

There has been so much said in the last two or three years relative to university education that it is in order to give any statistics that will show what it has done in the way of moral teaching and moral results. We lately gave the figures as to church membership of both the universities of North Carolina and Georgia. When a southern state university can report 70 per cent. of its students members of Christian bodies, it is indeed a fine showing, one full of encouragement and hope for the future. A paper in the Atlantic Monthly for December offers an occasion for further illustrative facts of which we propose to avail ourselves. There is marked increase all around in the state universities. Those in the west have more than trebled in ten years. This is for the universities in eight states—California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. In 1885 the number of students was 4,230; in 1895, 13,500. Now take in contrast the denominational colleges, under church control. In eight in the west, the increase in the ten years was less than 15 per cent. In New England the increase for the same years in universities and colleges was not under either state or churches, was 20 per cent. At all state universities in 1896 there were about 20,000 students attending. The author of the paper, Mr. Francis W. Kelsey, thinks the state universities will continue to grow and enlarge their usefulness. Mr. Kelsey says very correctly:

"The moral and religious atmosphere of every university is determined to a great degree by its students. The character and convictions of the student body play the most important part in giving tone to the religious life of any college."

It is true of all schools and colleges, and applies to all church colleges or to state or independent seats of learning. In five state universities (West Virginia being one) it has been ascertained that of 4,962 whose ecclesiastical status was ascertained, 4,407 placed themselves as affiliated, by membership or attendance, with some religious body; and 2,851 (fifty-five per cent. of the whole number enrolled) were church members. Among them, the Methodist Episcopal church had 1,098 members and adherents; the Presbyterian church, 854; the Congregational church, 612; the Episcopal church, 484; the Baptist church, 352; the Church of Christ, or Disciples, 227; the Unitarian church, 166; and the Roman Catholic church, 165. There are nine or more others with a smaller representation. This is at least very hopeful. But in sixteen state universities in which 14,637 students are enrolled, 10,517 are members of churches, or something above 70 per cent. These numbers are distributed as follows: omitting the smaller membership: "The Methodist Episcopal church was credited with 2,639 members and adherents, the Presbyterian with 2,284, the Congregational with 1,730, the Episcopal with 1,215, the Baptist with 1,063, the Church of Christ with 607, the Roman Catholic with 528, and the Unitarian with 431."

It is noticeable that the Methodist and Baptist students are very numerous in state universities and help prodigiously to give moral tone and direction to the religious life. The Presbyterian students are very strong also. Every sixth student is a Methodist. We can not follow the statistics that fill pages. Mr. Kelsey gives this statement:

"At the University of Michigan alone, last year, there were more than three fourths as many Presbyterian students as at Princeton, and exactly fifteen times as many as in the Presbyterian college in Michigan. At the state universities of Indiana and Illinois there were more than twice as many Presbyterian students as at the four Presbyterian colleges in the two states."

It is very evident that outside of two or three southern states there is no narrow view as to higher and Christian education. The great Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist families all over the land believe that their children can receive moral influences and be led out into genuine Christian fields of scholarship and development in the state universities where from 50 to 70 per cent. of the students profess to be Christians and are members of the various Christian bodies. Princeton university is a distinguished Presbyterian institution of learning and is under the control of the Presbyterians. Mr. Kelsey states that the "percentage of Princeton students who are church members is about the same as that of the University of Kansas (fifty-five per cent), but less than in the University of Michigan (fifty-six per cent.) and several of the smaller state universities." The Kansas and Michigan universities are state schools. Mr. Kelsey says the state universities are better equipped, "possess departments wholly lacking in the denominational schools," have "a wider range of studies." He says it would take \$2,700,000 for each of the state universities to equip ten Presbyterian schools to equal them or \$27,000,000 total.

