SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The fourth quarterly conven on of the M. D. S. S. Association met in the church at Shepherdstown at 10 o'clock: A. M., Saturday, July 20. During the short session which was held no important business was transacted. The question: "How can we impress upon the minds of children a love of the Holy Scriptures?" was proposed and discussed after which the meeting was adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M., in a grove quite near the town where preparations had been made to accomdate the meetings of the convention The convention again met in the afternoon agreeably to adjournment and

opened with music from a choir under direction of D. S. Mohler, and prayer by Rev. Fleck, of Mechanicsburg. The question: "Do Sabbath Schools accomplish a work commensurate with their means?!" was proposed for discussion, and opened by Rev. Fleck, who assumed the negative, arguing that Sabbath Schools were becoming entrammeled with forms and ceremonies calculated. to weaken and destroy their results for good. He believed in the old theory of conducting Sabbath Schools by our fathers' plans, until something better was substituted. Mr. A. N. Eslinger took the affirmative. He believed Sabbath Schools were accomplishing a work commensurate with their means and expressed strong faith in singing. and blackboard exercises, imparting life and interest to a Sabbath School and promoting its good.

On motion of J. P. Kast, a query box was established at this stage of the pro-

the question under discussion was resumed by Rev. Mower and John O'-Hale in the affirmative. After music the question was further discussed by Rev. Winebigler and H. Bear.

Reports of Sabbath Schools was then taken up. Reports from the different schools in the district had been forwarded to the Association. Each report was separately read and discussed by the delegates and members of the

decided to fix a place of meeting for the next convention. Hoguestown was proposed by R. A. Bucher; Churchtown by W.R. Diller; Boiling Springs by G. T. B. Herman and Trindle Spring by Rev. Fleck. Several persons spoke in favor of and advocated the claims and propriety of holding the convention at some of the places named. A motion was made that it be held at Hoguestown, which was carried by a decided majority. A. N. Eslinger then proposed as the next question for discussion: "Should Sabbath Schools be osed during winter?" After music the convention adjourned to meet at o'clock, P. M.

At the appointed hour the evening session of the convention was opened with singing by the choir and prayer by Rev. G. F. Sheaffer.

icsburg, then favored the audience with an able and highly instructive address on the subject: "The Position and Prospect of our Work." The speaker's manner was clear and forcible and the address throughout abounded in figures which for beauty and originality are and his illustrations, though principally of a military nature, had the efthe entire address, listened with markwhere every opportunity and even in ducement for inattention and conversation might be had the audience remained perfectly quiet, which fact alone speaks in the strongest terms of the

meet the expenses of the occasion... The question: "Should Sunday Schools be closed during winter?" was or ened by A. N. Eslinger. Mr. E. sees but very few reasons why Sunday Schools should not be kept open all the year. Had he the question to settle whether they should be kept open in winter or summer, he would say close them in the hot sultry summer. In his district they generally decide the question by ascertaining the reasons for closing and if ue. He earnestly advocated the affirmative throughout and urged all Sunday School men to try the experiment and see whether it will not succeed. Mr. some strong arguments to bear with peers likewise took part in the discussion, negative, lengthening the debate into a

earnest work and perseverance in their SUNDAY MORNING, July 21st, 1872. labors. At 9 o'clock, A. M., the convention was again called to order and formally sang by the audience. The committee opened with scripture and prayer by on resolutions presented its report Rev. A. W. Lily, of York. "Starry which was adopted, followed by some Crown" was sang by the class, after remarks from the president of the assowhich J. J. Rebman, of Harrisburg, delivered an address on the topic of Class Work. He claimed that there can be no effective class work without proper organization. Three kinds of convention was adjourned sine die. classes should be organized, viz: Adult, from the reports made to the officers of junior and infant classes. Of these adults are the most difficult to teach the association. because they think they know too No. of male teachers, much. Like many others he held that small children require a teacher of the finest intellect and superior qualifications to interest them and secure their attention. He treated at some length upon the management of the class .-Every enterprise requires a manager.— | No. of female scholars over Managing the class is the most serious part of the work. The first duty of the

Polunteer. The American

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872.

Hoetical.

