

State Meeting of California.

Dear brethren, in looking over the proceedings of the convention, we are convinced that it would take up too much space in the MESSENGER to have them published, consequently we will be under the necessity to simply send you a short account.

The convention organized by electing Bro. Thomas chairman, and Bro. Tully secretary. Bro. A. G. Burnett was afterwards by acclamation elected to that position. Between twenty-five and thirty churches were heard from. The contributions sent up to help sustain the meeting were quite small, aggregating two hundred and sixty-eight dollars. The deliberations of the convention were calm and highly conciliatory, intermingled with brotherly love.

The reports from some of the churches were rather disappointing, indicating a fear of death, whilst from others we were cheered with the intelligence of good prayer meetings and flourishing Sunday schools.

Our missionary enterprise occupied the attention of the convention and received the cordial sympathy of all. We enclose the reports of Bro. Hodgen, Cor. Sec.; Sister Grant, as the active and efficient agent at Woodland; and also Bro. Pendegast's report of his labors in the city of Sacramento.

Great unanimity prevailed in regard to the union of effort in publishing the MESSENGER, as the religious paper of the brotherhood on the Pacific Coast.

In conclusion permit us to say we never saw a meeting of such vast proportion conducted with as little disturbance and so much good order. Much good will result, besides the forty-four additions to the church.

G. O. BURNETT.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

WOODLAND, CAL., Sept. 12, 1877.
Beloved brethren in Christ meeting at Santa Rosa in Convention:

As secretary of the Missionary Board appointed at our last Annual Meeting, I hereby present our report; what we have been able to do in the good providence of God.

Our organizing was much retarded by sickness in Lucas' family, and after some weeks we appointed Bro. Grant in his place. Bro. Wilky, of Stockton, also declined to assist us, and we chose Bro. Carpenter, of College City, in his place.

We had difficulty, consequently, in procuring the services of a suitable man for the missionary work, but finally by the middle of April, Bro. Pendegast consented to take charge of the Sacramento mission. From our return from the last State Meeting up to the time of employing Bro. Pendegast, by labor of love, Bro. Pendegast and myself with occasionally the assistance of others, preached for them at Sacramento every Lord's day, without any compensation, and we hope good was accomplished.

Since Bro. Pendegast has been employed he has labored with great zeal and profitably.

We here give you his report to the Board. (Read his report.)

We have paid over to Bro. Pendegast \$253. The Sacramento church \$105*, making the sum of \$358 for five months service. We agreed to give him \$100 per month; this leaves us in his debt \$142.

There is still a balance on my subscription list of \$48.80. Also Sister Grant has an unpaid balance on her list of \$50. Of these balances we may realize something more. But if it all be paid in there, will still be a deficit of \$48.80. We therefore earnestly and prayerfully recommend that this deficit and as much more be obtained as we can to continue this good work.

It is our opinion and that of Bro. Pendegast, that if the church at Sacramento is helped six months longer

* Sacramento church has furnished \$379.25 for the mission work.

that they then can sustain a preacher themselves. Shall we not "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty" again this year, brethren, and establish the ancient Gospel in the capital of the Golden State.

We earnestly hope our report will be satisfactory and accepted and your board discharged.

In the glorious hope of eternal life I have the honour to be your servant in the Christ.

I. N. HODGEN, Cor. Sec.

SISTER'S CO-OPERATION.

WOODLAND, Sept. 14, 1877.

To the Church of Christ assembled near Santa Rosa, California:

At the Annual Meeting of the Christian churches of California, held near Yountville, in September, 1876, it was proposed to locate a mission in some one of the most important cities of the State, and to support it until it should become self-sustaining. The sisters present at the time became interested in the good work and united to add their mite for its support. About \$307.50 were subscribed on the camp ground for the maintenance of this mission, and of that sum \$259.50 were subscribed by the Christian sisters.

They did not enter into any formal organization, appointing only a secretary for the year, who now submits this report. It was made the duty of the secretary to receive all money sent in by the sisters, to give receipts for it, and to hand it over to the treasurer of the missionary board. This has all been faithfully performed as the receipts given by the treasurer of the Missionary Board will witness. Of the \$259.50 subscribed by the sisterhood, \$210.75 have been paid in. Some errors may have been made, the secretary having only the hastily penciled slips of paper, upon which the contributions were first set down, from which to make out her subscription list. There is however no mistake in the amount actually received.

Others having given an account of the progress of this mission work, it is unnecessary to say more upon that part of the subject.

It is to be hoped that the sisters will be encouraged by the success of their first effort in this direction, to make a greater exertion for the continuance of this work so happily begun.

Bro. J. N. Pendegast has given some months gratuitous labor to this field, and is carrying on the enterprise with energy and enthusiasm. Shall he not be sustained? All of which is respectfully submitted.

