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. PRICHARD,

Attorney at Law,

SABA, ... Texas.

ll business entrusted to his care will receive ttention. 19 ly

. WILLIAMSON,

Lawyer,

D AND COLLECTING AGENT,

BURNET McCULLOCH COUNTY, TEXAS.

ll business entrusted to his care will receive ttention.

ARTHUR LOW,

Attorney at Law,

ND AND CLAIM AGENT

SAN SABA, TEXAS.

ells and houses and lots for sale and rent in ities and prices to suit purchasers. Ab of land titles furnished, taxes paid, and property looked after. Office on north side public in front of W. G. Low's machine yards. '84

NO. I. GUION,

Attorney at Law,

ND AND COLLECTING AGENT,

FORT BEND, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS.

ill practice law in all the courts of the county, collections promptly attended to and money ccounted for. 19 ly

AN H. TRIPLETT,

Attorney at Law,

SABA, ... TEXAS

ill practice in the courts of the 17th District in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin. 46 ly

D. McGINNIS,

TORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

SAN SABA, TEXAS.

ill practice in all the courts of San Saba county in the Supreme, Appeallate and Federal courts at Austin.

Men specially retained will practice in the other adjoining San Saba. 29 ly

NIGHT SMITH,

awyer and Land Agent,

LLANO, TEXAS.

ill practice in all the courts of the 17th Judicial District.

Lands and collections a specialty. 19 ly

C. TOWNES. GEORGE BURLESON.

OWNES & BURLESON,

ttorneys and Counselors at Law,

San Saba, Texas.

ill practice in the courts of the Seventeenth Judicial District, in the Supreme and Appellate Courts at Austin. 6 ly

H. MARTIN,

Land Agent,

SAN SABA, TEXAS.

ill survey, render and protect from delinquentaxes in San Saba and adjoining counties. Special attention paid to abstracts of land titles. One hundred and fifty thousand acres for sale. 16 ly

R. C. B. STODDARD,

DENTIST,

Cook's Building,

STIN, - - - TEXAS.

V. S. SANDERSON, M. D.,

hysician and Surgeon,

SAN SABA, TEXAS.

Office over J. N. Biddle & Co.'s drug store, south corner room. 29 ly

GREGG, M. D.,

hysician and Surgeon,

SAN SABA, TEXAS.

Res north side of the public square, two doors west of Blackwell's store. Residence Wilkinson st., west end of town.

EXAS HOUSE,

th Side Public Square, BRADY, TEXAS.

This house has good accommodations for the public, and no pains will be spared to render comfortable to accommodate guests and the trade at all times supplied with the best the market affords. After a good stable with a boniscity of feed always on hand to the convenience of the horse. Call once and you will call again. MRS. A. ALLEN, Proprietress.

RADY HOUSE,

East Side Public Square, BRADY, TEXAS.

P. C. SHANK, Proprietor.

This house has lately been thoroughly repaired, and is furnished with everything needful for comfort. The tables are supplied with the best country can afford and prepared by the best of cooks. No pains are spared to accommodate guests. This house in Texas can surpass it in comfort and fare. Special attention is given to the feeding public, day or night. A commodious livery in connection with the house. 4 ly

OFFLEMYRE HOUSE,

JOHN TOWNSEND, Proprietor,

(Cor. Wallace and Cherokee Streets)

AN SABA, - - - - - TEXAS

This House is large and well furnished, and no pains will be spared by the Proprietor to accommodate guests. The tables will be supplied at all times with the best the market affords. Sample rooms furnished.

TRAVELERS HOME,

By W. O. SPENCER,

CITY HALL, - - - TEXAS

Opposite the postoffice, convenient to all parts of the city. Hack and baggage line in connection with the house. 41 ly

TRAVELER'S HOME,

LLANO, TEXAS.

Kept by H. C. BUTTERY.

A good, quiet place for travelers to stop when in Llano. The table is always well supplied. A good stable, with pasture attached, is connected with the house. 50

Directory.

COURTS.

The District Court meets every first Monday in March and September.

W. A. BLACKBURN, District Judge.
WALTER ACKER, District Attorney,
J. N. GAUNY, District Clerk.

The County Court, for Criminal causes, meets the first Monday in each month; for civil causes the first Monday in each alternate month, commencing with January.

