

Public Amusements.

Rev. T. K. Noble preached last Sabbath evening in Plymouth church from the 23d chapter of Exodus, 6th and 7th verses: "And the people sat down to eat and drink, and rose up to play. And the Lord said unto Moses: Go, get thee down, for thy people have corrupted themselves." The speaker said: "I take this as a text about which to gather what I wish to say of the public amusements of this age, and of this city in particular. Amusement of some kind is indispensable to the highest well-being of the individual and the community. Ruskin says there are three things to man is born; labor sorrow and joy; each has its noble and base sides. There is not a member of this great human race that does not need amusement. The element of play is in us all. You remember the bow must sometimes be unstrung. I lay down this broad proposition. In any age or among any people the public amusements are exponents of the people's civilization. Is a civilization intellectual and refined? then so are its amusements. Is it barbarous and degraded? then its amusements are so. Compare the amusements of Greece in her purity and those of Rome at her downfall. You will find that the games of Greece consisted of manly and athletic sports, wrestling, racing throwing and discus and the like. There was no coarseness, no overstraining; such a thing as a six-days go-as-you-please-walking match was never dreamed of. There was no money in the games. The contestants merely strove for honor. The ivy leaf was the sole reward, with the praise of them sung by poets. At the great games poets and philosophers were present, and sang to and taught the people. Imagine a poet or philosopher at the Pavilion. Rome at the climax of her glory has cast off the faith of the fathers. The antique Roman virtue was eaten away by the dry rot of sensuality. Her amusements were what you might expect. The low obscene comedy, the circus, the brutal arena, the low, deep, devilish hunger for blood and cruelty. Let us turn to our own city, and speak the plain unvarnished facts. What is that which draws the crowd? Not the legitimate drama, not the legitimate opera, not the gifted lecturer; but the opera bouffe tinged with satire and indecency, the comedy smacking of obscenity. If you announce that 40 men are to enter a six-days go-as-you-please walking match, and that the contest is to be a desperate one, and when the press chronicles that one of the men falls senseless by reason of his efforts then is the heart of the city stirred, and thousands, aye, tens of thousands rush to see the show. I have nothing to say against the California admiration of pluck and endurance, but when it turns day into night and night into day, and makes such awful drafts on the body as to almost make reason totter, and when, what is still more ghastly and forbidding, women attempt the same, and entail upon their delicate organization consequences that may never be removed, then, I say it is time for the press, the pulpit and all highminded citizens to speak out, and let it be known that they consider such things a shame and a disgrace. When we note the similarity of California and Rome in this respect, can any one doubt that the same causes will not lead to the same effect?—*Ex.*

The Bank of England.

A few steps further on was the powerful institution whose influence is felt in finance and trade all over the world—the Bank of England. Bounded on all four sides by the street, all its windows prudentially open into a central court, and since the riots of 1780 it has been occupied every night by a detachment of soldiers. Its business requires a work-

ing force of twelve hundred men. Its bank notes are printed within the building. The same note is never paid out over its counter twice. The new bill that is issued this morning is retired as soon as it returns, no matter if the same man pays it in again this afternoon without a wrinkle in it. It is allowed to issue notes to the amount of fifteen million pounds on the security of its standing loan of much larger amount to the government, which constitutes a part of the public debt. For every note issued above that—and it has a circulation of over forty million pounds—bullion of an equal amount must be paid into its treasury, and must be kept there for the redemption of the note when it returns. The traveler on the continent finds its notes at a premium in gold. No note is issued of a less denomination than five pounds. Every note is numbered, and the name of the party to whom it is paid out is carefully recorded. The practice of keeping a memorandum which will show from whom he receives every bank note that passes through his hands is common, also with painstaking London tradesman. It proved a fortunate thing for a friend of mine on one occasion. He had given his wife a ten pound note. Their little child got hold of the portemonnaie and destroyed the note—as they supposed, by throwing it on the open fire. There would have been no hope of realizing on a greenback under such circumstances. But the fifty dollars is worth trying for. The number of the note was ascertained from parties through whose hands it came to my friend, a sworn statement of the facts was filed at the bank, and after a year or so had passed without its having been presented for redemption the bank paid over the money. The bank takes in and pays out its gold coin by weight. Sometimes it sends out a sealed package and receives it again before the seal is broken, and yet deducts quite a sum from the amount at which it paid it out, to make good the loss—detected by the unerring scales—which occurred by the abrasion of the coins in transportation!—*Good Company.*

The Second Commandment.

The second commandment not only forbids *worshipping* graven images but it forbids *making* them. At the time when the commandment was given the tendency to the worship of images was so strong that even the making of them could not be allowed. The danger having passed away for us, the prohibition has passed away for us, for the Divine precepts are not arbitrary, but reasonable. When a dangerous road has been repaired, the sign, "No passing here," is taken away. So we read the commandment, "Thou shalt not make any graven image;" we respond, "Lord, incline our hearts to keep this law," and we fill our houses with statuary. The spirit of the law has passed into other forms, prohibiting idols of the intelligent, especially all religious views, practices, notions and doctrines that are unworthy of God, or dishonorable to him.—*Good Company.*

The Path of Rectitude.

It has been said that some daring explorer has discovered some grass from the "path of rectitude." We are not at all surprised at the discovery. The "path of rectitude" is traveled by so very few people in these degraded days, that the grass must grow in it with great exuberance. In fact, the path itself is almost obliterated. There was a time when it was called a great highway; but cunning opened a track of policy beside it, and the world has generally preferred its greater smoothness to the rugged but more wholesome route maintained by the upright.

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 eyelid; 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 hiccup; 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.

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It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

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The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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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 15, 1879, and ends January 31, 1880. The second term begins on Monday, February 3, 1880, and closes on Wednesday before the third Sunday in June, 1880. 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

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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 large number of students, and to inaugurate a more successful and prosperous session than the one just closed.