

The European Congress.

These are times in which history is made. Great events are now weekly transpiring which shall be chronicled by coming historians with care and exactness. The great world seems to be throbbing at every pulse. In this land grave and serious questions are agitating the minds of our most sagacious statesmen. Every American patriot is troubled and ill at ease. The ghost of the Commune will not down at our bidding, but stalks through the land, filling the hearts of thousands with dismay. But our State is one of rest and peace, compared with that of Europe. A great peace congress has now assembled at Berlin, composed of the most prominent and influential men of the leading powers. England is represented by no less than her Premier, Lord Beaconsfield, the subtle and inscrutable Disraeli; by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary; by Lord Russell, and the Duke of Bedford, the Ambassador to Germany; and these men have behind them the power and prestige of the British Empire, the richest and, in some respects, the most powerful nation in the world. Germany, the great military power, has in the Congress, likewise, its Premier Chancellor, the man of iron, Prince Bismark, and the notable Von Bulow. Russia, the victorious, and the Queen of Diplomats, sends two of her sons, Gortschokoff, grown old in statecraft, and Count Schouvaloff, whose masterly management has so far averted war, and M. D. Outril a fit companion; and they are backed by the conquering legions who have swept down from the north, and subdued the Turk, and by countless legions yet at home, as hardy and as brave. Austro-Hungary, armed to the teeth, sends her Prime Minister, Count Andrassy, and Von Haymerle, to guard her interests.

France, in the consciousness of her regained strength, and with the second largest army of Europe in the field, is represented by M. Waddington, Foreign Secretary, and by Count de St. Valliere, the Ambassador to Berlin. Italy, which is now no mean power, with a splendid navy and an equipped army of 45,000 men, sends its foreign secretary, Count Corti and the Count di Saunoy, Resident Minister to Germany. The Turkish Government is also represented by its new able exponent, Pasho Theodor. Greece, Romania and Servia also send diplomats, who, though not members of the Congress, will have much influence in its councils. Never before in the history of Europe has such a Congress assembled. This is not a Congress of sovereigns but a Congress of premiers. To it are gathered, not the nominal heads of nations, but the real representatives—the representatives of the people as well as of the crowned heads. It is a peace Congress, but never did war seem so imminent. It is hoped by all that so dire a disaster can be averted, and yet each nation represented is jealous of its rights and prestige, and rather than sacrifice these is determined to precipitate the conflict. What shall be the issue no one may say. The great God sits in the heavens above and guides the nations; and though the wrath of man shall rage He will over-rule it, and the remainder thereof He will restrain. —The Occident.

Paris Exhibition.

Among the many features of lavish decoration which art has bestowed upon the grounds, are the emblematic figures of the different nations which stand upon the terrace fronting the Pont de Jena. They are thus pleasantly described by the correspondent of another journal: "Here is Austria a little and winsome maid of decidedly Slavie type. I wonder if the sculptor fancied that he was forecasting her destiny when he denied her a Teutonic look. Next is Spain, a lusty

wench, brown with the suns of Andalusian seaside and Catalonian hills. And here is China, a celestial damsel, Chinese in everything except the shape of her eyes, which are nothing less than almond; Japan a bright girl clad in the fantastic raiment of Nippon; Italy, a classical woman, severe, and evidently capable of much development; Sweden, the fair-haired maid, with pure brow and half-parted lips and wandering eyes. Norway, a girl tall as a pine, shy as a mountain blossom, and with a northern star girt on her lustrous forehead, came next. And who is this daughter of the gods, who clasps to her breast a flag, as if it were the object of her most passionate adoration, except a scroll which she holds in one hand, and which is labeled, 'The Constitution?' Who can it be but America of the North? Beside her stands the antipodes a full lipped, saucy savage, with infinite promise written upon her face—Australia, the far-off and astounding. And the twin sisters that occupy the last pillars of the facade, one haughty and unbending and draped like Italy, the other yielding, exquisitely beautiful, and robed with all the luxury of the Orient—these are England and India.

England has taken a large place in the Exhibition, and surpassed all others in her approach to complete readiness on the opening day. She has doubtless been stimulated to this effort by the remarkable advance which the manufacturing interests of our own country have lately displayed in the rivalries of European trade. The productions of India, both raw and fabricated, are richly represented, and given unusual importance in the English exhibit. Indeed, we have the testimony of a French authority that "the pagoda in which the Prince of Wales has exhibited all the presents which he received in India, and all the purchases which he made there, is, and will doubtless remain, the pearl of the Exhibition, because it is a unique collection, and cannot be well approached by anything that shall resemble it."—Zion's Herald.