You spot in the churchyard, How sad is the bloom, How sad is the bloom, That summer flings round it, In flowers and perfume; It is thy dust, my darling, Gives life to each rose,

Tis because thou hast withered, The violet blows. The lillies bend meekly
On thy bosom above,
But thou wilt not pluck them, Sweet child of my love,

I see the green willow p low o'er thy bed. That decked thy fair head. I hear the bee humming Around thy bright grave; Can he dream death is hidden Where sweet flow ets wave? From the white cloud above thee The lark scatters song,

But I list for thy voice, Oh! how long, oh! how long. Then come back, my darling.
And come back to day, For the soul of thy mother Grows faint with delay. Grows faint with delay.
The home of thy childhood
In order is set,
The couch and chamber—
Why comest thou not yet?

THE CHILD'S ANSWER. Oh! mother, sweet mother, Whose love like the wave, Whose love like the walking lid treasures and jewels, in And also a grave;
Too strong in its fullness.
Too deep in its power—
On I hush, precious mother,
The grief of this hour.

I walk 'mid the palm trees. That on earth are but types of What God here fulfills How dim they appear Yes, dim are the brightest When looked on from here.

Then stay not, then mourn not, Then yield not to fears, The flowers love hath planted The flowers love hath planted O, steep not in teats;
There's beauty, there's blessing On earth left for thee,
But bid me not share them—
There's more here for me.

Miscellaneous.

CHOLERA INFANTUM. HOW THE DISEASE MAY BE AVOIDED.

An Admirable Regimen Laid Down by an

Able Philadelphia Physician for the Avoidance of the Dread Disease—Simple Suggestions that Can be Followed by All -A Paper Very Well Worth Reading. [From Forney's Press.]

SIR: The mortality among children in Philadelphia during the past few weeks has been such as to excite the most earnest solicitude for the adoption, if nossible, of measures, and the pro-mulgation of knowledge thereof, whereby this terrible destruction of life among our little innocents may be arrested, or at least ameliorated. My own convictions based upon the most gratifying experience, in reference to this important matter are so strong the I feel impelled, for the sake of humanity, to give them publicity.

The three principal causes of the disastrous malady, cholera infantum, may be cited as, first, indirectly, the heightened temperature of the atmosphere, which predisposes the general system to congestion and inflammatory action; secondly, undue taxation of the digestive function, through injudicious feeding; and thirdly, and, perhaps, most of all important, the influence upon the system upon such water as is generally provided in cities for drinking purposes. That the latter is one of the essential causes of this disease may be inferred course could always carry a big vote from the fact that cholera infantum is ing to be the terror and apprehension whenever he was up for office. He so peculiarly incident to cities, to be aljost entirely unknown in the country, where people are provided with pure water from excavated wells or running springs.

Whatever different theories may be deduced from the repeated chemical analyses of our own city water, and admitting even its purity, in so far as these chemical tests can determine, it is, nevertheless, certain that the great supply required by all large communities necessitates, for the purpose, the appropriation of large streams, that become the receptacles, in their long journey to their ultimate reservoirs, of a great deal of filth and noxious animal and vegetable matter; and it cannot be doubted when the subtile character of malarious atmosphere is considered, that water, also, may acquire a characteristic condition somewhat akin to that of malaris from these manifold decompositions fully as capable of inducing morbid action in the human economy, though it may not be possible, through chemical tests, to discover the offending pecu-

I would not be understood as reflect ing upon the water of Philadelphia alone, but rather that this baneful element, aqueous malaria, if the expression be allowed, is incident to all bodies of water more or less stagnant in large reservoirs, and consists of some specific yet impalpable result of decomposition, influenced by a high temperature, and don't know what pleasure it gives me perhaps peculiar electric condition of to see your thoughts turn that way .the air.

Not, however, to go into lengthy details of reasoning upon causes more or less obscure, I will pass on to what is most important to those who have little children, namely, recount the general management, in reference to cholera infantum, which, under plentiful observation, has been followed by the happiest results. First of all, it is essential to

KEEP THE CHILD COOL. This may be accomplished by means of frequent and protracted bathing in | " the temperature of the atmosphere is very high—say about from 80: to 90 de-

sing the child in the water, it may suffice to sponge it copiously. Thus treated, the child will feel cool and comfortable for several hours, after which the process may be repeated, there being no cause for apprehension whatever, that the little one will be weakened thereby (as is sometimes erroneously supposed), even if kept in the water for half an hour at a time.

