

Correspondence.

Southern Iowa, Ten Days Rain Meetings under Disadvantages, &c., &c.

By H. H. HEDRICK.

May 10th, we took train at Fairfield, and by rail and waggon we were on time for our appointment for that evening at Livingston, Iowa, a village in the S. W. part of Appanoose Co. The wind blew steady from the east, the clouds gathered thickly, and lowering all day, and at night the rains began to fall steadily and continued, soon swelling the already high waters and rendering all locomotion difficult.

The frequent rains of April and first weeks of May had prevented the sowing of wheat and oats, and we are sure of a small harvest of small grain, so that coin was the next hope, but rain now for six days, and a prospect of it continuing—we know not how long—causes some to despair, others are hopeful, but all are talking of the next best of the later crops, such as late potatoes, turnips, beans, and buck wheat.

This with the depression of business and failure of crops from wet weather, the past two years with many people in debt, also the scarcity of money just now, and the recent advance of flour and almost all groceries, on account of the excitement of the eastern war, makes the future outlook to many seem dark indeed.

Many have said that the hard times of the past two years would prove a blessing, in that it would cause our people to be more industrious and economical, but if so many will insist that a third year will demonstrate that there can be too much of a good thing, especially in an experience school.

The rain now driven with force by a south-west wind against the window and the stalks of last year's covering the fields and gardens presents a scene on our 32d birthday such as we have not witnessed on any preceding one.

While all the prophecies and old signs now seem to be demolished, one most ardently hopes that the planting of June will be favored by absents of the frosty sickle till late in the fall.

Our meetings continue, yet the audiences are necessarily small, yet with the faithful diligent few we realize it is good for us to be here.

On Lord's day the Baptist occupied the morning hour, and Rev. Archer, of Seymour, preached a very good practical discourse, for a young man; called on us as a brother to offer prayer, but turned us all out at communion service, because not "of the same faith and order," or because we were not Baptist. We confess our inability to see any consistency, much less any example, for such practice. The covenant says, "The church of Christ is composed of immersed believers," then why should I and others be refused the privilege to honor the Lord in his appointments? We were as much an immersed believers as Rev. Archer; and by reason of our being bound to the Lord and his righteous, will only by reason of a few years longer in his service would enable us to be superior in grace and knowledge, yet by the brush of man's unrighteous law, he stands and assumes what no man was ever by the Lord authorized to do.

We suggest to our Baptist friends to either abandon the practice of turning the Lord's children away from the loaf and cup, or for the sake of consistency, at least, amend and patch up the theory by saying, "The church of Christ is composed of immersed Baptist believers."

We are only eight miles from Cincinnati, where our brother says that preaching has done much good there, and has aroused the righteous wrath of the Congregational pastor. So he has announced three sermons on baptism for next Lord's day, and we do hope he will be so

fortunate as to read at least a few Scriptures where baptisms is mentioned, as in his March effort he did not read one so relating.

We return home on the 21st, and this is the first day that rain has not fell since the 10th.

Our labors closed in Fairfield on the 1st, and we are booked for Princeton, Mo., June the 1st, and shall spend the summer in the field, from where we shall write such news as may be of some interest to the readers of the MESSENGER.

A Trip to Yamhill.

Dear Bro. Stanley:

On Saturday last, in company with Mrs. L., we left home for McMinnville and vicinity, arriving at the house of Bro. C. A. Wallace. Spent a pleasant time there until about 9 o'clock Sunday morning, in company with Bro. W. and family. We left for the village of Carlton, some ten miles distant, to hear Eld. J. J. Moss, who was conducting a series of meetings, in the hot bed of Second Adventism.

On Sunday Elder Moss delivered two very able discourses, occasionally throwing a fire brand in the camp of Soul Sleepers.

On Monday, by previous arrangement, Elder Moss was to give Mr. Plummer, of the Second Advent faith, one and a half hour to review a discourse delivered some days before.

Notwithstanding the hard rain a large crowd was present and listened with great patience.

Elder Moss replied in a two hours speech, in which he ably tore to pieces the scrap style of reading the word of God, without any regard to who was speaking, who was spoken to, and what was the object of what was said. Elder Moss proved himself amply able to show up the hallowness of any such system.

Mr. Plummer had half an hour to close, which he did by continuing his scrap reading.

During the time Elder Moss was speaking, their champion, Rev. Mr. Nicholls, became so nervous, he quite frequently spoke out in meeting.

After the discussion closed, Rev. Nicholls asked for ten minutes to reply, stating he ached to take those arguments and shake them before the people, thereby indicating his. Bro. Plummer had failed to give them the proper shaking.

