fall, his utter degeneracy and destruction by the Flood, Noah and his house alone escaping; Noah's debauchery; Abraham's sin; Moses' transgression and punishment; Israel's infidelity in the wilderness and God's dealings with them, and also after their settlement in the Promised Land. The sin of David, "the sweet singer of Israel"; Solomon's apostasy; Judas' fall and betrayal of his Lord, and Peter's denial are all faithfully recorded.

In this sacred volume we have

BIOGRAPHY

true to life in every necessary, in the lives of the Patriarchs, the kings of Israel and Judah, and some of the prophets—Samuel, Elijah, Elisha, and Daniel; but more minutely in the life of Jesus.

The press of to-day is throwing upon the market as never before

BOOKS OF TRAVEL,

especially travels in the Holy Land. Does the supply indicate the demand? Where in all the world's literature do we find travels of such transcendent excellence as those found in Exodus and Numbers of the Old Testament, and the Gospels and Acts in the New.

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And in the parables of the old and new Testament Scriptures we have the finest of Fiction setting forth the grandest moral truths. There is nothing in the entire domain of fiction of such touching beauty as the parable of the Prodigal Son, as it sets forth the great love the Father hath toward our fallen race.



## POETRY

But as is the case in profane composition, so also in Holy Writ, the most sublime literature is found in its poetry: And here as elsewhere, the Bible stands preeminent.

Hebrew poetry justly boasts the highest antiquity: many portions of it being several centuries older than the oldest of the Greek Poets. Notwithstanding this fact the Poetry of the Bible retains its freshness and vigor as no merely human composition possibly can. It is unequalled in many particulars of real worth in poetic composition.

"All the books of the Bible", says Cowper, "are either already most admirable and exalted pieces of poesy or else the best material for it." Considering the source of this criticism, it carries with it peculiar force.

Nor is the poetry of the Bible lacking in variety. Here we find it from the most beautiful and touching Lyric arising at times into grandeur and sublimity as it sets forth the power and excellence of God in his dealings with man, to the grandest of Epics in the book of Job.

In Proverbs and Ecclesiastes and also some of the Psalms, as

for instance the 119th. we have Didactic poetry, teaching sublime moral truths.

We have beautiful specimens of Elegiac poetry in the Lamentation of David over his friend Jonathan; in several passages of the Prophetic books; and in many of Davids Psalms. "The 42d psalm in particular", says an eminent author, "is in the highest degree tender and plaintive."

In the Songs of Solomon we have the Pastoral.

And in the Psalms we have Lyrics of the very highest poetic excellence.

In the book of Job we have an epic of unequalled sublimity.

Where in all the realm of literature will you find another piece of composition equal to the 38-41 chapters of Job? Says an eminent author in speaking of this book, "I call that book, apart from all theories about it, one of the grandest things ever written with a pen. It is one of the first, oldest statements of the never ending problem—man's destiny and God's way here with him. And all in such free flowing outlines; grand in its sincerity, in its simplicity, in its epic melody and repose of reconciliation. There is nothing written, I think, in

the Bible or out of it of equal literary merit."

We have simply to carefully read the Holy Scripture as its merit deserves to appreciate its literary merit. I would not discourage by any means the reading of all proper books—the productions of mere men—but commend their study that you may become familiar with this world's wisdom: still I hold up the Bible, God's Book, as the grandest of all productions and urge you to read and study it for its literary merit.

Down deep underneath the surface are such veins of ore that will abundantly reward him who faithfully seeks it.

#### The Responsibility of the South.

**T**AKING a retrospect of the history of the world and noticing the rise and progress, the decline and fall of the nations that have existed in the past, we find that all have had great problems to solve. None have escaped this great duty. And the solving of these problems has marked the era of their greatest achievements, or their utter destruction.

Babylon solved the problem that

the durability of a nation does not consist in splendor and royalty; Phœnicia demonstrates clearly that greatness does not consist in plowing the waves of the sea and hoarding immense wealth; Assyria, that material prosperity can not be assured by the brazen helmet, shield and sword; Greece, that nothing is lasting that is based upon beauty; and she has sunk to rise no more. Rome shows to the world that that the ballot-box must be open to all free men, and that class legislation will cast any nation a floating, ruined wreck upon the political sea. All these were once happy, prosperous nations, but all have sunk into decay because of incorrect ideals of government.

But very different is the duty resting upon the South. Her problem is one that has never been solved by any nation; and that is the race problem.

Perhaps no nation has ever been so greatly blessed as the South; and possibly upon none has God imposed such responsibilities. Here are two races of entirely different blood, living upon the same soil and under the same laws. Upon the South rests the responsibility of ruling these two races with equity; and to do this has puzzled and is puzzling the minds of our statesmen.

Northern demagogues are crying,



“Break down the color line and let the negro be placed on a level with the white man ;” but this cannot be done so long as the pure Anglo-Saxon blood courses through the veins of the American people. The white race is the superior race, and it must and will rule. But God forbid that the South should ever be guilty of the great sin of the strong oppressing the weak.

The negro is free alike by the laws of man and of God, and this the South must keep steadily in view. By the power of the Northern bayonet, the negro was set free, and his rights and privileges guaranteed by our constitution ; but to the South alone must be left the crowning glory of so harmonizing conflicting elements that the two races may live in peace.

The negro is simple ; but what better could be expected of a race that has just emerged from a state of bondage? What does the South owe to this simple race? She owes to it the best of fellow feeling and her protection.

Why should she be under obligations to the negro? Because of his fidelity. Yes, what man is that whose judgement is sound and whose mind is unbiased by prejudices, who does not feel welling up in his bosom this sentiment : God bless thee, thou un-

fortunate race, when he sees it plodding quietly along in its humble position in life.

In the last war, when the liberties of the negro were at stake, when the South was pouring out some of her purest blood to keep him in slavery, he went quietly forth, morning after morning, for four years, to labor for the support of an army which was endeavoring to rivet more firmly upon him the chains of slavery ; yet we hear not a murmur.

When the master left his home and dear ones, he turned them over to the dusky slave to maintain and protect, and no trust was ever more faithfully fulfilled. He regarded this trust as sacred and inviolable : and mother and child were as safe under his care as they would have been under the father's. What an important lesson of faithfulness he has given to the white race !

No sooner had the shackles of slavery, which had been fastened upon him for two hundred years, fallen from his hand than he began to make some progress. He was snatched from the plow and placed in the legislative halls to become the director of the nation. Here he clearly showed his incapacity to rule. During this time crimes were committed and all manner of debauchery stalked abroad under the semblance of

justice.

But those dark days have passed, and the sad memories of them are relieved by the hopes of the future.

The white race has resumed its position as rulers, which it will hold so long as the heart continues to send pure Anglo Saxon blood through the veins of the Southern people.

Because the white race is dominant, it should travel with slow and well directed foot-steps; "for unto whom much is given, of him much shall be required." To no nation has such a momentous trust been committed, and none should attempt to take any part in its administration. The South should be left alone in solving this problem; and without molestation she should be allowed to work out her destiny "with fear and trembling."

No other nation has two races living side by side; and none has the power to discern her common interests so well as she. It is the duty of the South to teach the negro, by example, that the interests of the white race are also the interests of the colored; and by a system of impartial laws show that she is working for his interests as well as for the interests of the white race. Then will the negro cling closely as a brother. In this the destiny of the South is pivoted.

The time is soon coming when

the Northern people will no longer be able to use the negro as a cat's-paw by which to reek their hatred upon the South.

It remains only for the South to go on administering her laws with justice and give the negro his rights at the ballot-box and in the courts of justice: but at the same time, she should boldly declare her determination to rule; then she will have two races moving along together in perfect harmony with one common interest. Ruling thus, with the welfare and prosperity of both in view, and under the guardian care of a just God she can hand down to posterity the problem solved in unerring correctness.

Then will she proclaim to coming ages the dawn of that brighter day when peace and plenty shall reign supreme—when the mountains with their towering heights shall look up with joy, and the hills and valleys shall chant hymns of grateful praise, and this land become a suitable place for the indwelling of both the Anglo-Saxon, and the African races.

W. J. B.

What we know thoroughly we can usually express clearly.

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### A Sermon from a Cracked Bell.

**H**ERE is something that has sense in it. Read it and think of it. Would that more could read it and act upon the principle.

The old Seminary Bell tried to do too much, and as a result, it is cracked. Moral: Don't try to do too much.

The Seminary Bell was really only a dinner bell, and so it's clearly a case of mistaken calling. It might have done very well for a boarding house, but it didn't do for a Seminary with four buildings and seven acres of ground. And so when it was called upon to send its voice out over the campus, and away over to the north wing of the dormitory, then its powers were clearly overtaxed, and if it had been a wise bell, it would have refused to ring. The frog that wanted to be an ox was split. And the Dinner Bell that wanted to be a Seminary Bell was split also.

There is many a minister that reminds us of this poor bell. He is really a little bell, and would do very well as a little bell, but when he took it into his head to be a big bell he was split. Many a minister, if he only knew it, has the power to TALK rather than to PREACH; to sound the little bell throughout the homes of

his flock, rather than peal the big one in swinging reverberations from the pulpit. In other words, he is more of a pastor than a preacher. Is he therefore less of a minister? By no means. A little bell you can carry from place to place, and so in the end you can make it heard over a greater area than one big bell which just hangs in the steeple, and to be sure makes a very fine sound (if you don't get too near to it), but can't move one inch out of its place to get nearer to anybody who happens to be a little deaf. It peals alike for all. The sensitive ear may shrink from it, and the ear with cotton in it may hardly notice it. But the little bell can just adapt itself to everybody. It can ring quick and sharp, in stinging nearness, or it may just make the faintest tinkle, that soothes like distant music.

And so this bell-sermon is nothing but the German proverb: "jedem das seine", padded up a little. The big bell assuredly has its uses as well as the little bell. Each has its own. And if you try to put one in the place of the other, there will be havoc. But there is this difference: If the big bell wants to be the little bell, it will break somebody's tympanum, but if the little bell tries to be the big one, it will break itself.—

THE INDICATOR. (PHILADELPHIA)

### The College Advance.

This Magazine is published monthly, and is devoted to the interests of

## N. C. COLLEGE.

Correspondence from old students and friends and items of general and personal interest solicited.

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R. L. PATTERSON } Editors and  
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### Editorial.

