Miss Mary Stump

PACIFIC CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

"GO YE, THEREFORE, TEACH ALL NATIONS."

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Correspondence.

Washington Letter.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT)

The closing hours of Congress—Scenes of disorder—A large field for Murphy, the temperance advocate—Valedictory—Musical talent among members and pages.

Although the business of the session was practically finished between one and two o'clock on Thursday morning when the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill passed the Senate, yet the formal announcement of the *sine die* adjournment was delayed until seven o'clock A. M., on account of the delay in enrolling the bill, which is very voluminous, No business of importance was done after the passage of the bill, the Senate quietly closing its doors in executive session, which was a mere cover to enable Senators to take their ease while in the House. The time after midnight was spent in alternate short sessions and longer recesses, the latter being devoured by a portion of the members to sport and song. Just before three o'clock Mr. Turney, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment to the constitution as an offset to that of Conger submitted earlier in the evening, providing that no claims should be paid by the government for property taken and used by United States troops for the maintenance of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. At half-past three Mr. Clymer moved a recess till half-past four, and this motion was filibustered for nearly an hour. Mr. Springer was in the chair at the time, and resisted the motion on the ground that he was bound by a common understanding among members to recognize gentlemen for suspension of rules. Mr. Dean, a member of Mr. Springer's Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, then got in a bill to provide an appropriation to pay the expenses of the summer session of that committee while examining witnesses. At half-past four a messenger was received from the Senate announcing a further extension of the time of adjournment to seven A. M. in which the House concurred. After this there was another long recess, which was taken advantage of by both houses to take a rest. Members lounged in the cloak rooms and chatted and slept, At 6:45 the enrolled Sunday Civil bill was received in the House and signed by the Speaker, and in less than five minutes became a law. The Speaker then made his usual valedictory, and at 7 A. M. both Houses adjourned. The night was on on the whole dull and uninteresting. The crowds left the galleries after one o'clock. The mere noise and confusion on the floor of the House was nothing to keep one awake during the first recess from half-past one to two A. M. A number of pages and a few members organized themselves into a glee club and sang all the songs they knew to the amusement of the lookers on. About night fall the galleries of the House gradually began to fill up, and two or three hours later it became crammed to almost a suffocating degree. On the floor below members rushed about shouting at the tops of their voices, buttonholing their fellow members and resorting to all sorts of Parliamentary legerdemain, in order to carry their points. The Senate was in executive session a good part of the time, and considerable delay was experienced in regard to the final passage of the Court Appropriation bill.

One of the most interesting incidents of the executive session of the Senate was the battle over ex-Governor Fenton's nomination as Monetary Commissioner. At first he was rejected and his two associates confirmed. The President then nominated Chas. B. Lawrefice, and then withdrew the name and sent back Governor Fenton's Mr. Conkling came in and advocated Governor Fenton so earnestly that a change of sentiment took place, and the nomination was confirmed. Votes of thanks to Vice President Wheeler and Mr. Ferry were passed by the Senate.

Gradually the throng melted out from the galleries, and by two o'clock they were almost deserted. Half an hour later, while the roll was being called, the Speaker ordered it to be suspended in order to have the time of the final adjournment extended. The House was in so great disorder that it was utterly impossible for business to be transacted. The Speaker had pounded his desk until he had made a hole in it. The Sergeant at Arms went repeatedly about the hall bearing the mace, but the members remained in their seats only while he was near them. As he passed through the aisles he was pelted with loose documents and paper wads. In the midst of the confusion Mr. Clymer and several others moved a recess, but the acting Speaker refused to recognize them and they proposed to appeal, but no appeal was entertained.

To any one familiar with Washington legislator during the last dozen years the presence of Sam Ward during the final moments of the session will be a familiar figure. He declares and with great earnestness, mingled with no small degree of pride, that he has not a dime's worth of interest in the legislatian of the late Congress. Still he was on hand last night with a magnificent collation, which was laid out in the room of the Committee on Appropriations. That the edibles and especially drinkables were freely partaken of it is scarcely necessary to mention.