Elder Moss told him just to keep still, that there was one Campbell who would attend to his case on the 27th of June.

Elder Moss is well posted concerning their doctrine, and is an able defender of the truth, and is doing good. God bless him, and hope the brethren will hold up his hands.

A. W. L.

A Typographical Description of the Tellurium Quartz Mining Company.

This company was incorporated Nov. 6, 1876. The mine is located in the excelsior mining district, Douglas county, Oregon, 2 1/2 miles west of the town of Canyonville, on the northern slope of the Tellurium mountain, who's summit rises about 3,450 feet above the ocean.

Along the base of this mountain, on the north and west sides, gold has been mined for the last 25 years, especially on Jordan creek.

Immediately below the company's works, Placer claims are being worked successfully on this creek where it enters the valley, and gold is found on the creek above these Placer claims, to the tunnel on the company's claims. The gold is coarse quartz gold. The altitude of the tunnel above the plain at base of mountain is 850 ft., with a drainage of 1,000 ft. to S. Umpqua river, distant 1 1/2 mile. Altitude above the tunnel 1,225 ft. Distance from tunnel to top of mountain 2,500 ft. The shaft on the company's work is 1,100 ft. above the plain, and is 50 ft. deep, and contains ore its entire

depth, the ore increasing in richness. The water appeared soon after the work begun, on the shaft, increasing in quantity, until 3,600 gallons was daily drawn out before the work was finally suspended on account of the great quantity of water.

The general course of the mountain is east and west, while the stratification is N. E. and S. W.

The Tellurium Ledge, corresponding with the stratification, and is traceable 3,000 ft., presenting a uniform appearance. The color of the rock is almost black, carrying deep blue and green colors, and contains gold, silver, and some base metals, aggregating \$200 to \$400 per ton. The wall rock on one side is of serpentine, formation and slate on the other side; there is also granite in the immediate vicinity. The company is now driving a tunnel which starts just above the water in Jordan creek, and distant from the shaft 300 ft., and will strike the line of the shaft 300 ft. below the surface, so abrupt is the mountain.

The work on the tunnel is being prosecuted vigorously, under the supervision of the superintendent, I. N. Muncy, who has resumed the supervision of the work, and will also canvass Douglas county, for the purpose of selling stock of the company, the object being to procure funds to defray the expense of driving the tunnel.

It is the expressed opinion of practical miners that the Tellurium mountain is one vast deposit of precious metals only awaiting the ingenuity and labor of man to bring them forth. The mountain is well supplied with fir, cedar, pine, live oak, and yew timber, all easy of access. Also an abundance of water.

At a meeting of the stockholders held at Canyonville, Dec. 15, 1876, 10,000 shares of company stock was set apart to purchase a stamp mill, or in case the ore should be such as to require smelting, then 3,000 shares for the purpose of defraying the expense of building a furnace. Also 2,500 shares for the purpose of defraying the expense of driving a tunnel, thus avoiding all assessments on shareholders.

A careful examination of location of ore, and surroundings, of manner of dealing with shareholders is earnestly solicited, and any enquiry by letter or otherwise will be promptly answered by the president, Wm. F. Briggs, Canyonville, or I. N. Muncy, superintendent, Myrtle Creek, or E. A. Chase, secretary, Oakland.

We think we have a "Bonanza," and propose to deal honorably with it. The survey and altitudes was obtained by W. F. Briggs, Canyonville, U. S. Dep. M. Surveyor.

E. A. Chase, Sec.

Stick to Your Business.

When any one undertakes a new business, it is apt for a while to prove to be unprofitable and unsatisfactory. For this reason many men are continually changing from one occupation to another, and never succeed at anything.

By changing his occupation, a man not only loses time and money, but throws away experience. It takes several years of experience to become skillful at anything, and the skillfulness acquired in one occupation is not of much use in another.

Skill is more readily acquired in early life than in after years; and a greater degree of perfection can be obtained in the occupation first began, than in one undertaken after the energies of the mind have been wasted on fruitless schemes, and the enthusiasm of early manhood subdued by disappointment.

Many people are dissatisfied with their present occupation, and think that most any other would be better, and that they can change for another with ease, and after the change, speedily become wealthy and famous. But this is a delusion. If it has settled upon you, shake it off, and look straight

ahead on the road upon which you have started out.

