The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, June 25, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Cherries in market.
The streets are dusty.
See new announcements.
On a high—The mercury.
Next in order—Mad dogs.
Bobbing round—Tax collectors.
Farmers are about going to grass.
The bathing season has opened brisk.
Driving a heavy trade—The soda water dealers.

Broad Top is prepared to move 3,000 tons of coal daily.

Read new schedules of the Broad Top and B. & B. railroads.

Much admired—The work executed at the JOURNAL job rooms.

The public schools close next Friday until the first of September.

The drought is becoming a very serious affair. Everything is suffering.

If you want cheap envelopes, with your address printed on them, give us a call.

Senator Scott was appointed foreman of the U. S. Grand Jury, at Williamsport, last week.

Visitors are wending their way to Bedford. The boarding houses will all be full in a short time.

The Stonerstown bridge is to be covered with sheeting. Messrs. Buchanan & Son have the job.

Maj. D. W. Mullin, of Bedford, illuminated our office with his genial countenance one day last week.

The pupils of Miss Burbank's school held a pic-nic, in the grove, on the south side, on Saturday last.

A wicked wag—The chap who stole that half barrel of ale from an up town stable on Saturday night.

The United Brethren purpose holding a camp meeting, in "McCahan's Bottom," sometime during the summer.

Will somebody tell us where "Jaggerd Forge" is? It is located in Huntingdon county, but man a live where?

Whiskey is sold in town somewhere. A number of dead beats were full of it on Saturday night. Where did they get it?

On Monday last we had the pleasure of taking by the hand our old-time friend, George McAlevy, Esq., of Jackson township.

A fellow was sent to prison, on Friday last, charged with stealing a sett of harness from George Numer, of Henderson township.

Harry Fisher, of the "Gem," will accept the thanks of the printers for a treat of cronk beer. It is just the thing this sweltering weather.

Hot, dry and dusty! Everything is sprinkled with sand. "Old Probabilities" has run out of water, and so has almost everybody else.

We have 50,000 envelopes which we will sell at cost, and print the address of parties buying them at the lowest figure at which it can be done.

Mt. Union has the man "who had his back tanned" from wearing a new fangled shirt.—He would now prefer most any kind of a shift to this kind of a shirt.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is one of the best weekly papers published in the State; it is always chuck-full of interesting reading matter.—*Clarion County Republican.*

Within the past few months the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad company has introduced the Westinghouse brake and put down 600 tons of new iron and 15,000 sills.

The members of the Reformed Sabbath School held a very successful festival, last week, at the Castilian Garden, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase an organ.

Capt. Brice X. Blair has received a patent for a mail-bag clasp. It is quite a novelty, and is a decided improvement upon the old limber-jawed thing-'em-bob now in use.

Huntingdon, according to "Observer," has a live dandy. Why shouldn't she have? Our barbers know how to get up city gents to order. Huntingdon is becoming a city, verily.

About two thousand emigrants passed through here, on three sections of the Way Passenger train, on last Wednesday. They represented a number of different nationalities.

Henry Conrpost, Esq., that good old man, has gone West. Away down to Q. We expect him to capture several of those Western "Granges." They are very common out there now.

It is getting very hot, and as usual the women are adding a large addition to their back hair. They are determined that the hot rays shall not penetrate to their craniums. Perhaps it is intended to prevent sun stroke.

The *Times* is informed that the Doctor never objects to "Huntingdon Notes" when they are genuine, but when they are based on a false basis, and spurious, he cannot honor them. They are protested.

We still hope that somewhere, in the not far-distant future, some one will be found who will start an omnibus for the accommodation of the town. For a judicious person there are handsome profits in store.

A lady was thrown from a horse, near Stone Creek bridge, on last Wednesday, caused by the animal becoming frightened at a passing train of cars; fortunately her clothing alone suffered serious damage.

Owing to the great length of the proceedings of the Sabbath School Convention we have been obliged to crowd out the letter of "Junior," and as it will be stale by next week we will ask him to write again.

"G'lang, Hambletonian!" "Tom" Miller and "Doc" Buchanan swear by that bay colt, and sometimes, we fear, if they do not swear at him, they do some hardsome thinking.—Colts will be colts, you know.

The annual meeting of the Mercersburg Classis of the Reformed Church, embracing the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Huntingdon and Blair, which assembled in Altoona, closed on Tuesday evening of last week.

Street Commissioner Hight was very severely hurt, last week, while carting filling on one of the streets, by his horse becoming unmanageable. He moved about on crutches for a day or two. He will be all right in a few days.

On Tuesday a week ago a child of Portuguese parents died on the Way Passenger train, between this place and McVeytown.—The corpse of the dead child was left here by the mother, and by orders of Mr. Steele it was deposited in the cemetery.