The University of Michigan has sent out 201 clergymen and missionaries. Of these forty were Presbyterians. President Draper takes a very different view of the life in the state universities from that held by some bigots and ignoramuses. He says, for instance that "the fact doubtless is that there is no

place where there is a more tolerant spirit, or freer discussion of the religious questions, or a stronger, more unrestrained, and healthier religious life than in the state universities." There is nothing connected with education that is faster than the cry against the moral influences in state schools. The charge that they are vicious and irreligious and even anti-Christian is stupid in its ignorance and infatuated in its application. There are bad men in all the churches. There is not a church in North Carolina all of whose members are pious and living a profoundly religious life. There is not a church of the half of whose membership this can be truly said. Is there a church with 200 members of which it can be affirmed with truth that one-fourth are spiritually minded, God honoring, consecrated members? So in the state universities as in the denominational colleges there are bad, immoral, depraved students, "weak or vicious men who go astray," to quote from the Atlantic. President Angell, in the Andover Review, makes this reference:

"In twenty of the state institutions—all from which I have facts on this point—it appears that seventy-one per cent. of the teachers are members of churches, and not a few of the others are earnestly and even actively religious men who have not formally joined any communion. When we remember that colleges not under state control—certainly this is true of the larger ones—do not now always insist on church membership as the condition of an appointment to a place in the faculties, and that no board of regents or trustees of any state university will knowingly appoint a man who is not supposed to be of elevated moral character, it must be conceded that the pupils in the state institutions are not exposed to much peril from their teachers."

Read that statement again. It is important. It really seems that state universities over the land generally are holding their own excellently in contrast with denominational colleges, in training men in the moral walks as well as in well equipping them for future usefulness. We do not see, view, or sign the whole field, that the state schools are one whit behind the other schools either in efficiency, moral equipment or religious life. We wish to see the state universities in full equipment in all departments of human learning, and particularly possessed of "the vitalizing touch of spiritual forces." It is not urged they are now any more than the denominational schools, all that they need to be or can be, for they all need "a concentration of spiritual light, a gathering of the forces that make for righteousness." We suppose that the professors in the great state schools are as moral and correct in life, and as free from religious scepticism, as are the professors in denominational schools. We know that some of the denominational schools have had in their faculties sappers and miners warring against the eternal verities and seeking to undermine the Scriptures of Inspiration. Let the state schools become more and more teachers and guides in the higher life while imparting the higher scholastic education. We make one more quotation from the timely discussion in the Atlantic:

"Can and time serving ecclesiastical connections are not likely to be encouraged in the atmosphere of freedom and frankness in a state university, but no class of students anywhere are more open-hearted or more ready to respond to the quickening and uplifting influence of the highest moral and spiritual ideals. The churches have a duty toward the state universities. It grows out of the general duty of the churches as guardians of the highest interests of society. Should the churches approach the state universities in a spirit of criticism, or with a deep feeling of responsibility and willingness to co-operate in the promotion of the supreme interests of youth? . . . Is it expedient for a church to give attention to the spiritual welfare of those only who are affiliated with it in the denominational schools, and to neglect perhaps a far greater number of members and adherents in a state university?"

SNAP-SHOES AT THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

President McKinley's message will no doubt be generally read. It impresses us as a calm, well written document, without sharp edges or dogmatic convictions. Accepting his statements as well based, as correct, the reader will conclude that the deductions are logical and fair. It is a better prepared document than we were led to expect, and when you cannot agree with his inferences and conclusions you will admit that the tone is conservative and the promise of patriotic action assumed. Of course his opinions will be controverted by hundreds of thousands. As to currency he will be antagonized by more people than voted against him last year. As to Cuba hundreds of thousands will fail to share in his confidence as to Spain's merciful, kindly, righteous dealing with Cuba and the promise of speedy peace, and will prefer more decided active measures of sympathy on the part of the American government. As to Hawaii the whole intelligence of our country should be decided in opposition to the most unfortunate treaty. If the president had studied the question thoroughly in all of its bearings, he could not have followed such crazy leadership, and favored such an extraordinary departure from the traditions, policy, practice and wisdom of this country. Hon. James Bryce, the very able English historian, statesman and publicist, shows a far better conception of the question of annexation, and a much profounder understanding of the history and principles of this great republic than McKinley, Morgan and the entire gang of fanatics seeking to introduce 100,000 half barbarians and some 4,000 whites gathered from the nations of the earth into the American Union.

The president's entire remarks on the financial situation are interesting and worthy of consideration by all readers. He is very hopeful of the robber tariff as a revenue producer, but why it would be hard to say. He is one of the extreme protectionists who have never considered for a moment the moral aspects of taxation, and the great wrong, oppression and iniquity in laying a system that robs one class to enrich another, and very much smaller class, and that plays into the hands of greedy monopoly and fosters the grasping, satanic trusts.

