

# PACIFIC CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

"GO YE, THEREFORE, TEACH ALL NATIONS."

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## Pacific CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,

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All business letters should be addressed to T. F. Campbell, Editor, or Mary Stump, Publisher, Monmouth, Oregon.

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### Organizations by Women.

The September number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains an article by Kate Gannett Wells, showing what women have done by organized effort during the last three years. The grouping together of facts is interesting, even if most of them are not new. The most notable organized effort on the part of women in this country was that made in the Sanitary Association during the late war. The Sanitary Commission grew out of a call made by ninety women of New York, led by Mrs. General Dix and Mrs. Fish. That Commission accomplished wonders. It collected large sums of money, furnished medical stores and distributed them with great wisdom and efficiency. It was in some respects the greatest work ever accomplished by the organized effort of women in this country. The writer maintains that woman is a natural organizer. For while men can exist in a carpet bag, women must have bureau drawers. The New York Cooking School is cited as one of the results of successful organization on the part of women. Philadelphia and Boston have now such schools, and a number have been started in Western cities. The originator of these schools was Miss Juliet Corson, who began her efforts by teaching the "principles of plain cooking to cooks, and to wives and daughters of workmen."

Among those pursuing the higher industrial pursuits, such as phonography, photography, telegraphy, book-keeping, type-setting, engraving, or architecture, there is no union to increase the demand for their services or their proficiency in any of these branches, though there are many individuals engaged in each. Horticulture, with its myriad beauty of form and hue, has enticed women into the odoriferous green-house heat, and in gardening she has done much, though only through the scattered combinations of a few individuals; but these are the first steps upwards to a more extended organization of the special industry of farming, which will become a large outlet to superfluous female energy and an avenue to independence. Western women have been far more enterprising in large farming establishments than Eastern women. As instances of successful individual enterprise in the West, which its undertakers trust will lead to larger organized effort in similar direction, may be mentioned the following: At Colorado Springs, not long ago, a young lady owned and managed a large cattle ranch up the Ute Pass. By provision of the territorial law, those who owned and branded cattle were obliged to appear personally at the "spring round ups," and claim and drive away their stock. She would ride into a herd of a thousand wild and terrified cattle, strike one which bore her brand

with a heathen thong to separate it from the rest, and when necessary use the lasso to bring the fleeing animal within control. Two Nebraska sisters own one of the largest cattle ranches in the West; and the Bee Queen of Iowa has made bee culture possible for others.

Training schools for nurses and medical colleges for women are the results of recent organized effort. In some of these colleges the instruction is given by women alone, as in the New England Hospital, and in Philadelphia, and more recently women have formed clubs, but mostly for charitable purposes. The "Society to encourage studies at Home" was devised by Miss Anna Ficknor of Boston. It arranges courses of study in literature, history, languages, and it now has branches in all the principal towns in the Union. It numbers more than three hundred teachers and over a thousand pupils. There are several of these branches in California and one or more in Japan. The Women's Education Association of Boston organized what is known as the Harvard examination for women. In short, they pried open the doors of that venerable institution, and now have a qualified admission to some of its advantages. They organized a chemical laboratory for women in connection with the Massachusetts Technological Institute, where its pupils can become practical chemists, dyers and assayers. More than twenty-five years ago, Mrs. Peters raised \$5,000 to establish in Cincinnati an academy of fine arts. With copies of pictures brought from abroad a few modern paintings and Power's Greek slave, she opened the first art exhibition in Cincinnati. In 1864 the Cincinnati ladies induced the trustees of McMeiken University to open a school of design, and to this were donated their paintings and statuary. Joseph Longworth added \$50,000; and at last, through Mr. Pitman, resuscitated the wood-carving department. Encouraged by the great success of that school, the Wheeling School of Arts in this country and the Sheffield School of Design in England, the Women's School of Industry, St. Louis, the Rochester, N. Y. and Portsmouth, Ohio, Wood-carving School have arisen; while the Catholic Sisters of Notre Dame and the Ursuline Sisters of Brown county, Ohio are teaching their own pupils and worshipping amidst their own carvings.