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Long introductions are a nuisance. You are consuming time which your audience had come with the impression that you would devote to the discussion of some subject advertised in the programme. Of course, if you are writing or speaking for quantity, they are justifiable, but never when the edification of an audience is held in view. If there must be an introduction let it be in as few words as possible.

Students should ever hold in mind the fact that flowery introductions never win the question in debate,

ments to advance, and your time is limited and may come to a close before presenting them, do not hesitate when there are able-minded judges.

If you have some weighty argument to lay up your "introduction" as a "reserve fund" to fall back on in case your "pints get scarce" "before you are knocked down." Many boys have left the debating hall regretting that they had spent half their time on an introduction and neglected to impress the weightiest arguments.

If it was not that "time is money" long introductions might be tolerated.

---

We were impressed sometime ago with the lack of information, among those who need it, concerning gestures. The idea of a speaker should be to impress thoughts upon his hearers. Much depends upon the clearness with which they are stated. Gestures are intended to aid in making the impression. For this end they should be appropriate. If in an oration or declamation there are thoughts that require gestures, make them. If your speech requires no gestures, be content not to make any. If you speak of the South, do not gesticulate towards the North. If you speak of the cold and rugged shores of Labrador" do not gesticulate towards the Gulf of Mexico. Do



not make gesturing the sum total of your performance. Do not make them too conspicuous. It is not incumbent upon a speaker that he gesticulate with every word. Your hearers will quickly mark your enthusiasm without these demonstrations. We would not be understood to advocate studied gestures; but let them simply come with the thought. It is not really necessary that the speaker make such gestures as are laid down by rule; these seem rather to hinder than aid the thought.

What a man knows may be of great value to himself, but almost worthless to his fellowmen if he is unable to impart it intelligently to them. A man may be well educated, but unless he has ability to make it known for the advantage of his fellowmen, his education profiteth them nothing. A young man may be a very excellent mathematician and may tower far above his classmates; he may be a fine linguist and be able to "corner" the Prof. in many unfrequented spots in Greek; but if, when he comes to an argument before an assembly of those who are educated, he knows not how to impress the truth upon his hearers, he succeeds in nothing so well as that of impressing upon them that his education is all wrapped up in what he

knows about rules and formulæ. It will avail but little to memorize simply to recite. The mind must be drilled for practical use. Where is the power of argument so well learned as in the animated debates among the students, and in the effects of oratory upon the minds and hearts of the world? Then he who stands aloof and takes no part in putting to practice the knowledge gained in the class-room, simply agrees to be a drone, and will not be found in the front ranks of nineteenth century progress. It is really, not what a man knows, but what he can tell and impress upon others, that does good in the world.

We are glad to announce a great improvement that will soon transpire in our Postal money transportation system. Our efficient postmaster, Mr. M. L. Buchanan, lately informed us that he would soon be able to issue postal notes and money-orders. This will be a great convenience and benefit for all, and most especially will it be beneficial to THE ADVANCE. Whereas it now requires twelve cents to send one year's subscription (65 cts.), it will then require only three cents for a postal-note and two cents for a

stamp, making a total of five ets.

Let all, as soon as possible, avail themselves of the opportunity of testing this new vehicle of transportation by sending 65 ets. to THE ADVANCE for a year's subscription.

To the students, whose parents and guardians furnish them with money, it will prove a decided convenience. Nor are these all who will be benefited by this arrangement. To the numerous contributors to the Endowment Fund, who are annually transmitting money to the College Treasurer, it will prove a convenience.

Mr. Buchanan deserves praise for the able manner in which he is fulfilling his duties as P. M., and this new feature of his office shows that he has the best interests of the people at heart. The students always find in him a staunch and true friend.

Whilst all thank Mr. B. for taking the necessary steps to elevate his office to the Money Order rank, this is but another result of the push of our Faculty, a member of which first moved in the matter.

The relation existing between the student and the college is a most intimate and sacred one. It is akin to the parental rela-

tion.

One is trained at the home until he grows old enough to be sent away in order that his training and education may continue. It is not exclusively for book-learning that he is sent away either, although some students have such an idea. The father parts from his son under the impression that he is not only to increase in secular knowledge, but that his conduct, his walk and conversation of life shall be diligently watched and properly guided. This, every college of high grade seeks to accomplish. Thus we see that, in a modified sense, the college stands in the relation of foster-father to the student. One might just as well attempt to pay his debt of gratitude to his father with money as to his college. A student's obligation to his college does not cease with his final payment to the Treasurer, but continues throughout life. That person's heart must be cold and selfish indeed, totally devoid of gratitude, who can look either with aversion or indifference upon his Alma Mater, or the institution from which he has received even a limited education.

You ask "What do I owe my



my college?" Rather ask "What do I not owe my college?" To whatever prominence or proficiency you have arisen in this life is the direct result of the intellectual and moral training which you received while at school.

Then with brave hearts and willing hands let the alumni and ex-students of North Carolina College rally around our standard—for our able Faculty is beating the long-roll—and if everyone answers "here", and seeks to repay his debt of gratitude (which he can never fully do), North Carolina College will soon see the days which shall make glad the hearts of her hard-laboring friends and patrons.

---

### PHUNNY PHELLOWS.

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#### DID YOU HEAR THEM?

---

Did you hear that preliminary contest? Did you hear those declaimers? Did you go down to hear that man on education? We did. Did you hear this—"If you see a man who knows not and knows not that he knows not, he is a fool, shun him. Is he a man who knows not and knows that he knows not? He is simple, teach him." Did you hear education in his staccato voice?

Did you see progress sitting on his brow? Why should not one who has just left the chimney jam of the log school house, where preps from a b c to baker exerted their powers to torment him, cry for a truer education of the youth of our land. Did not his pugilistic gestures impress upon your minds the necessity of a "mens sana in sano corpore"? Colly was the man.

And did you hear Pastor Crooze?

Didn't he show you the Royal tiger of Africa and show you plainly the Americans had more sand in their gizzards than any other race of people? He taught that they could endure more hardships than even the busky inhabitants of the Great Sahara. That they could refrain from food longer than any other people when the pantry had a peculiar emptiness. Didn't he though?

Does any one doubt Jimmie's integrity? Did you hear him? Did he impress you with the duty of preserving a strict honesty? The honesty which merely keeps a man from taking a pleasure trip to Canada, having first gentlemanly closed the back door of the bank, simply because he fears the chain gang, or that honesty which causes the innocent youth to decline an invitation to enter his neighbor's melon patch, when he knows his neighbor's dog is loose; is

such the perfection of man's moral nature? Will you remember the doctrine set forth by him? Do you ever fear to launch out when the Cuban Queen says "plunck"?

Did you hear Hartsell bid that sad farewell to the army of Virginia? Could you hear what he said? We couldn't. Did you hear him pealing forth the funeral knell of the lost cause? Did he bid the soldiers, who had stood by him for "four long and bloody years," enter now upon the pursuits of peace? We don't know. We didn't hear him.

Peninger sang for us the celestial strains and lifted us to worlds unknown. Did he lift you?

'Ye call me chief, and ye do WELL to call him chief who for two years in succession has met this audience to gain admittance to the declaimers' contest." Did he look like a chief? Yea, and more than a chief. Did he look like he could whip any three in the house? Did his "actions belie his tongue"? His early life spent among the grain fields of sunny Stanly eminently fitted him for the life of a gladiator. Yes he died, the gladiator died! Did Bob say all his speech? No, we think that Spartacus died.

Did Wiley blush, or was he frightened? Although we saw in his radiant face the colors of the rainbow

come and go, yet he impressed us with the duty resting upon us to study "this wonderful American system of free government," and lay aside all sectional prejudices. Although we saw, as he unfurled before us the American flag, the color of its bars reflected in his face, yet he warmed in us a devotion to this banner.

Poor Cæsar is dead again. Did you see Brutus? Did you hear him say why he slew Julius? Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears! Haven't you heard the news? Cæsar is dead. Suther slew him and confesses the crime. As it was not malice-aforethought, he is sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The contest was a success, and each declaimer did credit to himself.

The committee selected the following gentlemen as contestants for the declaimers medal: Messrs. M. S. Colly, Orlin Cruse, J. L. Graham, T. R. Peninger, W. W. J. Richie, and J. A. Suther.

[Arriving somewhat late the following "communication" is inserted under "Eds."]

#### ON TIME.

An Alumnus of '73 whose motto "Dinner to the minute, and everybody ready to begin it" made



himself the pendulum of the clock-work of his boarding-house, has also endowed himself with habits of economy; for had he contracted tardy habits instead, he would have become a great waster of time. Suppose he had allowed himself to be 30 minutes late at each of his appointments during the 17 years of ministerial life, he would have become the waster of 30 minutes of the precious time of every one of his parishioners who were punctual to his appointments. Provided the number of his hearers in the aggregate was 200. Then he would become encroacher upon 6000 minutes or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of a month of his parishioners' time at each and every appointment. Having been in active service 17 years we may safely estimate 48 appointments each year amounting to 816 appointments. 6000 wasted minutes multiplied by 816 appointments amounts to 4,896,000 lost minutes which equals 9 and one-third years nearly, more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of his own existence during the time. Is there no responsibility here? Yes, my young friend, hold punctuality sacred. It is far-reaching and bears no mean part in the make-up of your usefulness in life.

In the example above we have more than 9 years of little times saved by a single life of punctual habits of 17 years existence. Sundays only are included. F. H. C.

PROGRAMME OF COMMENCEMENT  
1890.

Sunday, June, 1st, 11 A. M.

Baccalaureate Sermon, by  
Rev. H. C. Hathcox,  
Bear Poplar, N. C.

Evening, 8 P. M.

Address before the Seminary Missionary Society, by

Rev. C. A. Rose, Zeb, N. C.

Monday, June, 2nd, 10.30 A. M.,  
Medal Contest in Declamation

Afternoon 2.30 P. M.,

Contest of Literary Societies in Essays, Debate and Orations.

Eve 8 P. M.,

Medal Contest in Oratory, and  
Junior Orations.

Tuesday, 3rd., 10.30 A. M.,

Address before Literary Societies, by  
Rev. G. W. Holland, Ph. D., D. D.,  
President of Newberry College.

Afternoon—2:30 P. M.,

Address before the Alumni, by  
Prof. Jas. P. Cook, Concord, N. C.

