

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, June 28, 1879.

The House of Representatives has finished all the work it expects to do this session, and has voted to adjourn *sine die* on Monday next at 4 o'clock P. M. The senate will not probably agree to this adjournment resolution, but the weather is becoming intensely hot. Members are extremely anxious to get away, and so many are deserting that, unless Congress shall adjourn Monday, it is quite possible that it may lose the power to adjourn at all. It is the present week and there is no longer any doubt on the legal point that a final adjournment is impossible without a quorum of the two houses voting for the same. It is also certain that should an extra session be called, which some now think probable, a quorum would not be here, and it would be a difficult task to secure one. A number of Democrats leave for their homes to night and tomorrow and say that under no circumstances will they return, even if another extra session should be called. The closing debate in the House was not as animated as had been expected. The two parties settled their wrangling by granting to each side a half an hour. Gen. Garfield consumed the time for the Republicans, and Frank Hurd most of it for the Democrats. Garfield summarized the extraordinary doctrines which have been laid down by the Democrats at this session; showed the alarming return of the old dogma of states sovereignty, and concluded with the sentiment, which met with enthusiastic approval on the Republican side of the House, that the only ground of union for the two parties in this country is that the war for the Union and the salvation of the Republic was right, everlastingly right, and the war against the Union was forever wrong. Frank Hurd's conclusion was better suited to the stump than the forum, and was for the most part a resume of the speech delivered by him earlier in the session.

By no means the least of the pleasures and perquisites of a seat in Congress is that of being a member of some one of the many committees that are appointed with privileges to sit during recess for this or that purpose. One committee will select Saratoga for its meeting-place, another finds that its business can only be conducted at Cape May Long Branch or Atlantic City; a third decides that its duties necessitate a trip across the continent or up to the St. Lawrence, and so goes on the merry farce. This year the Senate has dipped extensively into this sort of proceeding,

some sixty of its members being already booked for such ostensible committee work. The House is as yet somewhat backward in making similar provision for the statesmen, but it still has a chance to catch up with the Senator before the speaker announces the close of the session. Of course the committee-men travel and lodge in the top of the state Palace cars, the best staterooms on the steamboats, second floor quarters at the noblest hotels, squads of deputy sergeants-at-arms as attendants, and unlimited refreshments in glass—there are some of the features that combine to make an official junketing tour a thing to be enjoyed once and remembered forever. And then it is not at all costly to the participants. The government settles all the bills, and we never knew of people being economical when somebody else had to pay the score. True occasionally a party of roving Congressmen cut such a tremendous splurge, as Patter-son's committee did when it went out to the Indian Territory, that its expenses create a temporary scandal, but they never fail to demonstrate that the accounts are all right, and that what they facetiously term their work has been of incalculable benefit to the nation. The latter fiction is of course the justification for the free frolics to be enjoyed this summer.

The present month compared with the corresponding one of last year has been notable for cool, breezy days, and nights which have frequently been chilly enough to make sleeping under blankets quite agreeable. Some hot days we have is true, but not in continuous succession, while copious rains at intervals have cleansed the streets and sweetened the air. But the dogdays come on apace—the sultry suffocating days of midsummer, when, under immoderate suns, the cities become mammoth bake-ovens, and humanity is sure to get in a stew over the weather, the days when the oldest inhabitant hauls over his diary to see whether it was ever so awfully hot before; when, perspiring mortals congregate around the nearest thermometer as if it were a consolation to see the mercury in a melted mood also; and in short, the time when the most sensible thing you can do, if you have the money and the leisure, is to pack up and go. But where? Your advertising columns should contain the answers and a hint to the wise &c. The mountains, the sea, and the springs resorts of every nature are open to the pale faces of the cities. Sanitariums for invalids, restful retreats for fagged out nature, allurements of rod and gun, the healthful sports of the field and river, the rural simplicity and the pleasures of the ball-room—a thousand enticements to rest and recreation—spread out for the enquiring citizen.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting yesterday. The time was principally occupied with the consideration of routine business in connection with the early adjournment of Congress.

Fifteen lady clerks were discharged from the Treasury's office yesterday. This reduction was made necessary by lack of an appropriation in the Legislative bill.

Next month the Postoffice Department will extend the fast mail service from Washington to Jacksonville, Fla., by way of Charleston and Savannah; to New Orleans by way of Richmond, Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile.

The House Committee on Epidemic

Diseases yesterday authorized Chairman Young to report to the House with a favorable recommendation of the bill recently passed by the Senate making provision for office accommodations for the National Board of Health.

By direction of the Secretary of War, when from accident or other unavoidable contingency mail contractors while transporting United States mails to and from military posts in the sparsely populated territories incur the loss or damage of their animals or vehicles, and thus deprived of the means necessary to fulfill their contracts, commanders of military posts are authorized to provide the means of transportation, if they can be spared without materially interfering with the requirements of their posts.

AUGUST.

Iowa and Missouri Dots.

Wheat harvest came early and the crops are excellent—crops of all kinds are good, except here and there, a flat field that has retained too much water.

Congress has adjourned and there will be all kinds of "booming and flue building."

The M. E. church and Democratic party are impairing the Normal School of south Illinois and north Missouri.

The St. Louis *Times Journal* of June 14th publishes an address of the citizens of Carbondale, Ill., to the Governor, legislator and people of that state, claiming that the school is being run in the interest of the M. E. church to such extent that it has become unpopular and is virtually a failure. This school was started by Bro. Clark Braden and wife, 1866, and operated as a private enterprise for four years. The addresses referred to, after citing the unfavorable condition of the old building and other difficulties in the way of Bro. and Sister Braden, says: "They enrolled 105 students in 1867; 220 students in 1868, 150 of this number were from abroad, and 150 were in their Normal classes. Forty-seven counties were represented, and 400 teachers were sent out into the public schools in four years."