Among the associations are several protective unions which make a speciality of looking after the cases of young women who have been cheated out of their wages by employers. All such cases come first before a committee of women. If after investigation, there is merit in the case, it is put into the hands of lawyers, who serve gratuitously. Thousands of dollars are collected in this way which would otherwise have been withheld from hard-working women. Prison reforms have been started, which have already done immense good. Hotels and boarding-houses have been started for women, although the Hilton Hotel in New York was a failure. In religious organizations women are doing very effective work. The Women's Board of Missions of the Congregational Church received and disbursed last year \$74,127.30, and a like society in the Presbyterian Church had last year an income of \$117,000. Finally women went into the Grange and have done some very effective work there, contributing quite as much to keep up these organizations as men. It would appear from this brief summary of facts that women have come to the front during the last twenty years as organizers, and working through organizations of their own, there is hard-

ly a limit to the influence which they promise to exert for the cause of humanity.—*Bulletin.*

### Church and Educational Items.

—The idolatry of the world has diminished more within the past fifty years than in the thousand years which preceded it.

—It is stated that there are 81,000 members of the Christian church in Missouri.

—At Gloucester, Eng., four persons still live who, when children, were in Robert Raikes' Sunday school, one hundred years ago.

—The Congregationalists and Presbyterians are uniting in the building of a church at Spokane Falls, W. T.

—The *Pacific* is publishing a history of the Congregational Churches of Washington Territory.

—Rev. I. Dillion, pastor of the M. E. Church at Salem, Oregon, reports the present membership at 229. The Sunday school reports 25 teachers and 260 scholars.

—Girard College, Philadelphia, is enlarging its capacity. A new building is being projected with accommodations for 160 new boys, with a dining-hall for 1,000. The latter will be 95 feet in width by 100 in length, with all modern accommodations attached.

—T. P. Haley, of St. Louis, also a St. Louis pastor. Bro. H. has labored four years in St. Louis and formerly in Missouri. He is an active missionary worker and widely known as a man of fine executive ability and wise discretion.

—The total number of paupers in London on the last day of the fourth week in May was 85,196, of whom 46,710 were in work-houses, and 38,480 received out-door relief. The great city could turn out enough paupers to make a city of no mean dimensions.

—It is a very suggestive thing that when the first Protestant church in Japan was started eight years ago, the first \$1,000 towards its erection was sent by Christian converts of the Hawaiian Islands. Missionary seed sown will bear fruit a hundred fold.

—"Is his purse converted?" is the searching question John Wesley was accustomed to ask about those who sought for membership in his church.

—The Centenary of the Free Baptists was recently held at New Durham, N. H., Benjamin Randall, the founder of the sect, being buried in that town. To accommodate the crowds in attendance, the services were held in camp. Randall's grave was an object of universal interest.

—There are thirty-three missionary societies at work in Africa, and there are 75,000 converts belonging to the Protestant churches, with an outside population of 250,000 under their influence.

—The Mormons are still pegging away at their new temple. It is now twenty years since it was commenced; \$4,000,000 has been expended and it is one-fourth completed. The building is being constructed of Utah granite, and when finished will be the finest church edifice, if not the finest building of any kind in America. It will require \$20,000,000 to complete the temple.

—The papacy is rather a costly luxury. The Bishop of Salford, Eng., in a postal letter written from Rome, about Peter's pence, says: "The sum absolutely required by the Sovereign Pontiff to enable him to carry on the

government of the Church—not certainly, with that ease and generosity which would be fitting, but upon an economical and modest scale—is 7,000,000 francs, or £280,000 per annum."

—A London Catholic newspaper states that in the year 1879, 2000 persons renounced Protestantism in England and became Roman Catholics. It also says that 17 out of every 20 of these converts were prepared for the step under Ritualistic teaching.

—The cost of the American Board of Foreign Missions for each heathen converted last year was \$253.86. The average cost to all the other American Missionary Societies was \$114.26.

—The American Baptist Missionary Union proposes to expend \$300,000 during the current year. So far, the receipts are about one-third more than for the corresponding year.

—The reformed Episcopalians are succeeding among the colored population of South Carolina. They have now seventeen congregations, with a total membership of 1200. Six missionaries are also laboring in the field.

—News comes of the baptism of 204 more Teelooos, April 12th making 1,295 baptized since January 1, 1880. After a careful examination, twenty-four Teelooos were recently ordained to the ministry. "Their knowledge of the Christian system was surprising," writes one of the ordaining presbytery.

