

Our Postal Cards.

LADONIA, July 30.—Rev. Charley McWhirter and I have just closed a meeting at Mount Carmel; 27 conversions and 31 additions. Raised \$60 missionary money.—W. C. BLAIR.

MASON, Mason Co., July 29.—Presented to I. K. Waller, by H. M. Dye of Loyal Valley, Clarke's Commentaries. Rev. Dr. Wilkes, formerly of Texas Conference, will soon move to Mason. He will be a great help to our infant church here. Weather dry—very dry. Water getting very scarce.—KNIGHT.

MILANO, Milam Co., July 29.—We are having a good time at Liberty church. Several conversions, and many backsliders reclaimed. Nine accessions. The work goes on; will continue several days. The church is greatly revived. The Spirit was with us in power last night. Weather dry. Crops very short.—W. J. McNALLY.

JACKSON, Miss., July 19.—District court now in session at the capital. The penitentiary is swelling, over twelve hundred convicts, many are working on farms in the Mississippi Valley. The grand jury found bills against some young ladies and gentlemen for disturbing public worship. Texas, imitate. This State is under Democratic administration.—S. A. D. STRICKLAND.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Dallas Co., July 29.—I have just closed two meetings that lasted one week each, resulting in 54 conversions, 45 accessions to the M. E. Church, South, 11 infants baptized, and the church greatly revived. We love the Advocate, and will do all we can for it. Crops suffering for rain. Prospects are not so flattering as they were a few weeks ago.—C. B. FLAGGER.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Nueces Co., July 28.—Correction.—In the review of Dr. Brush, the words "not to convert sinners and evangelize the population" should have been in parentheses. They were mine, not Brush's. Perhaps the printers did not understand the type-writer's character for brackets. Statistics.—The postal columns of the Advocate for July 26th report over four hundred accessions to the church.—H. S. T.

BREMONT, Robertson Co., Aug. 1. Our camp-meeting at Shady Grove, near Reagan, closed Wednesday night. Quite a number of backsliders restored. Over thirty conversions; thirty-one added to the church. Total accessions to date for Bremont circuit, 105, with more to follow, we trust. Praise God! Health good. Weather hot and dry. Crops short. Dust plentiful. Money scarce.—B. F. GASSAWAY.

THORNTON, Limestone Co., July 29.—Our third quarterly meeting has just closed. I give you the report of the past quarter as follows: Infants baptized, 6; adults, 8; joined by ritual, 18; by letter, 6; expelled, 5. The presiding elder was with us. He has not missed an appointment this year. The meeting in Thornton is still going on; 22 penitents at the altar last night.—M. K. LITTLE.

SEGUN, Guadalupe Co., July 29. Fine rain here to-day; streets flooded. My camp-meeting, a meeting of great promise, was broken up by the assassination of John T. Baker. While the altar exercises were being carried on, he was shot through the head. He was in a dense mass of people intently looking on. An indescribable scene ensued. It took place about ten o'clock at night. Next morning the people all left.—W. J. JOYCE.

MCKINNEY, Collin Co., July 29. Had a delightful district conference at Plano. Everybody delighted with Dr. Hendrix. He is doing the church great good on the subject of missions and education. He is a worker as well as a traveler. He will visit Dallas, Terrell, Fort Worth, McKinney and Sherman. Dr. John was with us in labors and love—all Texas love him and claim him. The Christian Order had their house of worship entirely destroyed by storm here yesterday.—W. D. SHEA.

GROESBEEK, Limestone Co., July 29.—Judge Pendergast passed sentence on ten men—five white and five black. They are all young men. One, almost a boy, the good judge kindly admonished, and spoke of having known his parents as intelligent and honorable people, and said something serious was wrong, when such hale, hearty young men could bring such shame and disgrace upon themselves.—R. H. H. BURNETT.

THORNTON, Williamson Co., July 28.—This is a new point in this circuit. Bro. M. K. Little, preacher in charge, is doing a fine work. We are having a glorious meeting.

Altar crowded with penitents. Organized M. E. Church, South, Sunday, with eighty members, the first organization of the kind ever at this place. Bro. Jas. Mackey, presiding elder of Corsicana district, is here in the spirit of the Great Master. People are intelligent and orderly, and God is blessing them wonderfully.—R. H. H. BURNETT.

GOLIAD, Goliad Co., July 30.—God has been gracious to us in Goliad. We have experienced a genuine revival of religion. Results: 18 conversions and 25 accessions. Thanks to Bros. J. B. Denton and Alanson Brown for faithful and efficient labor. Too much praise cannot be awarded the membership, who worked with untiring zeal. The drouth continues. Vegetation has shriveled under a burning sun. Business much depressed, and those who are living for this world only most miserable.—T. G. WOOLLS.

COLLEGE STATION, July 30.—Does "Car Toon," in Advocate of July 5, mean to say that my old friend, W. J. Swain, of Red River county, voted "for gambling" in the Senate? I suppose so, as there is no other in the Senate by that name. And he is a Methodist! Are gamblers in the majority in Red River? or do Senators think they must obey the wishes of the minority? Do they represent "the people" at all? Does not "Old Master" (Dr. McKenzie) live there? Are there no Methodist ministers there? Let them answer. God save Texas.—J. FRED. COX.

PRAIRIE GROVE, Limestone Co., July 28.—Corn a failure here; average not more than eight bushels per acre. Cotton looks tolerably well; boll worm at work. Weather not only warm but hot—very dry; had a light shower on the 26th. Many long faces; but we expect to live till we die, and then live in a new and a better land; but, oh! the numbers neglected! Give us an article calling the buried talent of the ministers to life, and the laymen to action in earnest.—MOSES DAVIS.

CENTER POINT, Kerr Co., July 28. San Antonio district conference in full blast. Large attendance of delegates—1000 to 1200. Delegates to Annual Conference: Bros. Knox, West, Reese and Thompson. Ten or twelve joined the church last night, and many mourners and some conversions; meeting continuing, and prospects for a stirring time. This mountain country has filled up with people, and our church is taking deep root and spreading.—H. G. HORTON.

ELWOOD, Fannin Co., July 17.—Away down here, in the rich lands of Fannin county, with plenty of good water and timber, where land is cheap, homes can be had on good terms. Crops of corn and cotton are fine in most places. Have been blessed with a good rain. We expect to have a full harvest, good times and baptism of the Holy Ghost. Our preacher is hard at work, and has the co-operation of the brethren. Just closed a meeting at Round Prairie church, with good results. Mourners converted, sinners convicted, Christians sanctified.—J. W. D.

PLUM CREEK CIRCUIT, Coryelle Co., July 30.—I have just closed my camp-meeting on Plum Creek circuit. Results: thirty-six conversions, thirty-one accessions and ten reclamations. The Lord was with us in great power, and the church greatly revived. We are indebted to Revs. Baird, F. and W. E. Weaver, J. Mackelroy, O. Shook, J. Perry, J. Farmer, R. J. Perry, W. R. Bond and Bro. Colder, Bible agent, for valuable services rendered. Crops short; weather very dry; finances low.—W. H. CARR.

PLEASANT RIDGE, Guadalupe Co., July 26.—I held a meeting at Cottonwood, commencing on the 6th of this month, and continuing seventeen days. The Lord was present to bless his people and to convict sinners and convert mourners. The attendance was very large all the time, and on the last Sunday night there must have been as many as one thousand people present. Had very good order all through the meeting. Results: thirteen converted, nine united with the church. Bro. T. D. James united in marriage two couple during the meeting. Bro. Harris preached once for me. Local brethren assisted. To God be all the glory.—J. W. PERRY.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY, Aug. 1.—This county has a very good cotton crop, and enough corn will be made to supply the county. In some parts of the county the drouth hurt us. The exodus fever is among the negroes, and some are "going" to move—they don't know where. Bremond's railroad will take the crop of this county to Houston. Glad you have got Longcope & Co.'s card in among your advertise-

ments. I know that house can do to rely upon. No humbug in that. Cotton picking begun. County healthy and peaceable. Everybody almost takes the Advocate.—I. Z. T. MORRIS.

RUSK, Cherokee Co., July 30.—Quite a happy meeting at Social chapel. Had to close Tuesday night. Five bright conversions; 27 for this month. Third quarterly meeting at Atoy last week. There is power in the pulpit when John Adams occupies it. What a profound preacher, and yet how meek. I am sometimes amazed. Sister Adams exhorted the sisters to unite with her in praying for shouting religion. They got it. Bro. Linsy Burk, only son of L. A. Burk, who did a member of this conference, was licensed to preach. He has made his first effort. We think with consecration he will make a preacher.—J. W. JOHNSON.

MILAM, Sabine Co., July 24.—I commenced a protracted meeting at McMahon's chapel, on the 18th ult., and closed it last night. The Lord was with us in saving power. Eight or ten conversions; ten accessions, and eight children baptized. Several backsliders reclaimed, and many of the Christians shouted for joy. McMahon's chapel is one of the oldest, if not the oldest Methodist church in the State. It was built more than forty years ago. Beneath its pulpit lies one of the first pioneers of Methodism in the State, the venerable L. M. Fowler. A new church will soon be erected on the foundation of the old, to the memory of this good and great man.—G. D. WILSON.

SANTA CLARA, California, July 22.—Thou art by the Gulf of Mexico; I by the Western Sea. Galveston is your chief city and queen of Texas. San Francisco is our metropolis, and shakes hands with Asia through the Golden Gate. Santa Clara is a lovely town of three thousand inhabitants, situated 47 miles south-east from San Francisco, and three miles north-west from San Jose. Santa Clara valley lies between two mountain valleys, fifty miles long, four to fifteen wide, running from north-west to south-east. It is called the Happy Valley from its natural beauty, fruitfulness and fertility. San Jose, the county seat, is called the "Garden City."—M. C. FIELD.

MERIDIAN, Bosque Co., July 28. Our Stecenville district conference convened eight miles west of here July 16, at Cove Spring church. Services were continued for twelve days, with wonderful manifestations of spiritual power. Thank God for camp-meeting revivals—that form of godliness which does not deny the power. Bro. Mussett, presiding elder, itinerant and local preachers, officials and laymen—all came in the spirit of Christ; and, oh! the self-sacrificing devotion of those noble women that held up the arms of God's servants, while Israel's hosts pressed the triumphs of the cross. Victory—victory! Scores of sinners converted. A large number of adult and infant baptisms. Forty-eight accessions to the church. Now, thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.—J. F. H.

JONES' CAMP-GROUND, Bell Co., July 26.—Our camp-meeting just closed. These grounds are sacred in the memory of many, and the happy scenes recently witnessed by hundreds of God's people will give additional interest to the spot. As we worshipped the God of our fathers on the banks of the beautiful Salado, whose purling waters flow at the base of the encampment, we thought of the many loved ones who have crossed the river of death, and enjoy their eternal home. Fifty-one conversions, thirty-nine additions, and the membership advanced in the divine life. Our P. E., Bro. J. Fred Cox, Rev. G. W. Graves, Father McGuire, Bros. Huntington, Dickinson, Gilleland, Robinson and Moon, were all faithful, and the Holy Ghost sealed the truth. There will be a camp-meeting at Live Oak, four miles below Salado, on the Salado river, commencing Thursday night before the fourth Sabbath in August.—H. M. GLASS.

COLD SPRINGS, San Jacinto Co., July 31.—Terrible Outrage.—On the evening of the 30th instant I was called upon to help hold an inquest over the body of a dead man, found on the road leading from Cold Springs to Lynchburg, about ten miles distant from this place. Upon examination, we found that a pistol ball had entered his left side, ranging downward. He also had a wound in the forehead, as if some unknown hand had something to do with it. He was a man of about 55 or 60 years of age. He had no papers about him except the name of W. N. Marvin, Texarcana, Texas. This is all the information that we have from his effects. He had a very good horse, saddle and bridle. He had a com-

plete outfit for camping out; \$2.90 in cash. His horse was branded with, apparently, an inverted mule shoe. Crops in our county very sorry. Some have commenced picking. No cotton worm as yet. Have had some rain, but not enough.—THOS. W. SLADE.

BRADY CITY, McCulloch Co., July 29.—In an article in the issue of the 12th instant, under the title of "The Other Side," over the signature of Jas. H. Tucker, I notice the statement, "that, in a former postal," Mr. Waller had stated that at Brady City "the court-house was closed against him, and the people refused to hear him preach." I have not the postal referred to before me, but suppose Mr. Waller did write something of this kind, as at the time it was written he was laboring under a wrong impression. At the time alluded to in postal and by Dr. Tucker, the sheriff notified the preacher before the hour for service that he could not use the court-house for preaching on that day, as he was every moment expecting carpeting; and as the district court would begin on next morning, it would be necessary to put it down at once. Showing that there was no unkind feeling toward the preacher, the sheriff hunted up the teacher and got the key so that service might be held in the school-house, which is both convenient and comfortable. Since that time Bro. Waller has preached in the court-house to a large and respectable congregation as has ever greeted any regular preacher here, although, owing to a change in the work, his service has been on week nights.—J. T. WILLIAMSON.

Marshall District Conference.

The 13th session of the Marshall District Conference of the M. E. Church, South, was held in Marshall, June 26 to 29, Rev. R. W. Thompson, P. E., in the chair. The attendance was good, there being eight pastors and thirty-seven other members and delegates present nearly all the time from the first session of the conference. The preaching was spiritual. Committees were appointed upon the state of the church, education, temperance, missions, Sunday-schools, quarterly conference journals, church and parsonages, and their reports were concise and well received, and with one very minor change in the report on the state of the church, entered upon the minutes of the conference. There could not have been a more harmonious gathering, and we of Marshall were well pleased to entertain the brethren, and expect to enjoy the presence and association of the East Texas Conference in 1880. There are twelve pastoral charges in this district, and with the consent of the Bishop we will have our present P. E. the fall term. There are 37 church buildings in the district, valued at \$23,300, our property; and some \$6,000 worth of other property. There are 32 Sunday-schools of our own, with about two thousand officers and pupils; also there are about 12 union schools in which Methodism wields a controlling influence. The reports upon education and temperance were ordered published. They speak for themselves. All the interests of the church might be said to be fully up to the usual standard, which is not saying what we would like to say. We are glad to note the fact that the Word of God is more studied by the people of the Marshall district to-day than ever before. The following brethren were elected delegates to the East Texas Conference: J. M. Waskom, B. W. Brown, alternate; W. A. Pope, E. C. Garrison alternate; W. A. Everett, J. R. Hart, alternate; W. R. Downs, J. M. Trosprey, alternate.