General Noyes, our Minister to France, and who is summoned to testify before the Potter Committee arrived here from New York a couple of days ago, but will not be examined probably for several days. In the mean time he will be fully informed by Mr. Hiscock, of the Florida subcommittee, of the evidence of McLin and others affecting him. McLin testified that Governor Stearns was instrumental in getting up the fraudulent returns from Baker county, and that Stearns told him that it was by no means of that return that the State was to be given to Hayes. He received the fraudulent Baker county return not in the regular way, but from the hands of Stearns. McLin declared that Hayes was present when the returns were opened by the Returning Board, and the fraudulent return was substituted for the true returns from Baker county. Noyes also acted attorney before the Board in defence of the gross frauds by the republicans in Archer precinct No. 2, which have been exposed by Denaris. Noyes promised McLin an office and secured it for him from Hayes.

AUGUST.

Iowa Preachers' Institute.

(Concluded.)

By the time all was moving on with the programme of Wednesday the happy faces of J. K. Cornell, W. B. Cregg and others were present. The speeches and suggestions upon different subjects were good, and the spirit manifest was truly commendable. The preachers of Iowa are not burdoned with envy, jealousy, and are therefore able to criticise each other face to face without any unpleasant feelings. We have seldom witnessed more freedom in criticism, and at the same time fault-finding seems to have passed from every mind. Those veterans Goodwin and McConnell seem to be as the young men giving and receiving criticisms with an innocent zest that would shame a young man who might be burdened with too high an estimate of self. This characteristic of our Iowa preachers is commendable, and perhaps is not excelled by any other State. Onother thing which rejoices our hearts greatly is to see the determination of our preachers to continue to preach the Gospel. Many are not well sustained by the brethren, but we heard not one hint that any one was going to quit; on the contrary, there is faith, hope, love and zeal with all to continue, and nothing but death will stop the good work.

If any doubt could have remained in regard to fraternal feelings and zeal and love for the preacher and his work, it would have been fully removed when the committee on memorium reported resolutions on the recent death of the loved and now lamented Knowles Shaw, whose life ended so suddenly and unexpected to all, while returning from a glorious meeting at Dallas, Texas. The remarks of Bros. McConnell, Lucas and Dungan fully expressed, as far as feeble language can, the feelings of every heart who is at all familiar with either Bro. Shaw or the preachers' work; no one can so fully meditate on this as a preacher, for they know how the heart and soul of the preacher drink in the joy of his work; and perhaps when we have spent weeks in a glorious meeting and start homeward, wife and dear ones come to our minds, standing forth mingling in our joys, and the mind turns over all our happy work, while hope bounds forth to the future, and thanks go up to God, in that sweet hour. The broken rail, the crashing bounding car rolls down the bank, and the hour of rejoicing here is broken only by the songs of praise above. Let no artists brush nor pen or tongue attempt to paint this picture, the great panorama rolls only before the mind, and our feeble perception grasps here and there a few faded lines; but eternity will hold it all up forever in colors of glory more powerful than the sun at noonday.

The time goes by and the work of each one calls us all away, and many leave before the end of this pleasant and profitable session. And with the hour of adjournment comes the invitation of Bro. F. Walden, "All the brethren and sisters are invited to go up to my house at Albion—six miles—to eat strawberries and enjoy the evening in a social way, and Bro. Dungan will lecture at night on "The phase of modern skepticism," &c. A good number accepted this invitation, and others regretted that they could not. We found Bro. Walden's home on a quiet comfortable little farm of 20 acres, decorated with many fruit trees, and everything in good order, yet nothing gaudy, but simple, plain and neat. Sister W. had more than strawberries for supper, and Bro. Dungan's lecture was truly a feast to the mind; but you must not suppose that either strawberries or any man's lectures are equal to that season of social enjoyment, especially when Bro. Dungan was called to the chair, and J. Mad. Williams to the sacred desk, the songs and thanksgiving to God, in Bro. Walden's house will never be forgotten by those who were permitted to witness and enjoy them. Prof. Carpenter made a short appropriate speech, offering a resolution of thanks and fitly expressing the high esteem we all have for Bro. and Sister Walden, not only for this happy occasion, but for their unremitting labors and coöperation in many good works for nearly a score of years. Bro. W. responded in a few words, and concluded by repeating and asking us all to join in singing:

"You may value the friendship of youth and of age,
And select for your comrades the noble and sage;
But the friends that most cheer me on life's rugged road,
Are the friends of my Master the children of God."