OBJECT OF THIS BATHING is to substitute a surrounding medium, the temperature of which may be regulated at will, for the atmosphere whose emperature is not so readily modified. Who has not experienced the refreshing ffect of a bath, when the weather is ery warm, in water of a lower temprature than that of the air at the time pevailing? Is it not manifest that the sone refreshing advantage will accrue

tolittle children? AS TO DIET. The most important article of food is milk, accompanied after the tenth month of the infant's age with a small quantity of crushed water-cracker, soaked in the milk in the form of pa,." Great care should be taken not b overfeed babies during the warm seasin; as the function of digestion at such time is just as much averse to being overworked as are the functions of the muscles. Every one knows what a the stomach participates with due roportion.

that is used should be as fresh as it can possibly be had. If a cow could be milked every time the baby needs feeding, it would be all the better. At all events the milk should be freshly drawn from the udder at least twice a cay, and to facilitate its preservation should be immediately boiled and then cooled, and kept on ice in closely covered vessels. It should be remembered that milk, as contained in the cow's udder, is a living, vital secretion, and has been called liquid flesh; but the monent it becomes separated from the living body, into an extraneous vessel it assumes a different character, which though not as apparent as is the case with the congulation of the blood when drawn from the veins, nevertheless modifies it to some extent as food for the young, and hastens towards decom-It is for the purpose of position. staying this process to some extent that the milk should be boiled. All the water, too, that is given to infants for

drink SHOULD FIRST BE BOILED, nd, when cooled and settled, carefully poured of from the top, bottled, and kept on ice. The process of boiling purifies and distils the water, and de stroys the vitality, to a great extent at least, of the parasites it may have bornained. But to do still more towards neutralizing the injurious effeets of the water, a few drops of pure Cognac brandy should be added to every drink given the infant. Sometimes a few drops of lemon juice (if the child is a year old or over) may be ded; or a little chamomile tea, in the roportion of a teaspoonfull to a winelassful of the water. A very little igar, also, should always be added. Of water thus modified the child may drnk without let or hinderance gurding only against too large quanites at a time. In fact the water thus

gi en will aid in cooling the blood from wihin, and diminishing its tendency toyards congestion, even as the lotions and bathing exert this effect from with-I) these general precautionary measure be regularly and persistently adherd to, I confidently believe that choera infantum, instead of continuof all parents, would become almost extinct, except as among the unhappy esults of careless nursing or congenital

onstitutional debility. C. H. HAESELER, M. D., No. 2009 Arch street

A GENTLE REBUKE.—A lady riding in car on the North Central railroad was disturbed in her reading by the conersation of two gentlemen occupying he seat before her. One of them seeme be a student of some college on his ay home for vacation. He used much rofane language, great to the annoyace of the lady. She thought she would buke him, and on begging pardon for terrupting them, asked the student i shad studied the languages. Yes, madam; I have mastered the

nguages quite well.' 'bo you read and speak Hebrew?' 'Quite fluently.'

Will you be so kind as to do me small favor. 'With pleasure; I am at your service.' Will you be so kind as to do your

weiring in Hebrew?' We may well suppose the lady was not annoyed any more by the ungentlemanly language of this would-be gen-

tieman. O, mother! mother!

What, son?" "Mayn't I have the big bible up in ny room to-day?"

Yes, my child, in welcome. You But what sticks are those you have in our hand?"

"Why, trap triggers. Here's the standard, you see, that's the flipper, and the one with the fat meat on the end is the long trigger. There's a mouse keeps coming into my room, insulting me, and I want to set the big bible for a dead-fall and try and knock the stuffing out of him."

An Illinois man who was lately arrestof for obtaining money under false pretraces was discharged on his producing i in ipt showing that he had paid his water cooler than the atmosphere. If hew paper subscription in advance for tnt. y-six years.

what would happen. He won't do so grees. Sometimes, instead of immer- on.

Political.

CARL SCHURZ AT HOME! He Speaks to His Constituents HIS PUBLIC CONDUCT. Motives Which Govern Him. His Actions in the Senate. Extract from Mr. Schurz's Speech.

