ST. LOUIS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The foreign news of this week contains little of interest to the American reader. The Austrians are still advancing on Bosnia, and the natives are making an ineffectual resistance, which will probably not last long nor be very strenuous. There was a rumor that the Russians have concluded not to continue the evacuation of Turkey until the English fleet had been withdrawn from the neighborhood of Constantinople, but it appears to lack confirmation. The English press is still congratulating their readers on the acquisition of Cyprus, and the French continue to grumble a little at the new hold the British government has gained on Egypt.

One of the most curious events of the week has been the nomination of B. F. Butler for Governor of Massachusetts, by the National-Labor-Greenback party, as it is variously denominated. We have never had any particular fancy for Butler, and nothing is more certain than that he has been wire-pulling for a long time to secure this nomination, but his letter of acceptance is, in its way, a masterpiece. Few men understand better than Butler how to take advantage of a popular discontent, and nobody knows better than he how to make political capital out of the people's misery; consequently he has adroitly worded his letter of acceptance so as to attract the malcontents of every party; and it must be confessed that his shrewdness in this particular is so great that his chances of success become very numerous. After a clause of acceptance, for example, he demands "equal rights, equal duties, equal powers, equal burdens, and equal protection by the laws to every man everywhere." His principles are thus set forth:

"Laws and taxation should be made so plain, so direct and efficient, and be so faithfully administered, that all of the property of every kind in the Commonwealth should be taxed just once every year and no more, as lightly as possibly, equally and fairly, and so that none can escape the public burden. A law regulating the rate of interest is advocated. Let us abolish and fearlessly set aside, as far as we can, boards and commissions and unconstitutionally appointed officers and sinecurists, with their retainers, relatives and employes now living upon the substance of the people extorted from them by taxation. No political party coming to power as such can make or carry out the necessary reformation with the swarms of hungry office-seekers hanging around the executive of the party. It is not impossible to abolish needless offices nor to stop the leak in the treasury from which hungry politicians are fed. We have no political machinery nor political wire-workers who can make a claim on us. We are directly from the people and of the people—nay, the people themselves. Let the people interpose just this once between the governing ring and the people, without the middle-men of conventions or regard to political issues."

A cunning dodge to catch voters of every political opinion is found in the following paragraph, which concludes the document: "We do not ask those who act with us to pretermit, change or alter any political opinion whatever, upon any subject, but only, seeing the necessity as we see it of relieving the people's burdens, and 'to bring about a more equal and efficient administration of the laws of the commonwealth,' to act with us for that end."

The yellow fever has been steadily on the increase since last week, and the physicians are extremely apprehensive that it is destined to become much more destructive than has been anticipated. in New Orleans the number of reported cases up to August 31, was 6,254, and the total deaths 943. The disease is slowly but surely spreading. On last Monday a case was reported in Mobile, and in several new localities in the South it has appeared with great virulence. The cities of Texas have been rigidly preserving their quarantine, and thus far with good success, but it is impossible to say how soon the pestilence may break out in any one or all of them.

The Chinese question is still agitating the country, and the anti-Chinese are crowing loudly over a fancied victory they have gained in the opinion of President Hayes, which it is said has been given adversely to the admission of more Chinese. The end of the matter will probably be a limitation of some kind in the importation of Chinese.

A curious example of latter day fanaticism is seen in the recent dispatches from Europe, which give a long account of a conflict near Leghorn of a fanatical sect, led by one called "David the Saint," with the civil authorities, resulting in the death of David, who represented himself as Christ come again. He had chosen twelve apostles, and drawn some 2,000 or 3,000 people together, who were well-armed. On the morning of the 18th of last month he started out, followed by his adherents, with what intention is not known. When met by the police and ordered to disperse, "David the Saint" commanded his followers to strike. After a second warning the police opened fire, killing the leader instantly, when the rest dispersed.

The Monetary Congress of Paris has adjourned without doing anything. The United States delegates submitted the following propositions, which were discussed but not acted on:

1. "It is the opinion of this Assembly that it is not desirable that silver be excluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States. On the contrary, this Assembly believes it to be desirable that an unrestricted coinage of silver and its use as money of unlimited legal tender should be retained where they exist, and, as far as practicable, restored where they have ceased to exist.