Evening, 8 P. M.,

Musical Concert by the young ladies  
of the Seminary.

—COMMENCEMENT DAY—

Wednesday June 4, 10:30 A. M.,  
Addresses by Graduating class of  
Collège, and essays by Graduating  
Class of the Seminary.  
Awarding of medals—Conferring of  
Degrees—Announcements.

—Announcement. There will be no  
further issue of THE ADVANCE till af-  
ter Commencement, owing to press-  
ure of work. We will double the next  
number.

**CORRECTION.** On page 112, first  
editorial, commencing with the 15th  
line it should read "never win the  
question in debate, when there are  
able minded judges. ¶ If you have  
some weighty arguments, to advance  
and your time is limited and may  
come to a close before presenting  
them, do not hesitate to lay up your  
introduction" etc.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

- Goast!
- Beating!!!
- Dead-beating!!!!
- Harwood not guilty.
- Officers guilty of false arrest.
- Professional dead-beating!!!!
- Fresh water!—A dangerous cry.
- Was she a "lady" or a "woman"?
- How is that about "Alabam" mis-  
taking the old lady for his love?

—"Alabam" has been sick ever  
since he came from the wedding  
—The Faculty is now supplying Al-  
bemarle and St. John's churches  
with preaching.

—Prof. Ludwig said that he had to  
stand behind "Doc" in the photo-  
graph to make him "take."

—Miller, who is very lean—"Didn't  
Dr. Tanner fall off a great deal when  
he lived without eating for forty  
days?"

—We tender our most sincere con-  
gratulations to our esteemed Prof.  
C. L. T. Fisher in the possession of  
a fine girl.

—When a Sophomore "got off"  
some of his own poetry on a debate,  
the President wondered if it would  
be frosted as it was so early in the  
spring.

—Freshman in a fix. He made en-  
gagement with his girl to call, and  
forgot what night it was. When seen  
last he was asking his neighbor to  
tell him.

—The thanks of the Philalæthian  
Society are due M. L. Buchanan for  
a black-board, which is now used as  
a bulletin upon which, from week to  
week, every member's duty is dis-  
played.

—She had been introduced to him  
but had forgotten his name. Po-



lately, she made it known. A smart-alex exclaims "He is a Heileg; just call the ugliest fellows around here 'Heilegs' and you'll hit it." He was quieted for a time by the delicately flattering rejoinder, "Are you a Heileg?"

(He). "May I have the pleasure of your company for a twilight stroll this eve?"

(She) "I never take MOON-LIGHT WALKS, but will be pleased to have you call." Ten minutes later a bright fire burns in the fire-place and the parlor is beautifully illuminated, and remains so till nine o'clock but the gent does'nt call. Is that correct, Cox? A pretty good APRIL FOOL!

—The contestants for the orator's medal are Messrs. J A Graham, W J Boger, C H Barnhardt, L M Swink, L. H Heilig and C B Cox.

—The speakers on the contest between the societies are as follows:

Pi Sigma-Phi—Orator, W W J Ritchie; Essayist, Orlin Cruse; Debater, L M Swink.

Philalæthian—Orator, J A Graham; Essayist, M A Boger; and W J Boger, Debater.

—An operetta will be rendered by the Seminary ladies Friday evening, the 18th. The characters are well se-

lected and the music by distinguished authors. We hope that it will be well attended. General admission 20 cts—Reserved seats 30 cents—Children half price. A diagram of reserved seat plan will be found at Cook and Foil's store.

### EXCHANGE NOTES.

Pennsylvania College, Roanoke, and Newberry have lately received large bequests.

Already work has begun on the new building of Trinity College at Durham, N. C.

The COLLEGE STAR has enlarged to an eight page paper. We are glad that it proposes to enlarge its exchange department also. We only wish we could but fully repay its semi-monthly visits.

We have received THE SUNBEAM, published at Whitby, Ontario. It contains much that is interesting, and its Exchange department is especially well edited.

"Is Bethany still Bethany?" We do not know; have not heard from her since January.

We regret that we have not space to discuss any of the queries proposed by our exchanges. We will try to devote more time and space to this work hereafter.

THE ADVANCE.

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**H. T. J. LUDWIG, A. M.,**

Professor of Mathematics and Natural and Political Sciences.

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**B. H. W. RUNGE,**

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Tutor in Preparatory Department.

Vol. 1

MAY & JUNE.

Nos. 8 & 9

—“EDUCATE THE BOYS.”—

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THE ADVANCE.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

—THE INTERESTS OF—

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE,

1890.

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PROGRESSIVE ISSUE.



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# THE ADVANCE.

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“Educate the boys.”

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Vol. 1.

MT. PLEASANT, N. C., JUNE, 1890.

Nos. 8 & 9.

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## OUR ATHENÆUM.

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OUR Athenæum was never in a more flourishing condition. Every student, by virtue of his membership with the college, is a member. A reading-room is maintained under its management, in which the leading papers and magazines are kept. During certain hours of the day it is open to every student, and no one has any excuse for being ignorant of the leading topics of the day.

For the benefit of the students monthly lectures are delivered, under its auspices, by elected speakers. The one, on Apr., 16, '90, by Rev. W. R. Brown, A. M., of Organ Church, N. C., is published below.

### A GOOD FOUNDATION.

---

I am here this evening, by invitation from the Athenæum Association, to speak to the students and friends of North Carolina College. It affords me great pleasure to have this opportunity to speak to you, and my only regret is that I must appear be-

fore you with such hasty preparation; not because I was not notified by you in due time, but on account of a press of other duties, which deprived me of any preparation whatever until the very last minute. If I had not been compelled to decline a similar invitation to speak to you last year, I should certainly have asked to be excused this time. After deciding to address you on this occasion, it was not an easy matter, my fellow-students,—for I feel that I am yet one of you—to select a subject from which to speak. Several appropriate subjects suggested themselves to my mind, and finally this one,

**A good foundation,**  
which is the one I wish to speak from this evening.

I might first mention the necessity of a good foundation in general, whether applied to buildings, or to that on which nations, empires or even colleges rest; or I might speak of the imperishable, immovable, eternal foundation on which the



Christian Church is built ; but what I shall say will be directed more particularly to the students of North Carolina College, and I desire especially to call your attention to the kind of foundation that you, as students, must lay in order that you may be useful and successful in this world, and blessed and happy in the world to come.

I take it for granted, young gentlemen, that each one of you has some object, some purpose, some high aim in life. Your presence here at this college leads me to believe this. To be successful and finally reach the goal for which you sigh it is necessary to have a good foundation PHYSICALLY, MENTALLY and MORALLY, yea, RELIGIOUSLY. I want to impress upon your minds the fact, that during your college course you will determine, to a very great extent the character of your foundation in these respects. Now the very fact that I speak to you of a GOOD foundation, at once suggests to you that there is such a thing as a BAD foundation. Alas ! our intercourse with men teaches us this, for we see almost daily either physical wrecks, totally undeveloped minds, or sadly neglected hearts ; and sometimes we see all these together. What a pitiable sight it is to see one who at first created in the image of his

Maker, and although fallen, is now redeemed with the precious blood of Christ, to occupy such a low place in the scale of humanity ! Now if I can speak a word to you who ought to be useful in the world, yea, who ought to be leaders of men, that will influence you to the more careful preservation of your bodies,—in which you are to serve God as well as in your spirits,—or if I can say something to cause you to lay the best mental foundation possible, or if I can utter one word that will cause you to be more careful of your moral or religious foundation, then my mission here this evening will have been fulfilled.

First of all then let us consider the importance of a good PHYSICAL foundation. If you are to be a benefit to others, and not a burden to yourselves, you must lay a good physical foundation ; or it may be better to say that you are not here to tear up a foundation which perhaps has already been laid. You are here especially to develop your minds, but you are not here to do it at the expense or sacrifice of your bodies. What you want, and must have, to properly fulfill your mission in life is, "MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO"; and without a sound body we need not expect a sound, active, healthy, vigorous mind. During a college

course many young men either unconsciously or thoughtlessly, sow the seeds of disease in their constitutions by which their physical strength is impaired for life.

Some few do this by too close application to their studies, and taking too little out door exercise. Others who have good appetites—and most students have—destroy their health by eating as though they were day laborers. The constitution does not require this, it will not suffer it, and consequently is soon broken down. Still others undermine their physical foundation, and impair their mental faculties, by dissipation of different kinds and general irregularities in habits. Now I do not know the manner of living and customs of the students here, but it has not been so long since I left college and I do know how very imprudent we often were. We had our three meals a day and we had them inside of NINE hours, then we did without anything to eat for FIFTEEN hours, unless perchance about ten or eleven o'clock at night we were too hungry to go to bed, in that case two of us—for two was company and we considered three a crowd when it came to eating a can of salmons, sardines or oysters—would go down to the restaurant and eat a heavy supper at that very unreasonable hour of the night.

Students, you know, generally get the worth of their money and if we BOUGHT a can of salmon you may be sure we would EAT them. Now all these extremes ought to be carefully avoided by every student as he values the blessings of health. Another thing I would warn you against, and that is, burning the mid-night lamp. That is the time for students as well as every body else, to be sleeping. A proper amount of sleep and at the proper time, is necessary to health. If I did not have an idea that some of the students know my hour for rising, I would tell you to get up early. I believe in every one practicing what he preaches, therefore I cannot enforce this injunction; but I do believe in this respect it would be better for you to do as I SAY and not as I DO. Another, and I might say a chief corner stone in your physical foundation is plenty of ventilation in your rooms, and a strict observance of uniform cleanliness, which, you know, is "next to godliness." From a long experience in the dingy rooms of college, and of the unhomelike appearance in the average student's room, I know whereof I speak. The deft touch of woman's hand is sadly missed and not only the student's health, but his æsthetical nature also suffers. Then, my fellow students, form right



habits, for habits once FORMED are better than REFORMED habits.

Be regular in all your habits as well as in the performance of all your college duties. Study during study hours, take recreation during recreation hours, take a proper amount of food and sleep and at the proper time. It is a duty you owe to yourselves, your fellowmen and your God to take all necessary precautions to preserve your health. All transgressions or breaches of the laws of health, as they are known to you, are indeed and in truth PHYSICAL SINS.