When a man gets a new business, he generally finds it is not what he expected it to be, and he becomes dissatisfied and restless, and puts down a new departure on the programme of coming events, and carefully saves up his ambition with a view to expending it sometime in the future on some kind of labor for which he has a greater affinity. He expects to do something grand by and by, but he does not deem it necessary to do much now.

Many a man who has been too uneasy to let well-enough alone, has, by frequent changes, frittered away his fortune, and blighted every hope, and consumed his lifetime in learning but one thing, and that is, how not to do it.

Men by switching off onto a new and untried track do not get ahead any faster, but always, always fall behind.

Do not look around for another occupation, but learn more of the one you now have, and try to make it more pleasant and profitable.—Ex.

A Quaker's Letter to His Watchmaker.

I herewith send thee my pocket-clock, which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school, he was, in no way reformed, nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times, it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding, I frequently urged him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knoweth his usual hand denoteth, I find him slumbering; or, as the vanity of human reasons phrases it, I catch him napping.

Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder therein, I am verily of the opinion that his body is foul and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate, and circulate according to the truth.

I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay his board as thou requirest. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman; and when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, lest thou shouldst drive him to destruction.

Do thou regulate his motion for a time to come, by the motion of light that ruleth the day; and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above mentioned rules, then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation and it shall be sent to thee in the root of all evil.—Examiner.

What a Lawyer Thought.

"When I was in practice of the law," (said one of the Judges of the Supreme Court,) "and had students in my office, I required that they should attend church at least once on a Sunday, for the advantage it would be to them in their professional studies. The great intellectual and educational school of New England. It has made her what she is."

And a young man with a wife and children can never discharge half his responsibilities to himself or to them without regularly attending church. He loses the discipline and influence of the highest instruction and motives that can be addressed to a man. He owns it to his personal welfare, to the minds and hearts of his family, to the

community, to go to church. To neglect it is to sacrifice influence, usefulness, moral and intellectual power, as well as possibly something better.

A man who fails to go to church and take his children with him, fails for himself and them, to get the best things of this world, to say nothing about the other world." If a minister had said this it might have seemed conventional, but when it was said by an able lawyer and jurist, and withal we think, not a church member, it has something more than the weight of professional utterance.—Ex.

Female Teachers.

I would respectfully urge the following considerations: A woman is not a man. The question of her inferiority or superiority to man, is not here in controversy. Superior or inferior, she is a woman. To raise here the question of the relative standing of the sexes in the scale of being, is an impertinence. Who asks whether a painting is a finer work of art than a statue or a temple? Who asks even whether Angelo or Raphael is a greater artist? The two cannot, on the whole, be compared. They are different.

Now, men may make excellent teachers, and so do women; but the one is not the other. The ideal male teacher has some qualities that the ideal female teacher has not; and vice versa. What these qualities are, need not at the close of this long paper be specified. The fact is, in education, the young mind should be brought into contact with both masculine and feminine qualities. I do not say the places should be equally distributed between the sexes, so far from that I am willing that the women shall be in a decided majority, and do not think the schools would suffer in consequence; but I do say the masculine and feminine should be represented in their full power. Now, it is well known that often in a group of schools containing from one to three thousand children, you will find only one man employed, and he the Superintendent who does little or no teaching.

Even in Cleveland, with an average monthly enrollment of 16,079 pupils, and 351 teachers on the roll, only 27 are males, including Superintendent and special teachers. Now, if there be any force in the position that the peculiar qualities of both men and women should be blended in education, must it not be confessed that the substitution of women for men in the public schools has gone too far? Sentiment to the contrary, I must avow this as my opinion.—Extract from a paper by Pres. Hinsdale.

How they Gather Coconuts in Ceylon.

Coconut forests of thousands of acres are spread over the plain back of Galle. The trees run up without a knot or limb from thirty to eighty feet to the branches that bear the fruit. A matured tree is only about one foot and a half in circumference at the base, and it maintains nearly this size all the way up.

How is the fruit gathered at such a height? The coolies climb these trees like squirrels; they place a rope around the legs near the ankles so as to hold them in position around the tree, and then without spur or artificial help, they climb up with astonishing celerity, gather the fruit and drop it on the ground. A single tree produces about a dozen coconuts, and the coolie harvester is allowed one for gathering the fruit of each tree.

These coconut forests are really beautiful, presenting symmetrical growth graceful proportions and charming shade. The fruit itself with enclosed milk affords a healthful food and cooling drink; it is a source of considerable revenue from export; the fibre of the shell is largely utilized for the manufacture of cloth and rope. Next to coffee, the coconut is the most important and valuable product on this island.—Troy Times.