Sr. Louis, July 22.—At the Liberal Republican meeting at the Temple tonight, called for the purpose of electing county executive committee, Senator Schurz delivered a very lengthy and elaborate address, of which the following SCHURZ ON HIS OWN PUBLIC CONDUCT.

The Senator started out by saying :-Standing before my constituents, I deem it my duty to give an account of my pubconduct, the motives which have governed, and the ends it is intended to subserve. I can do this in no better way than by expressing fully and frankly my views on events which have produced the present extraordinary situation of our public national affairs; events in which I took a small part, and also to state what I consider my duty as a patriotic citizen to do in order to promote the best interests of the republic. It has feeling of languor and disinclination for been my misfortune to displease many exercise heat produces-in this feeling with whom I co-operated in the political field for many years, and from whom I now with great regret find myself separated. To the attacks with which some of them endeavor to overwhelm me, I have but one to answer. When I was onored with a seat in the Senate of the United States, I expected to support the administration which then came into ower. The tasks it was called to perform were of universal importance. The civil war was over; its logical resultsthe abolition of slavery and the organization of free labor society in the South were just reduced to political form and mbedded in the constitution of the rea public. It remained to fortify those results by reconciling to them the minds of the Southern people, so that their development could be securely left to the working of local self-government instead of the rule of force. To this end a wise and generous policy, appealing to the best instincts of human nature, was required to assuage the passions and aniposities the war had left behind it, and to make those who had been overcom in the conflict of artis as much as possiole satisfied with the new order of things. During a period of great public danger the constitutional restrictions of power had not unfrequently yielded to commanding necessity. The law had been overridden by the exigencies of the moment, and the people had become accus omed to a government of force. It was necessary to restore the integrity of the law, and make it respected by the governing party, as well as by those who were governed. Great abuses had crept into the public service, aggravated by the irregular practices of war-like times. The public interest imperatively demanded a thorough reform. The people were loaded down with enormous bur-

THE ADMINISTRATION'S EXTRAORDI-TRAORDINARY FAILURES.

their country, they looked for reasona-

ble belief through a sound financial pol-

While these problems were uncom nonly perplexing, the incoming administration was favored with extraordinary opportunities. The ruling had wielded almost undisputed power. It had a great history behind it from which it night have drawn a noble inspiration for new efforts, aiming at something higher than selfish advantage. It had conquered under a banner of peace. There was an abundance of character and talent in its ranks to fit it for the work o reform. The newly elected President had the confidence of the country in advance. The masses of the people were well disposed. The greatness of the task to be performed, as well as of the possibilities presented, could scarcely fail to excite the noblest ambition. A success great enough to be the envy of the world was within reach. It did not require very great men to see and appreciate such opportunities, but it required what I might call the genius of smallness to lose them all. More than three vears of that administration are now be hind as part of the history of the republic, and what has become of our hopes? A disappointment which makes further hope appear like mockery. This administration which commenced its career under such happy auspices, has in so alarming a degree developed some of the very worst tendencies of our political life that its continuance in authority appears as a danger and menace to free institutions. In no period of our history, perhaps, has the selfishness of power and the grasping greed of party stood more insidiously, stubbornly and conspicuous ly in the way of manifest duty. Let us take a survey of the field, and trust to the evidences of our senses. THE FIRST DUTY—CONCILIATION OF THE

The first great object of our policy should have been to renationalize the South, to revive among the Southern people feelings calculated to attach their hearts again to the fortunes of the Union. For, let us not indulge in the delusion that the holding together by force of its component parts is a basis upon which a republic can safely rest or long endure. It requires that bond which binds together the hearts of the people and not their bodies only; and to creat that bond was for us the highest object of statesmanship. We read of King Frederick William II. of Prussia, the father of Frederick the Great, that he But I am certain they value such laws was fond of occasionally cudgeling such of his subjects as displeased him: One day, while walking in the streets of Berlin, he saw a man burriedly turn a How will these laws serve that purpose? corner at his approach. The king overtook him, and asked, "why do you run of the South during the last few years. away from me?" "Because I was I have been informed that at this moafraid of your majesty," replied the ment, in a certain part of North Carotrembling burgher. "Well, you rascal," lina, over 500 indictments found in some into a nearly empty powder keg, to see said the king, "do you know I want my way under that legislation, are held by subjects to love me, and not to fear me?" the United States authorities in terrorem ed it up and offered it to the young peated a number of times in the course again, as his curiosity is satisfied, but And to produce that love he gave him over the heads of so many voters and lady. She indignantly repudiated the of the day, the water for this purpose the girl who sits next to him in school a sound drubbing. Such methods of their friends to make them vote and excreating sentimental attachment may ert their influence at the impending