Extract from Report of Committee of Education Made to the Marshall District Conference at its 13th Session, June, 1879. The subject of Education is one that may well engage the attention of both church and state. A distinguished American statesman has truly said with reference to the state: "We must educate or we must perish." This may be more emphatically said of the church. The church not only owes it to herself and to the world, by her action, to show that she utterly repudiates the idea that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," but by the establishment and maintenance of institutions of learning to effectively refute the more modern idea that science is in conflict with the Bible and our holy Christianity, and establish in the hearts of the people a firm belief in the doctrine that "science is the handmaid of religion." The church has ever been an advocate for the broadest education, and she has not only desired that the vast stores of literature and science be laid at the feet of her children, but that faithful and true educators conduct them to the fountain of true wisdom and the richest treasures of eternal truth found in the Book of Books. She is not the opposer of scientific training, but she most opposes that system of education that ignores the Bible and religion, was conceived and born in a University, and is heaven and immortality, our beloved Methodism thus the child at once of heaven and science. She has not only been reared in halls of learning, but she has in turn reared her institutions of learning all over the land, and invites her sons and daughters, and those of the world to drink at their pure and open fountain.

SECRETARY. "Go to Bro. B.—"; he'll certainly give you something; he's able." "He give!" was the reply; "why, his soul is so little, it will slip through a crack in the floor and be lost." This is not intended as a reference to those who won't take the Advocate on the 50c. proposition.

An Infidel's Tribute to Christian Character.

Col. ROBERT INGERSOLL, in a letter, published in the last issue of the Methodist Recorder, pays a touching tribute to its late editor, Dr. Alexander Clarke. He speaks of Dr. Clarke's kindness in treating him with fairness; "he looked," says this great infidel, "with the holy eyes of charity upon the faults and mistakes of men; he believed in the power of kindness, and spanned with divine sympathy the hideous gulf that separates the fallen from the pure." * * * He knew that no man could be malign-ed into kindness; that epithets can not convince; that curses are not arguments; and that the finger of scorn never points toward heaven. * * * He insisted that the God he worshipped loved the well-being even of an atheist. Tender, just and loving, where others were harsh, vindictive or cruel, he challenged the respect and admiration of every honest man. His sympathies were not confined within the prison of a creed, but ran out and over the walls like vines, hiding the cruel rocks and rusted bars with leaf and flower.

How strange it is that this infidel selects the many Christian graces of Dr. Clarke for his praises. Col. Ingersoll makes a mistake in not understanding that the many and perfect gifts of Dr. Clarke were only his through the Lord Jesus Christ. Stripped of a few paragraphs, Col. Ingersoll's letter is a pathetic tribute to the Christian religion, though by no means so intended by its author.

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A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. Published in—LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. In the Interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A. H. REIDYER, D. D., EDITOR. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. Subscription, One Year, \$2.00. Subscription, Six Months, \$1.00. Subscription, Three Months, \$0.50. To preachers, local and traveling, \$1.00. There are many Kentuckians in Texas who would be glad to hear from their old home every week. The Southern Methodist will give full accounts, not only of the progress of the Church, but of all matters of interest that may occur in Kentucky. To any person who may desire to examine the Southern Methodist before becoming a regular subscriber, we will send the paper for three months on receipt of Twenty-Five cents.

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Texas Christian Advocate
Sunday School.
 [Prepared for the Advocate.]
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.
 BY R. M. MOORE.

THIRD QUARTER—SEVENTH LESSON—AUGUST 17, 1879.
 Eph. vi. 10-20: The Christian Armor. Time—A. D. 61 or 62: Place—Rome; Rulers, Nero, Emperor of Rome; Festus, Governor of Judea; and Agrippa II, King of Galilee and Perea.

GOLDEN TEXT.
 "Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."

The Epistle to the Ephesians is general in its character; so general that some have doubted its address to the church "in Ephesus." That it was written by Paul, and from Rome and a Roman prison, admits of no controversy. He had founded a church there on his third missionary tour, and in doing it had spent three of his most eventful years of missionary labor. There it was he had his trials with those seven vagabond sons of Semei and Demetrius, the silversmith. There stood that wonderful heathen temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The city of Ephesus was on a harbor of the east coast of Asia Minor, between Miletus and Smyrna, and it was at one time an emporium of Asiatic trade. It was the capital of Ionia.

Tradition associates the Apostle John, the beloved disciple, with Ephesus, and there, we are assured from the same source, he died, after giving to the world his grand Apocalyptic vision, in which the Church of Ephesus comes first. His words of approval are: "I know thy works, and thy labor, and thy patience, and how thou canst not bear them which are evil; and thou hast tried them which say they are apostles, and are not, and hast found them liars; and hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake has labored, and hast not fainting." His words of reproof are: "Nevertheless, I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love."

The general character of this epistle makes it applicable to all Christians in all time. The author, having no particular errors to refute, unfolds for the Ephesians and for us the eternal counsels of God as revealed in His plan of salvation; in His purpose to break down the wall of separation between Jew and Gentile, and unite them all under the banner of His Son in a spiritual kingdom; and then closes by urging all to be steadfast in purpose and vigilant in the Christian warfare. The chapter of which the present lesson is a part, urges each Christian soldier to put on the whole armor of God to fight bravely the spiritual battle of life.

V. 10. "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might." "Finally," as a closing argument; "my brethren," as brother soldiers; "be strong;" become strong or be strengthened; "in the Lord;" in Christ; "in the power of His might;" in the strength which His might supplies.

V. 11. "Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." "Put on" clothed with; "whole armor;" the complete armor, or panoply, as Paul has it; "to stand against;" to resist, as an armed soldier; "wiles;" deceits or stratagems, Satan's only methods of warfare. The Bible represents that there are organized forces of evil arrayed against man's salvation, and that the head of those forces is Satan.

V. 12. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world; against spiritual wickedness in high places." "Wrestle;" struggle with; "flesh and blood;" human bodies, which weapons can mar and destroy; "principalities;" rulers or fallen spirits; "powers;" combined forces of evil; "rulers of the darkness of this world;" world-rulers of all spiritual and moral darkness; "spiritual wickedness in high places;" evil spirits of the air. The whole combine all the fallen angels, and the whole force of evil agencies with them in hades, all this world-power of evil on earth, and all the evil forces in the air above us.

V. 13. "Wherefore, take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand." "Wherefore;" on account of the combined powers arrayed against the Christian; "whole armor;" the complete armor—offensive and defensive; "of God;" as supplied by God; "withstand;" stand up against; "in the evil day;" in the hour of peril, when assailed by temptation or beset with trials; "having done all;" have done all duty, whether of arming or fighting; "to stand;" stand at

your post, and not fall away after having won your battle. Paul, in the hands of Roman soldiers, had observed all the requisites of a true soldier.

V. 14. "Stand, therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness." To "stand," properly, is one of the first lessons of a soldier. The oriental girdle was bound about the loins to strengthen them, and to this was fastened the sword or dagger; "with truth;" with not only a truth, but with a fidelity to truth; "the breastplate;" a coat of mail to protect the chest; "of righteousness;" a pure rectitude.

V. 15. "And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace." "Shod;" sandalled. Sandals were soles thickly studded with nails (prepared), bound with a string or latchet around the ankles and over the foot. They were never worn in-doors. It was the duty of the lowest menials to unbind them. "Gospel of peace;" the message announcing peace.

V. 16. "Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked." "Above all;" more important than all else. "The shield;" a large sheet of wood covered with leather, with which to protect the soldier and his other armor; "faith;" a well-anchored confidence. Faith is here the chief weapon of defense against which the arch enemy hurls all his shafts of unbelief, infidelity and temptations to sin. "Quench;" extinguish; "fiery darts;" hammers or mallets with heads filled with ignited materials; "the wicked;" the wicked one, or Satan; the impersonation of all evil, as Christ is the impersonation of all good.

V. 17. "And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God." "Helmet;" a cover for the head; "of salvation;" of safety; "the sword of the Spirit;" "the Word of God;" a sure weapon of offense and defense.

V. 18. "Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints." Here Paul drops the figure of the soldier, equipped for battle, in his complete armor, and introduces a new factor into the complex problem of human duty and destiny: it is prayer. "All prayer;" prayers of all kinds, uttered or unexpressed; "supplication;" a special prayer; "watching;" a wakeful looking for; "perseverance;" persistence; "supplication for all saints;" suitable prayers for the welfare of all Christians.

V. 19. "And for me that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boldly, to make known the mystery of the Gospel." Having shown the Christian soldier how to arm himself; how to attack and defend; how to pray, and for whom to pray (all saints), the chained preacher modestly asks his Ephesian Church to aid him as they only could by their prayers. Observe that he does not ask them to pray for his temporal welfare; for his release; or that he might make a successful defense; but he simply asks that, chained as he was, he might continue boldly to preach the truth. "Utterance;" a divine prompting of thought or words; "when I open my mouth;" when I speak; "boldly;" full and fearless utterance; "mystery of the Gospel;" the unrevealed truth of God.

V. 20. "For which I am an ambassador in bonds; that therein I ought to speak boldly, as I ought to speak." "For which;" not only for the Gospel but for revealing the Gospel; "ambassador;" a commissioned agent; "in bonds;" in a chain. He was bound to a soldier by a chain that he might not escape. A practice yet common. "An ambassador in bonds;" is to contrast his situation with an ambassador, unfettered and arrayed in his robe of authority; his insignia, a chain; his attendants, his guards, armed against him; and his residence, a prison. "Therein;" in his bound condition; "as I ought;" as he in duty was bound to speak, as an ambassador.

APPLICATION.
 10. He is strongest who trusts least in himself and most in God.
 11. Every one is like a besieged camp, and needs a complete armor of defense, and, without it, is sure of capture sooner or later; and, like a fortress also: every one's strength is that of the weakest point, where the attack is sure to be made. In the battle for eternal life, where the stake is so great, and where the armor is had for the asking, none need be without the means of defense.

12. This world is the battle field where the host of evils from above and below lay siege to man, and where he must contend for the victory as if in a hand-to-hand contest with a fellow man. The

contest is severe, but the prize is great.

13. With spiritual foes we must use spiritual weapons; and surely a divine armor is sufficient against satanic agencies. As an evil day—the day of conflict with evil—is sure to come with every one, so should every one stand guard against attack. He only succeeds who succeeds in the final conflict.

14. A Christian girded with truth, and mailed with the breastplate of righteousness is an invincible host in himself.

15. And he whose feet are shod with the preparation of the Gospel, is like the heralds of peace on the tops of the mountains.

16. On the shield of faith the flaming darts of fiery persecution, burning trials, and fierce oppositions, fall harmless. And on the same shield Satan's alluring vices and enticing lusts meet defeat.

17. All the weapons of the Christian, save the sword of truth, are defensive. The truth is his only offensive weapon. It is the single shining pebble from the brook with which he is to smite every Goliath of sin.

18. The truth, however, is a useless sword unless wielded by a power born of prayer; and prayer must not begin, nor end, in self. As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so we can more truthfully say pure persevering prayer is the ladder to heaven.

19. "And for me" should be the prayer of every one that he have grace to speak and work for Christ.

20. Every saved soul should be an ambassador in bond, under the bonds of strongest love to speak as becometh for Christ. "Ought" measures a boundless realm of duty. We owe, as the price of our redemption, more than we can pay, through the material universe we ours.

Permanent Results.

The question, says the Boston Watchman, is often asked, after a revival: "Are the results permanent?" It is seldom put in reference to other forms of religious work, as it is deemed unnecessary. It is our impression, however, that we need to ask this question quite as often in reference to the labors of the church which attract less notice and are supposed to be most solid because most gradual in their processes. This impression is confirmed by the following in reference to the Episcopal Church, for which we are indebted to a correspondent of the Churchman:

"Bishop Doane (Albany) and Bishop Scarborough (New Jersey) have recently asked: 'What becomes of the many confirmed, from year to year, in their dioceses?' During the last five years Bishop Scarborough has confirmed about 3,000 in this diocese, and only 600 remain as the net increase for the whole period. Hence it appears that only about one-fifth as many as are confirmed go to increase the entire list from year to year. What then is the occasion of this startling result? Death and removals of communicants may possibly account for one-third of this apparent deficiency; but for perhaps two-thirds of it, it is to be feared another cause must be admitted, viz.: That well-nigh half of the confirmed fail to retain a permanent place on the list of communicants. It is not that they never come to the communion, for I find, on looking over the parochial reports, nearly all the confirmed are reported as becoming communicants. Nearly all, say seven-eighths, commune at least once after confirmation. Then comes another puzzle: If they are added to the parish list at the time, when and how do they get off that list? If the question were only as to the number actually communing, it would not seem so difficult; but it is respecting the lists as reported from year to year, which one would suppose must embrace all put upon them, with deductions only of an ascertained character—not merely occasional, or even protracted, absence. Clearly there is something in this case yet to be considered—a mystery in the modern sense."

We should like to see this matter elucidated further. Our Methodist brethren make more of revivals than any other people. Our Episcopal brethren make less of them than any other. The latter, moreover, are supposed to teach a class not apt to decide great questions in a spirit of levity, but calm, considerate, stable. The loss of probationers among the Methodists is very heavy. But, judging from the figures given by Bishop Scarborough, the loss of communicants among the Episcopals must be far greater. It would seem that the system of revivals is safer than the opposite extreme.

We would speak with caution, bearing in mind the danger of generalizing from a narrow range of facts, the possibility that returns from the two dioceses named may be quite exceptional, and the need of statistics from which a positive conclusion may be deduced.

