

leadership or it may be a personality that can attract and influence the lives of others. Yes it may be just the patience to stick to some menial task which if well done may produce far more than we can imagine. Not all of us can become noted, not all gain distinction in public life. Not all of us can become leaders or even participants in great world movements. But all of us can consecrate what is in our hands to His service, to be used as He directs, and leave the matter of recognition and reward to Him. There is a place for each of us and for all that we have in our hands.

Some years ago I saw an organist called to the platform to receive a gold loving cup as an expression of appreciation for his 25 years of faithful service in that one church. A speech was called for. He looked embarrassed, shifted from one foot to the other and finally stammeringly said, "I can make a better speech with my fingers than with my tongue," and going back to the key board he held that great audience spell bound as he played on the organ. What is that in thy hand? Perhaps not the ability to thus play the organ. For another it is skill with the surgeon's knife to relieve the ills of humanity. For another it is the ability to turn out page after page as a stenographer, not even the product of her own brain, but the great thoughts of another who couldn't write them down as fast as they came. For still another set of fingers it is the busy work about the home, sewing, mending, and the multitude of necessary things about the house which seem common, but through which love is being shown, comfort and cheer is being brought, character is being built and God is being served.

What is that in thy hand? Something to be used; not necessarily as the other person is using what is in his hand, but in the way God would direct you in fitting your life and your all into bringing about His Kingdom here on the earth.

HON. WILL A. McTEER

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CEMETERY AND BUILDINGS OF EUSEBIA PRES- BYTERIAN CHURCH

Originally North Carolina extended from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river. The State was one of the original colonies engaged in the Revolutionary war which ended in 1783.

At the close of the war the colony was heavily in debt, and hard pressed to meet payments due to the soldiers and other liabilities.

The territory west of the Allegheny mountains, now the State of Tennessee, was mainly a wilderness, occupied by Indians and wild animals, and the Indians were brutal and savage, resisting the immigration of the whites. A kind of government was established known as the territory South of the River Ohio which was for the whites, and prevailed for some time. The Indians made a great deal of trouble, from time to time committing massacres, stealing and plundering the whites. North Carolina endeavored to secure funds by the sale of lands west of the mountains, which at that time and under the circumstances could not succeed.

The people west of the mountains called for help in their distressed condition and by the aggres-

sions of the Indians, but the State did not appear inclined, and really was not able to give help either in men or money. In 1783, the Legislature opened a land office for the sale of the western lands, in which there was reserved for the Cherokee Indians as a great hunting ground, the territory south and west of the Tennessee and Holston rivers, and of the French Broad and Big Pigeon, thence with the dividing ridge between the Big Pigeon and Tuckaseeajah rivers.

In the extremity the State of Franklin was formed and General Sevier became Governor, being an attempt to form a state of what is now Tennes-



Hon. Will A. McTeer, oldest living representative of this historic church.

see, the purpose, being to deal directly with Congress and the Indians, and otherwise manage their own affairs.

On May 31, 1785, Governor Sevier with Alexander Outlaw and David Kennedy succeeded in holding a treaty with a number of the principal chiefs of the Cherokee Indians at the mouth of Dumplin creek, in which he succeeded in providing for conciliation and the establishing of a line between the whites and Indians with the ridge dividing the