Now if you are careful to lay a good physical foundation, there are some hopes of a good mental foundation and future mental development. You are here at college especially to lay your intellectual foundation, for, as strange as it may appear to some, you will not know quite everything, even when you graduate. For this to be even a good foundation there are many things which you must carefully observe. First of all you must learn how to study; and he who learns this well during his college course has not spent the time in vain, in so far a good foundation has been laid. Some study merely to recite, not

seeming to care to understand or to be able to use their knowledge in a practical way. There is such a thing as a pupil reciting moderately well without much knowledge of the subject, but he cannot lay a good mental foundation in this way. But if you thoroughly understand the subject you can also recite, and your mental foundation will be better, it will be worth building on. Endeavor to master things as you go; a bad foundation in any branch of study will be a drawback to you through the whole course, yea, you will feel it through life. Strive then to master PRINCIPLES and the METHODS will take care of themselves; endeavor to OBTAIN and RETAIN IDEAS rather than SENTENCES. And above all remember that you cannot lay this foundation in a day, a week, a MONTH or a YEAR, for it takes time to lay a mental foundation worthy to build upon in all future years. Don't try to lay it too hastily; don't be in too great a hurry to get through college. You can't spend a few years of your life better in any possible way than in thoroughly preparing yourselves for the important and responsible duties of life. We need men, EDUCATED

MEN, in every department of life, but we do not need nor want them before they are ready for their work. In the ministry, for example, especially in the Lutheran Church, are we greatly in need of men to break the Bread of Life to the spiritually destitute in our own household of faith, but we want such, AND ONLY SUCH, as are thoroughly prepared for their work in this the highest, grandest, noblest calling that God ever gave to man. Workmen, they should be, "who need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Thus prepared they can do more good for their fellow-men and render more glory to God in ONE year, than they could otherwise in THREE. And I tell you, young men, it pays YOU, as well as those whom you are to serve, to spend some time in laying your mental foundation.

What ought you to study in the college course in order for you to lay the best possible mental foundation? I answer unhesitatingly, take the full college course as it comes—no select or partial course. If you can only spend one year at college and can enter the Freshman class, take all the Freshman studies. That young man who neglects the languages, mathematics or any of the sciences, will sooner or later find out that his mental foundation is very

faulty. The college course is arranged to suit the symmetrical development of your mind; and it has been arranged and selected by those who are better able to select than the average student is. Take the full course then and be not a one-sided man but a well rounded scholar, so that it may be said of you as I recently heard it said of one of the professors in this college, "he is not only thorough in his own department, but he can teach the whole college course."

The present session is rapidly drawing to a close. You should now seriously consider whether your mental foundation is sufficiently laid to enable you to successfully battle with the affairs of this life. I hope that each one of you—the graduates excepted—will decide to return to this college next session to broaden and deepen your mental foundation that it may be a good, solid, substantial, durable one.

But, young men, finally consider the question, whether you, with simply a robust physical constitution, and a mind well stored with Latin, Greek and mathematics, are prepared, as intelligent immortal, creatures of God, for the complete performance of your duty in life? Are you? Nay verily! You may have Herculean strength, and the mental devel-



opments of a Payne or Voltaire. but what are you, — or what were they, — or of what benefit are you to yourselves or fellowmen, if you have not a good moral foundation? Yea, one that is laid deep on the eternal Rock of Ages, “for other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.” How do the right minded and best thinking people of our country regard Sullivan, with all his great physical strength? Or in what estimation do they hold Ingersoll with all his intellectual attainments? Ah! these qualifications of themselves are not enough, and if they are condemned by imperfect men, how must they appear in the eye of a perfect God!

Look at the French nation — and what is applied to nations can generally, under similar circumstances, be applied to individuals. Scarcely a century ago when the horrors of the French Revolution began to afflict both Church and State, that nation had its moral foundation torn up, and the consequence was armies overran the country, kings and popes were brought to the scaffold, thousands upon thousands of innocent people were slain, churches were closed, christianity formally abolished, and a stain left upon the character of the French nation and a dark page upon her history that time can never

erace! That nation relied upon the strength and valor of its soldiers, and not upon the Almighty hand of an over-ruling Providence. That nation was in a state of confusion, and just so would all nations, as well as individuals be if they did not have a common sure foundation to build upon; and the only sure foundation is Christ, who is the eternal and indissoluble bond of union which unites hearts to hearts and men to God! Lay your moral foundation then on Christ and His Word. And with all your developments after the foundation is laid, don't neglect your religious nature. The God of Heaven and earth demands that you “grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.” In order to do this you must study His Word. Take the Bible ever as your textbook in morals, and there you will learn of Christ, of His love for you and of your duty to Him; and if you insist upon and must take a select course at college, **BESURE YOU NEVER LEAVE OUT THE BIBLE.** With your present advantages you ought to be laying a good physical, mental and moral foundation; and without such an one you can never be an educated man in the full sense of that term. For man to be truly **E-DU-CATED**, he must be **DRAWN OUT DEVELOPED** physically, mentally and mor-

ally. Lay your foundation now, young gentlemen, deep and broad, and in the future years I beseech you to build upon it "gold, silver, precious stones," and not, "wood, hay, stubble."

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### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF 1890.

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Contrary to the published program, the Commencement exercises were introduced this year by a Junior, on the Wednesday night before Commencement. The following, clipped from the CONCORD TIMES tells how it was.

On Wednesday night Mr. H. N. Miller, by special arrangement, delivered his junior oration, his subject being "Joan of Arc." His speech was well arranged and happily delivered. The audience was large and appreciative. The music furnished by the Mt. Pleasant string band, consisting of organ, Miss Jennie Cook; violin, Mr. A. C. Barrier, and cornet, Mr. Sidney Ludwig, was of a high order of excellence. The selections were fine and the music rendered without a fault.

The speaker takes this opportunity of publicly thanking the Mt. Pleasant String Band for the part they played in making this

first exercise so interesting.

#### THE ACADEMIC EXERCISES

were held on the Saturday night before the Baccalaureate. Long before the exercises began, there could be seen coming in from every direction old men and old women, young men and young ladies, "boys and girls and babies." The Preparitorians, who had been anxiously looking forward to this occasion, could be seen, some bravely strutting around, others walking around with heads bowed in meditation. Quite out of the common order of such occasions, the weather was all that could be desired, and the trios (consisting of two young persons and Cupid) sitting in the open air, could gain great inspiration gazing up into nature's great panorama. After the Mt. Pleasant Cornet Band had played a lively piece of music, the curtain was pulled back and Prof. J. H. C. Fisher, the Principal of this department advanced to the front of the improvised rostrum, every one of us realized fully the truth of his statement, "you are welcome to this exercise."

The first on the programme was a contest for a silver prohibition medal, given by W. Jennings Demorest. Six young Preparato-



rians participated in this declamatory fight, viz.,

Horace Barrier . . . . . "Who is to blame?"

Ralph Barrier . . . . . "The New Fashioned Man."

Walter Cook . . . . . "The Triumph of Prohibition".

Berry Fisher . . . . "Ruin selling, our Country's Scourge, and the Remedy."

Edgar Hendrix . . . . . "Arrest Alcohol and Liberate Man."

Walter Peacock . . . . "Constitutional Remedy."

These youthful declaimers acquitted themselves very creditably, and it was with pride that we looked upon them, noticing so many favorable elements of oratory, if but rightly cultivated. We wished everyone of them could have obtained the medal, but as the committee had only one to award, they decided that it had been fairly won by Master Walter Cook, of Mt. Pleasant. Prof. C. L. T. Fisher, in a few happy words, then presented it to the victorious declaimer.

As these exercises would be incomplete without the usual humorous dialogues and speeches, it was announced that we would next be entertained with a dialogue — "No pay no cure". In this farce the doctor's two servants take advantage of his absence "to play doctor" them-

selves, and amass a large fortune as he had done. They did not succeed very well with the latter, but they certainly had "lots" of fun with their patients. Messrs. C. A. Eddleman, Walter Cook, Berry Fisher, Walter Peacock and Horace Barrier were the actors. Then followed a "stump speech" by Mr. T. R. Penninger, which was very cleverly delivered.

Next was "The Mutton Trial", a dialogue, showing forth the many inconsistencies of the legal profession. This was acted by Messrs J. L. Graham, M. S. Colly, T. R. Penninger and T. H. Ridenhour.

Then came "The Ghost story", a dialogue portraying the wonderful influence which "ghosts" can exert over the negro mind. Messrs. T. R. Penninger and Orlin Cruse were the actors.

The dialogues were concluded by "The Musical Servant," who wished, in his master's absence, to turn the residence into a frolicsome hall. The master returns in the midst of the negro revelry; then there ensues trouble. "Trubel in the air, nigger." Messrs. Ridenhour, Cruse and Penningar were the actors in this play.

These exercises were concluded with a "negro sermon" by M. S. Colly. Not knowing whether or not the gentleman would consider it a compliment to his talents, we would refrain from saying that "it was well gotten off."

Thus ended an interesting and much appreciated annual exhibition of the Preparatorians of college. All went away feeling that it was entertaining "for them to have been there." The Mt. Pleasant Cornet Band added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

#### BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Those of us who had previously enjoyed the privilege of hearing Rev. H. C. Haithcox looked forward with joyful expectations to Sunday morning, for we knew that this talented divine would give us rich food. The faintest tribute which we could bestow upon his discourse would be to say: "IT WAS SIMPLY GRAND."

Subject: "The place and Royal Dignity of man". Text: Ps. VIII, 4—6, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that Thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands." We take the liberty of making a few extracts. His

subject was divided into two principle heads, viz: "what and where in the scale of being man is" and 2: "Man's duty".

"Man is a king. God hath put a crown on his head. That means that his head is fit to wear a crown."

"Glancing along the scale of being, where do we find man? As Young sang it, is he not the

"Distinguished link in Being's  
endless chain!

Midway from nothing to the De-  
ity"?

"Man is the feeblest branch of nature, but he is a branch that thinks. \*\*\*\*What an enigma then is man! What a strange chaotic and contradictory being! Judge of all things—feeble earth-woven-depository of the truth—mass of uncertainty—glory and out of the universe—\* \* \* a ruined archangel."

There are two ways of looking at man—from man downward and from man upward. From man downward you have science, and from man upward you have theology."

Man's duty. "Rule over all below; serve gratefully all that is above you. Learn to obey: learn to rule. That is the natural, the normal, and the divine idea."