NELSON S. RECTOR, County Judge,
——, —— County Attorney,
J. N. GAUNY, County Clerk,
W. R. DORAN, Sheriff,
J. HENRY WILLIAMS, Assessor,
J. C. ROGAN, Treasurer,
W. L. HAYES, County Surveyor,
JAS. DOFFLEMYRE, Inspector.

The County Commissioners Court meets the second Monday in every third month, commencing with February.

E. CAMPBELL, J. M. HARKEY, J. R. HARRELL and D. S. HANNA, Commissioners.

The Justice Court Pct. No. 1 for civil business, meets the fourth Monday in every month.

J. W. THOMAS, J. P. Pct. No. 1,
J. T. WILLIAMS, Constable.

The Justice's Court for precinct No. 2 meets the first Saturday in each month.

JOHN TIPPIN, J. P. Pct. No. 2.
J. T. SULLIVAN, Constable.

The Justice's Court Pct. No. 3, for civil business, meets the third Saturday in every month, and for criminal business the fourth Monday in every month.

D. S. HANNA, J. P. Pct. No. 3.
J. T. HOUSTON Constable.

The Justice's Court for precinct No. 4 meets the fourth Saturday in every month.

J. R. HARRELL, J. P. Pct. No. 4.
JAS. MEANS, Constable.

The Justice's Court for precinct No. 5 meets the second Saturday in each month.

J. M. HARKEY, J. P. Pct. 5.
L. C. DAVENPORT, Constable.

The Justice's Court for precinct No. 6 meets the first Monday in each month.

R. B. SHORT, J. P., Pct. No. 6.
POLK EDWARDS, Constable.

SOCIETIES.

SAN SABA LODGE No. 225, A. F. & A. M meets on the third Saturday night in each month.

S. B. HOWARD, W. M.
J. W. BLAKENEY, Sec.

OMEGA ENCAMPMENT No. 69, I.O.O.F. meets first and third Mondays in each month. W. KAUFFMAN, C. P.
C. P. BEATY, Scribe.

ALPHA LODGE, No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening.

RICHARD HALDEN, N. G.
C. P. BEATY, Sec.

ARGUS LODGE No. 16, K. of P. meets second and fourth Monday evenings.

J. M. POOL, C. C.
W. K. WARD, K. of R. & S.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN services on the fourth Sunday in each month. J. A. Robertson.

METHODIST services 1st and 3rd Sabbath in each month, by W. H. Lefevre, D. D., P. C.

BAPTIST services every fourth Sabbath and the Saturday before in each month by Rev. W. W. Mason.

SABBATH SCHOOL every Sabbath at 9 o'clock at the school house.

J. C. Towns, Superintendent.

MAILS.

Mail leaves San Saba for Lampasas every day except Monday at 6 A. M. and arrives same day at 6 P. M.

Mail from Llano, arrives at San Saba every Monday and Friday at 6 P. M. leaves San Saba every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

Mail leaves San Saba for Brownwood every Thursday morning, and returns Saturdays at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Comanche mail arrives every Tuesday at 12 M., and departs at 1 P. M. the same day.

The Brady City mail leaves San Saba every Monday and Thursday and returns Wednesday and Saturday.

Mail for Coleman leaves Tuesday at 7 A. M., and arrives at Coleman next day at 4 P. M. leaves Coleman Thursday at 7 A. M. and arrives at San Saba next day at 6 P. M.

Registered mail closes at 4 P. M. previous to the mail going out on the following morning.

Money Orders may be procured on all money order offices in the United States, a list of which may be seen at the office.

J. W. BAKER, P. M.

McCULLOCH DIRECTORY.

W. P. Doty, County Judge,
F. M. Miller, Sheriff,
R. M. Burks, District and County Clerk,
P. S. Stark, Assessor,
A. C. Erkle, Inspector,
John R. McCoy, Treasurer,
Charles Holcomb, County Surveyor,
J. W. Hagelland, G. W. Simpson, J. P. Sheridan and Manual Clements, County Commissioners.
G. Windrow, J. P. Pct. No. 1,
G. W. Simpson, J. P. Pct. No. 2,
W. R. Melvin, J. P. Pct. No. 3,
—. Mitchell, J. P. Pct. No. 4,
Manuel Clemente, J. P. Pct. No. 5.