2. "The use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal-tender money may be safely adopted, first, by equalizing them at a relation to be fixed by international agreement; and, second, by granting to each metal, at the relation fixed, equal terms of coinage, making no discrimination between them."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The foundation has been laid at Seven Oaks, England, for a building for the education of missionaries' daughters to accommodate one hundred children. It will cost $50,000; half of which is secured.

—Photography used for missionary work: The gospel of St. John, in Calmuc, the language of the Mongolian tribes on the Volga, has just been reproduced by photography from gospels prepare for them fifty years ago, but long out of print. Of course this is a fac simile.

—The Protestant Episcopals are about opening a Missionary College in Shanghai, China. The Bishop of China has already secured the salaries of the Principals and other expenses. The missionaries have been appointed from the United States, and Rev. Yung Kiung, M. A., who is a native missionary of talent.

—"I perceive that you do not believe in the apostleship of Mohammed. If you were only two miles beyond the frontier line, we would stone you, but as you are here under the protection of the British Government, we must leave you alone." That is the way the Afghan Moslems talked to Rev. T. P. Hughes in Peshawur, India.

—The English Wesleyan Conference did not fall in with the proposal of an Ecumenical Methodist Conference as readily as it was expected to. The committee, while favoring the idea of union, thought the time had not yet come for a general council. Chancellor Haven urged the subject with so much force, however, that the Conference agreed to appoint a special committee to consider the matter further and report next year.

—The Roman Catholics of Prussia are endeavoring to take advantage of the action of the Bonn Synod abolishing compulsory clerical celebacy to show that the Old Catholic communion is not within the Catholic Church, as the state has held. The Catholics of Wiesbaden, whose parish church was taken from them for the use of the Old Catholics, have reopened the appeal against the decision. Upon the result of this appeal much that is important to the Old Catholic weal depends.

New Dress.

This from the St. Louis *Presbyterian*: "The St. Louis CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, with which our friend, Dr. McAnally, has been so long identified, has given remarkable evidence in these hard times of its flourishing condition. It appears in a spick and span new dress, looking as tidy and fresh as a smooth-shaven lawn after a gentle shower."

IN the year 1877 there were published in German 14,000 different works, containing upward of 20,000 volumes, written by 10,000 authors. Of these 1,253 were devoted to theology, 1,329 to statistics and political legislation, 1,629 to education and school purposes, 755 to medicine, 940 to natural science, etc.

SOUTHERN MATTERS.

It is said that there will be an eclipse again in 1900, but according to "Mother Shipton's prophecy," this world to an end will come in the year 1881, so we won't be here to smut our noses and get cross-eyed looking at the sun through smoked glass. It was so cloudy here that we only saw a little of it. I ran down to Augusta, but only stayed a few days. The heat there is so intense; it rained every afternoon while I was there, and they think the dampness will be very unfavorable, especially in regard to yellow fever. The quarantine at Beaufort and Port Royal is very strict this year—and. by the way, Beaufort is getting to be the summer resort of the South. I heard a gentleman from there telling of a Russian man of war that came in there some time ago. He said, they allowed three hundred men to come on shore at a time; that they did not know what whisky was, and would get a large pitcher of it and drink it "just so" by the glassful, and they soon were strewed over the whole town. The darkies were quite a curiosity to them. Sandflies and mosquitoes are very annoying. Monkeys retail there at $5 apiece. Parrots at $2.50 up to $5. The vessels bring on many curiosities.

But if I ramble on I will forget to tell you about the Confederate Monument in Augusta. On account of the scaffolding I could not get a perfect view of it. The base is of brick, I think, cemented over, perfectly square, then some marble work—upon, or from that, rises the shaft, which is of fine polished marble. At the four corners, is each a life size figure of a general—one Lee, and then Jackson. On the top stands a figure of a Confederate private, with his rifle, knapsack, canteen, slouch cap and baggy pants, all too familiar to us. The figure was taken from a young Confederate soldier in Augusta, a private, Mr. Berry Benson. There is to be an unveiling of it soon, and no doubt they will have a grand time; it is very beautiful, but—well, perhaps it is best. Augusta is growing, so much—everywhere new buildings are going up; there are two steamers on the canal, and two or three mills; the Knoxville railroad is being built, and I can't tell you all. They have altered my old church so (improved it, they say,) that I don't love it now, at all. I suppose, in time, I will like Athens best. The place was thronged during commencement. There was a match game of base ball between the Clinch of Augusta and the Pop and Go, of this place, which resulted in the Clinch being beaten, and going home very much crestfallen.