"Plato, in his Republic, said that in the same man, there is one part better and another part worse; when



the better part governs, the man is superior to himself; when the worse part governs, he is inferior to himself. Paul, the apostle, called the better part, the law of the mind; the worse part, the law of the members; to obey the law of the members is to be under the law of sin: to obey the law of the mind is to obey God. Your duty is to rule the worse self, to keep the body under, and be superior to yourself by obedience to God.

We wish it were possible for us to publish this sermon in full. Space prevents. Extracts cannot give an idea of its superior excellence.

In the evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Haithcox addressed the Missionary society of the Seminary. Subject: "THE KEY OF THE MEASURE OF THE CHURCHES DUTY TO THE WORLD. Text: Acts III, 6 "Such as I have, give I thee." He said that this key unlocked Nature's great store-house. He proved this from the physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual spheres. It unlocked God's own store-house and heart. This, he demonstrated, from the fruits of the earth, His ministering angels, the gift of His son, and the outpouring of His spirit

Thirdly, "This key opens the door to the heart of the Church and shows how she ought to give, to be

in harmony with God."

This is but a general outline of the address, which, in all its parts was most excellent.

#### MONDAY.

At Chapel service it was discussed whether we should march down to the church from the College under the stimulus of music from the Cornet Band. It was decided in the affirmative, and at 10:30, A. M., with hearts as light as Commencement can make them, headed by the Band, we marched to the church, where we waited to be entertained by

#### THE DECLAIMERS' CONTEST.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. R. Brown of Organ Church, N. C.

The committee of decision consisted of Rev. H. C. Haithcox, of Bear Poplar; Rev. C A. Marks, of China Grove; and Mr W.C. Calhoun, of Mt Pleasant. The declaimers and their subjects were as follows:

M. S. Colly... "Sorrow for the Dead."

Orlin Cruse... "I will not steal a Victory."

J. L. Graham... "The Power of the Ideal."

T. R. Penninger... "Music"

W. W. J. Ritchie... "Oratory".

J. A. Suther... "Greece as she was and is."

Some weeks before Commencement, a learned divine remarked to us "There is going to be some fine

declaiming on this contest." His words were prophetic. Some have pronounced it the finest declamation contest they have ever witnessed here; others, that it equalled anything of the kind they had EVER seen; ALL, that it was excellent. As a proof of its being a very close contest it need only be said that it was very difficult for the judges to decide. But after some delay, it was announced to the anxious audience that Mr J. A. Suther, of Mt. Pleasant, was the fortunate winner of the gold medal, given by the Alumni of the college.

Dinner eaten and a little needed rest taken, the bell pealed forth inviting us to the

#### ANNUAL SOCIETY CONTEST.

This contest was suspended last year, but it was thought better to bring it forward again. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, D. D., after which we listened to the first essayist, Mr. M. A. Boger, a Philalæthian, of Flows, subject: "The Glory of the Elizabethan Age." From the Pi-Sigma-Phi, Mr. Orliu Cruse, of Rock, was the essayist, subject: "The New Revolution". The Philalæthian orator was Mr. J. A. Graham, of China Grove, subject: "The Magnitude of History." Pi-Sigma-Phi, Mr. W. W. J. Ritchie, of Salisbury, subject: "Henry W. Grady." Then followed the debate, a feature

just this year introduced into this contest. The subject was "Resolved that the character of Oliver Cromwell is more to be admired than that of Napoleon Buonaparte." Mr W. J. Boger, of Flows, from the Philalæthian Society, maintained the affirmative; Mr. L. M. Swink, of Salisbury, defended the negative.

The Committee of decision on this contest was somewhat larger than that of the morning contest. It was left to the entire audience to decide which of the societies merited the palm of victory; and the decision was about as varied as were the different classes of people composing this large committee. But, without hesitation, it can be said, that all the young men, in the performance of their respective duties, did honor to themselves and their societies. This public contest showed that the work of the societies was not in vain.

As the audience was kept at the church so late but little riding was done between that time and 8 o'clock, the time set for the

#### CONTEST FOR ORATOR'S MEDAL

The audience having assembled at the ringing of the bell, we were led in prayer by Rev. G. H. Cox. Then it was announced that Revs. C. A. Rose, D. W. Michael, and W. S. Hales were the committee to de-



side the awarding of the medal.

The first on the programme was Mr. J. A. Graham, subject: "America Then and Now. 2nd, Mr. C. H. Barnhardt, subject: "Buried Voices", 3rd Mr. W. J. Boger, subject, "The Future of our Republic. Mr. Barnhardt, on account of ill health, could only deliver a part of his oration, much to the regret of the audience.

There would have been six in this contest, but on account of sickness, uncertainty of obtaining the medal, lack of will power, stubbornness etc., it was reduced to three. But, although the speeches were few in numbers, in merits they were many. When it was announced that the committee had decided in favor of Mr. W. J. Boger, the applause from the audience that greeted our ears proclaimed that the consensus of the people was in harmony with that of the judges.

This closed the exercises of the day. The medals were not awarded till the following Wednesday. Music from the Cornet Band added much to the attraction of the day.

It would be an injustice to stop here without making mention of the floral tributes to the

youthful speakers. These were beautiful, and from their liberal bestowal, one would judge that all the young men were blessed with many lady friends.

TUESDAY.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

was looked forward to with more than usual interest as we were disappointed in securing a speaker last year. After prayer led by Rev. H. C. Haitheox, Rev. Prof. G. W. Holland, D. D. Ph. D., President of Newberry College, began the delivery of his address. His subject was "What is a Gentleman?" For forty five minutes he held the entire audience spell-bound with his masterly eloquence and scholarly composition. Would that we had just one hundred and fifty such boys at N. C. College as he pictured to us. The Dr's. address was greatly enjoyed and we shall look forward with pleasure to the time when we shall again be permitted to hear him.

THE ALUMNI ADDRESS

at 3 o'clock was JUST GOOD. AS we listened to Prof. J.P. Cook, of Concord, discourse to us about "North Carolina College," a subject near and dear to every one

of us, how we did wish that every alumnus of our Alma Mater was imbued with the same spirit! Then our institution would take such a start forward that it would ride over all obstacles. We congratulate the speaker upon the choice of a subject, a subject, the words of which alone are interesting to us under any circumstances. Mr. Cook's address was a reflection of honor upon the college, as well as upon himself.

#### THE MUSICAL CONCERT

at the Seminary was well attended. We started just after the bell rang, and then could not obtain a seat in the hall, but had to be satisfied with a seat on a table in a little ante-room. As our knowledge of music has been gradually decreasing ever since we learned to know anything about it, we hesitate to pass our opinion upon it. But if the opinion of others is of any value, we would pronounce it a first-class success. Nothing but praise has followed the performance. THE LUTHERAN VISITOR pays a very fitting tribute to the exercise. We give it below.

"At 8 p. m. the time for holding the annual concert at the Seminary arrived. This occasion never fails to bring a large assembly. The ladies have the tact and know how to give entertainments that will please. Everybody who goes always expects

to be delighted and no one leaves disappointed. The music on this occasion was exceptionally fine, the pieces having been well selected, the pupils displaying many excellences of skill and knowledge, showing that they had been in charge of a competent, faithful and pains-taking teacher. Miss Cook deserves much praise for the success that has attended her work in the Seminary.

The following young ladies took part in the excellent music: Misses J. Cook, L. Cook, J. Blackwelder, D. Barringer, E. Hutaff, A. Shirey; also Master H. Barrier. There were three piano duos, four vocal duos, three piano trios, two piano solos, one vocal trio, one vocal solo, one piano quartette and one piano sextette."

#### WEDNESDAY.

#### GRADUATING EXERCISES.

The last day of commencement arrived. This being a beautifully clear day, large crowds were looked for, nor were we disappointed. The Concord String Band was secured for this occasion, and its performance was very entertaining. This was the joint exercises of Mt. Pleasant Female Seminary and North Carolina College. At last 10:30 o'clock arrived and the audience was led in prayer by Dr. Holland.



Miss Lelia Cook first read her Salutatory in German, and then in English (for fear that ALL would not fully understand it in the former language).

Then followed an essay—"Oriental Discoveries"—by Miss Amanda Winecoff. The Seminary part of the exercises was concluded with an essay—"Triumph of Truth; or the Rise and Progress of the German Reformation."—by Miss Janie Winecoff. Pres. Shirey then announced that the attention of the audience was solicited "to the other side of the house." Mr. J. M. Cook then followed with an address—"Socrates"; and lastly an address,—“Fixedness of Purpose”—Mr B. H.W. Runge. The young ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves with honor not only to themselves but to their respective *Almæ Matres*.

Then followed the impressive moment for conferring degrees. Prof. Linn awarded diplomas to the young ladies, using the Latin language, and if we had been able to understand it we would pay some fitting tribute to its excellence.

Prof. Shirey next presented diplomas to the young gentlemen, announcing that the degree of Bachelor of Arts was duly conferred upon Mr. B. H. W. Runge and Bachelor of Science upon Mr. John M.

Cook. No other honorary degrees were conferred. Prof. Shirey made some very impressive and appropriate remarks to the graduates. Then it was that our relation with these young men as schoolmates was severed. They step out upon the battle-field of life. Our wishes for success follow them, as we are assured it will. Mr. Runge will enter the Philadelphia Theological Seminary; but as to Mr. Cook's purpose we have not been informed. This is a very promising class, and we predict that the world shall yet hear from them.

Then came that very memorable event in the life of every young man who is so fortunate as to win a medal. Mr. J. A. Suther was called forward and with appropriate remarks, Rev. W. R. Brown presented him with the declaimer's medal. Mr. Suther, with proper training in the other departments of education, bids fair to a bright future.

Mr. W. J. Boger was next presented with the orator's medal by Dr. Holland, who made some very eloquent remarks. This was not the first time this gentleman has been the conspicuous figure on such an occasion, having won the declaimer's medal last year. Mr. Boger, having shown last year that he could deliver a speech well, and this year, that he

could compose one equally as well, and being well-up in ALL his studies, we point with pride to him as a fine representative of our Freshmen.

At the beginning of this session, it was announced to the intermediate class of the Female Seminary that a medal would be given to the pupil making the highest general average. It was with interest that we watched Rev. C. A. Marks, as he arose to deliver it; for none of us knew to whom it had been awarded. With very appropriate words, he presented it to Miss Hattie Misenheimer, with honorable mention of Miss Lula Fisher, who made a grade of only two tenths less than Miss Misenheimer.