VICAR HAS ITS ORGAN.

At Columbus, Texas, is published a paper called the *Plain Dealer*. It prints at the head of its column this platform: "That the Sunday law be laid on the shelf; that men who voted for it be allowed to remain at home at the next election. That every church in the land be taxed to their full value." Speaking of the Sunday law, it says: "We were in hopes the business men of Columbus would follow the example of those of Dallas, and bid defiance to such an unjust and erroneous law." Speaking of the force of the law at Columbus the first Sunday after it went into effect, the *Plain Dealer* says: "Until the afternoon nothing, save the drug stores was opened, and the town wore a forsaken, funeral aspect. Men walked the streets with countenances indicating a heavy heart and dry stomach. Some of them, as they peeped through key-holes, looked as though they had just buried the last mother they had on earth. Whenever two or three met on a corner, or at a drug store, the obnoxious law was thoroughly cursed and discussed." We submit this as a fair specimen of the logic employed by the opponents of the Sunday statute. They propose to frighten men into the enactment of laws for the encouragement of vice and immorality, by threatening not to elect them again because they voted for a law demanded by the lovers of morality all over Texas. When, however, they fail here, they propose to bid defiance to such laws. (This is the first time in all our journalistic experience that we have known a newspaper to advise people to defy law.) They propose not to have their towns wear a quiet and orderly appearance on the Sabbath—hence we are not surprised at the *Plain Dealer's* disappointment because Columbus on this Sabbath "wore a forsaken and funeral aspect." This paper also gives us an idea of the class of men who advocate the abolition of the law, and the laying on the shelf of the legislators who voted for it. The men who "walked the streets with countenances indicating heavy hearts and dry stomachs." (In other words—the old whisky sots and confirmed topers) who stroll about the streets on Sunday "peeping through key holes," and because they can not induce some one to open unto them and slake their unnatural thirsts, have looks of disappointment suggesting that "they have just buried the last mother they had on earth." This plurality of mothers is suggestive, too. It is easy to imagine that the natural mothers of such men have long since, with crushed and bleeding hearts, passed over the river, and that the "last mother they have on earth" is sin, the mother of whisky drinking and Sabbath breaking. The law appeals to them to bury her, and the thought makes them sad. We notice, too, by the authority of this champion of Sunday desecration, that its opposers are profane men. They not only discuss the law, but, at prominent corners, two or three are gathered together on the Sabbath day to curse the law. Can the advocates of the law ask a better defense than is offered by its opponents?

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 SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

Church Notices.
STEPHENVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.
 Carlton cir. at Carlton, Aug 29, 31
 Jonesboro cir. at Hurst, Aug 16, 17
 Guadalupe cir. at station Creek, Aug 28, 29
 Genesee cir. at Irell, Aug 29, 31
 Clinton cir. at Kings, Sept 6, 7
 Meridian cir. at Meridian, Sept 13, 14
 Paisley cir. at Paisley, Sept 20, 21
 Sunday Creek mis. at M. F. Sigrah, Sept 27, 28
 Mountain City cir. at Selma, Sept 13, 14
 Lockhart cir. at West Fork, Sept 20, 21
 Seguin cir. Sept 27, 28
 San Marcos sta. Oct 4, 5
 Gonzales cir. at Gonzales Oct 11, 12
 O. A. FISHER, P. E.
SAN MARCOS DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.
 San Marcos cir. at Cottonwood, Aug 16, 17
 Fort Worth cir. at Walnut, Aug 23, 24
 Blanco cir. at Blanco, Aug 30, 31
 Thompsonville cir. at Clark's chapel, Sept 6, 7
 Mountain City cir. at station Creek, Aug 28, 29
 Lockhart cir. at West Fork, Sept 20, 21
 Seguin cir. Sept 27, 28
 San Marcos sta. Oct 4, 5
 Gonzales cir. at Gonzales Oct 11, 12
 O. A. FISHER, P. E.
WAXAHACHIE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.
 Waxahachie sta. 2d Sunday in August
 Waxahachie cir. at Center Point 3d Sunday in August
 Bangor cir. at Palm, 4th Sunday in Aug
 Ferris cir. at Ferris, 1st Sunday in Sept
 Rice and Chattell, at Rice, 2d Sunday in Sept
 Lancaster and Wesley, 3d Sunday in Sept
 Milford cir. at Salem, 4th Sunday in Sept
 Ferris mis. 1st Sunday in Oct
 Sims sta. 2 Sunday in Oct.
 CHAS. E. BROWN, P. E.
FORT WORTH DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.
 Fort Worth cir. Aug 23
 Cleburn sta. Aug 30
 George's Creek, Sept 6
 Kaylor's Creek, Sept 13
 Alvarado cir. Sept 20
 Hillsboro cir. Sept 27
 Covington, Oct 4
 Fort Graham, Oct 11
 Arlington, Oct 18
 Fort Worth sta. Oct 25 HERACI BISHOP, P. E.
PALESTINE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.
 Kickapoo cir. at Anderson's camp ground, Aug 29

Palestine cir. at Parker's chapel, Aug 9, 10
 Palestine sta. Aug 16, 17
 Galveston cir. at Galveston, Aug 23, 24
 Tyler sta. Aug 30, 31
 Athens cir. at Red Hill, Sept 6, 7
 Floyd Street, Sept 13, 14
 Comanches will be held in connection with the quarterly conferences of Kickapoo, Athens and Trinity circuits. J. SO. ADAMS, P. E.
DALLAS DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.
 Honey Creek cir. (camp-meeting), Aug 10, 11
 Lamar Street, Sept 6, 7
 Floyd Street, Sept 13, 14
 Bell's cir. Sept 20, 21
 Grapevine mis. Sept 27, 28
 McKinney and Van Alstyne, Oct 11, 12
 Plano, Oct 18, 19
 Cochran's Oct 25, 26
 Camp meeting at White Rock, Clark & Bryan camps, convening Friday before the 4th Sunday in August. Preachers are cordially invited. W. H. HOGGINS, P. E.
COMANCHE DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.
 Comanche, at Ebenezer, Aug 9
 Hamilton, at Farmer's Chapel, Aug 23
 Hamilton, at Lancaster, Aug 30
 Benson Creek, at Benson, Sept 6
 Lampasa, at Elm Grove, Sept 13
 Burnett at Crowfoot, Sept 20
 Kaylor's Mountain Valley, Sept 27
 San Saba, at Harey school-house, Oct 2
 Colorado mis. Sept 4
 Hamilton cir. Oct 11
 Brownwood Oct 18 C. H. ELLIS, P. E.
TEXANA DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.
 Lavanon mis. Aug 30
 Rockdale cir. Sept 6, 7
 Texan cir. Sept 13
 Rockville cir. Sept 20
 Belcher cir. Sept 27
 Hallettsville cir. Sept 27, 28
 Clinton cir. Oct 4
 Mountain cir. Oct 11 A. A. KILGOUR, P. E.
GEORGETOWN DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.
 Milano cir. at Milano, Aug 9, 10
 Rockland cir. at Camp Creek, Aug 16, 17
 Belton cir. at Crossville, Aug 23, 24
 Bolton station at —, Aug 30, 31
 West Falls cir. at Powers Chapel, Sept 6, 7
 Lincoln cir. at Lincoln, Sept 13, 14
 Salado and Davilla cir. Sept 20, 21
 Sugar Land cir. at Pleasant Hill, Sept 27, 28
 Georgetown cir. Oct 4, 5
 George's Creek cir. at Florence, Oct 11, 12
 Georgetown and Round Rock cir. at Round Rock, Oct 18
 Rockdale cir. Oct 25
 It is very important that all the official members of the district be present at the following conference.
CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.
 Rockport sta. at Rockport, Aug 9, 10
 Beeville cir. at Beeville, Aug 16, 17
 Coletto mis. at Hoad's school-house, Aug 23, 24
 Galveston cir. at Galveston, Sept 6, 7
 Corpus Christi sta. at Corpus Christi, Sept 13, 14
 Galatiah and Victoria, at Galatiah, Sept 20, 21
 Giddings cir. at Giddings, Sept 27, 28
 Rancho, at Rancho, Oct 4, 5
 T. W. ROGERS, P. E.
CHAPEL HILL DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 Chapel Hill station, August 16, 17
 Bryan circuit and Welborn mission, at Rectory, August 23, 24
 Hempstead mission, August 30, 31
 Caldwell and Edgett, at Caldwell, Sept 13, 14
 Giddings cir. at Telfer's school-house, Sept 20, 21
 Giddings and Cedar Creek, at Early chapel, September 27, 28
 District conference at Chapel Hill Thursday, July 21, at 9 o'clock A. M. The preachers of the different churches will please send the names of the delegates elect to Bro. R. Alexander, Chapel Hill, Texas. Please be prompt to do this. T. W. ROGERS, P. E.
WEATHERFORD DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.
 Graham station, Aug 9, 10
 Weatherford circuit, at Jacksonboro, Aug 23, 24
 Weatherford station, at Harmony, Sept 13, 14
 Weatherford station, at Pleasant Hill, Sept 20, 21
 Weatherford station, at Giddings, Sept 27, 28
 Springtown cir. at Walnut Creek, Oct 4, 5
 Eldorado cir. at Good Hope, Oct 11, 12
 Weatherford sta. at —, Oct 18, 19
 Lake City cir. at Grandstone, Oct 25, 26
 The District Conference will be held at Wade's Chapel, 12 miles southwest of Weatherford, on Thursday, August 16, 17, 18, at which time we intend to have a self-sustaining camp-meeting. W. PRICK, P. E.
AUSTIN DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 Bastrop cir. at Hill's Prairie, Aug 9, 10
 West Point mis. at Ridge Chapel, Aug 16, 17
 Lantana cir. at —, Aug 23, 24
 Flatonia cir. at Pine Springs, Aug 30, 31
 Wellen cir. at Usage, Sept 6, 7
 Columbus mis. at Cross, Sept 13, 14
 Minors mis. at Atleyton, Sept 20, 21
 Brethren will note changes in time of holding several quarterly conferences and govern themselves accordingly. E. S. SMITH, P. E.
GALVESTON DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 Columbia, Aug 9, 10
 Matagorda, at Quay, Aug 16, 17
 Velasco, Aug 23, 24
 Richmond, Aug 30, 31
 Eagle Lake, Sept 6, 7
 San Felipe, Sept 13, 14
 District Conference will meet in St. John's Church, Galveston, July 23, at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastors will please forward names of lay delegates to Rev. A. E. GOSWORTHY, Galveston. R. D. DASHIELL, P. E.
MARSHALL DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 Harrison cir. at Andrew Chapel, Aug 9, 10
 Starrville cir. at camp ground, Aug 16, 17
 Union cir. at Ashburn camp ground, Aug 23, 24
 Prairieville cir. Aug 30, 31
 Minors cir. Sept 6, 7
 Elysian Fields cir. Sept 13, 14
 Hillville cir. at Gum Springs, Sept 20, 21
 Camp meetings will be held on the Starrville and Elysian Fields circuits at the time and place indicated above. Ministers and working brethren are cordially invited to be with us and feel at home. E. W. THOMPSON, P. E.
SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.
 Shelby, at Ashby chapel, Aug 23, 24
 Milan, at Milan, Sept 6, 7
 Mission cir. at —, Sept 13, 14
 Pleasant Grove, at Union Chapel, Sept 20, 21
 District Conference convenes at San Augustine, July 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. A. SAMEY, P. E.
BEAUMONT DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 Liberty cir. at Shiloh, 2d Sunday in August
 Beaumont cir. at Providence, 3d Sunday in Aug
 Mt. Hope cir. at Cook's Meeting House, 4th Sunday in August
 Homer cir. at Bardsdell, 5th Sunday in August
 DANIEL MORSE, P. E.
PARRIS DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 Honey Grove, Aug 9, 10
 Waxahachie, Aug 16, 17
 Clarksville, Aug 23, 24
 Cooper, Aug 30, 31
 Blossom Prairie, Sept 6, 7 J. H. McLEAN, P. E.
TERRELL DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 Kaufman cir. first Sunday in August
 Farmersville cir. 2d Sunday in August
 Elm cir. at Providence, 3d Sunday in August
 The district conference will convene in Rockwell, Thursday before the 5th Sunday in June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The opening sermon will be preached at 7:30 P. M., by the Rev. W. F. Easterling. R. M. FOWLER, P. E.
GAINESVILLE DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 West Fork mission, August 9, 10
 Mesquite, August 16, 17
 Roanoke, Aug 23, 24
 District conference convenes at Montague, July 17, at 9 A. M. W. H. MOSS, P. E.
HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 Courtney and Plantersville, at Plantersville, 2d Sabbath in August
 Spring Creek, 3d Sabbath in August
 Prairie Plains, 4th Sabbath in August
 S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.
SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.
 White Rock cir. at White Rock, 2d Sunday in August
 Sulphur mis. at Wisdom, 3d Sunday in August
 District Conference at Sulphur Springs, June 26, at 9 o'clock, A. M. R. LANE, P. E.
JEFFERSON DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.
 Coffeeville cir. 2d Sunday in August
 Mt. Pleasant cir. 3d Sunday in August
 Hillville cir. 4th Sunday in August
 Kelleysville cir. 5th Sunday in August.
 The Jefferson District Conference will meet at Linden, Cass county, Texas, on Wednesday before the 5th Sunday in June, at 9 A. M. A full attendance desired. Preachers from other districts invited. L. B. ELLIS, P. E.

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THE ANNUAL MINUTES TEXAS CONFERENCES.

The publication of our Annual Minutes, while of great value to the church, involves no small amount of labor and expense to the publishers. To insure its success, it is important that each preacher should ascertain as far as possible the number who will take the Minutes before he comes to conference. Let him bring as many names as he can secure, with the money, and their address, and they can be sent promptly to the parties when the work is published. These, with those which will be secured after the arrival of the preacher on his new work, will indicate the edition the publishers will issue from the press.