District Court meets on the third Mondays in March and September, and continues one week.

The County Court meets the fourth Mondays in January, March, May, July, September and November for civil business.

Justices Court for precincts No. 1 meets the first Saturday in each month, and for precincts 2 and 5 the fourth Saturday in each month.

LLANO COUNTY DIRECTORY.

E. R. BIRSON, District and County Clerk,
J. C. CATHEY, County Judge,
E. L. HOUGHTON, County Attorney,
R. A. McINNIS, Sheriff,
FRANK SMITH, County Treasurer,
JESSE CARTER, County Surveyor,
G. C. SHAW, Assessor,
ALF HUNTER, Inspector,
J. ATCHSON, G. F. COWAN, F. D. LUCKIE and ——, County Commissioners.

Ancient Works in New Mexico.

New Mexico is perhaps the most noted country in the world for research. The historian, the wealth seeker, and the "curious" can here find a rich field and reward for their labor. The Abo and Gran Quivira counties are perhaps the most renowned in the Territory for research. In the former there are evidences of great volcanic eruptions which overwhelmed cities and buried the inhabitants in ashes and lava long ages ago. It is evident that these people, who are perhaps older than the Aztecs, were a prosperous race, with not a little advance in civilization, as the Abo ruins in the Manzana Mountains indicate; also some indications of fine art; rude figures and the images of animals being found upon the interior of the walls of the structure beneath the debris.

It is evident that this non-historic race were seekers after mineral, and evidences also exist that mineral was obtained by them in paying quantities, there being the ruins of many old smelters and acres of slag found near Abo. Here mines are found with the timbers so rotten with age that great difficulty is experienced and danger incurred in going down into the old shafts, where shafts are formed.

One of our informants gave as his belief that either the flow of lava or falling leaves and dust had filled many of the shafts up, and the sand, earth, and leaves so completely covered the ground that great care is required to find them, with but one or two exceptions—the Mount of the Holy Cross (so named) being about the only one that could be easily discovered.

One especially was found where human hands or a lava or falling leaves and dust had filled it level with the earth, no shaft being discernible, and would not have found, perhaps, had not an old trail been discovered. This was dug into, and at a depth of twelve feet a man could, in places, thrust his arm in up to the elbow between the granite walls of the mine and the earth which filled the old shaft. The mineral, unlike our White Oaks country, does not seem to outcrop, but seems to be deep in the earth; no float having been found as yet except near the shafts or around the old smelters. On the eastern slope of the Manzana Mountains no quartz has been found excepting in a very burned and blackened condition. This part of the country will perhaps yield immense mineral wealth in time, and further developments and prospecting are awaited with great interest to many.

The walls of some of the old ruins at Abo are six feet of solid stone—lime and red sand—the walls in places are yet six feet in height and in a state of perfect preservation. In the ruins are found vessels of various designs and sizes made of pottery—some representing birds and animals. Stone hammers are found here, but no indications that sharp-edged tools were used in this ancient period. In digging down one place the remains of an old aqueduct was found, which was probably used, as in the present day, by the Mexicans for supplying the inhabitants with water.

It is thought and believed, by specimens of ore found, that gold, silver, and copper were found in paying quantities. All the rock is more or less copper stained, and some of it is so much so that some of the "country" rock has run as high as 37 per cent. copper.

Surely our bright, sunny land has been enjoyed long before the Anglo-Saxon made his appearance upon the scene. The future of New Mexico can only be surmised. Every day new evidences of untold wealth are thrust upon us, and the day is not far distant when the multitudes of the East will flock to our borders and assist in the development of the greatest mineral region in the world.—*Era.*

Don't Argue.