Rev. W. A. Lutz, in a felicitous manner, peculiar to himself, presented to Miss Grace Heilig the music medal. She received this from her music teacher, Miss Jennie Cook, for the most improvement during the entire year. Then followed the announcements that the Seminary would open on Sept., 3d., and the College on Sept., 11th, 1890.

Dr. Holland then pronounced the benediction, and thus closed one of the most interesting commencements we have ever had the privilege of attending. We have heard nothing but compliments on every side, and we feel assured that everyone went

away well pleased with the exercises, and resolving, if the opportunity presents itself, to come again next year.

And now in closing this article upon the "Commencement Exercises of 1890", let us say, in behalf of the students of North Carolina College, that your presence was very much appreciated by us, and we felt, as we looked over the vast throng of visitors, that your presence was an indication, not so much of a desire of entertainment, as of your abiding interest in the students and our dear old institution. And now we bid you fare-well, hoping that we shall have the pleasure of your visits for many years to come.

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#### DRAMA AND FAREWELL. PARTY.

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On the night of "Graduating Day", in lieu of the regular "Farewell Party" a drama, "The Sparkling Cup," was rendered by twenty young men and ladies from the College and Seminary. The net proceeds of \$ 25 was donated to the "College Repair Fund." After the exercises the youthful part of the audience retired to the halls of the societies, where there was an apology for the old, established "Farewell Party." Not that we did not enjoy ourselves



while there, but there was not enough of the kind.

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### MOUNT PLEASANT FEMALE SEMINARY.

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That this Institution as well as our College is fast taking rank among the leading schools of the state is a fact patent to all conversant with its history and workings. The first evidence of this truth is to be found in the greatly improved appearance of the building. Under the magic wands of the carpenters and the painters what a year ago had been a rather ordinary building has been converted into an elegant and imposing structure capable of accommodating comfortably about fifty boarders. The exterior, with its symmetrical proportions and graceful tower, is in perfect harmony with the interior, where the Principal has spared neither time nor means to make everything neat and comfortable.

The past session has been one of the most successful in the history of the school. There were in attendance about eighty pupils with a larger per cent of boarders than during any former session. The graduating class

was also larger than ever before and the young ladies composing it, acquitted themselves creditably alike to themselves and the school.

The next session bids fair to outstrip any that has preceded. The Principal Rev. J. A. Linn now enters upon his seventh year and feels as he evidently should much encouraged with the prospects for the future. His wise management of the school was doubtless never more strikingly exhibited than in the choice he has made of assistant teachers for the coming year. To many of the readers of the ADVANCE the bare mention of their names would be sufficient evidence of their eminent qualifications for their respective departments, but for the benefit of those who may not happen to know them we give a brief sketch of each.

First is Miss. Julia M. Shirey, who will have charge of the department of English Language and Literature. She is the daughter of Rev. Prof. J. D. Shirey, A. M. the efficient and scholarly President of North Carolina College. She graduated with distinction from Staunton Female Seminary some years ago and from choice has been engaged

in teaching ever since. During the past year she held a position as teacher in her Alma Mater where she gave entire satisfaction.

Miss Ella B. Shirey will teach Higher Mathematics and Natural Sciences. She is also a daughter of President Shirey and a graduate of Staunton Female Seminary. As a sufficient guarantee that she is both able and willing to do her full duty in her department it needs only to be said that she enters upon her fifth year in this school.

Mrs. M. A. Kliffmuller will have charge of the departments of Music and Painting. She is a native of Germany but has lived many years in this country and speaks English equally as well as the German. Her family relationship at once puts her in the front rank of musical ability and culture. A sister-in-law of the celebrated Prof. Neave of Salisbury, N. C., who with his wife enjoys national reputation in this art, it could hardly be expected to be otherwise than that Mrs. Kliffmuller should by contagion if not otherwise be inspired with the spirit and power of music. But she is naturally and of her own account not

only an excellent teacher of music but also an exceptionally fine teacher of drawing and painting: These branches have been successfully taught by her in some of the first institutions of our land among which may be mentioned St. Mary's, Raleigh, N. C., The Female College at Statesville, N. C., and others of like character and reputation. We cannot close our remarks on this worthy and rising Institution without a brief mention of the extraordinary low figures at which all the benefits to be reached from such able and experienced teachers can be had. The entire expense, as given to us by the Principal, for board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights and furnished room music not included is only \$120.00 for session of ten months and the same with music \$150.00.

Long live this Seminary.

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## NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

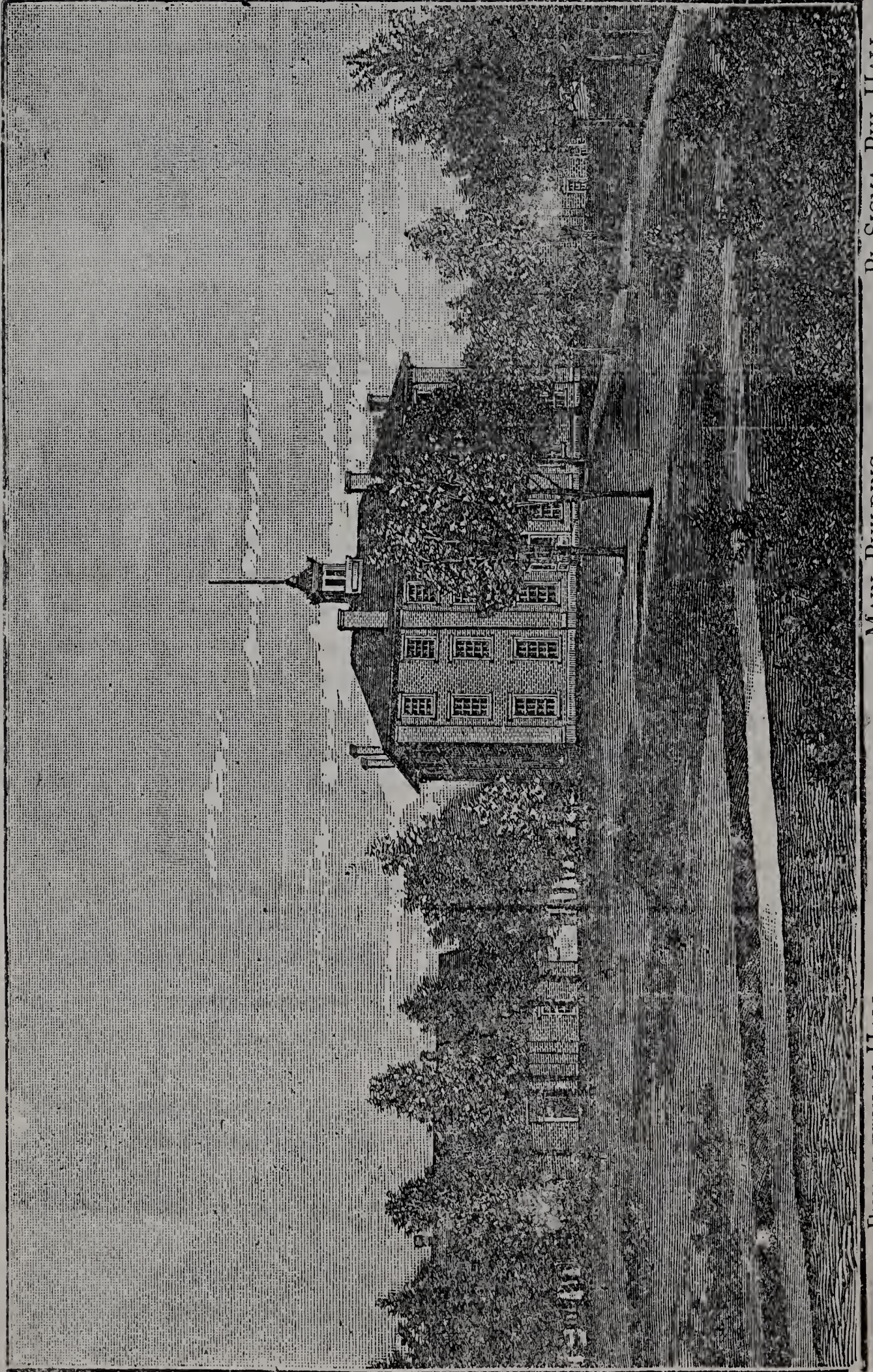
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### ORIGIN AND SOME FACTS OF ITS HISTORY.

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**N**ORTH Carolina College was founded to supply a want felt by the Ev. Luth. Church. The Synod experienced the disadvantages arising from





PHILALÆTHIAN HALL.

MAIN BUILDING.

PI-SIGMA-PHI HALL.



having to send to distant states for educated men, and the laity could not educate their sons if it was necessary to send them hundreds of miles for that purpose. The Synod felt the need of a college and set to work to build one. Books were opened in several places for the purpose of taking the subscriptions of those desiring to contribute. At a meeting of the Trustees held at Organ Church, Rowan County, Dec., 2, 1858, the books were compared, and Mt. Pleasant selected as the place for locating the school, which was named Western Carolina Male Academy.

The contract for the building was let out, Col. W. A. Weddington being the contractor. On the 4th of July the corner stone was laid, with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a large assembly, Hon. D. M. Barringer delivering the address for the occasion.

In May 1854, Synod, which had convened at Bethel Church, Stanly Co., extended a call to Rev. Wm. Gerhardt, to take charge as principal of the Academy. The call was accepted, Rev. Gerhardt coming and opening school in a building selected in the village, the first term beginning March, 1st., 1855, the Principal delivering his inaugural address on the following Commencement day.

The school was conducted as an Academy or high school until it was chartered by the Legislature and opened as a college. By reference to the proceedings of the College, it will be found that the charter was received by the Trustees Feb., 16, 1859, the Legislature of 1858-'59 having granted the same.

D. H. Bittle, D. D., was elected President May 20, 1858, and entered upon his duties the following session.

The College, however; may be said to date the beginning of its existence Feb., 16, 1859, at the time it received its charter, the Board of Trustees formally organizing on that day, to conduct the affairs of the institution.

The catalogue for 1859-'60, shows that there were 62 students in attendance during that scholastic year. During the scholastic year of 1860-'61 the number of students increased to one hundred.