Harry, son of Maj. H. S. Wharton, fell from a wagon, at the pic-nic ground, on last Saturday, one of the wheels passed over his head and bruised him very severely. No bones were broken. Another warning to boys to keep off moving vehicles.

It is a great pity that so many mantuamakers are such poor judges of the length of their customers. Two-thirds of the dresses of their patrons are made apparently for huge giants of women instead of dear little ducks not much higher than a flour barrel; consequently great lengths of stuff are dragged through the putrid quids, filthy gutters, dust and dirt of the streets. It is strange that cleanly women do not revolt against such extravagant and distasteful dress makers.

The Fire Company was out practicing on Tuesday and Friday evenings of last week.—They threw water one hundred and seventy-five feet, through an inch nozzle, easy. They are determined to become a perfect set of squirts before the 4th prox.

Altoona is reported to be so filthy that it is confidently expected, in the event of cholera penetrating to that mountain retreat, that every man, woman and child in the place will be wiped out. We mourn for Altoona! It will be a good thing for Hollidaysburg, won't it?

Mr. Simon Cohn has erected a comfortable station house, containing warehouse, telegraph office and passenger room, at Coffee Run, for the H. & B. T. R. R. Co. This was much needed at this point. The people of that locality appreciate Mr. Gage's management very highly.

There was a lively time at S. E. Henry's on Sunday morning last. A swarm of bees, not having the fear of a violation of the Sabbath before their eyes, lodged on a little tree in the yard, and the way things buzzed around there for a while was a caution. Squire Port housed them eventually, but stings were numerous.

On Tuesday of last week a couple of roughs named Morningstar and Hollingshead, got into an altercation at one of the brick yards, and the police were called out and seized and bound them and then lodged them in the lock up. One of them did some tall "weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth." Somebody furnished them with tangle-foot. The temperance men ought to look after this matter.

The JOURNAL job office is not inferior to any outside of the cities. Our workmen are fully as competent, and our stock is as good and as cheap, so that there is no necessity for any individual sending his work to Philadelphia to be printed. All work that is not contracted for at the JOURNAL, *Monitor* or *Globe* offices is sent to the city to the injury of the offices here. We are sure that our people have no desire to injure those who support them, and that they only want to know the fact to apply the remedy.

"Observer" did the Fire Company great injustice by his unguarded statements. The only drawback attributed to the "Huntingdon," at the Mobus fire, resulted from placing the suction pipe, in the haste attending the getting of the engine into play, in the mud.—The first thing the managers knew they were throwing mud at the fire. This was rather rough on the fire, but it was not half as bad as "Observer" throwing dirt at the machine. Taking it all in all—including "Observer's" letter—it was rather a dirty little business.

Roman loves a good segar. In a smoke he finds the most profound enjoyment. One evening last week he stationed himself at the depot, on the arrival of one of the trains, placidly enjoying a pleasant Havana. A lady seated in one of the cars disturbed his equanimity by flinging a tract at his feet. He stooped down mechanically, picked it up and read the title in flaming characters: "Does it Pay to Smoke?" It was an awful conundrum. It has disturbed his repose ever since. He has asked himself the question a thousand times since: "Does it Pay to Smoke?" And you may believe it or not, but it is nevertheless true, the subject always "ends in smoke."

Mr. E. L. Russ, who was for a number of years connected with the Harrisburg *Telegraph* Job Office, and who is experienced and thoroughly skilled in his profession, is now in charge of the JOURNAL Job Office, and is prepared to do all kinds of Job work in a manner that cannot be surpassed by any of the regular city Job Offices. This is the first time in the history of the printing business in this place, that one who has spent much of a lifetime, exclusively devoted to Job Printing, has been engaged here. We hope this liberal enterprise will be duly appreciated by our people, and that all those who have Job work to do will give us a trial. tf.

"HAVE YOU SEEN SAM?"—The following circumstances, which took place in a local option town, are vouched for as being correct:

An old-fashioned gentleman, who knew nothing of local option, and who was partial to a drop of the "O be Joyful," when on a recent visit to the capital family and all the fountains that furnished him his former beverage dried up. After interviewing all the places that formerly quenched his thirst, without success, he stepped into a grocery store to rest, and while there a gentleman came in and asked the proprietor, "How is Sam?" "So, so," was the reply of the urbane groceryman. The inquirer after Sam's health immediately bolted into a back room and was seen no more.—Directly another person appeared, made the same inquiry, and disappeared in the same manner, and was followed at intervals by others who went through the same formula as did the first one. Our thirsty friend observed all these movements. He began to cogitate, and the more he cogitated the thirstier he became, and the more anxious was he to see "Sam." He left that grocery store, and after a circuit of four squares found himself at the door of the identical store that he had left. He felt as if he had to do or die, and patting on a bold face he entered and asked about the health of "Sam." "So, so," was the answer. "Can I see him?" asked our thirsty friend. The proprietor surveyed him quite minutely and then replied, "I guess so." Our friend lost no time in entering that back room. The furniture consisted of one centre table. On that table was a pitcher of ice water. By that pitcher of ice water was a bottle of old Bourbon. On that bottle of old Bourbon was printed in large letters the word "Sam." A goblet was also on the table and on the goblet the magic number 10 cents was plainly visible. Our friend slaked his thirst, placed his ten cent Spinner on the waiter and took his departure through a back door as directed by a printed placard. Now we don't say that this took place at Hollidaysburg, and when you go there we would not recommend you to inquire after the health of "Sam."—*Altoona Sun.*