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a despotic kingdom, but in a country like this love is not inspired by caresses of that kind, and even in Prussia they have long since come to the conclusion that it requires very different methods to build up and hold together a great empire. In order to revive patriotic feeling and national attachment in the South, we had to convince the people we were their friends and not their conquerers only; that we had their welfare at heart, and not our advantage. Only when we made them believe in the purity and unselfishness of our intentions could we hope to regain their affections. Let us see what was done by the administration and ruling party.

ROBBERY AND RUINOUS MISGOVERNMENT ENCOURAGED IN THE SOUTH.

The great social revolution grown out of the war had resulted, by logical necessity, in the enfranchisement of the colored people. Only by the exercise of political rights can the free laborer maintain his independence, but the colored voters, untutored and inexperienced, fell under the leadership of unprincipled adventurers. I do not say that this could have been entirely prevented. It was one of the usual consequences of great social revolutions, but its effects might well have been limited in time and extent by a wise policy. As it was, a system of robbery and ruinous misgovernment ensued which has hardly a parallel in history. Most of those States were with incredible rapidity, burdened with enormous debts without any equivalent. Scores of millions disappeared, as if by magic, in the capacious darkness of private pockets. Impoverlahed as those States were by war, they are new stripped naked. The public expenses became absurdly extravagant; the taxes unbearable. Under such loads industry was discouraged and flagged. Enterprise sank down with hopeless despair. Production diminished, and, incredible as t may seem, while the rest of the country was progressing prosperously, the value of real property in many of those States appeared in the census of 1870, affter five years of peace, far below the figures exhibited by the census of 1860. Such have been the effects of so-called earpet-bag government in the South.-Who was responsible for this? Those governments were and are at this monent carried on in the name and under the auspices of the Republican party. It was through them; that the Southern people felt the tough of degrading power. It was in them that they saw the spirit working. Was that impression wrong? Consider impartially what reasons they

DISFRANCHISEMENT AND ITS CONSEQUEN While the most reckless and rapacious f political blood suckers were thus

plundering those communities a system

of political disabilities was maintained

which excluded a large number of the

intelligent and property holding men

from eligibility to office, and thus from

active participation in the administra-

tion of public affairs. A large number of government were thus told that it was no business of theirs. While in this way on the one side the work of the plunderers was faciliatated, it was not wonderful dens, and, while willing to bear all for that on the other the summons you shall licans wonder why the late rebels will enthusiastic response. The removal of political disabilities-although its good effects could not have been doubtedwas studiously put off until it could no longer be denied; aye, until the Cincinnati convention had shown that the question could be triffed with no longer, and when amnesty was granted it was done with such useless restrictions and with such a grudging grace as to make i appear that those who gave it would much rather have withheld it. It is simply the first victory of the Cincinnati support by their generous sympathies for those whom they considered in peril; but what was the character of those laws, what their effect, and what the secret

Have passed more than a century ago in State election as the managers of the people.

Grant party direct. 'It is thus that the ruling party makes itself felt in those States. It is in this light that the majesty of the national government appears to those people, not as a friend to lift them up from their prostration, to guide them out of their errors with a generous hand, and to make them look up to the national fisg as a symbol of justice and fairness equal to all; not that, but as the ally and abettor of the robbers who suck, their blood, as the mainstay of a system which drains their resources, blasts their hopes, emasculates their energies, mocks their enterprise and condemns them to utter poverty, distress and ruin. You honest Republicans, whose ears have been assiduously filled only with borri-

ble ku-klux stories, and whose mind is

unversed in the mysteries of party man-

agement, you may look with surprise at

this picture. You understand that the

affection of these people cannot be suc-

love us, if it takes your last penny."