They further state that this was supplanted by the normal as now chartered. The location was favorable, and began with a magnificent building and apparatus, with \$25,000 state aid, and with reputation gained by Braden's school, yet at no time has it catalogued over 408 bona fide students during the year, with not more than 285 pupils in attendance at any one time, and it has not sent over 150 teachers into the public schools, that it has been managed by the dominant party (M. E.), and is "a most intolerant sectarian institution. They ask therefore for its reconstruction. The address is signed by over 100 citizens of Carbondale, representing all professions and churches.

The North Missouri State Normal began as a private enterprise in 1867, and gained a proud history as such. Subsequently it was chartered and a good building was erected by the State; and under the wise management of President Baldwin, with an earnest, energetic faculty, it has in a history of 10 years mustered and sent out an army of 3,500 students, who have elevated the public schools, and honored almost every profession. As a Normal School it is second to none in the West. When it was chartered a Republican administration appoint-

ed a Board of Regents, of both political parties, and in both regents and faculty different religions and politics were represented; but since the Democrats have control of the State, they have secured a solid Democratic Board of Regents, who, at their last meeting decapitated Prof. G. W. Krall, one of the best teachers in the faculty, honored by all the students, and highly recommended by the President—all because Prof. Krall was a Republican. Two members of the Board of Regents spoke as follows:

1. There is a demand throughout this district that more Democrats should be in the faculty.

2. There is too much Northern sentiment in the faculty, and there must be a change.

The Board appointed Prof. Hill, late of Virginia, who was a confederate officer during the war, a man who is not qualified by either nature or education to teach in such a school. On this account President Baldwin informed the Board that with Mr. Hill in the faculty, he should resign. This caused the Board to reconsider the matter; but what they have done, we are not informed; the students, alumni, and citizens of Kirksville were all indignant at the action of the Board.

We are sorry to think that our M. E. friends in Ill., and Democrats of Mo., have manifest such desire for gain as to seek to capture and thereby destroy these schools, in which, at best, they own only a small share. It seems that there are no rights common to all, that sectarian bigotry and political jobbery will respect until they are brought before the bar of public sentiment for sentence. We hope that wiser counsel may interfere and save these noble schools from the wreck and ruin that now threatens their existence.

Iowa people are patriotic and generally celebrating with them as most other Americans "the 4th of July" is an high day. With the thermometer up in the nineties, the preparation of orations by young lawyers is no small task, and when they deliver them all the critics and hyper critics make an onslaught, dissecting knife in hand. "Brave boys are they," yet they have fun rights that hyper critics respect.

Yours fraternally,
S. H. HEDRIX.

Fairfield, Iowa, July 4, 1879.
"The Legs of the Lame are not Equal."

Bro. Campbell:

Your remark in last week's MESSENGER of the "refusal of the Baptist church to receive one into fellowship who had been immersed by another denomination," calls to mind an incident which happened at a Baptist meeting in Indiana, some thirty years ago, in the place where I was living at that time.

The people who belonged to any church organization were about equally Baptists and Methodists, with a few Presbyterians; the school district had to build a school house, and the members of all the churches subscribed an amount sufficient to build the house large enough for meeting purposes, with the understanding that the Baptists should occupy the house each alternate Lord's day, and the Methodists the next. The Presbyterians having only a few members and no preacher, it was agreed that in the event that a Presbyterian minister visited the place and would preach, others should yield and allow him to occupy the house.

This arrangement was entered into in good faith by all parties, and matters went on well, notwithstanding the occasional thrust by some iron side Baptist that they only were true Christians. But it happened in time that at the Baptist Association meeting that a man and his wife, on Saturday evening, made application for membership, who had been immersed by a Mormon elder, and the question arose as to the validity of the ordinance of baptism. Deacon Owen claimed that it was not valid baptism, while Elder Spear held that it was, and during the controversy over the matter Elder Spear made the scathing remark in advocacy of his claim: "You know, deacon, we admit persons who have been immersed by the Methodists, and we don't call them Gospel minister."

This remark was not relished the very best by the Methodist friend though little was said until next day, when Elder Spear preached a doctrinal sermon from Matt. xiii. 24-30, inclusive, "Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field: but while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way. But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also. So the servants of the householder came and said unto him, Sir, didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? from whence then hath it tares? He said unto them, An enemy hath done this. The servants said unto him, Wilt thou then that we go and gather them up? But he said, Nay; lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest; and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into my barn."

In his remarks on the text he compared the Baptists to the wheat and all other creeds and faiths were typified by the tares; and warning up to the subject he said, "The only way to get rid of them is to root them out. I say we must root them out," bringing his hand down with some force on the pulpit.

This being so far from the teachings of the parable and so inconsistent with his remarks on the evening before, that nearly half of the audience retired from the house, leaving the speaker a very meager congregation; and his next and last sermon in that place was preached almost to the naked walls; but the agreement as to the house was faithfully carried out.

W. W.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer writes that "George Downing's sisters are avenged. Harvard College was founded because Lucy Downing wanted to educate her son. To do so she put her daughters out to service, and took their wages to help educate their brother. She lived poorly and meanly herself for the same end. Through her influence with her brother, Gov. Winthrop, the General Court of Boston voted £400 to establish a college at Cambridge. In 1640, second on the list of its graduating class was the name of George Downing, nephew of Governor Winthrop and son of Lucy Downing. This youth will be a baronet—a great man to fight under Cromwell, to be a 'turncoat' under the Stuarts. Yet when his mother, who had pinched herself and made his sisters servants to educate him—when, at the age of seventy-three, she asked him for money, he snubbed her and refused it."