SUNSTROKE PREVENTIVE.—As we are passing through the heated term the following specific against sunstroke may save from illness and death many whose occupation oblige them to be in the field or on the street:

"About a year since I saw in a newspaper an account of a case of sunstroke, written by the party himself. After suffering a long time from the attack, and having to a considerable degree recovered, he experienced suffering even from the rays of the moon. This led him to the reflection that it was not altogether the heat of the sun that produced prostration.—After much research, he discovered that the injury came from the chemical ray, and not from the heat ray. He was guided to this by observing the fact that a photograph could not be taken through a hollow glass. Accordingly, he lined his hat with two linings—one of orange yellow to arrest the chemical ray, and one of green to arrest the heat ray. Thus prepared, he went where the rays of the sun were most intense with perfect impunity. It is well known that the negro is seldom sunstruck. The color of his skin over the skull being of the orange yellow, may assist in accounting for the fact. I practiced upon this suggestion all last summer, lined my hat with green and orange yellow paper, and had confidence enough in the truth of the theory to neglect my umbrella, which I had never done before. I mentioned it to many, who tried it also, and in many cases that came under my observation they uniformly asserted that the oppressive heat of the sun upon the head was much relieved."

COATS at a dollar a piece and Caps at twenty-five cents each, at H. Greenberg's Cheap Clothing Store.

LITERARY NOTICES.—The July number of Lippincott's *Magazine*, which forms the opening issue of a new volume, contains the initial chapters of a charming narrative of travel entitled "The New Hyperion," profusely illustrated by Gustave Dore. This record of a journey from Paris to the Rhine, gives promise of much graphic and humorous writing. The pictures which embellish it, coming as they do from Dore's pencil, cannot fail to yield a feast of art. "From Philadelphia to Baltimore," by Robert Morris Copeland, is an illustrated article descriptive of the beautiful scenery along one of our most important routes of travel. "With the American Ambulance Corps in Paris," by Ralph Keeler, is an interesting paper, which no American can read without experiencing a feeling of just pride. "Our Home in the Tyrol," by Margaret Howitt, is continued in the present number of the Magazine. It well maintains the interest and attraction which it exhibited in the beginning. Will Wallace Harney's contribution entitled, "Strange Sea Industries and Adventures," is full of information of a novel kind, and abounds in anecdotes as exciting as they are truthful. "Remarkable Passages in Shelley's Early History," by January Searle, is a paper that will be read with interest on account of the light which it sheds upon the youth of one of the geniuses of English poetry. In the department of fiction the most prominent contributions to this issue are the continuation of Mr. Black's serial novel, "A Princess of Thule," and the conclusion of Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's story, "Berrytown." The poetry of the number is notably good, particularly a charming little legend from the pen of Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, entitled, "Francesca's Worship." "Our Monthly Gossip" exhibits its characteristic features.

Scribner's for July.—"The Great South" series of magnificently illustrated articles begins in "Scribner's" for July. In the first paper entitled "The New Route to the Gulf," Mr. Edward King gives ns graphic descriptions of the movement of the army of emigrants into the great South-west land, and of the romantic border life—past and present—of that strange but now rapidly modernizing country. An entertaining illustrated paper on "Low Life in Berlin." follows this. One of the most interesting magazine articles of the day is Rev. J. A. Reed's defence of Lincoln from the attacks of certain late biographers. Another noteworthy article in this number is Dr. Newell's singular autobiographic paser, entitled, "Recollections of a Restored Lunatic." There are, besides the continuation of Arthur Bonnicastle (in which is chronicled the death of Old Jenks), stories by Adeline Tarfton and Miss Osgood; a bright little article on "Children's Magazines;" a remarkable paper by "An Orthodox Minister" on "The Liberty of Protestantism," and poetry by MacDonald, G. P. Lathrop, B. F. Taylor, Miss Annan, and others. The Book Reviews are more than usually full and readable, and the other departments have their customary interest. Bret Harte's new story will begin in the August number.