It is not easy to remain silent when others are expressing opinions with which you cannot agree; but never rush into an argument when in company. A disputatious person is never a favorite. If you do not agree with what is said, it is best to remain silent. Of course, if you are asked your own opinion, give it clearly and firmly, and yet in a manner that cannot be construed as offensive by those holding different views; and if the matter is one with which you are only partially or not at all acquainted, own the fact rather than slavishly follow what another has said. No one can know everything, and the candid expression that you are not competent to judge in one case will cause your opinion on other points to have all the more weight. Some people bristle with objections like a porcupine with quills. No matter what is mentioned or proposed, there comes an objection in a moment. Such a habit may be almost unconsciously acquired, and indulged in, but it is a very vexatious one. Should you meet with a person of this temperament do not attempt to defend your own views. He would continue unconvinced; so drop the subject and turn the conversation into another channel. Be careful, also, that you do not plunge into personalities or make critical remarks upon the shortcomings or personal defects of others. If you are thoughtless and inattentive, remarks which you intended as generalities may be taken to be personal, and great offense given. A person addicted to the habit of passing adverse criticisms upon absent everything is only tolerated, if not shunned—never liked. Do not therefore set up for a critic lest your friends should say: "Do not invite ——; she is sure to say something unpleasant to somebody. We must only invite her when we are quite alone." Many well meaning and others unlikeable persons are guilty of this fault, and that only through sheer carelessness or thoughtlessness. Be careful, then, to think before you speak.

Two Boys of the Sierras.

One of the prominent figures in the settlement and development of Custer county—a man who is a type of Western progress—is Carl Walsten, of Rosita. Tall, erect, unmistakably German in face and speech, nervous, energetic, determined, outspoken, fearless, is the pioneer of the Rocky Mountains. Educated, I believe, with Carl Schurz in Germany, afterwards an officer in the German navy, then an editor in Chicago and Indianapolis, a stump speaker of no mean power, he is next found disgusted with civilization taking his gun in his hand, and climbing over the peaks of the Sierras. Later, he leads a German colony into the beautiful Wet Mountain valley. To day he is well-to-do. A comfortable house and full table has supplied the place of the log cabin and scanty fare of days of yore. He owns mines and prospects by the score, several of which promise to make his children millionaires or at least leave them very well off. Speaking of his children, he has two of the most remarkable boys that may be found anywhere in Colorado. Mere children, the oldest not more than 12 or 14, they are thoroughly familiar with the geology of Rosita and Silver Cliff. They would astonish an Eastern expert with their theories of chlorides and horn silver—of the lay of the boulder deposits of the Bassick. They climb up and down shafts like monkeys, and can handle picks, under the ground, with the skill of a Cornish miner. There is not a foot of the ground for ten miles around Rosita with which they are not acquainted with, or a mining shaft which they have not clambered down, nor the hidden recesses of a mine that they have not explored. Talk about the preternatural intelligence of the boy raised in the streets of New York. It is nothing to the mental sharpness of these lads who have been brought up on the peaks of the Sierras.—*Denver Inter-Ocean.*

A March on Mexico.

The hotels and boarding houses of this city are filled to overflowing with men of all kinds and classes and professions. There was never such a rush before, and the tide has not yet reached its full force, for the numbers increase as the days go by. The greater portion of these men are looking after investments in Western Texas and in Mexico. It is estimated that the average departure, daily from this city, for Mexico, is not short of twenty or twenty-five persons. Their outfits are purchased here, and wagon, harness and stock dealers are reaping a harvest, while hotel men, grocers, dry goods houses, the saloons—in fact, every class of business, is feeling the good effect of money expended by these strangers. As a general thing those arriving are of the better classes—bold, determined, business-like men, and supplied with means to pay their ways. A large per cent. of these people are young men, the sons of the best families of the North and South. Some have mining in view, others will embark in the raising of sheep and cattle and not a few expect to obtain paying positions on the railway lines being extended into Mexico, and are going to that country to become acquainted with the people, to learn the Spanish language, and to generally prepare themselves for a realization of their hopes of the future. Some are expecting to purchase lands in Mexico for speculation, or for the establishment of sheep and cattle ranches in that country. According to present signs, it will not be long after the railroads reach Mexico before that country, at least its northern portion, will be pretty well Americanized. Our country is prosperous, men have the means, and are eager to extend their business operations. Mexico affords a rare field for their ventures, and will undoubtedly, because of the splendid opportunities, be the country where many an ambitious and energetic young American will make his fortune. And this march upon Mexico will undoubtedly be attended by other results, which the future will unfold. Things have already progressed too far, it is thought by thinking men, for some momentous result to be averted—a change of the old way of doing business in that land is near upon it.—*San Antonio Express.*

Among the replies to an advertisement of a musical committee for a candidate for organist, music teachers, etc., vacancy having occurred by the resignation of the organist in office, was the following: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for a number of years, I offer you my services."