What has become of your Montana correspondent, we look in vain for a letter from there; perhaps if he would give us a letter now and then from his cool mountain home it would serve to diminish our intensely warm climate. They do say if you will sit down and read a winter story that you will feel refreshed, so, perhaps, if you can prevail on him to give us a real cool sketch, it would do us good. As for "craps," it seems cotton is the best of all, drought caught the corn; wheat, I think, was excellent. Gardens are all done with. The fruit was very poor and knotty.

Perhaps you remember, in one of my letters, some time ago, telling of a man tried for murder, in Augusta, where the Judge was a Mason, also the prisoner; they kept trying him, and getting new trials, until he finally lost his mind; he is now in the lunatic asylum. Poor man, doubtless he would have chosen death, but "not our will."

An Episcopal church here called a meeting to change the name of it from "Immanuel" to "The Church," fortunately there were enough with good, hard sense in it to overrule such an absurd idea.

There was quite a sad occurrence here yesterday, a little son of Mr. McGinty went into the pond to bathe, directly after his father forbid it, and was drowned, no one saw it except a little cousin of the boy.

I do not know as I have any more to tell you, and if I had I have no space.

J. O. S.

Athens, Ga., August 19.

Kentucky Affairs.

MR. EDITOR: I have read your paper for years with pleasure and profit, always feeling that its outgivings are reliable, whether on the subject of religion or politics, business or news, literature, science, arts or Christian experience.

"H. V. P." discourses in the number of August 14 on "our young preachers, and what we owe them," very sensibly. Former articles of his on "successful preaching" made many good points, and you have many valuable contributors.

Methodism in Kentucky has a high position as to members—wealth, culture, and social position—and is a power of good in the commonwealth.

Kavanaugh camp ground, near Louisville, a gift to the Church by our own good Bishop and Bro. McCoy, is now a fixture of Kentucky Methodism. The meeting there, which is just over, was a success in many ways, and hopes are entertained that each succeeding year will see it more and more useful.

The camp ground at Parks' Hill, in the northeastern part of the State, the meeting at which is now going on is also permanent, and has done much good to the State and the cause of God among the people. It is well provided with auditorium, cottages, boarding house, stabling and everything necessary for camp meeting. There has been some rivalry existing among the friends of the respective meetings, and some criticism which was uncalled for. Men who can not lead ought to be willing to follow, and each should be content to let the other cultivate its own field.

Since our last Conference session there has been more or less of controversy going on in the columns of the *Central Methodist* on several subjects; much of it metaphysical, some theological and some on Christian experience and character. While I would not presume to express an opinion on the right or wrong of the opinions of any of the many parties engaged, I do venture to say, mildly, that the controversy has done some harm to the friendships of brethren, and that it has shaken the faith of some of the laity in our common Methodism, and has been, and is now, a source of rejoicing to our ecclesiastical opponents, and, if I am not much mistaken, the controversy or controversies have done much more harm than good.

The two female schools of the Conference—Dr. Gould's, at Millersburg, and that of Judge Savage, at Mount Sterling—have each had over 200 pupils, and their principals are very hopeful as to the future. With 400 young women thrown upon the commonwealth every year, well educated, converted to God, and disciplined in the life and practice of religion, the next generation ought to be virtuous and wise.

The college for young men, at Millersburg, offers its resources for instruction for another year to the youth of Kentucky, and comes before us with high promise. Many young men have gone from there well educated for life and for business, and several of the young men of the Conference graduated there. It is a matter of regret that such a large proportion of our educated preachers seek and find employment in the school-room as mere teachers. I know this is a delicate point, yet one may venture, modestly and respectfully, to suggest that the salvation of the soul is of more importance than the cultivation of the intellect can be to ambassadors of Christ, and also the Gospel and the Pulpit are agencies divinely appointed for the salvation of the world, while the school-house is not.