The Aldine for July is a capital number, both as regards its Art and its Literature. It opens with a full-page illustration, printed in tints, and entitled "Catch Him!" It represents two children, the elder of whom, a girl, is holding her little brother up to a rosebush, on which a butterfly is about to alight. This is one of Mr. John S. Davis's studies of child life, and a very excellent one, too. "Moonlight on the Shenandoah" is the title of the first of a series of five illustrations drawn by Mr. J. D. Woodward, whose themes are the scenery of the Old Dominion, which is chiefly selected in this instance from the region around Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah. They are pieturesque and beautiful. Mrs Eliza Greatorex transports us back to Old New York, in her spirited sketch of "Hell Gate Ferry," which is one of the most characteristic local drawings ever contributed to The Aldine. "A Dainty Bit," after Otto Meyer, is delicious enough to provoke an epicure and a lover. Other figure-pieces are the "Morning Bath," by H. Werner, and "You Naughty Children!" by A. Gabl. The Literature of The Aldine is always as excellent as, and generally more varied, than the literature of any other American magazine. There are in the present number four good stories: "Sugaring Off," a study of New England life, by Mrs. H. G. Rowe, whose name is new to us; "Return in Peace," a study of old home life in the State of New York, by Lucy Ellen Guernsey; "The Comet," by Erckmann Chartrian; and "The Turkish Slipper," by Maurice Hartmann. The poems are "The Song in the Dark," by Mary E. Bradley; and "Sebastiano at Supper," by Margaret J. Preston. Music, Art, and Literature are intelligently and independently discussed. Altogether the number is remarkably good. Subscription price $5.00, including Chromos, "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co., Publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

The July Number of the *Phrenological Journal* opens volume 57—certainly a venerable magazine—in a most creditable manner. Readers must find the following among the specially interesting papers, which impart a high value to the number. Salmon P. Chase, with Portrait; The Problem of Government, which every politician should read carefully; Sketches from Daily Life, illustrated; Creating an Atmosphere; Genius and Talent; How to Use Phrenology, illustrated; How I Gained it; The Shaker Problem, a defence; James L. Orr, with Portrait; Integrity; Where will you Summer; Complusory Attendance, a powerful discussion of the Education Question.

Terms, $3.00 a year, or six months on trial, for $1.50. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

PROTECTION OF CEMETERIES.—Among the acts passed by the Legislature was one conferring police power on persons entrusted with the care of cemeteries, and as this is the time when flowers and shrubbery usually suffer from the depredation of vandals we publish the law for the benefit of the despoilers:

"It shall be lawful for the trustees, directors or other officers of all organized cemeteries within this State, to appoint as many day and night watchmen on their grounds as they may deem expedient; and such watchmen, and also all of their supperintendents, gardeners and agents stationed on such grounds, are hereby authorized to take and subscribe before any mayor or justice of the peace in the township where such cemeteries may be situated, an oath of office similar to the oath required by law of constables: and upon the taking of such oath, such watchmen, superintendents, gardeners and agents shall have, exercise and possess all powers of police officers within and adjacent to said cemetery grounds; and they, and each of them, shall have power to arrest, on view, all persons engaged in violating the laws of the State in reference to the protection, care and preservation of cemeteries, and of the trees, shrubbery, structures and adornments therein, and to bring such persons so offending before a mayor or justice of the peace, within such township, to be dealt with according to law."

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—After June 30th, our subscribers, both in and out of the county, will have to pay postage on the JOURNAL. We would advise them to pay but for the first six months, which would be to the first of January, 1874. The postage for the JOURNAL for six months will be *ten cents*. It is altogether likely that this odious postage law, as far as it concerns newspapers, will be repealed by that time.

A fine lot of Childrens, Carriages for sale at the sign of the Padlock.
je18,2w] A. R. STEWART & Co.

THE UNDEVELOPED WEST; OR, FIVE YEARS IN THE TERRITORIES.—Being a complete history of that vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific, its resources, climate, inhabitants, natural curiosities, etc., etc. Life and adventures and prairies, mountains, and the Pacific Coast, with two hundred and fifty illustrations, from original sketches and photographic views of the scenery, cities, lands, mines, people, and curiosities of the great West, by J. H. Beadle, western correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* and author of "Life in Utah," etc., etc. Published by the National Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Penna., which will soon be issued, and sold by subscription.

As a specimen of the author's frankness we quote from page 216:

"This chapter is exclusively for farmers and prospective emigrants. "No others need apply." If any one of the lattter has been visited by rosy-hued dreams of an elysium to be realized in Kansas, where man has but to tickle the earth with a hoe, and she would laugh with a harvest of giant maize and wounderful wheat; where bovine beauties rolled helpless with fat in perennial pastures, and the "honest farmer" lived in Arcadian simplicity, he had better dream on and not read. But, on the contrary, if he has heard only of "droughty Kansas," this chapter will do him good."