SUE E. GRANT, Secretary.

REPORT OF BRO. PENDEGAST TO THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

To the State Board of Missions of the Disciples of Christ in California:

DEAR BRETHREN:

I hereby submit to you a report of my labors, as your evangelist in Sacramento City. The regular work commenced on the 15th day of April last. We meet in a hall, the rent of which is \$12 per month. We have preaching twice every Lord's day. Break the loaf on the first day of the week after the manner of the primitive church. The attendance is good and there is some interest. We have had a few additions, by baptism and otherwise. We have no Sunday school, for the reason that the trustees having charge of the hall will not allow it. This we feel to be a great privation. For this and other reasons we cannot hope for great success until we have a house of our own to meet in.

I am happy to say to you that our prospects for having a house of worship are flattering. We first raised money and purchased a lot at a cost of \$1350. I then commenced soliciting money for building purposes. Have raised, by very earnest and persistent effort, about \$2250. The building committee are opposed to

creating a debt. Hence we are proceeding with the house step by step. We have the foundation completed. It is of brick four feet high. We will proceed now to enclose the building. It is 55 by 34 feet. The cost will be about \$3000. We pray the Lord continually for his blessing on this enterprise and on all who give it their aid and sympathy. We invoke the earnest prayers of the disciples of Christ that "the ancient order of things" may soon find a permanent home in the capital city of our golden State; that our poor brethren there may at last have a place of worship they can call their own; and that the Gospel of the Son of God unmixed with human traditions may be proclaimed even in Sacramento from one humble temple inscribed with the motto: "Where the Bible speaks we speak; where the Bible is silent we are silent." Amen.

Your fellow worker in the kingdom and patience of our Lord Jesus Christ,

J. N. PENDEGAST.

Weather Report.

During September, 1877, there were 13 days during which rain fell, with an aggregate of 3.63 in. of water; 13 clear days, and four cloudy days, other than those on which rain fell. Frosts occurred on the 20th and 21st. Solar hale on the 4th.

The mean temperature for the month was 58.06°. Highest daily mean temperature for the month 70° on the 1st; lowest daily mean temperature 48° on the 29th and 30th.

Mean temperature for the month at 2 o'clock P. M. 65.96°. Highest thermometer for the month 88°, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 1st. Lowest thermometer 43°, at 7 A. M. on the 30th.

The prevailing winds during the month were from the North during 13 days, South eight days, S. W. nine days.

During September, 1876, there were five days during which rain fell, with an aggregate of 1.27 in. of water; 15 clear days and five cloudy days, other than those on which rain fell.

Mean temperature for the month 65.30°. Highest daily 80°, on the 29th. Lowest daily 57°, on the 21st.

T. PEARCE.

Eola, Oct. 2, 1877.

Seeking Rest.

It was rest he wanted. Rest, lasting, inward peace. There was always something within fretting, disturbing, craving. It was not that he had done anything morally wrong. He was honest, and upright, and good natured, and altogether a pleasant fellow. And yet, deep down beneath the surface, he was not happy. It was not because he was in debt or distress about money matters. He was a prosperous man. His tens had grown by sober hard work into hundreds, and his hundreds were smilingly swelling into thousands. He was the envy of many. But, in his innermost heart, there was a buried misery. It only now and then made itself felt. For he was a busy man, and business so absorbs the mind that it leaves little time for feeling. Then the laughing joys of home (for he had a merry family) covered for a time the sad sensation within. But still it was there. He went to church regularly. He thought this was the right thing to do, and this thought comforted him a little. And the solemn service, the music, the prayers, soothed him. He found some consolation, too, in saying his prayers privately, and reading his Bible on Sundays. But still the old misery would keep coming up. What was it that troubled him? It was not morbid feeling, nor sentiment, nor temperament. It was CONSCIENCE.

Thank God, sinner, thank God, before you read another line, that you have a living conscience. He might have been happy without God if it had not been for conscience. The eye of God is on the heart. The law of

God has to do with the thoughts. The judgment of God is for "every secret thing." His great life-long sin was that, though he was living well, he was not living for God. He would have been just the same if there were no God. And he often wished there were none. But he knew that he had to do with God. This was the misery he tried so hard not to think about. But he found rest. Yes, real, lasting rest in his very conscience. I will tell you how. Jesus said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He came as he thought, to Jesus; but there was no rest. Because there was still one little sinful thing in his life which he had not cast out. So conscience could not rest. He cast it out, and came once more to Jesus. He trusted the sin-atoning Lamb of God. And now he had peace. Conscience was satisfied. His heart rested, rejoiced. In true repentance he had turned from sin; in child-like faith he relied upon the death and merits of Christ. And in Christ he received perfect, enduring, gladdening rest.—E.

Go, On Sir, Go On.