In the Spring of '61 the war clouds gathered over the country, and many of the students left the college before the close of the term. In October the President and Professors tendered their resignations owing to the state of the country and the consequent small attendance of students. The resignations were accepted and the school closed.

Anterior to the war an effort had



been made to raise an endowment fund for the support of the school. Through the liberality of the friends of the college the sum of twenty thousand dollars was secured and invested. The endowment, like the hopes of many, was swept away by the ravages of the war, and the college left as it was at the beginning, with no source of revenue or income except that derived from tuition. The small amount received for the bonds in which the endowment had been invested failed to be of any benefit in aiding the institution to recover from the effects of the war, and since then, with comparatively few intervals, the college has had to struggle for existence. The instructors have worked on low salaries which has helped the Trustees to keep down the expenses and in the main to keep the college open on the receipts from tuition.

Recently an effort was made to raise another fund to endow the college. The effort met with success, the stated amount fifteen thousand dollars having been over subscribed. With that endowment once fully secured, and put in good shape for aiding the college, the school will be, as it was before the war, on a solid basis.

The work of the college has been great and good. Many young men

have received their education within its walls. Some of them are now taking leading positions in the church and are thereby extending the work begun at Mt. Pleasant.

Rev. J. D. Shirey, the President of the college, with his present assistant instructors, is sparing no pains to supplement the efforts of the Trustees in building up the school, and to render it the equal of any in the South. Their labors are faithful and deserve the support of the church and the people.

#### WORK AND INSTRUCTION.

The scope of instruction includes intellectual, moral and religious training. The labors of the student are expected to culminate in the labors of the man and the citizen.

Every effort within reason is made to get the student to think rightly and to act rightly. He is taught to see that he has obligations to fulfill, that he has a destiny to work out, and that as a man he will have duties to perform which he owes to his neighbor, his country and his God, that in whatever field he may be called to labor, he should deport himself as a Christian gentleman. To accomplish this work is the aim of the managers of the college. The place for accomplishing it could not be better. Mt. Pleasant is a quiet town, which, while it has not now

the advantages of a railroad, it has none of the evils resulting therefrom. The noise and rush common to large towns are unheard here. The push for money getting is not the same here as in larger places. The people live in a different atmosphere, and realize the fact that there are other things to live for, which are as imperishable as jewels in a crown. The community is blessed with good morals. The people are church-going and God fearing. Among such people the college is situated and parents are encouraged to send their sons to its halls for the instruction and training which shall fit them to be men, citizens and Christians.

Whilst the college is conducted under the care of the Ev. Lutheran Church, yet the work is not sectarian. For this reason the patronage has not been entirely Lutheran; other denominations have sent their sons here and have been pleased with the instruction received. No attempt is made to allure young men from the church of their fathers. Hence the school recommends itself to the people of all denominations.

The fact that it is a church institution renders it certain that no immoral or irreligious doctrine will be tolerated within its walls, that no creed will be allowed to supplant the

Bible, and that nothing that might poison the minds of the young will be taught or heard. These are some of the grounds on which the College appeals to the Church, to both ministers and laity. That the reasons are good, no one will gainsay. The hope of the church and the country lies in the proper education of the young. No parent can neglect this important duty without sharing in the responsibility for the evil consequences that will inevitably follow, if the duty be not performed.

The greatness of the responsibility is equal to the magnitude of the attending evils, if the young be not educated. This or that excuse may be pleaded, but the evils will still attend the neglecting to perform the work, and the responsibility will continue to follow. There is no way to escape it. It clings to us like natural law, as constant as the stars in their course, as certain as the shadow in the noonday sun.

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#### OUR FACULTY.

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**B**elieving that many of our readers are interested in our Faculty, we publish below short sketches of their lives.

In justice to the modesty of these men let it be said that great difficult-



y attended the procuring of the data upon which these articles are based.

But let it every where and at all times be known that there is at the head of N. C. College a band of instructors, fully identified with their work—men, of whom we are justly proud, and whom we love.

And let it be futher known that we challege any similar intstitution to produce a Faculty more interested and devoted to their work, amounting even to self-sacrifice, than that of our own institution.

Lastly, let it be known from one end of Synod to the other, from North to South and East to West, that we have implicit confidence in the ability of our Faculty to make this institotion what it should be. We even go so far as to say if the College does not prosper under the administration of these wide-awake and go-ahead men, we had just as well give up and let her die a natural death. Bnt never such a fate! We believe that North Carolina College has taken a bold step in progress and will continue to increase in worth and numbers, until her name shall be a household synonym for education, and her students numbered by the hundreds. Let us watch, WORK and PRAY for the "good time coming."

## PRESIDENT J. D. SHIREY.

REV. Prof. J. D. Shirey, President of N. C. College is a native of Va. and graduate of Roanoke College '58. From there he went to Gettysburg Theological Seminary, entering the ministry in 1860, having received a call to Mt. Tabor pastorate, Augusta county, Va. He served the Mt. Tabor charge during six and a half years, when he received and accepted a call to Floyd pastorate, Floyd county, Va. which charge he served three and a half years.

Having received a call to Beth-Eden pastorate, Newberry, S. C., he accepted it, and served that charge during twelve years, when he received and accepted a call to Salem pastorate in the N. C. Synod.

After serving the Salem pastorate nearly seven years he received and accepted a call to his present position as President of N. C. College.

His administration of affairs at the College during the year just passed has been acceptable to all who have had any relations whatever with the College.

He is thoroughly interested in the work he has undertaken and is sparing no pains to make North Carolina College everything that can be desired in a first class institution of learning.

Under his administration new life has entered the affairs of college, and there is every indication that the institution has entered upon a new era of prosperity.

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PROF. H. T. J. LUDWIG.

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**P**ROF. H. T. J. Ludwig occupies the chair of Mathematics, Astronomy and Physics. He has filled the Professor's Chair for eighteen years with rare success and ability. He is justly regarded one of the first Mathematicians in this country. His great learning in this chosen branch has brought him into contact with the great masters in this science throughout the United States. His name is a familiar word in many of our leading institutions. He has received the rare distinction of being chosen upon the Editorial Staff of Mathematical Journals of national reputation. For years he has been a contributor to THE ANALYST, Des Moines, Iowa and THE MATHEMATICAL VISITOR, Erie Pa. He has contributed many original problems to these Journals and has solved some problems which many other able mathematicians had failed to work out. Few Mathematicians have had such rare success in the chair and have been so universally loved by students as our honored and distin-

guished Professor of Mathematics.

Prof. Ludwig was born near Mt. Pleasant; enlisted in 1861 at the breaking out of the civil war, and was a member of the North Carolina State troops during the entire war; was self-taught in Higher Mathematics; was elected Tutor in N. C. College in 1868; graduated in said college in 1872; was elected Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy and Physics at graduation, and continued in said chair till the close of the Spring term of 1875; opened a classical school in Salisbury in the Fall of 1875, and continued said school two years; was reelected Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy and Physics in N. C. College in 1877; filled said position till the Spring of 1883; taught in Concord one term of 16 weeks in the Fall of 1883; returned to N. C. College in Jan. 1884; and has since occupied the position he at present fills with such great ability. North Carolina College which graduated him and every friend of the institution may well have just pride in his eminent endowments and great learning.

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REV. PROF. C. L. T. FISHER

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**I**S a native North Carolinian. He was born April 4th., 1857 in Rowan Co. In the Fall of 1875,



being then eighteen years old, he entered N. C. College where he remained until the Spring of 1878 completing the prescribed course for the Sophomore year. The next two years were spent in teaching at the Cherry Hill Academy and in the Fall of 1880, having passed a satisfactory examination, he was admitted to the Junior class in Penna. College at Gettysburg, Penn. As an evidence of the appreciation of his worth and application, he was, the following Spring, 1881, chosen as one of six out of a class of twenty eight, to represent the class in the Junior exhibition, which he did with credit to himself and the whole class. In 1884 he graduated with his class, having an average grade of 94. The next three years were spent in the Seminary at Gettysburg, from which he graduated. In regular order, in 1885 he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. During the Summer vacation of 1884, he was sent by the Board of Home Missions of the Genl. Synod (North) to labor as Missionary at Union Bridge, Md, and in the Spring of 1885 after his graduation from the Seminary he was commissioned as regular missionary at that

point. Here he organized a congregation with 23 members, which had increased to 87 members occupying a beautiful brick church which cost \$5000, entirely free from debt, when he accepted the call from the Board to go West.

He was united in holy wedlock with Miss Mary C. Horner of Gettysburg and started to the far West commissioned as Missionary at Sidney Neb. Here he organized a congregation with 18 members—with whom he labored until he resigned to accept the call to the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature in N. C. College, which position he has honorably and creditably filled during the past collegiate year, endearing himself to all with whom he comes in contact.

— — — — —  
 PROF. J. H. C. FISHER.  
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**T**HE subject of this sketch was born in Rowan County, March, 30, 1859, and was brought up on a farm. After completing his education in the public school, he attended North Carolina College ten months, being enrolled as a Preparatorian. He then went to Franklin Academy, Rowan county, where he was engaged as assistant teacher, at the

same time continuing his studies preparatory to entering college as soon as might be practicable. Having taught two years at Franklin, he felt it to be his duty to enter the ministry, and, to carry this purpose into effect, went to Gettysburg where he completed his studies in the Preparatory school. afterwards entering Pennsylvania College at that place, in which school he graduated with distinction. After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, which he attended two years, being there when he was elected by the Trustees as Principal of the Preparatory Department in N. C. College.

His work in N. C. College during the year he has been here has been very acceptable to the Trustees and the patrons of the school. He is a thorough instructor, combining with the qualifications of teacher, a pleasant manner rendering him attractive to the students over whom he has been appointed. He is fully up with the times, and has his department organized in sympathy with the most improved modern methods of school organization.

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He is the wisest man who does not think himself so.

### The College Advance.

This Magazine is published monthly, and is devoted to the interests of  
**N. C. COLLEGE.**

Correspondence from old students and friends and items of general and personal interest solicited.

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R. L. PATTERSON } Editors and  
H. N. MILLER } Proprietors.

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### Editorial.

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#### YOUR RECORD.

**W**HAT was it during the past session? It is made up. It has been entered upon the College Record. In days to come, as you, or some friend, happen to look over it, will you be proud of it? or ashamed of it? Whilst most of our boys doubtless have made a good record during the past year, a few reckless ones got on the "rugged edge" of expulsion. And now we know that we have a Faculty that will not hesitate to expel any student who is persistent in wrong-doing.