And as indicative of his happy style from page 251:

"All aboard for Yosemite and the Big Trees! How the mind swells as these words are called through the hotel, and the fancy paints what is to come: visions of giant vegetation and wonderous woods; of riotous nature in a tropical clime and fertile soil, exceeding all the wonders of romance with growing reality; of rocky canons and happy valleys; of glacier-hewn cliffs, reared thousands of feet in the air: of waterfalls and mirror lakes; of immense flumes, cut by living streams in the solid granite; of majestic falls, and crystal cascades foaming from a hundred hills."

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH TO BE DEVELOPED IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Mr. Deeter of Northampton county, an experienced Slate Miner, and Mr. Montgomery, have taken a lease of part of a tract of land near Mapleton, recently purchased from Asa Corbin, by Messrs. Lowry & Eichelberger of Hopewell and D. Blair and J. S. Blair of this place, and commenced to open a Slate Quarry on it. Mr. Deeter thinks the Slate will equal that of the Lehigh quarries, and that the quantity is inexhaustable. Genl. McComb is also opening a Slate quarry in the same strata, on his adjoining land.

These quarries will be within a mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mapleton, between Rocky Ridge and Jack's Mountain.

LOOK! LOOK!!—A Rare chance for buying out a Store that is doing a good business, in the best business location, and in a Railroad town. Possession given whenever desired between this and September. Best of reasons given for selling. For particulars, address

MERCHANTS,
2t. Tyrone, Pa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
for the weekending June 21, 1873	8867
Same date last year	6026
Increase for week	2841
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	220,638
Same date last year	144,264
Increase for year 1873	76,374

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
B. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

FOR RENT.—Three rooms and a kitchen, No. 422 Penn street, Huntingdon, suitable for a small family or boarders. Kitchen and one room furnished if desired. Apply to Mrs. L. A. Hamer. [je18–2w

Farmers, A. R. Stewart & Co., have just received a large lot of Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, &c., &c. [je18,2w

[Reported by R. M'DIVITT, Esq.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION, HUNTINGDON, JUNE 11, 1873.—Met pursuant to announcement, in the Court House, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Called to order by J. R. Simpson, esq., President. The Convention united in singing the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name." Opening prayer by Rev. A. G. Dole, of Huntingdon, and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. J. W. Plannett, of Sharpsburg, Pa.

L. S. Geissinger, esq., was appointed assistant Secretary.

Committees were appointed on Business, Statistics, Finance, Nominations and time and place of meeting, and Resolutions.

K. Allen Lovell, esq., John Porter, esq., Hon. David Clarkson, Rev. A. G. Dole, and Anthony Beaver, esq., were appointed a committee on business.

The interval occupied by the Business committee in preparing a report, was occupied in devotional exercises, consisting of prayer and singing.

The business committee reported, Devotional exercises for the remainder of the session, and verbal reports from the schools for the afternoon session, after devotional exercises.

Question proposed by the chairman, How shall we praise our Master, and bring honor to His name? Remarks on this subject by Revs. Plannett, Dole, Prof. Johnston, James McElroy, —— Heller, and others. The remarks were spirited, interesting and encouraging. Concluding prayer by D. Clarkson and benediction by Rev. Plannett.

AFTERNOON.

"Bible praise meeting." Exercises conducted by Prof. William Johnston, of Philadelphia, consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, prayer, and the repetition of appropriate Scripture texts, participated in by the entire audience.

Verbal reports from the schools of the different townships and boroughs, being next in order, were received from the townships of West, Walker, Union, Three Springs, Porter, Shirley and Shirleysburg. The reports were generally favorable, and indicated an increased interest in, and advancement of the schools during the past year. Most of the schools reported additions to the churches from the Sabbath schools. Quite a number have adopted the International Series of Lessons during the year.

The business committee reported further exercises for this session, from 3 o'clock to 3.45, Discussion, subject, How can I become a successful Sabbath school teacher? To be opened by Rev. J. S. McMurray, of Huntingdon. From 3.45 to 4.30, Question, Should competitive prizes be offered in the Sunday school? Opened by Rev. Plannett. From 4.30 till 5, the question, How may parents aid the teacher in his work? Opened by Rev. J. M. Adair.