A copy of the Minutes should be in the possession of each member of the church who desires to be posted as to its movements. They will furnish information as to its condition and growth. They contain reports respecting the state and prospects of the different enterprises the church has inaugurated. They are an excellent church directory, giving information respecting each conference, district, pastoral charge and preacher in the state. Will each preacher bring up a list of subscribers to his conference? The editor, together with one of the publishers and a secretary appointed by the conference, can prepare the copy for the Minutes during the session of each conference—and thus avoid the delay heretofore caused by having to wait until the conference secretaries could prepare the matter for publication. This plan will also relieve the regular secretaries from a difficult and burdensome task; and secure uniformity in the style of the work.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL.

READ THIS.

The regular subscription of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for six months is \$1.50. "Arrangements have been made" by the publishers, WITHOUT ANY OUTSIDE HELP, by which they agree to send the ADVOCATE to any address until January 1, 1880, for FIFTY CENTS. This offer is made to all, whether to new subscribers or renewals. We never discriminate against friends. We are confident that if the ADVOCATE visits a family for that period, it will remain a welcome guest.

Under this proposition, we want ten thousand new subscribers.

By extending the ADVOCATE'S circulation, its sphere of usefulness will be enlarged. With this increase of patronage, the publishers will be able to enlarge and otherwise improve the paper.

The design of this offer is to introduce the paper into households now destitute of a religious journal.

Ministers and church members, and all persons willing to aid in circulating a journal devoted to the spread of religion and engaged in a war against vice, are asked to co-operate in this effort to increase the circulation of the ADVOCATE.

"This is no hoax, no humbug; but a sober reality, and one of the best offers ever made." (And with no outside help.)

"Many persons will, because of the extremely low price named, contribute their five or ten dollars, and have the paper sent to friends in different parts of the country." (Perhaps.)

HOLLIN'S INSTITUTE, BOTKOURT Springs, Virginia, will open the 17th of September. The facilities of this institution have been enlarged, while its charges remain the same. Its pure mountain climate give to parents and guardians an assurance of health to their daughters and wards while from home during their school days. The board of instruction and government is large and made up of the best talent and culture in the land. See advertisement in another column.

LEE, McBRIDE & Co.—Among the cotton and wool factors and general commission merchants of Galveston this firm has held for several years a prominent position. Prompt attention to the interests committed to their charge has established them firmly in the confidence of the business public. The death of Capt. McBride will in no way affect the business of the firm, which will continue as heretofore. We cordially commend it to our friends in the interior.

TROUBLE over the Bible in public schools may be expected. Already sectarianism is making appeals to the board of education in regard to the matter.—Austin Dispatch Galveston News.

This may be set down inferentially as opposition by the *News* to the Bible in the public schools. The appeals of Protestants, according to the *News*, is *sectarianism* that will cause trouble. We are beginning to fear that the *News* will always occupy a negative attitude in all good work.

AN ETHICAL ENIGMA, is what the New York minister who chose for his subject "Religion without morality, as illustrated by the case of Chastine Cox, the confessed murderer of Mrs. Hull," called the *hero* of his discourse. The theory upon which the learned divine attempted the solution is, that his moral instincts and powers had not been developed side by side with his religious nature. A shadow of regret seemed to rest upon the preacher's mind because he could not give a more satisfactory explanation. "I would," he said, "charge slavery with his crime, but he was too young in those days of slavery to have had his vices fixed by that inhuman institution." After all his furtive efforts, the able theologian concedes that Chastine may have been influenced by the devil, as he says he was. Most wretchedly bad is the policy of lionizing the basest of the slaves of the devil—murderers of women, and murderers of their own souls—by preaching sensational sermons which may be aptly styled funerals of *live devils*.

DR. FOUL-ER, of the New York *Advocate*, is mad again; or, it is rather an intensification of the same old mad. A gentleman in Huntingdon, Tenn., punished a negro wench for crowding his wife and another white lady off the sidewalk. None but a woman coarse and depraved would be guilty of an act that compelled a husband to interfere to protect his wife and other ladies from insult; and none but a paper eaten up with prejudice would become the champion of that class. Were it not for the support of a class of insolent and often degraded negroes receive from the Northern religious papers, there would be no necessity for a white man interfering to protect his wife and children from insult. Were these women to carry their rudeness and insolence into a Northern city, they would be promptly arrested; but the taste of the N. Y. *Advocate* makes it their self-constituted champion.

CASUAL mention was made in last week's *ADVOCATE* of the impudence of some Memphis negroes—refusing to go to the camps provided in uninfected districts, free of cost for transportation or rations. We would not have been surprised if the whites—irrespective of party—had forced them to leave the city at the point of the bayonet. We are surprised, however—and gratified—that the noble people in whose hands is now the control of the stricken city have acted so humane and charitable a part as to allow the ignorance, cupidity and stupidity of the vicious among this degraded race to be an apology for their almost fiendish action. The citizens held a meeting, and no expressions were heard save those of sympathy with the poor colored people, who were influenced by a few malcontents, guided by selfish motives rather than the welfare of their race. Camps are open for the reception of all, white and colored, who will leave the infected districts but no free rations will be issued except to those who go to the camp. Can not Dr. Foul-er and Bishop Haven get something from this disinterested and humane action of Memphis to whet their political appetites?

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Georgetown, begins its next term Monday, September 8, 1879. The late session of the Southwestern was the most prosperous that has marked its history. Its popularity is as steady as it is justly deserved. Being accessible by rail from every point in the State, with a healthfulness fully demonstrated by its past history, and with a Faculty which commands the confidence of both student and patron, its future prosperity is insured. It now contains twelve schools under the charge of eight professors. Its curriculum measures up to the standard of the first institutions in the land. The charges are moderate. Send to Rev. F. A. Mood, D.D., Regent, for catalogue and further information.

ON OUR CIRCUIT.

Several miles south of Montague, our route led us along the base of Jim Ned, a noted lookout named after an Indian Chief whose tribe in early days camped in this vicinity. From its summit he or his scouts marked the trail of the buffalo or the approach of hostile tribes. An ambition to stand where Jim Ned had once stood, and, look upon scenes which Jim Ned had looked upon, moved us; and, accompanied by Prof. Keyte, of the Denton High School, we determined to cross the mountain on foot and meet the wagon on the opposite side. We reached the top. The sight was a grand one. It reached far away across the timbered hills and rough brakes of Clear Creek on the other side were relieved in the distance by the graceful outlines of the green hills, which lay under the sunshine like a painting fresh from the artist's brush. If the sun was bright it was also hot, while the breeze floating over the hills was nearly as warm as a modern cooking stove. By the time we reached the wagon after a tramp of a mile or more, our mind was made up that the next time we ascended Jim Ned in July we would go up in a balloon.

Our road toward Denton led us down the high ridge separating Clear Creek on the east from Denton Creek on the west. The latter bears the name of one of the pioneer preachers who helped to reduce these rough wilds to civilization, and to bear too the settler's cabin the message of life. Two of his sons are doing like service in the West Texas Conference. At many points the country was rugged and better adapted to grazing than farming, but on either side were rich bottom lands fast filling up with a thriving population.

In the afternoon we were intercepted by Bro. Airheart in a buggy, and leaving our company we were soon bowling rapidly towards Rosston, a thriving village located in the southeast corner of Cooke county. The bottom lands at this point are about three miles wide, and are said to be equal to the best lands of the Brazos. Water was scarce on the ridge we had been traveling, but the streams and brakes leading into the creeks on either side abound in fine springs, while water clear and cold is often found in large quantities within twelve feet from the surface. This abundant water supply is one of the features of both the upper and lower Cross Timbers at all the points we have visited during this trip.

Our people in Rosston have a neat house of worship. The church is alive, and the preachers have no reason to complain of the size or good order of their congregations, judging by the crowd which we addressed on Monday night. The membership is 120, and the Sunday-school numbers about 100 scholars. The influence of religion is manifest in the quiet and good order which prevails in the village, which nestles at the foot of the hills which border the fertile valley of Clear creek. It is the place chosen for the next district conference; and although the town numbers only about twenty families, we found many large-hearted Methodists in the region round about, and we doubt not the conference will be well sustained.

Before day, on Tuesday, we were seated in a buggy beside Bro. J. C. Roberts, one of our efficient local preachers, whose long residence in this new country rendered him a most instructive and agreeable traveling companion. The morning air was clear and bracing, and for many miles our drive was the most agreeable we have taken during many weeks of travel. This region has been settled since the war, and quiet as it now appeared, only a few years ago the route over which we were traveling had been the scene of some of the most desperate Indian tragedies that can be found in the history of our State. In 1867 fourteen whites were killed or captured in Rosston and on the creek above the town in one Indian raid. At one point near the town Bro. R. pointed out the spot where his father-in-law and brother-in-law had been chased by a band of twenty-five Indians. By desperate efforts the whites escaped. Returning home, while the Indians were still swarming

over the prairie, he found his own house vacant, and after a long search discovered his wife and little children cowering in the under-growth of the creek bottom, chilled with cold and trembling with fear. A few miles further to our left, he pointed out the scene of a desperate fight between the whites and a large band of Indians. Further on, a boy in an ox wagon had been rescued by a daring frontiersman, who dashed up while over a hundred Indians were approaching, and mounting the boy behind him, made good his escape. Near by was the place where Bro. R.'s father and brother had escaped from the Indians after a hot chase. To our left, in the head of a ravine, the body of a youth had been found in a water-hole, to which he had dragged himself to die after being shot by the savages. The next point had been the scene of a hard fight between the settlers and a large band of Indians, and not far off was the house where a young man, who had received his death wound, laid down alone and died. It was hard to realize that these hills, now so peaceful in the morning light, had so recently witnessed scenes as tragic as those which have given fame to the "dark and bloody grounds of Kentucky." One of the favorite hiding places of Sam Bass was near our route. Texas bears the reproach placed on her name by the deeds of the train robber, but it is a comfort to reflect that he was not the product of Texas life. Trained to rapine in his native North, he came to our State under the belief that he would here find an open field for his lawless deeds; but soon found, instead, a felon's grave.

To the southwest we could trace the hills of Wise county, on which Decatur, its county seat, is located. As the morning sun drove away the mists, we could see from certain points the white houses of the town itself. About five miles from Rosston we entered one of the finest bodies of land we have seen in the State. It reaches from the head of Hickory Creek to its junction with the Lower Cross Timbers. The soil is black, but does not possess the adhesive qualities peculiar to the waxy lands of other sections. After a drive of 28 miles we reached Denton, and were warmly welcomed by our old friends, Brother and Sister Fain.

The town is beautifully located on the western border of the lower Cross Timbers. It claims 2000 inhabitants. The grade of the Wichita railroad is nearly finished to this point. Its present terminus is sixteen miles distant. The outlook from the court-house commands a fine view of the region over which we have traveled, and of the timbered lands to the east; while five miles distant we could see the wooded summit of Pilot Grove, which a few years ago was the chief landmark to guide the traveler across these pathless prairies.

As we entered the court house a crowd was coming out. A murder case was under trial. An old man had been shot in his bed, and his young wife sleeping by his side had not been roused by the report. Now comes the son of the murdered man with the intelligence that the reputed wife, who slept so soundly while her husband was slain, was in fact the dead man's step-daughter, whose mother—his lawful wife—still lives in Illinois. Then follows the arrest of the woman and an alleged accomplice. If this tale of crime shall be sustained by proof, it will unveil one of the darkest tragedies ever enacted in our State. All the parties are recent importations to Texas. We are far from suggesting that such characters and crimes represent the civilization of the North, but we are weary of the persistent effort of such men as Gilbert Haven to malign us by parading the crimes committed in our borders by refugees from their own section as a true reflection of Texas character and life. It is such reckless representations of lawlessness that attracts swarms of bad men to our borders. They come with the belief that they will find here no law but that of the revolver, and grow wiser only when the prison walls shut them in, or the hangman's cord tightens about their necks.

The jailor at Denton says that during the three years he has held the office, among over 300 prisoners who have been in his charge, only seven were native Texans.

Our people in Denton have a commodious church building, and as a result can have their own Sunday-school, and hold class and prayer meetings. We preached as best we could on Tuesday night, and lay down to rest, consoled by the thought that God measures our efforts not by the result, but by the endeavor.

Many of the farms and pastures in this section are enclosed in the

barbed wire fence, which seems to be specially adapted to the necessities of a sparsely timbered country.

A sixteen mile ride brought us to Pilot Point, on the eastern side of the cross timbers. The population is estimated at from 1000 to 1200. Among four church buildings, ours is the oldest. We sometimes doubt whether it is best to be the first on the ground. The first church in a town is usually built under great embarrassments. Other churches then come in and build up at less cost; and, as the Methodists are the most liberal people in the world, largely at their expense.

The pastor, Bro. Alderson, made us welcome at the parsonage. The intense heat, and incessant travel and preaching for two weeks made a resting-place most welcome. A lounge was drawn to the gallery, and an hour's sleep prepared us for the dinner call. The fruit crop is a failure, but we found chickens just ripe in Pilot Point. Another sermon at night very nearly cleared out what voice we had left. Our church here, numbering 258 members, has long been noted for its Christian activity. It is always well up with its finances, and keeps its Sunday-school in admirable running order, while the membership are faithful in their attendance on the ordinances, and the social means of grace. As we knelt in the pulpit our hand rested on one of the sable tokens of sorrow, reminding us that the church had been recently called upon to mourn the death of its beloved pastor. The preacher dies, but the work goes on.

In the morning, Bro. Chalk took us in charge. We wish every preacher in the land had as noble a span of sorrels as those which drew us swiftly across the prairies toward Plano, the seat of the Dallas District Conference. People say Methodist preachers have a peculiar fondness for fine horses and fried chickens. They show their good sense in the one case, and their good taste in the other. We are most grateful to Bro. Chalk and his sorrels for that day's delightful drive.