The Green Flag of the Prophet.

The origin of the insignia is a curious one. Mohammed gazing out upon a vast prospect of fields, said: "Nature is green, and green shall be my emblem, for it is everlasting and universal." In course of time, however, it lost that innocent significance, and amid the visions, the great dreamer saw the green flag floating as a sign that all true believers should take up their arms and march against the infidel; in fact the green turban was the sacred head-dress of the pilgrim or perfected Islamite who had gone to Mecca; and hence the sanctity of this formidable standard.

When once unfurled, it summons all Islam by an adjuration from the Koran that the sword is the solitary emblem and instrument of faith, independence, and patriotism; that armies, not priests, make converts; and that sharpened steel is the "true key to heaven or hell." Upon that fearful ensign are inserted the words which are supposed to have been written at Mecca itself—namely, "All who draw it (the sword) will be rewarded with temporary advantages; every drop shed of their blood, every peril and hardship endured by them, will be registered on high as more meritorious than either fasting or praying. If they fell in battle, their sins will be at once blotted out, and they will be transported to Paradise, there to revel in eternal pleasures in the arms of black-eyed houris. But for the first heaven are reserved those of the faithful who die within sight of the green flag of the Prophet." Then followed the terrible and all-significant words, the fearful war-cry against God and man; "Then may no man give or expect mercy!"

The desire of Mohammed was, however, that while all pilgrims whose task had been duly fulfilled should

wear the green turban, no sovereign in his succession should unfurl the green flag of the faith unless Islam was in imminent peril. The unfurling of the banner would be performed with great religious ceremony, and in the presence of the commander of the faithful, who is himself supposed to carry it at the head of his army; while a fearful curse would be called down upon the head of every Mohammedan who, capable of bearing arms, failed to rally around it.

The standard itself is not a very handsome one, and is surpassed both in value and appearance by many of the banners which belong to the various benefit societies and other mutual associations of men in this country. It is of green silk, with a large crescent on the top of the staff, from which is suspended a long plume of horsehair (said to have been the tail of the Prophet's favorite Arab steed), while the broad folds of the flag exhibit the crescent and the quotations from the Koran already mentioned.

The state colors of one of our regiments of the Guards is a much prettier and more expensive standard than the great banner of Islam; but (to such small things is man's enthusiasm attached) if the latter were the very "rag" in existence, nothing could mar the beauty which the prestige of more than a thousand years has given to it in the eyes of a Mussulman.

The flag of the Prophet is kept in the mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, and is in the custody of the Sheik-ul Islam, or Mohammedan chief priest, where all well-wishers of humanity may sincerely trust it will ever remain.—Chamber's Journal.

Quiet Men.

Quiet men are painfully regular and punctual, but never seem put out by other people's want of order. They are frequently consummate bores at a dinner party, wet blankets at a picnic, mere sticks at a ball; but excellent as officers, admirable parsons, and much sought after by match-making mothers.

It is they who carry off the heiress; always save money; who are never in debt or difficulty, as other men are; who are invariably on committees, where they always get their own way. They habitually wait until every one else has spoken, and then make the single remark which concludes the matter, and which seems as if it had risen to the surface, like cream, of itself.

Strict order is kept in their houses; but they do not, as a rule, make good fathers. Their children are too much afraid of them, and too glad to get away from home. Strange to say, though they seldom speak, they are excellent correspondents, write well, clearly, and at great length, and often turn into authors, especially novelists. They have observed while others talked; and have passed mental judgments which their secretiveness enables them to store for use.

They are seldom deficient in humor, tell a story in the fewest words well and quietly; and have generally some friend in whose society they seem to take a silent and subdued pleasure, and with whom they can sit for hours at a time without speaking. They live respected by all who know them, are trustees and guardians to innumerable wards, and are often more missed when they die than better men. If the world fails to love them, it makes up by trusting them.—Ex.

Mr. Ingersoll, in his lectures on Thomas Paine, as reported in *The Tribune*, said: "It is related in the Bible that God selected the Jews as his chosen people, and civilized them by killing off their first-born."