The next morning we all turned to our homes or to some field of work, and soon we are all alone, and meditating shall we ever all meet again? perhaps not in this life; but we are looking to the great meeting above, where God will preside and partings will be no more.

S. H. HEDRIX.

Minutes of Polk County Annual Meeting.

The brethren of Polk county in annual meeting transacted the following business: Bro. R. S. Crystal was made chairman, and A. W. Lucas, secretary.

On motion the chair appointed a committee of arrangements for the ensuing year, consisting of A. W. Lucas, I. Levens and J. G. Campbell.

On motion the trustees of the camp-ground were continued for the next year, said committee A. W. Lucas, R. S. Crystal, I. Levens, Jas. Campbell and T. B. Newman.

On motion the Annual Meeting of Polk County for 1879 shall commence on Friday before the third Lord's day in June, at 11 o'clock A. M.

On motion adjourned.

R. S. CRYSTAL, Chair.
A. W. LUCAS, Sec.

Weather Report.

During June, 1878, there was no rain in this vicinity except a couple of light sprinkling showers, which did not afford water sufficient to gather in the rain guage.

There were 20 clear and 10 cloudy days.

The mean temperature for the month was 62.17°. Highest daily mean temperature for the month 80.03, on the 6th. Lowest daily mean 54°, on the 1st. Mean temperature for the month at 2 o'clock P. M. 74.63°.

Highest thermometer for the month 94°, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 6th. Lowest thermometer 52° at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 8th.

Solar hale on the 25th.

The prevailing winds for the month were from the North during 27 days, South 3 days.

During June, 1877, there were 8 days during which rain fell, with an aggregate of 2.41 in. of water, 14 clear and 8 cloudy days. Mean temp. for the month 59.75°. Highest daily, 73° on the 10th. Lowest daily, 53° on the 4th.

T. PEARCE.

Eola, Or., July 1, 1878.

Ventilation of Sick Rooms.

With a proper supply of windows, and a proper supply of fuel in open fire-places, fresh air is comparatively easy to secure when your patient or patients are in bed. Never be afraid of open windows then. People don't catch cold in bed. This is a popular fallacy. With proper bed-clothes and hot bottles, if necessary, you can always keep a patient warm in bed, and well ventilate him at the same time. * * * I know an intelligent humane house surgeon who makes a practice of keeping the ward windows open. The physicians and surgeons invariably close them while going their rounds; and the house surgeon very properly as invariably opens them whenever the doctors have turned their backs. * * * Do you ever go into the bedrooms of any class, whether they contain one, two, or twenty people, whether they hold sick or well, at night, or before the windows are open in the morning, and ever find the air anything but unwholesomely close and foul? And why should it be so? And of how much importance is it that it should not be so? During sleep, the human body, even when in health, is far more injured by the influence of foul air than when awake. Why can't you keep the air all night then, as pure as the air without in the rooms you sleep in? But for this, you must have sufficient outlet for the impure air you make yourselves to go out; sufficient inlet for the pure air from without to come in. You must have open chimneys, open windows, or ventilators; no close curtains round your bed; no shutters or curtains to your windows, none of the contrivances by which you undermine your own health or destroy the chances of recovery of your sick.—*Miss Nightingale.*

WHAT SMOKING DOES FOR BOYS.—A certain doctor, struck with the large number of boys under fifteen years of age whom he observed smoking, was led to inquire into the effect the habit had upon the general health. He took for his purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to fifteen, and carefully examined them; in twenty-seven of them he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there was frequent bleeding of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve had slight ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. The doctor treated them all for weakness, but with little effect until the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored. Now, this is no "old wife's tale;" as these facts are given under the authority of the *British Medical Journal.*