

PACIFIC CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

"GO YE, THEREFORE, TEACH ALL NATIONS."

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Pacific CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,

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Correspondence.

Our Washington Letter.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1879.

The letter of Secretary Sherman, written under date of May 15th, to Gen. Robinson, chairman of the Ohio republican executive committee, declaring very emphatically, on his part, a desire not to be considered a candidate for Ohio's gubernatorial honors, causes a good deal of speculation among the Ohio democrats in Congress. It is the first authoritative statement yet made of the Secretary's position. The Ohio democratic leaders have been quietly conferring with one another to-day, and a very decided disposition has cropped out that, inasmuch as Secretary Sherman is not to be a candidate, Senator Thurman should at once allow the use of his name as the democratic candidate. There is also pressure being brought to bear on Gen. Ewing to take the second place, and it would not be surprising after all if the democratic state ticket is Thurman for Gov. and Ewing for lieutenant governor, with the understanding that if the ticket is elected and a democratic legislature likewise, that Ewing is to have the Senatorship which Thurman will vacate in 1881, and in turn Ewing's influence is to be used to give Thurman Ohio votes in the national democratic convention for the Presidency. This idea is indorsed by nearly every Ohio democrat in Congress, and Gen. Ewing, though somewhat reluctantly, will take the second place under Thurman's lead.

It had been supposed that the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill would be signed by the presiding officers of the two houses in time to be sent to the President to-day. In consequence of the errors which crept into one or two enrolled bills in the last Congress in consequence of the committee on enrolled bills neglecting its duty, the chairman of the present committee has determined that there shall be no further dereliction in that respect. He and colleagues, therefore, to-day examined personally every line of the legislature bill, to see that it was properly enrolled, and so much time was consumed in this that the Senate adjourned before the task was completed. As the Senate adjourned over to Monday, the bill cannot be signed by the President of that body before that day. It will, therefore, not reach the President before the evening of Monday. The message vetoing the measure is to all practical purposes already prepared. The Attorney General, to whose department the riders concerning the supervisors and deputy marshalls es-

pecially appertain, has furnished the President with his objections thereto. The message will not be very long. It will hold that supervision, in the character of supervisors and deputy marshalls, is necessary to free elections.

After it is received a joint caucus of the two houses will be held, and the future line of policy be mapped out. It is evident that the disposition is growing among the democratic leaders to let the army bill fail. The legislative bill, though, will certainly be passed in some shape. If it is decided to let the army bill fail, it will be sent to the President precisely as it was originally, and the two houses will adjourn on the day the bill is sent to the President. Then the President will call Congress together again, and the struggle will be renewed.

The rush for certificates at the Treasury has become a regular siege. To-day, the northern, eastern and western entrances to the building had long lines in front of them before 8 o'clock, and additions were received every minute. When the doors were opened at 9 o'clock there was a simultaneous, indiscriminate scamper for the cash room from three points of the compass. It sounded as if a regiment of cavalry was charging through the corridors. There was better policing by the Treasury watchman than heretofore. They kept all but a few out of the cash room, and allowed one from the two lines—women on one side and men on the other—in as the purchases at Mr. Gibson's end of the line were made. Both lines, even after the first rush extended nearly out to the street pavement beyond the open space at the north front of the building, where the fountain is. It was very warm, and the crowd was in a very bad humor, not excepting the women. On the outskirts hung the brokers. As soon as any one came out with \$100 worth of certificates he or she immediately disposed of their purchases and got into the line again. The price paid was \$2.20 for each \$100 in certificates. One broker backed one of the small rubber wheeled wagons used in the department into a convenient position and established a regular office. The wagon was pulled away, and the broker left to gather the effects of his office and himself from the floor. The men who employed drivers could be readily detected by the anxious and distrustful gaze which they kept on their employees. As a whole, it was one of the most uncomfortable crowds ever seen anywhere in this section. The scene was not excelled by the gatherings at the Centennial show, even. Buying certificates has become a craze in Washington. The amount sold at the Treasury was \$110,000.