It is thirty-two years and a half since the war ended. The sums that have been taken from the American people in that time in taxes of various kinds are enormous beyond belief, and would have bankrupted any other nation upon the globe. The president would have edified his readers if he had given approximately the sum of these tremendous taxes, when he was showing how the public debt had been reduced. If the American people only knew how their public servants had robbed them—what huge taxes had been heaped upon them—a great deal of which was unnecessary and wrong.

The president admits that at present there is an "evil" in the currency situation and he proposes to remedy it. He does not find the "evil" to consist in bad money, for he distinctly asserts that all of the money is good—"every dollar of it is good," and tells why it is good, "because the government's pledge is to keep it so." The truth is gold, silver, notes are made good in the same way by the government's stamp, indorsement, pledge. He says the "pledge will not be broken." But he and his secretary of the treasury, find a bad condition and propose to remedy it, to remove the "evil." He says the "evil" lies in trying "to maintain the parity of our different forms of money"—to keep "them at par with gold." In 1873, silver was higher than gold, was worth 2 or 3 cents more than gold. The difficulty of maintaining has come from hostile legislation against silver and special favoritism of gold. The evil complained of has become patent and fixed by a system of unfriendly legislation he indorses and his party is mainly responsible for. He says to preserve the parity is very costly. If it is "a burden upon the people," as he contends, it is certain that the friends of bimetalism are not responsible in any way for the results.

The president's plan of relief, of change, he makes plain. He wisely expresses fear against more bond issuing. He may do this, for it is quite probable that his tariff theory and its expression in the principles of high taxation under the Dingley tariff, will fall to bring in enough revenues to support the government, even with the aid of a considerable increase under the internal revenue tax, and the bond issuing will be a positive necessity. It will be dreadful to have a republican administration issuing bonds, having bond sales after the bad way of Cleveland, and after denouncing it as the republican press did and the politicians. The president states this, and it is bad practice:

"No body is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing it. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it."

"The law which requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes to pay them out again as currency funds, demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so at times of business panic and when the revenue are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit, and maintain redemption, but through the increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor, when \$262,315,400 of 4 per cent. bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds used to pay the expense of the government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve."

That is a disagreeable showing. It is really much of a plea that bond selling is the refuge now of the government, specially if the revenues should fall behind receipts. The policy pursued for some years has been one of debt increasing and great public extravagance. The cure of the "evil" as given by the president is this: "As soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption, in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold." He says the present system is a menace to prosperity. Then he gives the Gage plan of treatment for a financially sick patient. Here is the practice proffered: "I concur with the secretary of the treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes be

reduced to one half of one per cent per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

"I recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upward."

As to the note plan first insisted upon this may be said: This is a plan to contract the greenback currency that answers such an excellent purpose. If all greenbacks redeemed in gold must be shelved until they are issued again for gold the result must be contraction. It is not the first plan meditated by Gage and the president—to recommend that all greenbacks be cancelled by funding them into United States interest bearing bonds. But it will in the end work the end of final cancellation. If they cannot be re-issued save for gold then practically they would be simply gold certificates of issue, representing gold deposited for them in the treasury. This is McKinley's plan and that of his secretary. It is a decided, positive strike at the greenback currency, and means contraction inevitably. If you understand what greenbacks now are and how used you will see the meaning of the movement. It is proposed to prevent the further use of greenback currency to meet the expenditures of the government. They are so used now for when they are redeemed with gold under the present law they at once become a part of the treasury cash balance, and are used habitually to meet the obligations of the government. If this recommendation is accepted and becomes law the cash balance in the treasury will be reduced inevitably. Every dollar of greenbacks that is now used in the payment of expenditures will be cut off for that purpose as soon as redeemed. To make them only possible to be reissued for gold is to make them cease to fill the uses of the government. The other features of the message may be briefly touched upon hereafter.

TARIFF DEFICIT

The republican papers are fighting hard to keep up hope for the robber tariff as a revenue producer. They cannot brag that it is over now, but is going to be. But the government is figuring—"juggling"—to make a better showing than facts authorize. In November the shortage was \$8,092,482. But the government has received \$13,645,250 as the first payment of the syndicate of Union Pacific property. This is used to swell receipts, but the tariff did not do it. The New York Evening Post, noticing this, says:

"If this factitious item is eliminated from the November revenue account, it will be seen that the story of the Dingley deficit is much the same as usual. In September, government expenditures exceeded receipts by \$3,455,000; in October, by \$8,310,000; last month the excess was \$8,092,482. With the same omission of the Union Pacific redemption money, the revenue deficit for the fiscal year to date is \$46,101,484."