Revivals of religion have not prevailed to any great extent this year, though we have had some good meetings, while we may have a small numerical gain. Financially we will come below last year; but even then our preachers will have fared better than most men, for the time is past in Kentucky when much hardship attaches to the life of the average pastor. We live on the fat of the land; children, educated free, occupy the best places in society, have hosts of friends, no persecution, travel at half-rates on the roads, and are the select gentlemen of society nearly everywhere. Indeed, I can think of no man in Kentucky who has, at this time, a larger share of life's enjoyments and a richer future before him than a faithful Christian pastor. Yours,

S. S. DEEVINS.

Garrard County, Ky., Aug. 19, 1878.

THE first case of yellow fever which occurred in this country, and of which any official record exists, happened in New York city in 1668. In September, 1702, 502 deaths from yellow fever occurred in New York. In 1743, the fever killed 217 persons. New York was again visited severely by the fever in 1795, when 730 deaths occurred. Three years thereafter, from August to November, 2,080 persons died of the fever. The city was not visited severely again by Yellow Jack until 1803, when, according to the statistics, 6,700 persons perished in the epidemic of that year. In 1822, 230 deaths occurred from the fever, and since then but few fatal cases and no epidemic have occurred in any year. Philadelphia was first visited by yellow fever in 1695. In 1793, 4,041 persons died of the yellow or malignant fever. The epidemic of 1797–8–9, carried off 5,800 lives, and in 1805, 3,400 persons died of the fever in Philadelphia. Mobile received her first visitation from the fever in 1705. The fever appeared for the first time in New Orleans in 1769. The years and mortality of the great epidemics in that city are as follows: 1819, 2,190 deaths; 1847, 2,259 deaths; 1853, 7,970 deaths; 1854, 2,423 deaths; 1855, 2,670 deaths; 1858, 3,880 deaths; 1867, 3,093 deaths. The mortality this on account of yellow fever will probably exceed any year since 1867.

FROM THE CONFERENCES.

St. Louis Conference.

HOUSTON CIRCUIT, August 30: Rev. A. M. Robinson: Since the 16th of this month I have received into the Church 24 persons; adult baptisms, 12; infant baptisms, 3; accessions since August 1st, 54; baptisms, 30. Other denominations are gathering where I have sown. The M. E. Church, South, has done all that has been done in this county for the last three years. I have worked faithfully here for our Church all this time, knowing that I should not work in vain. Bless the Lord, O, my soul, for He hath said: "I will be with you to the end," and it is so.

Southwest Missouri Conference.

Rev. E. G. Frazier, August 30: Arrangements have been made with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, whereby persons attending the Conference at Clinton and paying full fare to that point will be returned at one-third the regular rate.

NOTICE. — Rev. Milton Adkisson: Brethren expecting to bring their wives with them to Conference will please so inform me at Lexington. Provision will be made only for such as give timely notice. Changes to be made on the moment of arrival are not convenient.

CALIFORNIA CIRCUIT.—Rev. J. C. Guin, August 31: Just closed in this Circuit, at Rockspring Church, a very interesting meeting. God abundantly blessed His people. Many professed. Twenty-seven joined the Church. Bro. J. W. Agee was with us part of the time and Bro. Holloway remained the last two days.

COLUMBUS CIRCUIT.—Rev. James C. Daily, Aug. 29: As I have not written you concerning my work this year, I thought a few lines would not be out of place. I have had a year of hard labor, and now as the year draws to a close, our prospects brighten. In the last four weeks we have had about 25 conversions, and as many additions. We have had 75 accessions during the year. Our missionary, Conference and Bishop's claims will all be met. Preacher's salary fearfully behind. Where is the fault? Is it in the stewards, for want of energy? or is it in the people, for want of a disposition to pay? They can not plead poverty; for they are amply able. What's the matter? I leave it for some one else to say. I have five Sunday-schools in the circuit. I think about fifty-five St. Louis CHRISTIAN ADVOCATES are taken in the bounds of my work. This is our Presiding Elder's first year as Presiding Elder. I think he has done his work well; the people on my charge are pleased with him. He preaches with ability and acceptibility, and presides with dignity, and looks well to all the interests of the church. Our new church, Mount Tabor, was dedicated by the Presiding Elder, Dr. J. L. D. Blivens, on the fourth Sunday in July. The sermon was fine. The dedicatory services were impressive, and the audience of 1,200 persons were well pleased, and the meeting was a success. May the good Lord bless my people and revive his work more abundantly.