Arago says, in his autobiography, that his master in mathematics was a word or two of advice which he found in the binding of one of his text books. Puzzled and discouraged by the difficulties he met with in his earlier studies, he was almost ready to give over the pursuit. Some words which he found on the waste leaf used to stiffen the cover of his paper-bound text book caught his eye, and interested him. "Impelled," he says, "by an indefinable curiosity, I damped the cover of the book, and carefully unrolled the leaf to see what was on the other side. It proved to be a short letter from D'Alembert to a young person disheartened, like myself, by the difficulties of mathematical study, and who had written to him for counsel. 'Go on, sir, go on,' was the counsel which D'Alembert gave him. 'The difficulties you meet will resolve themselves as you advance. Proceed, and light will dawn, and shine with increasing clearness on your path.'

"That maxim," says Arago, "was my greatest master in mathematics." Following those simple words, "Go on, sir, go on," made him the first astronomical mathematician of his age. What Christians it would make of us! What heroes of faith, what sages in holy wisdom should we become just by acting out that maxim, "Go on, go on."—Selected.

Useful Recipes.

A NICE BLANC MANGE.—I give a first-class recipe. In one quart of milk soak an ounce and a half of isinglass. Add one pint of cream, and loaf sugar to the taste, and bring to a boil. Add a little salt and flavor with lemon or orange. Boil briskly and pour into moulds to cool.

WINDOW WASHING.—In washing windows, a narrow-bladed wooden knife, sharply pointed, will take out the dust that hardens in the corners of the sash. Dry whiting will polish the glass, which should first be washed with weak black tea mixed with a little alcohol. Save the tea leaves for the purpose.

TO PRESERVE QUINCES WHOLE.—Select the largest and fairest fruit, as the poorer will do for jelly; pare and core, and cook slowly in water till very tender, so the fruit can be easily pierced with a straw; take out separately on a platter, make syrup, allow in one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, with a very little water; boil and skim till clear; then put in the quinces and cook in the syrup till clear.

MOths IN CARPETS.—Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm, in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to a distance

of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

KENTUCKY CORN CAKES.—Take one quart of cornmeal and two tablespoonfuls of common wheat flour (not prepared); add salt to taste, and mix thoroughly with a sufficient quantity of buttermilk to form a batter. Next melt a heaping teaspoonful of lard, stir it with batter well, and bake on a hot griddle, pouring them thin. By this receipt the full flavor of the cornmeal is obtained, unmixed with the taste of Molasses, which many people mistakenly deem necessary to cause the cakes to bake brown.

From the N. Y. Observer.

Joseph, the Nez Perces Chief.

The accounts are confirmed that Joseph, the hostile Nez Perces Chief, has endeavored to carry on war in a civilized manner. So far as I can learn, wherever his personal influence extended, in the conflicts in Idaho against General Howard, in the months of July and August, no scalping was performed, and the lives of women and children were spared. If any exceptions occurred they appear to have happened with small parties of Indians not under the eyes of Joseph. In the Bitter Root Valley of Western Montana he did not interfere with the settlers. We learn of no scalps being taken in his fight with General Gibbon near the "Big Hole Pass" of the Rocky Mountains. After that, when he took possession of the stage road from Salt Lake to Montana, he turned back the stage and all its passengers without interfering with them. And now we learn that on going east from that road towards the Yellow Stone valley he captured two ladies and sent them back unharmed to the settlements.

We say all honor to the Nez Perces! They merit the applause of the whole Christian world; not for making war, but for the mode of making it.

Is it asked whence this comes? I answer, it is the effect of the missionary establishments of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In 1836 the mission of the Rev. H. H. Spalding was established at the mouth of the Lapwai. And this is the legitimate fruit of that mission.

The Nez Perces, since Lewis and Clark wintered among them in the winter of 1804-5, have been warmly the friends of the Americans; and have been fighting on our side in many of the Indian wars occurring in that region. Joseph has with him only a portion of the tribe, perhaps not one-third. But it is one of the most melancholy incidents of the Indian wars, to find any portion of the faithful tribe so discontented as to commence hostilities. The tribe has been remarkable for their intelligence, docility and their avowed wish for education and civilization. We do not wish at this time to go into the causes which have led to this outbreak, so painful to all who have watched their history, but to signalize this effort of Joseph to have a civilized war. No such attempt has ever before been made, in the history of the red men so far as we are advised.

Very respectfully yours,

BENJN ALVORD,

Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.

Some writer says: "Marriage is decidedly the most important part of the ordinary woman's destiny. She can do very well without marrying, if she only thinks so; but if she marries, her whole future depends on her choice of a husband; for 'to marry' means to most to follow the fortunes of the man chosen, abide by the laws he lays down for his household, dwell where he decides, and take from his hands as much or as little as he is able or willing to bestow."