In five months the Dingley tariff falls behind expenditures over \$46,000,000. It would have much more but for the increase in internal revenue, with which, as The Post says, the "Dingley law had no concern." If there had been no increase in internal taxes probably by this time the deficit would have reached \$60,000,000. The Post says that the Wilson undemocratic, half-and-half bill, actually produced last November a million dollars more of revenue than the radical drag net, robber has produced. The Post says: "The past four years," observed the thoughtful Dingley on the 24th of last March, "have been enlightening, especially to candid investigators of economic problems." But has the 'enlightenment' been carried up to date? We wait the discovery with interest." Remember that The Post was one of the bitterest enemies Bryan had, and it did all it could to elect McKinley and to fasten upon the country the abominable Dingley tariff robber. It sees how the south suffers and is cruel enough to say that "McKinley property" has not reached the cotton-growers, and those southern farmers who depend upon the staple exclusively are as badly off as ever, with no prospect of improvement."

Mr. E. D. Thompson, of York county, S. C., is reported to have made four bales of cotton on one acre.

Advertisement for Pain-Killer medicine. Text includes: Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints. A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is Pain-Killer. It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally. Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PAIN-KILLER." Sold everywhere. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILL ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for "DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS" and take no other. For Sale by W. H. Green & Co.

GEO. O. GAYLORD

Racket Price List For the Christmas Trade.

We are doing the business of the city, but we can entertain you also with low prices and big values. We sell everything in the dry goods line. Please read and see what I am offering for this week.

Ladies' fur trimmed double cape, and high collar, at 30c. A nice beaver cloth, black, double cape, fur trimmed, at \$1.50. Very long Empire pleated back fur trimmed cape at \$1.75. Solid seal plush capes, at \$2.98. Very fine seal plush trimmed, long and handsome cape, at \$4.25.

A big drive in cloaks at all prices from \$1.00 to \$7.50.

Hats. Hats.

I have just received a big drive in ladies' Hats and Ribbons. A fine line of English Felt Hats, bound in silk wire, at 25c each, worth from 50c to \$1.00; all new styles and pretty, clean goods.

Also a fine job in beautiful fancy Silk Ribbon, in No. 40 and 60, worth from 30c to 75c, now to close the lot, at 25c per yard; all new seasonable shades. Also a lot of fine Satin Ribbon for fancy work, very cheap.

Shoes.

Why do you pay a big price for your footwear when you can buy your Shoes at the Racket for less money. We have a complete stock of Shoes, everything from baby Shoes, No. 2 to 5, at 19c, 25c, 40c, 50c, and 65c. Misses' School Shoes, strongest made, Nos. 6 to 8, from 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, and \$1.00; from 9 to 11, 50c up to \$1.25; from 12 to 2, 65c up to \$1.50. Woman Shoes, all solid, at 85c and \$1.00. Very fine real dongola, best goods, all solid, at \$1.25. Very nice Kid Shoes at \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 a pair. Men's Shoes, in brogans, at 95c and \$1.25 a pair. Men's Congress and Lace Shoes, all best goods, at \$1.25 and \$1.75 a pair. Very fine Tan Shoes, in best French calf skin, at \$3.00 a pair. A Job in Tan Shoes at \$1.00 a pair. Black Vee Kid Shoes, finest French Shoes, for which regular shoe stores ask \$5.00, I will sell at \$3.00. New goods and new styles, every pair warranted to be the best money can buy.

Dress Goods.

Our store is large and we sell Dress Goods, in all the different styles. We have beautiful fancy Double Fold Worsteds, to close, at 12 1/2c per yard, worth 15c; better goods, 35 inches wide, at 18c; all wool fancy Worsteds, 36 inches wide, at 25c per yard; better styles in fancy dress suitings, at 35c, 40c, and up to 60c, 60c and 75c per yard. Plain, Blue and Black Serge, 40 inches wide, all wool, at 35c per yard, regular 50c goods.

We have Silk for waist trimmings.

at 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c. and 75c per yard. Danish Cloth, at 10c.; plain worsted, at 9 1/2c.