Western Conference.

WINFIELD CIRCUIT.—Rev. W. J. Blakey, August 26: At the close of the Conference year permit me to give a synopsis of my labor here, and also of the territory embraced in this circuit (Winfield); and, perhaps, it would be the better way to itemize the form. The Church—On reaching the work last fall there was only one organized class, with a membership of seven, part of whom were visiting in the East. There were others who held on to our Church, but were not connected with it. There has since been an increase of five classes, making six in all, with a membership of forty-five, an increase of thirty-eight. The number of conversions under my labors have been seventeen (to God be the glory), seven of which were baptized and received into our Church. Six children have also been baptized.

There is only one local preacher within the bounds of the work. Though we are few in number at present, yet I think there is a bright day for us in the near future. And, though we are not strong enough to "man a schooner" (as a writer from these parts speaks of us through the *Christian Witness*, a paper published in the interest of the Christian Union Church), we have possession and are going to "hold the fort."

Finances—The assessments made by the steward are: P. E. and P. C., $75; Bishop and Conference collections, $87. Of the first two $50 have been paid, while the others were paid in full.

It must be remembered that these assessments were made when there was but one organized class, with less than a dozen members. I think the people here are as willing to support the Gospel as any populace, according to their financial ability.

The Territory—The area is a large one, extending twenty-five miles, from east to west, and the same from north to south. In this circle of lines there are no less than 12,000 people, representing nearly every State in the Union. Some of these people are religious, but the larger portion are not. The 12,000 or 14,000 souls, most of whom are ungodly, must have the Gospel preached to them, and who are suited for this great work better than the Methodists? whose duty it is to "spread Scripture holiness over these lands."

The soil is very productive. There will be not less than 800,000 bushels of wheat threshed this year in Cowley County. Corn crops are good, and a better watered county would be hard to find.

Missouri Conference.

Rev. A. T. Lewis, August 27: Bro. Rose and myself have just closed a meeting on Cameron Mission; which resulted in the happy conversion of twenty-three souls and nineteen additions to the M. E. Church, South, which enabled us to effect a new organization of twenty-three members. Let us thank God and take courage.

MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT.—Revs. R. G. Loring and J. W. Payne, Aug. 28 1878: We have just closed a profitable meeting at Old Bethel, of twelve days' continuance. Ministerial help was expected, but none came. Thirty-six persons, from twelve to sixty-eight years of age, professed conversion, all of whom joined the M. E. Church; South, about thirty of whom were baptized yesterday. To God alone be all the glory.

MILLVILLE CIRCUIT.—Rev. C. Babcock, August 27: We are in the midst of a glorious revival, two miles west of Millville, in a beautiful grove. Conversions are clear—accompanied with rejoicing and embracing of friends as in days of yore. Revs. D. Penny and J. T. McDonald assisting. We expect to continue over next Sabbath. We had an interesting meeting at Hardin including the fifth Sunday in June; eight accessions to the church there. You may hear from us again.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.—Rev. H. D. Groves, August 27: Brethren of the Missouri Conference — The day trains on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad are due in Macon both from the east and west about 2 p. m.; on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Come on the day trains, if you can; otherwise you will have to stop at a hotel until morning, and then report yourselves at the church. I have arranged with the proprietors of the hotels to entertain those who come in the night at reduced rates. It is quite probable that railroads will not give any reduction in fare, as their rates have been reduced. Dr. Vincil thought it doubtful about getting any favors, in his last note to me.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Rev. John D. Vincil, Sept. 2: Application has been made by the undersigned, to the proper parties, for reduced rates of travel on railroads on behalf of those who may attend the approaching Conference at Macon City.

The general passenger agents of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads inform me that, owing to the low rates of travel on their lincs, they can make no reductions for Conference occasions. The Hannibal and St. Joseph agent writes me that round-trip tickets at a reduction are being sold on that line, "Which is the best I can do for you." The Chicago managers refused absolutely, last year, to make any terms. I certainly will not ask them now.