The man who drops a copper cent on the church collection plate with force enough to knock the organ out of tune, and, afterwards slides into a beer saloon to deposit a quarter isn't the individual the cherubs expect to fit up with a pair of dowdy wings.

The Literary Revolution.

This very remarkable enterprise continues to make such progress as to astonish its friends and astound its enemies. Its greatly increasing proportions have compelled the removal of its headquarters from the Tribune Building to the very large and beautiful building, No. 704 Broadway, which is in the very midst of the "book district" of New York City, and, therefore of the publishing enterprise of the nation. This building, though six stories in height, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, is sufficient only for the offices and retail store of the Company. The manufacturing is carried on in several large buildings located in other parts of the city, though it is contemplated concentrating them soon in one [illegible] factory to be erected.

Their list of recent and early forthcoming publications are extremely interesting to all who enjoy what is choicest in literature. The Library Magazine is unique in both form and character and altogether delightful in the richness of its contents. Of the books announced, Green's larger "History of the English People," reduced from $10 to $1; Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution," reduced to 40 cents; Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," 25 cents, and the "Revised New Testament," which is promised to be manufactured with rapidity heretofore unheard of, will attract special attention. It is worth while for every one who has not already seen it, to send and get the illustrated pamphlet, "Book Making, and Type Setting by Steam," which will be sent free upon application. Address, the American Book Exchange, 704 Broadway, New York.

Pedigrees of the Right Kind.

What all farmers and breeders want now, especially the former, says the Drovers' Journal, is a matter of fact or business pedigree, and we are glad to see a growing desire to secure this desirable result. By a business pedigree we mean one based on the ability of the animal or animals to produce certain specific and good results, either in milk or butter, or in meat, or in wool, whatever kind of live stock it may be. If we want to start a good butter herd of cows, whether full blood or not, we want animals which are not merely extra ones themselves, but those which have come from a long line of choice animals, both on the side of the sire and the dam, and thus insuring not merely a continuance of good, but having thereby the best possible guarantee of improvement in the offspring, circumstances being favorable to the same. And so it is through the entire list of livestock, from horses especially, the move having been made, in some quarters, in the right direction, for instead of admitting all sires to a special registration which had at least nice and high-sounding pedigrees, admitting only those which had proved themselves capable of passing a certain high standard of excellence, this being the most important consideration. If (in case of trotting horses) the stallion could trot in a given time, and could show three or more colts which trotted at a certain speed, then the stallion was admitted to the list of standard sires, but not without.

Machine-Made Honeycomb.

Chief Special Agent Charles E. Hill, in the statistical preparation of this city's manufactures for the next census has brought to the attention of the public the manufacture of comb foundations in which bees deposit honey. It was a popular belief that bees made their own honeycomb; but for the past three years, man has been doing it to a considerable extent, and the bees appreciate his handiwork.

"There are thousands of pounds annually made in this city, and it is coming daily into more general use. Throughout the West and in Canada, where there are large apiaries, it has superseded bee comb. Why shouldn't it? Every pound of comb represents twenty pounds of honey. The keeper needs to have a lookout for this item."

In the production of the comb foundation, beeswax is heated to a high temperature in an oblong tank, over four inches wide and twenty five or thirty inches deep. It is placed standing in an oval tank, in which is very warm water. A clean board is run down into the inner tank, containing the beeswax. Then the board is dipped into cold water and the wax peels off. It is then passed through a machine to be indented. The machine is a complicated one. The foundation is placed in the hives. The bees lengthen the cells by digging out the bottom and walling up the sides.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Successful Farming.