Hosiery.

The best full length seamless black Children's Hosiery, from 5 1/2 to 9 1/2, at 10c a pair or three pairs for 30c. Ladies' Hosiery, long, seamless, heavy and good, at 10c per pair. Men's Half Hosiery, fine knit, fast black, seamless slightly second, worth 20c., now a job at 10c. We have all prices and kinds of Hosiery of all grades.

Holiday Handkerchiefs, for Christmas trees, at 14c per doz., for children. Large Silkoline ones for the large boys, at 29c per doz. Ladies' fine embroidered, in silk, at 5c each or 55c per doz. Plain linen finish Handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, at 5c and 10c each. Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, at 20c., 25c and up to 50c and 50c each. Gent's silk and linen Handkerchiefs, from plain cambric, at 5c, better quality at 10c, linens at 25c., silk at 25c., 35c., 40c., and 50c each. Initial Handkerchiefs at all prices.

Rugs, Chairs and Tables to be sold cheap, or given away with cards. Matting at 12 1/2c., 15c., 18c. and 20c. Carpets from 15c., 22c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 55c., 60c. Brussels, all grades, 48c., 50c., 55c., 60c. and 75c. Carpet Paper, plain and padded, at 4c. Carpet Tacks at 1c a box.

Clothing.

Since the cold weather has set in our Clothing stock has been moving. We sell Men's Suits for \$3.50, \$4.25, \$5.00, \$6.25 and \$7.50. Fine Heavy Clay Worsteds, handsomely made, at from \$8.50, \$9.00 and \$10.00. Prince Albert Suits, well made, best quality, Clay Worsteds, at \$12.50 a suit, regular price \$18.00. Youth's Suits, new goods, just received, all wool, at \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.75 and 4.50 a suit. Odd coats, fine goods, a job lot just received, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. Odd Pants, all prices from 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 55c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 up to \$3.25.

A big stock of fine and cheap Underwear, all sizes and prices, Children's, Women, and Men.

Remember to ask for one of my Furniture or Picture Cards. With a \$10.00 purchase I will have made a life size portrait free of cost to you, of yourself or any of your family or friends; with a \$15.00 purchase I will give you a handsome Oak Center Table; with a \$25.00 purchase I will give you a nice fine Rocking Chair or a Book Case or beautiful Table; with a \$50.00 purchase I will give you a handsome hall Hat Rack, with Umbrella Stand and handsome bevel glass Mirror in top. This is all nice furniture and made of the best oak.

Come to us for your Toys and Holiday Goods and goods of all kinds.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store, GEO. O. GAYLORD, Propr., Opposite The Orton Hotel.

HEAR HER!



A WOMAN'S STORY.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Scrofula or Blood Poison for a number of years. The best Physicians of Mobile and this city said nothing could be done for me. I took large quantities of medicine, but found no relief. My limbs were swollen with sores, and when I was sent to a physician in Mobile my entire body was a mass of sores. I had given up all hope, and as a last resort tried P. P. P., and after using four bottles (small size), the sores have entirely disappeared, and my general health was never better than at the present time, and people that know me think it a wonderful cure. ELIZA TODD, Milton, Fla.

P.P.P.

What can be worse for a woman than an otherwise beautiful skin covered with sores and eruptions? Can you blame people for avoiding women thus afflicted? They are so pitied; but what woman wants pity? Besides the humiliation of disfigurement, the itching and burning of skin diseases are almost unbearable. All women ought to know that all facial and body blemishes are caused by impure blood, and are curable. Dr. P. P. P. will purify the blood, and when the blood becomes pure all skin diseases vanish. P. P. P. is a harmless vegetable compound, and never fails to eradicate from the system all traces of Blood Poison, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and Catarrhal affections.

FROM ONE OF SAVANNAH'S PROMINENT MERCHANTS, TO THE PUBLIC: I herewith recommend to the sufferers of Rheumatism and rheumatic pains, Lippman's P. P. P., as I have carefully tested it and found permanent relief. Also my son, who, for years, has suffered from Rheumatism, has used it for the last year with good results, and has not suffered since, and is still using it. Would not without it if it cost double, or at any price. Yours truly, CHAS. BELLAMY.

Lippman Brothers, Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, Lippman Block, Savannah, Ga. For Sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

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Hood's Pills. Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.