What shall our record be next session?

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### STUDENTS.

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**W**HAT are they good for?

If they have a mind to work for it, they are good to help build up a college. A Freshman wrote the President a couple days ago that he thought he could bring four or five new students with him next session. A Junior told that he had his eye on four or five boys whom he hoped to induce to come next session. Such students are worth much to an institution. But what are you doing? Are you helping to build up? or are you saying all the bad things that you can that happened in the past? Which?

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### THE LIBRARY.

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**O**N the lower floor of the Pi-Sigma-Phi Hall is the Library room of the college. A large, well lighted room containing considerably over 1000 volumes, neatly and conveniently arranged. We were pleased upon entering the library a few days since, to notice decided improvements. Now it will not be considered any reflection upon our worthy Librarian to say that this

department has not had the care and attention that it should have. Here are valuable works upon almost all subjects, worthy of the careful perusal of every student, but of which few have availed themselves. What the Library needs is constant addition. Are there not many friends who can and will send books?

Then too some one could do himself and the institution a lasting favor by sending a nice set of chairs or a nice carpet for the floor, or some nice pictures for the walls. Who will send? We shall see.

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### THE ROANOKE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

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**T**HE enterprising management of this road is pushing it forward as rapidly as possible. There are now about sixty miles in running order; and the authorities are looking out a route to extend it South from Winston. Several have been proposed. One of the more prominent routes is that proposed via Lexington, Gold Hill, Mt Pleasant, and Southward. Whilst all is yet uncertain, the Mt. Pleasant delegation that attended the recent rail-road meeting at Lex-

ington, at which there were upwards of two hundred delegates present, returned full of hope that the Roanoke and Southern will come by this place. Whilst no definite promise was obtained to this effect President Trout spoke words of encouragement to our delegation; and we hope ere-long to be able to tell all the friends of North Carolina College that it will in the near future, be on a great trunk line, leading North and South. What a grand day that will be for the institution! Then the long and often reiterated objection to its location will be removed. With railroad facilities at its door, and occupying one of the most beautiful sites that can any where be found, nothing will be lacking to give it that prominence and prestige that it justly deserves but a hearty rally of all its friends to its support, both morally and financially. Speed the day when these things shall be realized.

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THE CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS IN COLLEGE.

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**F**ELLOW students, did you believe it, when it was announced in Chapel just before school clos-

ed, that the college was to be put in better trim before next session should open? Certainly you did—but possibly you did not think it was to begin so soon. Some of you were not out of sight when the work began, and it is going on; and will go on, until we will hardly know the old College building when we return in September. Already the plastering, so much broken and fallen off, overhead in the hall ways, has been removed, as well as that in several of the rooms. All this will be replaced by ceiling. The whole interior will be repainted and whitewashed; broken locks will be replaced with new ones, etc. A Key Board will be provided, so that hereafter there will be no HUNT to find the key to a room—and when you take a room you will be responsible for any damage done to it until you return the key to the custodian thereof.

Nor will the Preps be overlooked. their room will be put in “apple-pie” order—ceiled, white-washed, etc.

Oh! that some of the Lutherans of N. C. who have the means, would come to the help of our faculty; then how easily might all the buildings be repaired and put in such condition that every friend of the College would rejoice. Surely help will soon come from some who appreciate the good work that is being



done.

In as much as the College will be neat and clean when the next session opens, let every student resolve to help keep it in such condition, so that we shall not be ashamed when a stranger or a friend calls to see us. Let no pencil marks appear upon the walls, and let no sweepings from your rooms be deposited in the halls at untimely hours. The cleanliness of the building depends much upon the cleanly and gentlemanly habits of the students. Pigs are not averse to dirt, and it is a pity that some students seem so nearly related to pigs in this respect.

Already some of the lumber is on hand for ceiling and this part of the work has been let to contract.

Now whilst the Faculty is doing this work, and also canvassing for students as it has opportunity, let each one of us—old students—lend a helping hand—; let every friend of the College HELP as he has opportunity—and let the next session be the best in the history of the institution. Let North Carolina College be filled to its utmost capacity with **GOOD STUDENTS.**

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We were pleased to have a call from Mr. Herbert Barrier and learn that there is a probability of his returning to College next session.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PHILALÆTHIAN HALL.

WHEN the Joint Debating Society opened its series of debates, the young ladies took a great interest and attended regularly and in good numbers. Among those who came, were some who did more than watch the youthful debaters. As ladies always do, they noticed the worn and haggard appearance of the window curtains and the lack of nice scarfs for the marble tables.

At one of these debates, amid the clash of the strong arguments and the smooth running eloquence of the speakers, two young ladies, Misses Jennie Skeen and Jennie Blackwelder conceived a plan to beautify the Philalæthian Hall by the addition of new window curtains. In a few weeks the plan was perfected and work commenced. At first the contributions were small and discouragements many, but perseverance had its reward and they secured money enough to purchase very nice curtains.

Through some mistake in the Post-Office Department the order did not reach its destination in time for the curtains to be received before commencement. They have arrived since and on Saturday afternoon

June, 14 the following ladies met in the Hall to cut and adjust them to the windows; Misses Jennie Skeen, Jennie Blackwelder, Leah Blackwelder, Lula Fisher, Alma Shirey, Ella Belle Shirey, Maggie Barrier, Julia Heilig, and Mrs. Prof. J. D. Shirey.

Among the ladies who took great interest in the public debates, were the students of the Female Seminary. Their visits to the Hall were also attended with a desire on the part of one, Miss Emma C. Hutaff, to add something to its embellishment. Her contribution, a splendid embroidered scarf for the Secretary's Table, is one very much appreciated by the members of the Society.

Not only the pupils, but the female teachers of the Seminary were moved to add marks of their interest in the society work. Miss Shirey presented a beautifully embroidered tidy for the President's chair.

THE ADVANCE tenders its sincere thanks to all those who have taken any part in this noble and generous work, while the society at its first meeting will doubtless thank them by special resolutions.

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### SET ARIGHT.

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**W**E have the pleasure and privilege of correcting in this issue the opinion, as regards

our town, of Mr. Colly, father of our esteemed school-mate, M. S. Colly. His opinion was expressed in a former issue, in the following words: A good old gentleman brought his son to college and remarked that this was the worst looking town he ever saw. This old gentleman never attended one of our farewell parties.

Well, he has been here again and enjoyed the kind hospitality of the people of Mt. Pleasant: and he did not return before obtaining the promise from the Editors of THE ADVANCE that they would correct his hasty remarks. He pronounces this place one of the finest he ever visited; the people just as good and kind as can be. And this is the opinion of every one who comes here and makes an examination before a conclusion.

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### THE ADVANCE.

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**T**HIS concludes the work of THE ADVANCE for this scholastic year. As usual with college journals we suspend issue till next session.

We have incurred some expense in issuing this "Progressive" number, and we hope that many will be interested in it, and much good result



therefrom. To this end we affectionately dedicate it. Its name, "Progressive Issue" is not so applicable to the Journal as to the college. It was the advance which our institution had taken that incited us to this effort.

It takes money to run this magazine, and we hope that the students will not forget it while at home. Let every one work for it. As an inducement we offer to any student or friend of the college a FREE SUBSCRIPTION for one year who will bring or send us five NEW subscribers. Now every one with little effort could do this, and thereby help himself and us. We hope there will be many, who will do work on this line.

Extra copies of this number can be procured by addressing THE ADVANCE, China Grove, or Salisbury, N. C.

And by the way, we would like to assure those, who are behind in their subscriptions, that we will not be offended if they send in the money. It is needed.

**M**EDALS. There will be SEVEN medals awarded next year. It has not been decided as yet for what all these shall be given; but the two Alumni medals for proficiency in oratory and declamation are continued. Mr. and Mrs. C. L.

T. Fisher give medals to those two members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes who attain the highest general average. The Faculty will decide for what excellence the other three will be awarded. These medals in general average are good, and they are fair incentives to a student's work.

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### COLLEGE ITEMS.

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—Commencement!

and

—No rain! Can't hardly believe it, can you?

—"Colly, guilty of misdemeanor on the creek!"

—"When he was baptized, he WAS EMERGED". We wonder if he was.

—Some of our young aspiring orators wanted to make too much of Socrates when he said he would be remembered "with his eloquence."

—There were but few in college who were not advanced to the next class. Most of those who were not advanced have not stood an examination yet.

—The trees are now cleared off of the walk leading to the front entrance of the college, thus presenting a finer view of the buildings from the street.

—A certain Freshman's girl must have kicked him clear around just before he got up in church and pointed to the west for the rising sun and to the east for its setting.

—Patterson has a new kind of half—"THE SMALLER HALF". We will venture a wager that he did not learn of its existence from Prof. Ludwig.

—The organ has come and "works like a charm". Our Chapel exercises are much more interesting now than formerly, owing to the addition of its music.

—He waited in suspense for the answer to his note. In heart-piercing words it came back to him: "she couldn't go with him—she had eaten onions".

—It is impracticable for us to have a "Personal" column this issue. There were so many people here during Commencement that we could not publish them all; therefore we publish none.

—"Is it not the moral duty of a young man, when he goes boat-riding with a young lady, to take care of her, no matter how?" Yet some girls are so ungrateful as to become offended when a gentleman lays his arm around her to keep her from falling out of the boat into the water. O, ungrateful woman!

—A little boy went to church

in the morning, and, for the first time saw a minister wear a gown. A minister with whom he was acquainted, was to preach that night. He went to his father, the parlor being full of visitors at the time, and said "Papa is Mr.— going to wear a CHEMISE to night?" We would like to guess what his father felt like doing.

—On Thursday night after Commencement we had quite a delightful sociable in the Philalæthian Hall. There were about 15 couples, and it seemed as though some were loth to part that night after having delayed that sad farewell for one whole day. Some, we remember, not knowing how long before they would meet again, were very selfish, and sat off in a corner. The Eds., having had similar experience, would not criticise them too severely.

—Mr. R. L. Patterson, much to the students' regret, did not remain with us over Commencement. Becoming ill several days before Commencement, he left for home, there to recruit sufficiently to take a trip to Lutherville Seminary, where his sister graduated this year. He had a very pleasant visit, returning to Mt. Pleasant Tuesday after Commencement in the interest of this issue of THE ADVANCE.



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