Mr. McMurray in opening the subject assigned him, remarked, 1st. There must be knowledge of the subject matter of the lesson. We cannot teach others what we do not know ourselves. 2d. There should be a good degree of adaptation to the work of teaching, which almost every one possesses to a certain extent; some in a far greater degree than others. 3rd. There is a great difference between performing a duty, as a duty, and doing it with interest. 4th. There should be a personal solicitude and sympathy for the scholars, and their conversion to God. This matter of sympathy is something wonderful. It seems to be the secret of a Beecher's success in holding an audience spell bound, and touching a chord in the hearts of all his hearers. If the Sunday School teacher will aim at that point, and enter into sympathy with his scholars, he cannot well fail of success. The speaker related one or two touching incidents that had come under his personal observation, illustrative of the influence of the faithful and sympathetic teacher, in winning the hearts of his pupils, and leading them to Jesus. All, however, will depend very much on our personal piety. We cannot feel much solicitude for another's soul without the love of Christ. "More love, oh Christ to thee." We all want it, and the more we have of it the more we love humanity, because it is the same love in the christian heart that brought the Saviour from His Throne, to the manger and the cross. If actuated by the love of Christ we will not esteem anything hard. What we do will be done cheerfully, and with pleasure.

Mr. ——, The subject is one of peculiar interest. No teacher is truly successful who does not aim to keep in view the primary object of the Sabbath school, to lead them to Jesus, and show them their need of a Saviour. This requires all the power and ability of mind and spirit. We do not often feel a conviction of the willingness and power of the spirit to bless truth to the infant mind. We can scarcely define when that mind may be capable of reasoning, but there is no child that can be brought to the Sabbath school, but may be led to feel and reflect when rightly trained. An affecting incident was related illustrative of this proposition, of a little boy, not five years old, but whose pious mother had instilled into his mind the principles of piety and religion at that early age. Be sure you have been with Christ yourself, and then you will labor on, certain of success in pointing them to Jesus, and seeking the aid of the holy spirit.

Prof. Johnston. We cannot be successful teachers without being daily students of God's word. The secret of success is that sympathy produced by communion with Christ in His work. A revival that spread all through the church, in the town of Montrose, was the result of the labors of one teacher, an humble woman, beginning to study the word as the source of power to bring her children in the Sabbath school, to Christ. She became a successful teacher by introducing into the church, a new member, the Lord Jesus Christ. This is within the reach of all.

Mr.——. In order to be successful we need the divine blessing. The promise of the Saviour to the Sabbath school teacher as well as to the minister, is "Lo I am with you always," &c. Sabbath school instruction is simply another form of preaching the gospel to children. When the Divine Spirit testifies to the heart of the teacher then he is qualified to explain it, to the child, in such a manner as will be effectual, and attended with the Divine blessing.

Mr.——. The teacher, to be successful, should possess an experience of the love of Christ. God has loved, not simply the Christian Church in America, and other lands, but the world, lying in wickness, and to that degree that He has sent a Saviour to redeem it by his blood. Sabbath school teachers should press this thought, occassionally at least, and perhaps frequently, on the minds of their classes. The teacher, in order to be successful, must be a person much given to prayer, and possessed of a living faith. It is the prayer of faith we are told, that even saves the sick, and this is instrumental in the conversion of all such as are brought to the Cross of Christ. It should therefore always be employed, as enjoined on us by the Apostle, "pray without ceasing," &c.

J. A. Brown. An important matter is to have the sympathy of the other teachers in the same school. In order to have that our schools should have uniform lessons. There is sympathy arising from the fact that they are preparing the same lesson, with a view of teaching different classes the same day. The introduction of the uniform series has been one way of making more successful teachers.

Rev. J. W. Plannett, in opening the subject assigned him, said: In order to call out discussion I take the affirmative. If the fact is, as elicited in the discussion of the last question, that the aim and end of Sunday school teachers is the conversion of the scholar, the relation that the word sustains has a tendency to the accomplishment of that end, because it is not so much by prayer, or other agencies, as through the direct agency of the word of God itself, that faith comes. We are justified by faith, and the gospel is God's means for saving the world. Our depraved human nature does not delight in God's word. The natural man receives not the things of the Spirit, &c. This fact is very largely true in relation to our children. They are interested in novels, works of romance, history, or almost anything, in preference to the word of God. We want to bring them to study word of God. They do not realize its value, its importance, its preciousness, and blessedness, as does the Christian, and yet it is the very means by which they are brought into this relation. Now we want to induce them to study this word, and if we can do so by offering them a reward, do we not accomplish a great end, and bring them in direct contact with that agency that God makes his power in salvation, and I ask whether it is not wise in Sabbath schools and teachers to offer rewards to induce the children to study the word of God.

Mr. Clarkson. In order that we may have two sides to this question I will take the opposite. Experience has taught me that it is holding out inducements to children to become dishonest, and where the children are all strictly honest it is calculated to discourage some who may labor as hard as others, and still not able to retain what they read. The Sabbath school should be made so interesting that there would be no necessity in offering prizes. The prizes had better be used *to bring the teachers out.* The scholars don't usually lag. We have abandoned the idea of prizes, and the children were never more anxious to attend, because the school has been made more interesting by the use of other means.