The House committee on the state of law respecting the ascertainment of the result of the election of President and Vice President have agreed on a bill to be reported to the House. Sections one to four provide for the appointment of electors on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and who shall vote by ballot on the second Monday in November, and prescribe the manner of forwarding the certificates. The other sections provide that controversies as to electoral votes in any state may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal, who shall send its decision under seal to the President of the Senate; that both houses of Congress

shall meet on the second Monday in February next after the meeting of electors; the President of the Senate shall preside; two tellers shall be appointed by the Senate and two by the House; that the President of the Senate shall open all certificates, and the votes shall be counted by the two houses in the alphabetical order of the states as certified, unless rejected by both houses; if there be a controversy in any state, and a certified decision of it by its highest judicial tribunal, the electoral votes of that state shall be counted in accordance therewith, unless the decision is reversed by both houses; if there be a controversy and no such judicial decision the contested votes shall not be counted unless both houses concur therein; if there be conflicting judicial decisions or conflicting certificates, the decision or certificate held by both houses to be given by the proper authority shall be conclusive unless rejected by both houses. On opening any certificate the President of the Senate shall call for objections. Objections must be in writing, brief, without argument, and signed by one Senator and one Representative. Objections are to be decided separately by each house, the Senate withdrawing. The joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the court shall be completed.

AUGUST.

California Letter.

OAKLAND, CAL., May 27, 1879.

Bro. Campbell:

As the Minutes and Addresses (several of them) of the Sunday School Convention were to be forwarded to you for publication, I need not speak of that occasion, unless to say that, with one single exception, entire harmony and brotherly love prevailed and abounded, so far as I could see. The meeting was very encouraging for Sunday school work. Bro. B. S. Gardner has commenced a Sunday school at Santa Clara, and will, no doubt, revive the cause there. He is a true and faithful worker.

Your article, prompted by Bro. J. Durham's letter, perhaps in reply to it, has some encouragement. The utter failure of the prematurely announced paper for California is not surprising, whether we can account for it or not. Yet we may have a paper, perhaps. We look to a guiding Providence, at least, I do. And, may I say, I doubt, somewhat, both the wisdom and the justice of part of our excellent Bro. Durham's letter. If the preachers were envious, jealous, and quarrelsome, it might not be necessary or prudent to publish it abroad. But, with almost a single exception, I know no just ground for such complaint. I am glad to say this.

I am sorry Bro. Durham referred to our beloved "Uncle Pende"—the venerable father I. N. Pendegast—as "superannuated." I am sure he meant no unkindness or disrespect; but Bro. Pendegast is, to-day, one of our most efficient workers. I would as soon have his aid in a meeting as that of any man in the State, perhaps sooner; and I do not lightly value those named and others who might be named. And Bro. Pendegast is wise in council beyond others. Wait, Bro. Durham, don't call him "superannuated" yet. If so, next thing you would be after me; and I don't intend to die, or become superannuated either for a long time yet, if I can help it.

I find our preaching brethren gen-

erally in great harmony. Here I could name those named by Bro. Durham, and many others, who are working in the greatest harmony. And the evils we have to encounter we hope to overcome, and that the cause will yet triumph gloriously on this coast. And I desire to encourage the course you indicate for the use of the press—one good weekly paper, many writers, small, brief articles from all parts of the land. Then, a good monthly, when it can be sustained, when it can be made worthy. Our papers are not worthy enough. They have not labor enough. But we have talent enough, and could make the press far more useful, and should do it. I rejoice greatly in your success, such as it is; and yet I feel that it should be far more complete.

Affectionately in the Lord;

CARROLL KENDRICK.

P. S.—I remained at Santa Clara several days, to aid in getting the church in better condition, if possible, and feel encouraged by the experiment. So I feel encouraged by my other labors. The Lord bless you and make you useful.—C. K.

Letter from Bro. Dunton.

WINTERS, YOLO CO., CAL.,

May 26, 1879.

Editor P. C. Messenger:

DEAR BROTHER,—The Church of Christ at Winters, meet every Lord's day for Sunday school, at 10 o'clock A. M., and have public service at 11 A. M., after which they break the loaf. We are still preaching here regularly, and have been, for the last three years and a half. We preached the first sermon ever preached in this town.