—The following is an estimate of the numbers of the various religious denominations who speak the English language: Episcopalians, 17,750,000; Methodists, 14,000,000; Roman Catholics, 12,500,000; Presbyterians, 10,000,000; Baptists, 8,000,000; Congregationalists, 7,000,000; Unitarian, 1,000,000.

—The new version of the New Testament will be completed in England in the course of about six months. The work of going through the book verse by verse is quite over. The Revising Committee are now working upon the concordances. They take a Greek word, find out how often it is used, and then take care that the translation of it in every case expresses its shade of meaning. One word is used where the same thing is meant.

—The colored people of Warren county, Ohio, are holding a camp meeting at Lebanon. Among other services, they indulged in material transcriptions of the parables. Last Sunday forenoon, the parable of the return of the prodigal son was rendered with immense success. The prodigal, a diminutive specimen of Ham, started out from the platform with a good suit of clothes and a well-filled grip-sack. In a short time he returned minus the grip-sack, and dressed in his own clothes. He was met by his father, a 200-pound specimen of humanity, who fell upon his neck and wept. The prodigal was clothed in a night-gown, and a crown, improvised by one of the sisters out of a last year's bonnet, placed upon his head. The congregation then sang, "De prodigal returns, returns," and there was great rejoicing. Ten cents admission is charged to the grounds, and frequent collections are taken, the funds thus realized to be devoted to liquidating a debt on the church at Lebanon.

—A man at Augusta, Ga., on receiving a doctor's bill for medicine and visits, wrote that he would pay for the medicine and return the visits.

### Weather Report for August, 1880

During August, 1880, there were 4 days during which rain fell, with an aggregate of 1.39 in. of water, 22 clear days, and 5 cloudy days other than those on which rain fell.

The mean temperature for the month was 62.89°. Highest daily mean temperature for the month 72°, on the 21st and 22nd. Lowest daily mean temperature 55°, on the 30th.

Mean temperature for the month at 2 o'clock P. M. 78.21°.

Highest record of thermometer for the month 89°, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 22nd. Lowest thermometer 53°, at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 25th.

The prevailing winds were from the North during 25 days, South 4, S. W. 2 days. The atmosphere was smoky, at times very dense, from early in the month to the 27th.

During August, 1879, there were 6 rainy days, and 1.79 in. of water; 21 clear and 4 cloudy days.

Mean temperature for the month 66.21°. Highest daily 74°, on the 9th. Lowest daily 55°, on the 27th.

T. PEARCE.

Eola, Or., Sept. 1, 1880.

### General Christian Missionary Convention.

#### MONTHLY MEETING.

The Executive Committee met in regular session August 4, 1880. The following is a summary of the work done, and results, so far as reported since our last meeting. The Corresponding Secretary visited each of the following places in South Kentucky: Allensville, Hadensville, Guthrie, Trenton, Pembroke, Hopkinsville, Roaring Springs, Cadis, Princeton and Earlington; also Youngstown and other points in Ohio.

Additions reported, including R. C. Barrow's report, for the quarter ending July 1, 1880—130, of which 67 were immersed; sermons preached, 248; churches organized, 4; amount of money collected from all sources, \$466.55.

Louisville was selected as the place for the annual meeting of the Convention, beginning October 21, 1880. A large number of tracts, well assorted, have been sent out into various parts of the field. The great usefulness of these "silent messengers" is fully corroborated by the reports received by our secretary.

After a full conference on various matters relating to the welfare of the society, the committee adjourned.

O. A. BARTHOLOMEW, Pres.  
JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.

—The Young Ladies Free Bible College, Binghamton, N. Y., with its president and faculty of sixteen professors and instructors have memorialized the Star Readers of America and Europe to put the "Sermon on the Mount" and other passages of the world's sublimest Book into their next course of readings, if they would have crowded houses and exert a power hitherto lost to the professional reader.

—The late Dr. Bethune asked a morose and miserly man how he was getting along. The man replied: "What is that your business?" Said the Doctor, "O, sir, I am one of those who take an interest even in the meanest of God's creatures."

—Elderberries are ripening. This is gratifying news to people who don't care what kind of pies they eat.