Mr. McMurray. It might be useful on the principle that a cork leg would, in the absence of the original limb.

B. F. Brown. What is the meaning of competitive prizes? I would have no objection to giving small children a reward, such as a ticket, or portion of scripture printed, with the understanding that they commit them to memory. They look upon it as a prize, but I would object to the using of competive prizes. Exciting an emulation to excel others is very apt to produce bad feeling, and if used in that way I object to it.

The Chairman explained that according to the report of the leading Sunday school workers of England, the system of awarding competive prizes to teachers, upon examination, is pursued with good results.

Mr. Dole. Some may be induced to study by kindness and affection; others with all this, still lag. Could not those be induced to learn the Bible by prizes presented?

Mr. Dunn. Whether it would be right to have children to commit passages of scripture, is the question. "The letter kills, and the spirit makes alive." I like the idea of giving prizes to teachers, and, if any, they should be given to those sluggish, careless, cold ones who cannot take enough interest in little children to come out and instruct them. There is too much indifference on the part of the teachers and parents.

Mr. Plannett. I am glad to see that there is a correct feeling on this subject. I am sick of bribing people to do right. We are reaping now, in the absence of a proper sustenance and support of all religious institutions, what has grown out of this prize giving. You cannot raise means for any of these objects, without getting up fairs, festivals, lotteries, and other abominations. We must give a man twenty five cents worth of ice cream to make him willing to give the same amount for the cause of Christ. I am glad we are abandoning a system that will bring on the next generation the evils we now experience.

Mr. Brewster. I would understand competitive prizes to be a sum of money or anything else, set up between two. It should be called reward, which no one, I think, would object to.

Mr. Porter. If the principle is wrong to give a prize for advancement in school knowledge, is it wrong in christian knowledge? If so it should be abandoned and condemned.—Our seminaries and schools hold out prizes for high attainments. I can see no reason why competition should not exist in the attainment of Christian knowledge in the Sabbath schools, as well as in every other department of life. The very fact of excelling in advancement in Christian knowledge is a reward.

Mr. Lovell. It has been taken for granted that this system is wrong, while only one or two have given any reason for condemnation. If right there is no reason for abandoning it simply because assumed to be wrong. Where a teacher honestly seeks to elevate his class in the knowledge of the Scripture, and expects that they shall understand them, is it wrong for him to offer competitive prizes? or for the Superintendent to offer a bible or other book to the school at large, which may be useful to them in life or perhaps lead to their conversion? Nothing so horrible in this. It is well to look at this question in a candid manner.

Mr. S. P. McDivitt. I can see no good reason why the principle should be discontinued of giving prizes to teachers for superior excellence in teaching. They are not hired, but rewarded for superior excellence in teaching, which is altogether proper. But this question has nothing to do with teachers who place before their pupils a reward which, with their immaturity of mind and judgment, they are so apt to confound with the object for which they work. I have little faith in the good a hundred verses will do those who have committed them for a book or other prize. The custom of offering prizes in our Institutions of learning is fast going out of use except in some few, for reasons which they consider good, and which is not for us to examine.

The Business Committee reported further for the evening session. Devotional exercises for fifteen minutes, to be conducted by P. H. Bence, of Three Springs. Discussion, Subject: How best establish and maintain Normal classes in our Sunday schools? To be opened by F. H. Lane. Address by Rev. H. McCook, of Philadelphia.

How may parents aid the teacher in his work. Opened by Rev. J. M. Adair. The interest of our Sabbath schools depends to a considerable extent on the parents. Parents may aid the teacher by seeing that the children attend the school, in preparing them to go, or bringing them there, and attending themselves. Many of the children in country districts are small, have quite a distance to go and need to be helped there. Parents can aid by supplying the funds necessary for the purchase of papers, books and tracts, and should be willing to do so. The parent that stands back in this throws his interest against the school instead of for it.

Mr. Palmer. How shall we get the parents interested? In our school we have two sessions every Sunday, and of late an additional one at night which is a review of the lesson, to which the parents come, under the impression that they are going to hear preaching, and become interested in the lessonthemselves. If we could adopt some measure to bring out the parents, it would be a great success. I was trying to count up how many of the parents attend our school, and for the life of me I cannot go three.

The committee on Finance was announced by the Chair, as follows: Messrs. Dunn, Henry, Johnston, Palmer, and McElroy.

Committee on Statistics, Messrs. S. P. McDivitt, Brewster, Neff, and Woods.

Adjourned. Benediction by Rev. McMurray.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Devotional exercises led by P. H. Bence, Esq., and participated in by Messrs. Palmer, Lane and others.