At our commencement, over three years ago, there were twenty persons who signified their willingness to organize a church here. Now there are about sixty-six members. We have one of the best church edifices in the Sacramento valley. There is a debt of about \$1000 due on our building, but a number of good, responsible brethren, have assumed it, and will pay it off next fall. Since the first organization of the Church of Christ here, we have had some four protracted meetings, every one of which was successful. There has never been any dissension or discord in the camp of the saints here from the first, and we hope that there never will be; we care but very little for troubles from without, but there is danger, whenever troubles arise within our own encampment.

I see by the MESSENGER of the 16th inst., that some good brother in California represents that the church in California is in a lamentable condition. Perhaps he refers to some particular church, of which we do not know. If he refers to the churches in California, we demur to the Church of Christ at Winters, being counted in, and claim it as an exception. Whenever a Church of Christ meet every Lord's day to break the emblematic loaf, to sing, to read the word of truth, to pray and to hear the Word preached, they are growing in grace, and in the knowledge of the truth, and will rise to higher attainments in Christian life and experience, even though sinners, are not converted at every meeting; yet such effort upon the part of a church is a grand and glorious success. I know that there are some big-meeting, big-preacher-worshiping professors, who

will, no doubt, dissent from our views.

I am sorry, on account of the failure of our California paper enterprise, but even that, and the loss to this State of two or three of our able preachers, will not destroy our interest here, for we still have a goodly number of able, earnest preachers left, whose self-sacrificing zeal will maintain the cause in this State, notwithstanding the fact that we experience losses, reverses, and declensions of religious interest occasionally.

Yours in the one hope,

S. B. DUNTON.

Weather Report for May, 1879.

During May, 1879, there were 18 days during which rain fell, with an aggregate of 5.94 in. of water, 3 clear days and 10 cloudy days, other than those on which rain fell.

The mean temperature for the month was 51.97°. Highest daily mean temperature for the month 66°, on the 31st. Lowest daily mean 43°, on the 9th. Mean temp. for the month at 2 o'clock P. M. 59.97°. Highest record of thermometer for the month 82°, at 2 P. M., on the 31st. Lowest thermometer 42°, at 7 A. M., on the 9th. There was a light frost on the morning of the 9th.

Thunder and lightning with hail and rain on the evening of the 21st; the hail lasting about three minutes at this point. In the valley near here and at Salem, the hail was very heavy, lasting about 30 minutes, the hail being as large as walnuts in some instances; it was not accompanied with high wind.

The prevailing winds for the month were from the S. W. during 14 days, South 6 days, North 8 days, N. W. 3 days.

During May, 1878, there were 4 rainy days and 0.87 in. water, 9 clear days and 18 cloudy days.

Mean temperature for the month 54.59°. Highest daily, 65°, on the 7th. Lowest daily, 45°, on the 1st.

T. PEARCE.

Eola, June 3, 1879.

Salt In Intermittent Fevers.

The French Medical Journal says, of the use of salt in fevers:—"The directions are to take a handful of powdered white salt, such as used in kitchens, and roast it in a clean stove (new, if possible) with moderate heat, till it becomes of a brown color, like that of roasted coffee. The dose for an adult is a soup-spoonful dissolved in a glass of warm water, taken at once. It should be stated that when the fever makes its appearance at intervals of two, three, or four days, the remedy should be taken fasting, on the morning following the fever. To overcome the thirst excited by the salt, but a small quantity of water should be taken through a straw. During the forty-eight hours, which follow the taking of the salt, the appetite should be satisfied, with chicken or beef broth only; it is especially necessary at the time, to observe a severe diet, and to avoid taking cold. The author asserts that during the eighteen years that he used this method of treatment, he has never been unsuccessful. The remedy is certainly harmless, and perhaps worthy of trial."

—Never despair, though the world forsake thee. God is ever ready to take your heart, though broken, and to give you more in return for it than the world can ever promise.