For several miles we were passing through lanes or alongside thriving farms. The land, until we crossed Little Elm, was black sandy, and then we were once more in the rich black, waxy land of North Texas. We passed through a section known as the Elm flats, which consist of broad level prairies, dotted here and there with an elm tree, and with soil as black as tar and as rich as cream. As we ascended the hill, after crossing Little Elm, Bro. Chalk pointed out the site of the Rock Spring campground, established some years ago by Bro. Gatewood, who still labors in this section. It is claimed that more souls have been converted on this ground than at any one point in the State. Blessed be the Rock Spring campground.

Some miles distant we passed by Zion church, one of the largest and best appointed country church buildings in North Texas. A few miles further we stopped at Bro. Beverly Rogers', and found that we were in a Methodist preacher's house. A weary man needs rest. A pallet was spread on the floor, a pillow was provided, and a sweeter sleep never refreshed a weary itinerant than this circuit preacher secured that hour. This resting place for the preacher is beautiful for situation. From the front gallery, Panther creek and its beautiful valley and neat farms bordering either side, can be traced for miles; and from the yard, when the air is clear, Denton, twenty miles distant, Grapevine, twenty-five miles, Pilot Point, sixteen miles, and Lewisville, fifteen miles away, can be seen. When a clear north wind has rarified the air, by looking northward up Panther creek, landmarks west of Sherman, thirty-five miles distant, are plainly visible; while in the west, the prairie region around Decatur, in Wise county, are in sight. The day was hazy, but we could see the Pilot Grove, five miles west of Denton, and distant twenty-five miles from our point of vision.

A mile or two from Bro. Rogers we passed Bethel church one of the oldest Methodist centers in this region, and by its side a large school building which would do honor to many a town where the children are still cooped up in an old field school-house. A heavy cloud promised rain as we were nearing Plano. The crops needed it badly but we did not, and hence we were glad to find a welcome at the home of Bro. Brown, some two miles from Plano. Blessed be the house where the weary circuit preacher finds a welcome resting place.

On Friday morning we found the District Conference in session with Bro. Hughes in the chair. It met in our large and handsomely furnished church in Plano. We can

not recall a finer house of worship than this one under the charge of our Church in North Texas. Happy are the people who live in ceiled houses of their own and yet are not unfaithful in building a house in which to worship God. From the reports of the pastors we learned that in Dallas district we have eighteen churches with about fifty-five hundred sittings and estimated at \$28,600 in value. This is encouraging. We have also five parsonages valued at \$3300. Our church expects to stay in Dallas District. In addition to the Dallas school property now under the successful administration of President McIlheny the Bethel High School to which we have already referred, valued at \$2000, was tendered the church and accepted by the conference. The spiritual condition of every charge was cheering. At many points there had been very gracious revivals. Congregations were so large that at extra meetings the people often worshiped in the green. Class meetings, prayer-meetings and family religion are extending their influence and yielding gracious blessings to the church. The Sunday-school work where we have houses showed marked improvement. Some of the preachers claimed they had the best schools in the conference. We respect a preacher who loves his wife and church and Sunday-school. He ought to think his wife the best wife a man ever was blessed with. If he does not think the same of his church and Sunday-school, it is his business to improve them.

We had the pleasure of meeting here Dr. Hendrix of Central College Missouri. He delivered two admirable addresses, one on "Missions," and the other on "Christian Education." The Dr. made a host of friends. We were glad to learn that his college is meeting with marked success. We always advise Texas' people to patronize home institutions, but if they persist in sending their children abroad, let them patronize Methodist institutions.

We hope never to lose the impression made on our heart by the Sunday morning service. After an impressive funeral discourse by Bro. Hughes, we were invited to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The altar was filled with preachers, and then, as company after company approached the table, a sacred and solemn joy deepened in the hearts of the people, while a feeling of awe seemed to rest upon the entire congregation. As the last company drew near the altar, a good sister started one of our simple, yet soul-stirring, camp-meeting melodies, so expressive of Christian joy and hope. It sounded like a shout of triumph set to music. In its words the joy of the Christian heart found utterance, and with each stanza the religious feeling deepened, until nearly every heart was moved and every eye suffused with tears. If we could attend such a service every Sabbath we are sure we would live and die a better man.

The following are the delegates to the annual conference: John S. Noble, A. J. Ross, R. E. Merrill. Reserves: J. F. Leslie, W. F. Cummins, B. A. Winn.

One of the delegates to the conference—who, by the way, is an active steward—subscribed for thirteen copies of the *ADVOCATE* under the fifty cent proposition, to be sent to members in his neighborhood, and has sent since 22 additional names. He is pledged to raise the salary of the preacher, and says that he has no trouble in raising money for church purposes among those who read the church paper. At Montague a steward subscribed for a goodly number for the same reason. He preferred to send them the paper for six months to advancing the money at the end of the year to pay off the preacher's claim. We commend these incidents to both preachers and stewards.

Monday morning comes, and we were speeding by rail toward the Gulf. Between midnight and day we stood on the threshold of our humble home. "Are all well?" "Yes, thank God!" How much of a man's heart and life can be crowded into half a dozen words! Tuesday morning—and we are seated at our desk reading proof, revising manuscript, and writing up our rambles, with a body toned up by travel, and soul refreshed by pulpit labor, and the love-feasts and altar exercises in which we had shared a part.

The *Western Methodist* will be published at Nashville until after the fever at Memphis. Let all friends of the *Methodist* address letters to W. C. Johnson, Nashville, Tennessee.

The expenses of the Zulu war have been thus far \$4,500,000.

Texas Christian Advocate

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion, \$1.50; Each consecutive insertion, 1.00; One inch one insertion, 2.00; Each consecutive insertion, 1.50.

Table with columns for Space, 1 Mo, 2 Mos, 3 Mos, 6 Mos, 1 Year. Rows include One-half inch, One inch, Two inches, Three inches, Four inches, Six inches, One-half Column, One Column.

CHANGES—Any advertisement may be changed monthly free of charge. For double column advertisements 10 per cent added to the regular rates.

For further information, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

Pen and Scissors.

GEORGE ADAMSON, a venerable Kentucky minister, died recently.

AN OFFICE has been opened in St. Louis for the enlistment of boys in the navy.

A DETACHMENT of General Miles' forces had a fight with the Sioux Indians on the 17th ult. Fifty reported killed.

A YOUNG man from the South is one of the late appointees to a second lieutenantcy in the army. It has been determined, however, that a board of army officers shall make inquisition as to his loyalty.

A COMMISSION organized in St. Louis to assist the poor starving and misguided negroes who are en route to the west, is calling loudly for contributions. Unfortunately it is composed, as we judge by the tenor of its appeals, of politico-religious fanatics—who roll as a sweet morsel under the tongue, charges of the South's oppression of the negro.

To the public: Emigrants continue to arrive here, destitute and penniless, determined to reach the land they seek, and with the firm, set purpose that no influence can induce them to return to the South. The Relief Board has labored tirelessly to raise funds and provide food, shelter and transportation to the thousands who have applied to it for assistance.

THE Iowa brewers and liquor sellers had a convention during the week at Des Moines. The idea of this convention was to adopt a programme to secure protection against what they termed the fanaticism of the prohibitionists. (Thank God for all such fanaticism.) The usual modicum of inflammatory balderdash was indulged, and the customary string of resolutions adopted.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the St. James Hotel, St. Louis. The location of this house makes it especially desirable to all business men, and besides it is admirably kept on the European plan; pay for what you get. The prices of meals and rooms are reasonable, and travelers can save from one dollar to one dollar and a half a day by stopping at this house, and get just as good accommodations as at any other. See the advertisement.

Resolved, That in order to bring about the repeal of the present vicious liquor law at the earliest moment, and in its stead a just and equitable license law, we hereby firmly and unqualifiedly declare that we will not vote for nor support any candidate for the next Legislature, no matter what his political creed may be, who does not unmistakably pledge himself to use the utmost endeavors, when elected, to attain such result.

Resolved, That while the members of this Convention belong to all political parties, and are therefore strictly non-partisan, we are not unmindful of who is our friend and who is our foe, and we therefore pledge ourselves not to support any candidate for any office within the gift of the people of this State who is an enemy to the interests which we represent, or who will not pledge himself in favor of a judicious license law.

THERE is nothing new to report of the course of the fever. It has not been declared epidemic in Memphis—perhaps because the material is not there to work upon. But few remain in the infected district who are subject to attack.

THE Congressional Committee, appointed to get a lever under old "Hard Times" and if possible prize him out of the slough of despond, are now endeavoring to earn their per diem at Chicago. By interviewing leaders of all classes of trade—both employers and laborers—they hoped to arrive at the causes of the fancied depression in the labor market, and the sufferings of laborers. They appear to have been captured, in part, at Chicago, by the Greenbackers, and per consequence heard more of theory than practice; another element by whom the committee was troubled were laborers only "by implication or marriage." This class favor the eight hour system, with a gradual decrease until the minimum of four hours is reached; but as the Chinaman would say, wages must be "alle same" as for ten hours. The work of the committee, and in fact the committee itself, partakes a great deal of humbug, but, despite windy-words, it is demonstrating that the chief cause of suffering among laborers is laziness; that work is abundant; and that wages are, proportionately, as high as ever. A minor cause of trouble is found in the restrictive action of labor unions.

THE COTTON BUSINESS.—The Houston Telegraph has a long article showing the relative merits of Houston and Galveston as cotton markets. With the controversy we have nothing to do, but we advise our readers to examine and determine for themselves as to which point they will favor. If your decision is in favor of Houston, we take the liberty of recommending to your consideration the firm of Longcope & Co. They are fully posted, and reliable. We hardly think those who have cotton to be disposed of could do better than to consign to this live Houston firm. By correspondence with them, all desired information as to the details to the market may be obtained. Capt. Longcope has been so well known by the business community of Texas that his name bears with it its own commendation.

The postal savings bank scheme is again under consideration at the Post Office Department, and with some prospect of its adoption, as it not only receives support there, but is now being advocated by prominent members of Congress, both North and South. It is proposed to receive small deposits, interchangeable into low interest bearing bonds. The eagerness with which the 4-per cent. refunding certificates the demand for a safe investment for the small earnings of the laboring classes, and it is believed that the Postal Savings Bank affords the best opportunity. This system has been adopted in Canada, and is a great success.

BRO. T. F. MAYS sends us a lengthy and well written apology for his former article in regard to the "death of religion at Chriesman's Chapel." We would publish it in full, if we were not aware of the extreme modesty of our young friend, Dan. M. Young, P. C. of that work. The letter is replete with praises of Bro. Young, and asserts positively that no reflection was intended, which is certainly all he could ask. With this let the matter end. Bro. M. gives a glowing description of the camp-meeting at the Buffalo camp-ground.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the St. James Hotel, St. Louis. The location of this house makes it especially desirable to all business men, and besides it is admirably kept on the European plan; pay for what you get. The prices of meals and rooms are reasonable, and travelers can save from one dollar to one dollar and a half a day by stopping at this house, and get just as good accommodations as at any other. See the advertisement.

THE St. Louis Republican pats upon the back those Texas papers that oppose the Sunday laws. This is the paper that wants the Globe Democrat tabooed in the State because it gets up murders in sensational style. It is not possible to do a more despicable act than encourage whisky-drinking Sabbath breakers. From this class come murders.

THE Northern press, notably the New York Advocate, make a mistake in imagining that the South as a whole is greatly troubled over the negro exodus. We believe the South will be the gainer in being rid of a shiftless and ignorant element. The only feelings are those of pity for the deluded victims of political trickery.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insupportable thirst for liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst, took away the appetite for liquor, made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it.—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis has a sensation. A water animal, snake-formed, over a hundred feet long, with a head as large as a whale, inhabits the Mississippi river in the neighborhood of the great bridge. This is the St. Louis Republican's contribution to the snake stories, which are now the rage.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, Petersburg, Va., is highly recommended by the faculty of the University of Virginia. Its students are thoroughly prepared for the University of Virginia and other institutions of the highest grade in the land. Address W. Gordon McCabe, Principal, Petersburg, Va.

UNTIL recently, sailing vessels have had a monopoly in the freightage incident to the sugar trade of Cuba. Shippers are now giving attention to adapting steamers to this trade, and the success in this direction bids fair soon to drive sailing vessels out of this market.

THE Challenge Well Auger, advertised in this paper, will supply a want in the State. This auger bores faster and is more durable than any other, and it costs less money. Those needing anything in the line should send to the Well Auger Company, St. Louis, for circulars giving prices and full particulars.

A YOKOHAMA dispatch of July 17 gives a glowing account of the receptions accorded Gen. Grant. The "only obstacle to harmony" is said to be the persistency with which English officials keep aloof from Grant. It is not clearly understood whether this is in accordance with the orders from home. Grant will leave for America the latter end of this month.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, Georgetown, Texas, will begin its next term the 8th of September. The course of study is that of the junior year in male colleges, with the exception of the Greek language. The building, the furniture, apparatus, and musical instruments are new and elegant. Eight professors will conduct the different departments. The terms are reasonable, and the moral and religious influences such as will satisfy the solicitude of every Christian parent. See advertisement.

THE constant increase in the favorable balance in our foreign trade is perhaps the best indication of the prosperity of America. This year our merchandise exports exceed imports by \$264,500,000, while last year they were in excess \$257,900,000. For nine years prior to 1873, the excess of imports averaged \$98,800,000. During the six years succeeding the panic, exports exceeded imports \$125,000,000 an annual average. The balance against us for the nine years preceding the panic was \$890,000,000. For the six years succeeding, it is in our favor by \$750,000,000.

MARRIED.

ZEILL-IRBY.—By Rev. J. W. Johnson at the residence of the bride's father, near Rusk, Tex., July 23, 1879. Mr. E. F. Zeill and Miss E. M. Irby.

WACO DISTRICT.—FOURTH TERM. Waco cir. at Mooreville, 3d Sunday in Aug. Bosqueville cir. at Evergreen, 4th Sunday in Aug. East Waco cir. at Hill, 5th Sunday in Aug. Waco sta. 1st Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 2d Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 3d Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 4th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 5th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 6th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 7th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 8th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 9th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 10th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 11th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 12th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 13th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 14th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 15th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 16th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 17th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 18th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 19th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 20th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 21st Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 22nd Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 23rd Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 24th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 25th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 26th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 27th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 28th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 29th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 30th Sunday in Sept. Waco sta. 31st Sunday in Sept.