Question. How can we best establish and maintain normal classes in our Sunday Schools? Opened by Gen. F. H. Lane. We have in almost every school the material out of which to form these classes, which needs only to be brought into requisition for this purpose, and it becomes the duty of the Superintendent, officers and teachers who best understand the qualifications of the children and youth under their charge, to make the proper selection of those who are to form the class. Let it be *the* class, and not *a* class, in harmony with all the officers and teachers of the school. Who and how many shall form that class? You have those who are possessed of deep vital piety and heart culture, who may be modest in themselves, and if called on to volunteer as teachers, would shrink away and leave the school, rather than assume the position, but you see their merit, and that there is something in them for future usefulness; then bring it into requisition and place them in your normal class. If but five such in the school let that constitute the class; better have more, but let it be at least five, in order to make it interesting to them, and they may feel that they are a separate class, preparing for teachers, in the work that yet awaits them. Let the fitness of things to the end be held in view in the selection of those from whom to draft and fill from time to time, the vacant places of teachers by those who will take their places as the known and recognized teachers of the school.

You also want them to possess an aptness to teach. Many a well stored mind cannot communicate what it knows. Others with a mistaken ambition might rush forward, who with all the training you could give them, would not make efficient workers in the school. Then take the best material in your reach, that can be quickest prepared for the work of teaching. This is one of the "hows" of doing it. Not less important is the selection of the one that teaches his class. Let the best ability in the school be selected; one possessing the deep piety of the soul, beaming in every effort; but if you have not those that you desire, take the best material in the school or community. Your class thus selected, your teacher may be either pastor or layman. Be not delicate in choosing the latter, and select one who can always be there, unless Providentially detained. Time out.

The Finance Committee, through their chairman, D. Dunn, Esq., reported $50 required to defray all the expenses, almost the whole amount of which was immediately pledged, and the balance raised by a voluntary contribution.

Rev. W. C. McCook then addressed the convention. Subject, The Messenger and his Message. The address was suggested by the lesson, Genesis 45th chapter. Joseph had about the average number of Sunday school scholars to deal with, and was there alone with them, having a very important matter to communicate, a very important object to accomplish, and a wonderful revelation to make to them. That is very much like the teacher who meets his little impressible minds with his great message and truth to communicate.

1st. Of the Messenger. I wish to suggest some methods by which you may accomplish that which every worker wishes to do. The word method has fallen under some suspicion and is associated with the idea of modern inventions, lumbering, blackboards, object lessons, &c., which our fathers never learned. I wish our good old fathers and mothers would recall the experience of early days, when they were the most tremendous radical revolutionists that ever stirred the hearts of the people; when the very idea of Sunday schools was revolutionary. There is, however, substantial agreement as to those things that are absolutely essential to the work, and one of the first of these essentials is the *single eye.* "Cause every man to go out from me," said the Prince and Lord of the old empire of the Nile. Ah, brethren, if we could come to our work in such a spirit as this; with the great world with its degrading thoughts and cares to go out from us, and with our little class, alone, no intruding Egyptian near us, and alone with our scholars and our God, work out the work He has given us to do. But this spirit of consecration to the blessed Lord, and to His work, must be taught in the closet, in order to make us successful in the work that lies before us.

The second qualification of the messenger is the tender heart, Joseph "could not refrain himself." When a man is in Joseph's condition, when he cannot refrain himself from telling the "old, old, story." I think that man is in the very best condition to go into the Sabbath school class, and as the messenger of the Lord of Hosts, win hearts for the Lord. Emotion is necessary. Scientific men tell us there is enough electricity in a single drop of water to make a thunderbolt. I am glad they don't make thunderbolts. The drop of water, falling out of the cloud so softly, merging with the million drops that find their way from the murmuring brooks to the river and the sea, they, if they have a thunderbolt in them, by the power of their gentleness do a beter work for God than if they had thundered in their passage never so sonorously.

We speak of the hard hearts of our children. I think it begins a little nearer home. If the tender heart were in the teacher's seat, would it not flow out and touch with answering tenderness the hearts of the children? The mere verbal knowledge of the word of God, without the love, which is the motive power, is of no value.

3d. I would venture to suggest the sympathizing nature. "Come near to me," said Joseph. When you see a class where the little heads are all bent over in a circle, with the teacher's head bent down and all feeling Joseph's invitation to his brethren, "come near to me," you have no doubt but that class is getting along well. The sympathizing nature has drawn together, and the hearts are as near together as the heads.

The 4th qualification is the spiritual aim, "God hath sent me before you to preserve life." Whatever else the aim of the Sunday school, there must be this, the spiritual aim, to save the soul of the child; not only saving from the penalty of sin, but from the power of sin. Whatever our denominational Shibboleths, cannot we here unite in the blessed work of our Master, in saving the child for Him? Cannot we inscribe that on our folds that our object is to save souls? If so, as messeng