Certainly God killed off the first-born of the Jews. It was when their wicked king Pharaoh would not let the innocent Egyptians go three days' journey across the Jordan to gather the midwives who fell like cornucopia seed all about the camp. We are told all about it in the Book of Jechoniah, Mr. Ingersoll.—Independent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy, or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY,

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

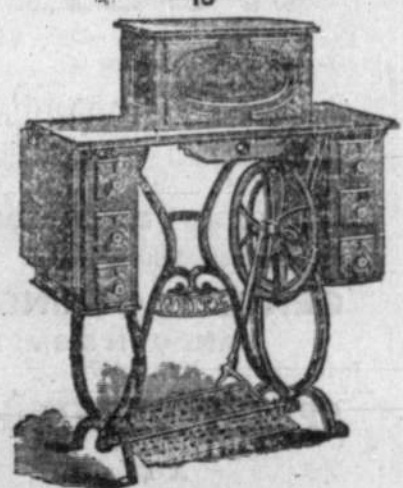
AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

The White
—IS—THE EASIEST SELLING,
THE BEST SATISFYING
Sewing Machine

Its introduction and World-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND-HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WHEELER.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying the WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!
White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Cashly outfit and terms free. Address Tack & Co., Augusta, Maine.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,
Monmouth,
POLK COUNTY, OREGON.

The College is under the care of a Board of Trustees, who will spare no pains to make it equal to the demands of the age.

The members of the Faculty are competent, energetic, and devoted to the cause of education.

THE LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE
IS CENTRAL, ACCESSIBLE,
AND BEAUTIFUL.

The Session consists of two Terms of Twenty Weeks each, and an Intermediate Examination and Renewing of Classes at the end of the first term.

The Collegiate year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each.

The first term begins on Monday, September 16, 1878, and ends January 31, 1879. The second term begins on Monday, February 3, 1879, and closes on Wednesday before the third Sunday in June, 1879. Intermediate examinations, last week of the first term, final examinations at the close of the session.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, on Tuesday before the third Sunday in June.

TUITION PER TERM OF TWENTY WEEKS.

Collegiate Department	: \$20 00
Preparatory Department	: 15 00
Primary Department	: 9 00
Janitor's fee	: 2 00
Music, (Piano)	
" Guitar or Melodeon	
" Organ	
Painting water color, Oil	At Teacher's prices.
Oil Drawing, Pencil,	
Crayon	
Wax work, &c.	
Vocal Music.	

One-half of the above rates must be paid in advance; and similar payments must be made in advance at the beginning of every ten weeks thereafter to the end of the session.

No fees will be refunded to students leaving before the expiration of the term for which they have paid, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Boarding can be obtained in private families at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline is mild and firm; administered on the principle that virtue brings its own reward and vice its own shame. The highest incentives to virtuous actions are impressed by precept and example, while vice and immorality are restrained by all proper means. Students are taught rather to govern themselves than to be governed. Moral power is the principle, an appeal to the head and heart, self-government from Christian motive. Hence no student can be permitted to remain who indulges in card-playing, intemperance, profanity, neglect of studies, or any other vice or impropriety. Daily moral instruction based on the Bible, leaves but little else to be done in government.

MIXED SCHOOL.

Experience has demonstrated conclusively that mixed schools, under proper regulations and restrictions, possess decided advantages over exclusive institutions. Young gentlemen and ladies exercise a refining, restraining, yet stimulating influence over each other, when associated in the same school and in the same class, which nothing else can supply. They vie with each other for the wreath of honor, as they labor side by side in a common cause.

THE BIBLE.

God has given man two great volumes—Nature and Revelation—suited to his physical and spiritual constitutions. These are full of facts addressed to the understanding.

From Nature, we learn the principles which minister to the wants of the body, giving food to eat and raiment to wear. From Revelation, we receive those principles by which the spirit is fed, and clothed with truth and righteousness. Any system of education, which neglects either of these volumes is incomplete. To train the intellect in physical science and neglect the moral nature, is dangerous to society; for it imparts power which, without moral principle to guide, may be destructive to the peace and happiness both of the individual and society.

TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The prospects of Christian College are most flattering. The institution is increasing in reputation, and its influence and popularity are rapidly extending. Its friends may anticipate a career of still greater usefulness. The patrons of the school will do well to begin now to shape their business so as to send their sons and daughters at the opening of next session. One full term, taking the classes in order, is worth more than double the time scattered over several sessions. We hope to welcome to the halls of Christian College on the third Monday in September next, a larger number of students, and to inaugurate a more successful and prosperous session than the one just closed.