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 7, 1879. COTTON. At New York, the market opened nominal and closed steady. Sales to-day 112 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary 19-16c, Good Ordinary 20-16c, Low Middling 11c, Middling 11c, Good Middling 11-16c.

At New Orleans, market is easy. Sales 45 bales. Quotations are as follows: Good Ordinary 97c, Low Middling 109c, Middling 11c, Good Middling 11-16c. GALVESTON RECEIPTS. This Day, Season, Last Season. Net Receipts 312, 554,778, 419,181. Stock on hand 212, 12, 100.

WOOL.

Market steady; demand fair. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Western, Fine to Medium, 19 to 20. Improved Mexican, 11 to 12. Mexican, 3c to 4c lower. Bury, 3c to 4c lower.

Table with columns for Sterling, 60 days, New York Sight, New Orleans Sight, American Silver, To-day, Yesterday. Rows include Closing gold rate N. Y., Com'l Sterling N. Y., Closing gold rate in N. O.

THE GENERAL MARKET

Table listing various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Bacon, Beans, Butter, Coffee, Corn, Flour, Hops, Lard, Oil, Potatoes, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, etc.

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Texas Christian Advocate

(This article was crowded out of issue of Aug. 2.) THE SUNDAY LAW.

Whatever else may be said of the Sixteenth Legislature, it deserves the thanks of all good people for the enactment of a stringent Sunday-law. The law, however, has one prominent defect: The penalties are too light. It went into effect last Sunday, and, as a consequence, Galveston presented to one accustomed to view its former Sabbath desecrations a strange scene. Save in a few instances, all was quiet and order. One prominent exception was the Bank Exchange on Market street. This establishment has for several years been a black and foul blot upon the reputation of Galveston. It is here that the leading gambling hells have always been conducted—debauching hundreds of young men, and robbing wives and children of bread. We have been informed that even now gambling is carried on there—but not openly as before. At any rate, those who previously "made their living" up stairs are yet in the city, dress as finely as of old, and it is presumed pay their board bills—without visible means of support. Why are they not arrested as vagrants? These facts may account for the suspicion that the devil still finds, up stairs, "work for their idle hands to do." It is not surprising, then, that this establishment boldly defies the law, as it did last Sabbath, by permitting billiard and card playing, and by selling the vile "stuff" that is degrading so many. Its proprietors have reduced defiance of law to a fine art. It remains to be seen whether those whose duty it is to execute this law will permit so wanton a disregard of its provisions. The law meets great opposition from the Germans. Their argument is as usual, that it is a day of recreation; and a day of recreation with a German too often means a visit to the gardens and a free indulgence in beer—making him unfit entirely to start in the business of life on Monday with either vigor or willingness. He feels worse, in fact, on Monday than any other day in the week. We copy from an exchange a "letter from Germany" that, even from a secular standpoint, answers all the German arguments for "liberty" on the Sabbath day. The letter is as follows:

Those who advocate the introduction into America of the German Sabbath, lay special stress on its advantages for the working classes; they argue that it would give them more recreation and enjoyment, and that by thus throwing a weekly gleam of pleasure into their hard lives, the monotony would be broken up, and the men and women rendered healthier and better, both in body and in mind. They ask that the Sabbath be no longer called 'The Lord's Day,' but the 'People's Day.' Germans will describe to you their charming coffee and beer gardens, with their merry Sabbath throngs. The picture is a bright one, but they show only the foreground. Let us raise the curtain a little higher and get a glimpse of the background. There you find a perspective, stretching far back over Germany's past, marked by long lines of Sunday toilers, working on, as if the example of the Creator of the universe was nothing to be heeded. In the afternoon many of these laborers drop their spades, hammers and plows, and wend their way to some public amusement, but enough remain at work all day to keep the dark lines visible till the sun goes down behind the landscape. We will take a look from a certain familiar window in Berlin. It is Sunday morning, but yonder is a brick-layer at work on a new house. He makes trip after trip up the ladder with his heavy burden upon his shoulders, while the knight of the trowel sits aloft and fills the air with the metallic ring of his tool. In the yard below, a sawyer keeps on hour after hour, with the monotonous squeak of his saw, while his daughter, a girl of eighteen years, piles the cut sticks into a large basket, straps it to her back, and carries it up two flights of stairs to the wood chamber. In the washhouse of a neighboring yard the women are scrubbing at their tubs. A noise in the adjoining apartment attracts your attention, and you find that the servants have been set to remove all the furniture and clean the paint, because 'the best time to do it is

when the Americans have gone to church.' The girl who has just brought in your pitcher of water, says it will take her till noon to finish up the ironing left over from the day before. "But look at one of our charming coffee gardens on Sunday afternoon!" cries a German. "Are they not the pictures of enjoyment?" Let us pass in at the concert garden and see. First, we observe that a large proportion of the people there are not strictly from what is called 'the working class.' They are from the ranks of society where recreation during the week is much less rare, and therefore less necessary on Sunday. Then do not for a moment imagine that the poor man you see sipping his beer with his little Hans beside him, is to be found in the garden every Sunday. This is an 'outing' for both him and his son. His Sabbath morning is spent in working at his trade, or for his employers, and two-thirds of the afternoons are occupied in planting, hoeing or harvesting his own little garden. He knows that work can be done on Sunday, therefore the odd moments of the week, when an American would set his house or garden in order, are spent in smoking his pipe or dozing over his beer. Almost every branch of industry has its hurried and busy seasons, when many of those employed spend nearly or quite all their Sabbaths at work. Thus, though the places of public amusement are well patronized on Sunday afternoon, by people who play cards drink, or dance, till the small hours overtake them, we may safely reckon that for every workingman we see there taking one of the few airings of the season, there could be found three at home occupied in some kind of labor. For, as we have already seen, the same view of the Sabbath which makes beer gardens and theaters admissible on Sunday, makes sewing, scrubbing, digging potatoes and building houses admissible, and it takes no very deep thinking to see that poor people, in need of money, will for the most part stay at home to save or to earn, rather than go out to spend. Theaters and dancing are not to be had gratis, and are by no means to be indulged in every Sunday by the whole family. Here is an unanswerable argument from the purely secular side, in favor of maintaining the sanctity of the Lord's day for the benefit of the laboring classes. They are the enemies of the working people who seek to deprive them of the rest of one day in the seven. And toiling men and women should resist most stoutly all attempts tending to lower the claims of a day fraught with so many blessings to the care-worn children of men. Excursions, fun, amusements, and frolic on four or five Sabbaths, the utmost that the ordinary working man or woman could reasonably expect to have, in a year, are but poor compensation for the labors of the remaining Sabbaths of the twelve months."

Is the Protestant Episcopal Church Romish?

We need not take time to speak of the faith and practice of the Catholics in relation to the sacraments. Their superstition in this respect is known to all. Let us try the Protestant Episcopal Church in this matter by her published faith. It will be seen that her views of the sacraments are in keeping with her notions of her priesthood—her wonderful priesthood, endowed with power to transmit the Holy Ghost and the grace of God. The reader can then judge whether she is like or unlike Rome. In her catechism we have the following:

Question. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in His church?

Answer. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

Ques. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?

Ans. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, etc.

Ques. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

Ans. Two: the outward visible sign and the inward spiritual grace.

We have been surprised at the haste of the Episcopalians in baptizing infants; in fact, such haste as that considerations both of propriety and health preclude the attendance of the mother. But if the sacraments are "generally necessary to salvation" and are both "the outward visible sign and the inward spiritual grace"—at the same time the sign and the thing signified, (!) then they ought to be in a hurry. But how are we to understand this language, "the outward visible sign and the inward spiritual grace?" It is sheer jargon—utter contradiction, unless interpreted in the light of the bright ideas entertained by the

Protestant Episcopal Church of her priesthood. The priests must consider themselves as inherently connected with the sacraments, and their actions, in the exercise of sacerdotal functions, as essentially part of them, the inward spiritual grace giving part of them. Viewing the sacraments as ordained by Christ, we presume they regard them as "the outward, visible sign," but as soon as they become connected with them, as soon as their magical touch is felt and their potent voice is heard, then is evolved "the inward spiritual grace." We do not see what else can be made of it. The sacraments considered as ordained of God with imposing significance, and humbly administered by his servants, are most impressive, solemn and instructive, but considered as the grace itself, to which they were intended to direct the faith, and administered with "a high head," they support no more dignity than a pagan rite. Let us see the practical effect of administering the sacraments in accordance with this view. An infant, for instance, is presented for baptism. According to the ninth article of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it is possessed of original sin, which "deserveth God's wrath and damnation." The priest prays that the infant "coming to his holy baptism may receive remission of sin by spiritual regeneration." This is no prayer for the "mystical washing away of sin." He prays again, that "he may be born again and made an heir of everlasting salvation." After prayers, the priest baptizes the child, makes a cross upon its forehead and coolly announces to the congregation that it is "regenerate." It has regenerated in baptism, "the fountain of regeneration." The same course is adopted in the baptism of adults. The man is baptized and signed with the cross and then the knowing priest announces what the baptized does not know for himself, that he is "regenerate." Whose work is this, that of the great High Priest above, even Jesus, the Son of God, or of one exercising himself "in things too high for him?" If it be God's work, the baptized knows it before the priest and needs not the information. The best guarantee of the genuineness of the work that the congregation can have, is the changed life of the subject. If it be the work of the priest, however, then it is not worth telling. What is most horrible in this flummery is that no further effort is made for the regeneration of those who have been baptized. The child is taught that it was regenerated in baptism, that no other regeneration is necessary; and holding to the fatal delusion, it lives recklessly and dies in darkness. We state it most emphatically and solemnly, that we have never known any one improved in piety by having passed through this sort of regeneration. God seems to have set the seal of His disapprobation upon it. No one can read the recital we have given, taken from the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, without recognizing in it baptismal regeneration disguised and unadulterated. If such be God's plan of regenerating human souls, then indeed we are absolutely dependent upon Episcopal priests for salvation. They have power to remit and retain sins. Let us all with one accord "call on the name of Baal from morning even until noon, saying, O, Baal hear us." Pronounce us "regenerate" in baptism and "forgiven" in confirmation. If thou refuse to baptize us, we never can be regenerate; if thou refuse to confirm us, we never can be forgiven. Without thy kindly priestly offices we are lost forever. The worst of all, that the vast majority of the human race is beyond the reach of priestly hands. These nice clerical gentlemen—we beg pardon—priests, seeking as they do, pleasant fields already improved, leave the world in the main to perish in despair.

The superstitions, Romish view, which the Episcopal Church takes of the sacrament of baptism may be further seen in the fact that she denies Christian burial, according to her service, to the unbaptized. The English Church extends this interdiction to infants. She has this rubric: "It is certain by God's word that children which are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved." We are left to infer that infants' dying unbaptized, are lost. Though Jesus said, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven," yet the helpless and harmless little creatures are treated as "deserving God's wrath and damnation," and denied Christian burial. The Protestant Episcopal Church denies to a moral man, or to a converted man who has not been baptized, burial in accordance with her ritual, but she grants it to a baptized murderer, or drunkard, or libertine, or gambler! She does this most assuredly on the ground that salva-

tion is by water, that there is no regeneration except in baptism. As the priest accomplishes so much in baptism, as a matter of course, he is expected to evoke "the inward spiritual grace in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper." It is therefore a matter of significance and importance, if not of necessity, that he, while saying the prayer of consecration, take the paten containing the bread "into his hands," that "he break the bread," that "he lay his hands on all the bread," that "he take the cup into his hand," and that "he lay his hand upon every vessel in which there is any wine to be consecrated." He then pronounces the bread and wine "holy gifts" offered unto God. Is any one surprised that by the repeated practice of such mummery as this, some Episcopalians have become so superstitious and besotted, that if a piece of the bread falls to the floor, they take it up with their mouth, like an animal without hands? Is any one surprised that so many of them have obliterated nearly all difference between themselves and the Catholics?

W. F. EASTERLING.
ALTO, Cherokee Co., July 26.—I noticed in your number of July 5th that a lady had defied to any one who could show a baby that beat hers, which weighed, at nine months old, 29 pounds. I have a nephew who, at one month old, weighed 15 pounds, and at two months old weighed 19 pounds. Crops an average; wanting rain. We are to have a camp-meeting at Cold Springs, commencing the 4th week in September. A protracted meeting has been going on for 10 days 5 miles east of Alto, at Palestine church.—J. V. HARRISON.

CEDAR MILLS, Grayson Co., July 27.—Third quarterly meeting, Dexter circuit, held at Bell's school-house 18 and 20. Our P. E., J. M. Binkley, preached Saturday and Sunday. His sermons will not soon be forgotten. The meeting was protracted until the following Friday night. Glorious revival of religion. Quite a number of conversions, twelve accessions to the church, and the members greatly revived. "Our Crowder," and several other ministers present, laboring for the salvation of souls. The prospect brightening. May the good Lord continue the good work. "The field are white to harvest." May there be a mighty ingathering of souls into the fold, such as may be saved.—J. H. MORELAND.

Children's Department.
BE YE THANKFUL.
"EPI. 4:32."
Be ye thankful, little child: Be ye thankful to the Lord, For all His loving kindness. He does to you as He will.

COLD SPRINGS, San Jacinto Co. July 25.—Dear Uncle John: We have a Sunday-school established here consisting of seventy scholars, of which I am a member. Bro. I. Z. T. Morris and Z. T. Ross are our superintendents; they are liked very much by the scholars. We are also trying to organize a choir. Bro. Morris is a hard working man; he is never idle. We have preaching here once a month, and sometimes Wednesday night. Bro. Morris is working very hard for the ADVOCATE. I hope he will succeed in his business. I am a member of the Methodist Church, and hope to live a Christian life. I hope all the members will pray for me. We will be glad to hear from you at any time.—H. JAGERS.