Successful farming can never be realized in the absence of a deliberate plan. No other business succeeds without it, and there is no known reason why farming should be an exception. These are the days, and especially the evenings, when the tiller of the soil and the breeder of cattle, sheep and horses is at liberty to sit down with himself and study the situation. Now is the time to mature his plans for the next season's active campaign; to map out, not only in his mind, but on paper, the distinct outlines of the year's work; to study the needs of one field over another, that all may advance harmoniously in productive progress; to decide what he will plant and sow, what he will take up and what he will lay down; how many head he intends to carry into the fall, and how many to winter; about the improvement of his breeds, the best mode of final marketing, and where his profits can afterward be most effectively applied on his farm. Taking all the different branches of his industry into a single view, he must be incapable of comprehending affairs about him who does not feel stimulated by his reflections.—*Ploughman.*

Plowing in California.

The fields are plowed with what they call gang plows, which are simply four, six or eight plow shares fastened to a stout frame of wood. In the lighter soil eight horses draw a seven gang plow, and one such team is counted on to put six hundred and forty acres of wheat in during the sowing season, or from eight to ten acres per day. Capt. Grey, near Merced, has put in this season four thousand acres with five such teams—his own land and his own teams. A seed sower is fastened in front of the plow. The plow has no handles, and the plowman is, in fact, only the driver; he guides the team; the plows do their work. It is easy work, and a smart boy, if his legs are equal to the walk, is as good a plowman as anybody—for the teams turns the corners, and the plow is not handled at all. On the heavier soil the process is somewhat different. An eight horse team moves a four gang plow, and gets over about six acres per day. The seed is then sown by a machine which scatters it forty feet and sows from seventy five to one hundred acres in a day, and the ground is then harrowed and cross harrowed.

Center of the United States.

Gen. Walker, superintendent of the census, says that the center of the population of the United States was now being computed and that it would probably be found very near Cincinnati. The center of population ten years ago was about forty-eight miles east of Cincinnati, or rather north of east. The large increase in the Southern States would give the center a slight southern course, and the growth of the great West would probably take it westardly about fifty miles. These causes acting together will throw the center of population very near Cincinnati—Gen. Walker thinks within five miles, although he declined to make an estimate. He said, laughingly, that he should not be surprised if the center of population was found to locate itself on Fourth street. In about three weeks the computation will be completed and the center located. All indications now are that it will be within the shadow of the hills which encircle Cincinnati—*N. Y. Herald.*

How a Railway Train Starts in Germany.

The way they start a railway train in Germany is thus described. When all is ready a bell rings. Then another bell rings. Then the engine whistles, or rather she toots-toots-toots generally. Then the conductor tells the station-master that all is ready. Then the station-master looks placidly around and says, "So?" Then the conductor shouts "Fertig?" interrogatively. Then the station-master shouts "Fertig!" positively. Then the conductor blows a horn; the engine whistles, the bell rings, the other bell rings, the station-master says, "So?"—the passengers swear in various tongues—and the train starts. That is, unless a belated far man comes—then they do it all over again.

Near Glascow, Ky., is a robin roost that quite rivals the famous pigeon roosts of which so much has in time past been written. A cedar thicket of almost sixty acres furnishes the birds with a lodging place during the cold nights of the winter and at sundown great flock pour in from every direction at times obscuring the sky in their flight. Men with torches and clubs resort to this place nightly and carry away bags full of the birds which they sell for good prices in neighboring towns. One man has in a few nights killed over two thousand six hundred, and hundreds are carried away nightly, but without producing any seeming diminution in the feathered hosts.

At a "doll's party," in Baltimore, among the children's treasures exhibited was a doll in a good state of preservation, that was brought from Paris twenty years ago, and one from Richmond, Va., which was dressed at Fortress Monroe, forty years ago, by the grandmother of the little girl who brought it. The company present numbered over one hundred people from six years of age to fourteen, and supper was announced at eleven o'clock.

An apparently destitute woman was cared for by the authorities of Sedalia, Mo., during a severe illness. It was afterwards learned that she was a widow, residing in a neighboring county, where she owned a fine farm, had a bank account of $7000, and belonged to a wealthy family. Feeling sure that she was about to be sick, she decided to go to Sedalia under an assumed name and receive treatment free as a pauper. The ruse has compelled her to pay the bill.

The postal card fiends are not all dead. One has turned up again at Belfast, Me. Riley Patterson has a postal card upon one side of which he has written clearly 4,008 words, comprising the entire books of Jonah and Habakkuk and the fifth, sixth and seventh Psalm.