FOUR GOOD REASONS.—Here are Dr. Thomas Guthrie's excellent reasons for being a total abstainer: "I have tried both ways; I speak from experience. I am in good spirits because I take no spirits; I am hale because I use no ale; I take no antidote in the form of drugs because I take no poison in the form of drinks. Thus, though in the first instance I sought only the public good, I have found my own also since I became a total abstainer. I have these four reasons for continuing to be one: 1st, my health is stronger; 2d, my head is clearer; 3d, my heart is lighter; 4th, my purse is heavier."

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Texas Christian Advocate

Calendar—August, 1879. FIVE SUNDAYS—51 DAYS.

Table with columns: Day of Month, Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets. Lists days from Friday to Sunday.

MOON'S PHASES. Table with columns: D, H, Min. Lists phases like Full moon, Last quarter, New moon, First quarter.

HISTORICAL EVENTS—A LIST. August 1, 1748—Wesley in Hornbush. August 3, 1779—Henry Moore admitted on trial.

HEMSEL'S WEATHER TABLE. Table with columns: TIME, IN SUMMER, IN WINTER. Lists weather conditions for different times of day.

Georgetown District.

Having just passed through a train of pleasing events, it may not be amiss to narrate the same to the readers of our dear Advocate. The district conference, held at Liberty Hill June 26-28, was rendered most agreeable by the marked Christian hospitality of the citizens and the unconstrained endeavors of all the members present.

considerable interest. At night a few more in attendance, but interest not improved. At 11 A. M. on the Sabbath there was a fair attendance; services moderately interesting, and "the Lord's Supper" enjoyed by the communicants. I should here in justice state that the people were not sleeping at home or lounging about the streets, but were drawn in three several directions by the accumulated interest of as many camp-meetings in the country around. The quarterly conference had its session on Monday evening, and you should have been there to hear those official men abuse themselves and praise the ladies of the church. Their arguments were very convincing, and now we are content to believe that those were well deserved words of censure or praise according as you look at one side or the other of the house. "The Ladies Aid Society" is doing a splendid work—having raised about two hundred and fifty dollars in three months for a parsonage, and say they are going to build it themselves, if they must. Noble women! What would the world and Belton be without them? I don't know, Mr. Editor, but that, if you allow me to include wife, mother and sister, this deponent would be ready to bow at any shrine she might erect, and yield to any demand she might see fit to make. I verily believe, however, those men, as severely as they abuse themselves, secretly intend to second the effort of the ladies by liberal action and put up the parsonage right away. A parsonage here is an imperative demand—the rents are so high. Just think of it, sir! The pastor has to pay nearly one third of his salary for house-rent. Of course they must have a parsonage, and to this they have made up their minds. The report of the pastor on the spiritual state of the church, in conjunction with information received in other ways, showed clearly an upward tendency in her spiritual condition. Still it is not claimed that it is all that it ought to be in this respect. Yet, in the light of this improved state of things, men who violate her rules will soon see the propriety of either correcting the evil or withdrawing from her communion. O for greater and truer devotion to Christ and His cause! Before leaving Belton I ought to say that amid many discouragements, Dr. Connor is doing a great work, and many of the brethren think another year of such labor will place Methodism there in its true position before the world and the eye of the Great Judge. I suppose, Mr. Editor, I should tell on those brethren. Walking along the street a young brother hailed me, invited me to an upper room, and there seated, vested, and threatened me. I could stand the two first acts of my friend, but to be threatened with a heavier action against me in the fall, was almost more than one could be commanded to bear. Upon asking of whom I might demand satisfaction, I was given the name of my old friend, Rev. R. Y. King, now associated with the house of Moody & Jameson, of your city. On my way to Hutto, the place for holding the third quarterly meeting for Georgetown circuit, night found me at the ranche of my uncle, Mr. S. A. Scott, on Willie's creek in Williamson county—both county and creek named for the celebrated "Three-legged Willie." How I prized the quiet and rest of this place may be better imagined than told. It is extremely dry here, and the people are watering their stock from wells and springs; and in these the water is abundant. Here I write and here I find one of the Southwestern University youths supplementing his college course by constructing miniature telescopes and testing the perversity of a dog by tying a dry cow-hide to his tail. Astronomy and Dogology! Dr. Mood may as well prepare to open a new department on the second Monday in September in the University. I guess if our legislature can legislate about dogs, a college student should be allowed to experiment with them. I close by giving the names of delegates from this district to the Annual Conference: Rev. J. S. Clower, T. S. Snyder, P. C. Bryce and W. T. Davidson. Alternates: M. L. Johnson and D. H. Snyder. J. FRED COX.

Personal Pastoral Reminiscences.

When in 1871 I saw the beautiful St. John's church, Galveston, I felt thankful that my own efforts to build a church when presiding elder thirteen years before had failed. A church like St. John's could not have been built in 1858. So when I read, the other day, the description of the elegant "Giddings Memorial Church," in process of erection at Brenham, I could but feel glad that the attempt to build there six years ago was also a failure. Such a building as that now going up could not have been built at that time. Speaking of Brenham reminds me of that dear old matriarch, Mother Tarver. I was her pastor in 1848 and 1849; and subsequently for a number of years her presiding elder; her pastor again in 1872 and 1873, and her presiding elder the next year. She was one of the most punctual attendants at church, and one of the best listeners to whom I ever preached. From the time the church was dedicated by Bishop Andrew in December, 1847, to the day of her death, she was seldom absent from her accustomed seat, and her presence was an inspiration to the preacher. Her devout mien, her deep spirituality, and her encouraging look seemed to say to the preacher, "I am praying for you." How she will be missed by the church and the community, and especially by her daughters, Mrs. Giddings and Mrs. Rucker, and her grandchildren!

Obituaries.

BECKHAM.—Brother Louis B. Beckham, a member of the Methodist church at Mt. Pleasant, Texas, was born June 25, 1814, and died at his residence May 18, 1879. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church, and lived a faithful member up to his death. I held a love-feast at his church just three weeks before his death. He spoke freely of his religion, and he was happier than I ever saw him. In a few days he took the pneumonia and died. He is missed much at his church. His house was the preacher's home. "He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved." May God take care of the widow and children. T. A. GARRISON.

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THE COMANCHE DISTRICT CONFERENCE and camp-meeting will be held on Lower Cherokee, in San Saba county. There will be a general prayer-meeting August 13, at half-past 7 P. M. The conference will organize at nine A. M. on the 14th. Opening sermon at eleven A. M. by Rev. Mr. Gravis. The entire district earnestly solicited to co-operate. Let every family provide entertainment for themselves, and, if practicable, one or more delegates. Come, dear brethren and sisters, help. This is an important meeting, and many hands make light work. May it not be said of us as of Meroz. Deut. v: 32. By all means move in and set up Wednesday. The exercises will likely continue only five days. C. H. ELLIS.

Texas Christian Advocate

News and Secular.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

German in the Public Schools.—The Yellow Fever.—Business Points.—Texas not the Garden of Eden.—Crops in the Northwest.—Business for the Advocate.

Business Outlook—Memphis Capital at St. Louis—Tilden and Grant.

St. Louis, July 28, 1879. [From our Regular Correspondent.]

There was an interesting contest on Saturday in the 17th ward over the election of a school director. One candidate was the champion of the study of German in the public free schools and another opposed it. The Westliche Post led off in support of the candidate favoring the study of German. Mr. Charlie Johnson, who is said to be a candidate for the United States Senate; and the Globe-Democrat, led the other side. The other papers of the city mostly supported Johnson. The fight, though a sort of a side-show arrangement, was decidedly interesting. Eight hundred votes were cast, and of these Mr. Johnson only received 210, Mr. McCann being elected. It is argued that the teaching of German in the public schools costs the city \$60,000 a year. The Globe-Democrat boasts that it has done the city great service in making a fight and winning a victory on this issue, and it claims that the result in the 17th ward is a plain index to the sentiment of the whole city as to the question of teaching German in the free schools at an expense of \$60,000 a year. Perhaps Texas, with her meager appropriation for free schools, may take an idea from St. Louis and not attempt too many studies at the start. It might be better for Texas to have fewer studies and more months of tuition.

THE YELLOW FEVER FEELING.

St. Louis is alive to the importance of preventing the introduction of yellow fever into this city, and she is taking every precaution that neither persons nor goods shall be received on any train going to Arkansas or Texas. Passengers are required to get health certificates before starting, and parties shipping goods to either of the above States have to accompany the way-bills with sworn statements that the goods have not been in an infected place. The board of trade inaugurated this plan and it has been adopted by common consent. A week ago refugees were pouring in here from Memphis in large numbers, and it was feared then that a few cases of fever might be developed in this city, and bad reports get out. But so far there has not been a case here, and now that a quarantine station has been established, and other precautions taken, a feeling of perfect safety is manifest. The success of Texas in keeping the fever out of that State by quarantining during the terrible and widespread epidemic of last year gives this city reason to hope that the same can and will be done this season. Should Texas and Arkansas succeed in doing so, the benefit will be very great and lasting, and the subject is looked upon with as much interest here as it should be where the danger exists.

BUSINESS POINTS.

Your correspondent has talked with many St. Louis business men in regard to trade and traffic with Texas. They feel that they can compete successfully with New Orleans or New York. I believe a little substantial and immediate encouragement from Texas merchants would result in great good. St. Louis is the nearest large city to Texas, and if she can be made to become thoroughly interested in Texas an important point would be gained. Texas needs the right kind of advertising—the kind that imparts correct and reliable information. The policy of lauding Texas as a paradise, or

GARDEN OF EDEN.

has done the State more harm than good. The picture should not be overdrawn, or too highly colored. In place of saying that Texas is the finest country in the world, it would be better to say that she has some of the best and the worst; that, like other States, she has many advantages and some disadvantages, and these should be fairly stated. The publication of a pamphlet giving complete information in regard to the different and varied sections of the State, the climate, products and mineral resources would do great good if widely circulated throughout the more populous States of the Union. It should give a list of all the completed and projected railroads, their distances, etc.; the population and taxable property of cities and towns; the rate of taxation and interest, and everything that the capitalist, the manufacturer, mechanic, laborer, farmer, stockraiser, miner, the pro-

fessional man and politician would be likely to wish to know. Institutions of learning, and the different churches and their membership should receive liberal mention; and it should contain many of the more important laws of the State. A brief history of Texas, and a good map, would add to its interest. It would pay the State to print such a work for general distribution; but if the big State of Texas has not the enterprise to undertake so small a job, then it should be done by private subscription. When the two millions of people in Texas get settled down to solid, systematic thinking, and apply themselves to practical things with the same energy that characterizes the people of the more populous States, then the march of that State on to greatness will be more rapid and certain.

CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Crops in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, etc., are far better this season than for several years past, which gives a decidedly encouraging sign to business. A month ago farmers were jubilant over their wheat yield, which in many sections went as high as sixty bushels to the acre; but they were apprehensive that their corn, then very backward, would be short. Timely rains since that date have, however, brought the corn out amazingly, and now the farmers are as sanguine of making a full crop of corn as they were of wheat. In the States where pork raising is an important industry, the yield of corn cuts as prominent a figure as does the wheat yield. Crops of all kinds, oats probably excepted, have been unusually large this season, and the quality very fine. Such a bounteous yield, coming on the heels of successful resumption, and at a period when the country is just emerging from a protracted business depression, will, many believe, bring about a business revival equal almost to the flush times experienced for two or three years prior to the panic of 1873.

On the arrival of your correspondent in this city three weeks ago, he was very much discouraged by newspaper men of city and distant places in regard to getting business for a paper circulating so far away as Texas. He was told that it was out of the question to get advertisements so early in the season, and that he had better "tie up" till September. But he preferred not to tie, and he can point with pleasure to a column and a half of advertisements sent from here. Advertisers prefer papers having large circulations; and hence the success thus early in the season of your representative. I shall remain here a month or six weeks longer, unless I get this village well raked over before that time.

E. H. Q.

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 1, 1879.

The leading papers of the North are now giving more space daily to the discussion of the business outlook than to any other subject. Both Republican and Democratic papers agree that times have materially improved, and the Greenback organs make but feeble reply to their arguments. Since a heavy yield of wheat and oats has been assured, there has been a steady advance in the price of railroad stocks, and this is regarded as evidence of growing prosperity the country over. Railroad extensions are numerous, and branch lines are also being constructed, and this, with the increase of business on all roads, is contributing to the establishment of confidence, and all that seems to be wanting now to demonstrate that a general business revival is dawning upon the country is the approach of the fall season. Many business men and wealthy people are now at the watering places, while the wholesale houses have sent their buyers East and to Europe to purchase fall and winter stocks. These things of course tend to make a city like St. Louis appear dull to those accustomed to seeing it at all seasons of the year. But to your correspondent St. Louis wears a business air now. The sidewalks in front of wholesale houses are piled with goods of every description, and the streets are filled with loaded drays and ponderous wagons. On the levee there is not the usual activity, but this is owing to the yellow fever at Memphis, and the fear that it will reach New Orleans and other points down the great river. The railroads seem equal to the emergency for the present, though some of them, it is asserted by their officers, could keep double the number of freight cars they have employed. This apparent activity in business, so encouraging at this early period of the season, does not seem to be confined to any particular city or section of the North, and it is to be hoped that a revival of trade in the South will soon follow. The fact that the fever has not spread in New Orleans, and that it has been

held in check in Memphis, has just at this time created the impression that there will be no epidemic this year, and that Arkansas and Texas especially will not be visited by the scourge. It will be worth thousands of immigrants to Texas if she can keep the fever out of her confines this year by quarantine.

For the information of Texas merchants, who may not be panting just at this time to replenish their stocks from Memphis, your correspondent gives a list of Memphis firms that have located in this city. They are as follows:

Schwab & Co., wholesale clothing, Singer Building. Taylor & Arnold, wholesale grocers and cotton factors. Schofield, Hanover & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors. Lindsey, Goodber & Co., wholesale hats and caps. M. L. Meacham & Co., wholesale grocers. Rice, Stix & Co., wholesale dry goods. F. M. White & Co., wholesale grocers. Jos. F. Frank & Co., commission merchants. Jacobs & Booker, cotton factors. Grubbs, Austin & Berry, wholesale clothing. Chas. Herzog & Bro., wholesale stationers. S. C. Toof & Co., printers and stationers. Friedman Bros., wholesale boots and shoes. Isaac Friedman & Co., wholesale hats and caps. Hill & Mitchell, wholesale boots and shoes. Hill, Fontaine & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors. Gaithright, Harbison & Reyner, wholesale saddlery. Goodbar & Co., wholesale boots and shoes. Pratt, Irwin & Co., wholesale notions. A. C. & A. B. Treadwell & Co., grocers. B. Lewenstein & Bro., wholesale and retail dry goods. Martin Cohen, retail hats and caps. Walker Bros. & Co., wholesale dry goods. M. Samter, hats and caps. A. Spiro, manufacturer of jeans clothing. G. A. Eckerly & Bros., wholesale grocers, liquors and tobacco. J. S. Richardson & Co., and M. Gavin & Co., will open here.

POLITICS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The impression is gaining that Mr. Tilden will again be able to secure his nomination for the presidency, and that Gen. Grant will be his opponent. The battle, it is conceded, will be both terrific and doubtful. Should the elections this year in Ohio and California go against the Republicans, their case would be almost hopeless, but they are counting on carrying both States by increased majorities. They will move heaven and earth to carry a "solid North" against a "solid South" next year. The most unprejudiced speculators give about three Southern States to the Republicans and three or four Northern States to the Democrats, while Republicans of sanguine temperaments have no difficulty in rolling up a majority of electoral votes for their party by counting all the doubtful Northern and a few of the closer Southern States for their side, and the sanguine Democrats easily satisfy themselves that their party must win by counting the vote of the solid South, and all the doubtful States of the North, for their ticket. In 1876 Mr. Tilden carried New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, and if the Democratic nominee can do that well at the North next year he will, most likely, have the best chance of occupying the white house. It is more likely that the South will be solid for the Democrats than it is that the North will be solid for the Republicans, and this gives the Democrats "backbone." E. H. Q.

The San Antonio correspondent of the News wants German taught in our public schools. We think it about time that the leading party in this State cease catering to classes. We have great respect for our German friends, but not enough to Germanize our political, religious or educational institutions. The Legislature spends thousands of dollars annually having laws, messages, etc., translated, and printed in other languages than English. People who live in the United States should learn to read and talk English.

"My friends, I cannot express my surprise and gratitude at getting my hat again from this crowd." This was a good brother's pithy remark when his hat, which he had loaned a steward to take a missionary collection, came back without a cent in it. This is not the kind of people that we expect to take the ADVOCATE on the 50c. proposition.

MISS ELLEN STURGISS, a daughter of General Sturgiss, will soon make her debut as an actress. She has written Archbishop Purcell that she will give the net profits arising from her histrionic efforts towards liquidating the claims against him. He "gratefully accepts." The young lady has our sympathies—the archbishop our contempt.

REV. J. G. STROTHER died July 21, at Newcastle, Ky.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Hull Murderer—Circumstantial Evidence—The Murderer's Arrest in Boston—His Trial and Conviction, and Release on a Writ of Error—The Yellow Fever—Austin Corbin, President of the Manhattan Beach Railroad, and the Jews.

[From a Special Correspondent.] NEW YORK, July 26, 1879.

Of course you will have already heard everything concerning the murder of Mrs. Jane De Forrest Hull, who, one morning in the early part of June, was found murdered in her bed at 140, West 42d street. For a long time the event was shrouded in the deepest mystery, and it was feared that the murder would remain one of those unsolved problems among which are numbered the Burdell-Cunningham, and the more familiar Nathan murder of later day notoriety. It is not to be wondered at that the whole city should be thrown into the most intense excitement by the revelations made in this case. There was nothing about it but what was wrapped in mystery. The lady was a quiet, inoffensive woman; a member of Sorosis, who kept a boarding-house at No. 140 West 42d street—one of the most frequented thoroughfares in our city, and situated in the immediate vicinity of a large hotel facing the retail establishment of one of our largest and most prominent grocery firms. Naturally such a place was the most unlikely spot for a criminal to select for his heinous work, because, in addition to the usual quota of municipal police, some of the establishments in the vicinity were guarded by private watchmen, who were in the habit of continuously doing patrol duty in the vicinity. And yet, in spite of this seeming security, as it now appears, a negro—Chastine Cox by name—entered the house of Mrs. Hull, by means of a parlor window which had been left partially open, and committed the deed which will soon consign him to a felon's grave. His object was burglary, it being his desire to become possessed of some valuable jewelry which the poor lady was in the habit of wearing, and which had attracted the attention of this fiend. In the commission of the burglary the murder resulted, and on the morning of the 12th of June Mrs. Hull was found in her bedroom bound and gagged, her trunk opened at her bedside and rifled of some of its contents. None of the heavy silverware, which stood on a sideboard near by, had been touched, and our intelligent detectives made this fact the basis for one of the foulest suspicions that has ever been cast upon an innocent man.

"Surely," quoth they, "had robbery been the object of the guilty party, this silverware would not have been left behind." The private history of the Hull family was distastefully ventilated, and the suspicion first started by the police soon gained ground that Dr. Hull, the murdered woman's husband, was the murderer, and that jealousy of Mrs. Hull's business man had been the motive. Circumstantial evidence, which I do not think interesting enough to recall, was strong against the Doctor, and there is not a scintilla of a doubt, had not the real murderer turned up as he did, Dr. Hull would have had to stand his trial, with the chances of conviction very strong against him. The utter unreliability of circumstantial evidence has of late never been more aptly illustrated.

Towards the latter part of June the murderer was arrested in Boston, his whereabouts being discovered by means of some of the missing jewelry which he had pledged with a Boston pawnbroker. He was casually recognized through the published description on the street by a reporter, W. R. Balch, through whose efforts his arrest was brought about. He made a full confession of the crime, was brought here, tried and convicted, and was condemned to be hanged August 29th—his trial occupying only two days. A writ of error has been obtained by his counsel, and a stay of proceedings and writ of error has been granted until the first Monday in October, when the case will be reviewed in the Supreme Court, when the judgment of the lower court will, no doubt, be confirmed.

We are now in the midst of the summer season, and New York is, as always, proverbially dull. Most of those who have been able to get off are away in the country, and the streets look more like the thoroughfares of a deserted village than those of the most active of American cities. This, however, is rather due to the customs of fashion than to the actual necessities of the hour; and your correspondent is at sea how to account for the eagerness with which our wealthy citizens are prone to leave behind them the comfort and ease in which they revel in their brown stone palaces at home, for the trials and tribulations which they

are forced to encounter at the fashionable watering-places everywhere. Although the thermometer has at times marked 100 degrees in the shade, the summer has by no means been an uncomfortable one, we having been blessed with an average of heat far below the usual point; and it can truly be said that it is only those who are obliged to pass their time in our over-crowded tenements—always more or less unhealthy—who have this year been sufferers from the heat.

The Health Board are now exercised over the epidemic of yellow fever, which is raging in various parts of the country, and the quarantine officers have their hands full in trying to keep it away from New York, which the street-cleaning bureau has managed to make RIPE FOR INFECTION.

Several cases have been reported in this city and Brooklyn, and it is now beyond cavil that one or two deaths have actually occurred in the latter city of parties who were infected in Havana and brought here by the steamer "City of Merida," of the Alexandre line. This steamship is now in quarantine whither she was sent by Dr. Vanderpoel, our quarantine doctor, after the disease made its appearance in Brooklyn, after having been allowed to come up to the city and discharge. It is to be hoped that we will be spared an epidemic of yellow fever, for the city is really so filthy that the mortality could not but be fearful in many quarters should it gain a foothold in our midst.

Our Jewish population, which you know is both large and influential, has been not a little excited lately over what must be looked upon as an unprovoked insult at the hands of one Mr. Austin Corbin, President of the Manhattan Beach Railroad. In an interview with a Herald Reporter on Tuesday last he expressed himself as decidedly opposed to Hebrew patronage, saying that Jewish custom is inclined to prove more baneful than otherwise, in the case of a hotel, which like his pretends to cater to the wants of the intelligent public, and classing all Jews as "nasty and vulgar;" making the insult the more grievous by rounding it off with the assertion that in all of his experience he had only met with one "white Jew." His action is pretty generally condemned by Jews and Gentiles alike, as being in every way opposed to the liberal spirit of the age. Mr. Corbin I would mention is president of the company who have, of late years, built a hotel at Coney Island—our favorite, nearby pleasure ground—known as the Manhattan Beach Hotel, and connected directly with our city by means of the Manhattan Railroad, which is under the same management as the hotel. When it is known that Coney Island is supposed to be the coolest resort in this vicinity, whither our citizens of all sects crowd on our hot days for a breath of cool air; and when we further consider that it is largely patronized by the "fast" element of our population, the injustice of singling out the Jews for rebuke is all the more apparent. The papers are discussing the subject in all its phases and the columns of the daily press reek with the opinions of our best people thereon. The Hebrews are justly indignant and threaten an indignation meeting and other acts equally decided. It is safe to assert that Mr. Austin Corbin—who, by the bye, is not, as was at first supposed, a brother-in-law of General Grant—will very soon see the absurdity of a man whose success depends so much on public patronage as his, following in the footsteps of that old fogey, ex-Judge Hilton, the late Mr. Stewart's partner—who, it will be remembered, tried the same ruse at his hotel in Saratoga two years ago. The big white elephant at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway is a speaking monument of the efficacy of such a policy in bringing about increased patronage. Many are inclined to class Mr. Corbin's action as a bid for cheap advertisement. If so, it will be found ruinous in the long run, for respectable Jews, who pay their bills—and very few do not—are certainly as good, if not better, customers than the gamblers and rakes who are known to infest parts of Coney Island. Mr. Robert C. Ingersoll, the atheist, comes out in a strong letter against Mr. Corbin's policy of ostracism of the Jews. Many of our prominent preachers will ventilate the subject in their pulpits to-morrow.

It is announced that Mr. T. D. L. Moody and his confidant, Mr. Ira D. Sankey, who has just returned from a year's labor among the Swiss evangelists, will join with Mr. C. W. Sawyer in his temperance work at the Cooper Union to-morrow.

Money closes rather firm at 3@4 1/2 per cent. on call, though it has ruled as high as 5 per cent. during the day. Government bonds are

quiet. Railway bonds are strong and higher, under an active demand. Kansas and Texas consolidated ascended to-day from 71 to 72 1/2 for firsts, and seconds from 31 1/2 to 33. Foreign exchange is dull. The market for spot cotton is quiet at a decline of 1-16. Futures sold down 7@19 points and closed steady at about lowest quotations. I find no other Texas transaction in produce worthy of record. R. B.

EUROPEAN LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.] July 17, 1879.

By the completion of the railway line directly connecting Berlin with Metz, the German government has added materially to its facilities for assuming the offensive against France at the outset of any future hostilities that may arise between the victors and vanquished of 1870-1. The capital of Germany is now linked to the great Lorraine stronghold by a straight and solidly constructed iron road, by which it can, without interruption or delay, transport the enormous military forces localized in time of peace in Prussia's eastern and northern provinces to a point of the French frontier only 210 kilometres distant from Paris. In the case of a Franco-German war, Berlin is the rendezvous at which the army corps of East Prussia, Pomerania, the Mark Brandenburg, Posen, Silesia, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hanover, constituting, with the Prussian Guard which is permanently quartered in and around Berlin, considerably more than one-third of the whole German Imperial Army, must of necessity be gathered together as soon as their mobilization shall be effected; for the military "circles" in which the I., II., III., V., VI., IX., and X. Army Corps are permanently established and annually recruited, are all connected with the capital by direct lines of railway, the potential service of which is organized with a view to the collection at the metropolitan centre of some 250,000 trained soldiers within ten days of the date at which the mobilization order shall be conveyed to the respective district commanders. The remaining ten corps of the Imperial army depend for their conveyance to Germany's western frontier upon other railway systems, rendering it unnecessary for them to pass through Berlin on their way to France; but it is probable that the force composed of the above-mentioned eight corps—the Guard constitutes an army corps in itself, undistinguished by any special number—would, together with the XV. corps, permanently stationed at the French frontier, to be utilized for a sudden and crushing blow at Paris, were another war to break out between France and Germany. To that end the Berlin-Metz line has been constructed at an enormous expense, defrayed out of the French Indemnity, no stiver of which remains now unspent, save and except the 6,000,000 pounds sterling stowed away in the cellars of the Julius Tower, at Spandau, as a provision for cash payments for the preliminary mobilization expenses of the next war. This sum of coined gold, representing an income of 300,000 pounds per annum, lies idle and bearing no interest at a time when the Empire's finances are so deranged by the commercial depression prevalent throughout Germany that the last Imperial Budget exhibited a deficit of 70,000,000 of marks. Metz, as was grimly observed by the first soldier of the Fatherland during the peace negotiations of January, 1871, is "a pistol pointed at the head of France, within easy firing distance." It is at the present moment not only the most powerful fortress in Europe—probably in the world—but a place of arms of the first magnitude, only approached in extent, strength, and resources by Strasburg and Posen. As a base of aggressive operations it is all that Count Von Moltke resolved it should become, when he insisted upon its retention by Germany, at a time when the French proposition for its mere destruction found more than one influential advocate at the Imperial head-quarters. Its possession, with that of Strasburg, practically guarantees Germany's western flank from invasion, and enables her to strike at the very heart of France with enormous and easily concentrated forces. I am informed that the arrangements now nearly completed, of which the Berlin-Metz State Railway is but one item, will enable the German War Office to mobilize and convey to its western or eastern frontier a force of over half a million of highly trained and disciplined soldiers within ten days from the issuing of the original order for their calling out and advance. It is fortunate for Germany's next door neighbors that she is so peacefully disposed, as there is every reason to believe her to be at the present moment. C.