essfully invited by the cry, "You must

THE PROSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN

You ask how it is possible that so wicked a game should be carried on by the leaders of a party wont to boast of its great principles. It would be impossible had not that party fallen under the control of a s elfishness so unscrupulous as to put party success above the best principles it ever possessed. You must know that carpet-baggerdom is exceedingly faithful to the party, except, perliaps, when its leading spirits, quarreling over the spolls, fall out among themselves. It lives upon party fidelity, and it preaches it as its political gospel. It elies upon the virtue of party fidelity to cover a multitude of sins. It sends its representatives to Congress strong enough in number to make up majorities. They are the staunchest and most zealous supporters of the administration for value received. They are the household troops, always ready to march forward and bac ward, and to wheel to the right and to the left, as the administration managers may direct: There are exceptions as there are white crows, but they are few. Whatev er legislative scheme the administration may set up, by whatever means of partisan tyranny in caucus or in Congress the opposition of independent men is to be put down, those household troops can oe counted on. They taithfully aid the administration in governing the country in governing you. For that they receive their patronage, and by that patronage the administration aids and sustains them in their States. They distribute the offices among their retainers. who are equally faithful. Thus they organize their home forces, through whom they rule the party at home. -These forces are at their service, and thro' them at the services of the administration. Thus the system furnishes votes in Congress, delegations to national conventions boiling over with enthusiasm for the re-nomination of the President, and it is expected to furnish electoral votes to continue him in power. I suspect, however, it will not furnish enough. In those who had the greatest stake in good | the meantime, carpet-bag government, sustained by the patronage of the government, and by the countenance of the ruling party, lustily plies its trade and fills its pockets, and you honest Repubnot become loyal enough to vote the Re publican ticket.

RECONCILIATION IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THE But to me this seems certain; as long as party ascendancy is maintained by such means, as long as party selfishness stands in the way of honest government, as long as the national power appears as the ally and abettor of corruption and robbery in the South, that hearty reconciliation, that universal restoration of cordial feeling which this country stands so moth in need of, and which every patriotic citizen must desire with the whole ardor of his soul can not and will not come. As long as a system prevails But to me this seems certain; as long much rather have withheld it. It is simply the first victory of the Cincinnation overent. Look over the legislation of Congress touching the late insurrectionary States. Study attentively the bayonet law, the ku klux law, as they now present themselves in retrospective view. The ends that legislation was to reach were apparently good. Grave disorders had occurred in the South: Voters had been terrorized in the exercise of their rights. Innocent and inoffensive persons had been cruelly persecuted, oppressed, maltreated, killed, by organized bands of maranders. The laws I spoke of were ostensibly intended to protect the rights of citizens and to repress such disorder. Well meaning persons, to whom even when opposing the passage of those laws I always gave credit for good intentions, were drawn into their support by their generous sympathies for the world has been after the power should have been disorder. Well meaning persons, to whom even when opposing the passage of those laws I always gave credit for good intentions, were drawn into their support by their generous sympathies for American people, and that the pow they, wield has become barren of go and fruitful of danger in their hands. NEPOTISM AND OTHER ABUSES OF THE

the what was the character of those laws, but what was the character of those laws, what their effect, and, what the secret alm of some of the master spirits who designed them? Not only all they, while protecting the rights of some, break down the bulwarks of the dizens against arbitrary authority, and by transparent arbitrary authority, and by transparent endings against arbitrary authority, and by transparent endings and in the breasts of many, and did they awaken in the breasts of many, but did they awaken in the breasts of many, and the secretary assuming so much would stop at nothing, but such measures served directly to sustain in power the very and nothing, but such measures served dispective of the spirit of disorder which that legislation would repress. Some of the revy worst of that thieving fraternity have been constantly hanging around Congress, bawling and pressing for the very worst of that thieving fraternity to give them a new lease of power, and strend their freedom to steal.

THE LAWS CONVERTED INTO INSTRUMENTS OF TYRANNY.

How much they care about the process of innocent persons I do not know that I am certain they value such laws especially as a political machinery to control ballet boxes, as securing an extension to their plundering license. How will these laws serve that purpose? You will learn by studying the history of the South during the last few years. I have been informed that at this moment, in a certain part of North Caroling, over 500 indictments found in some ment, in a certain part of North Caroling, over 500 indictments found in some ment, in a certain part of North Caroling, over 500 indictments found in some ment, in a certain part of North Caroling, over 500 indictments found in some ment, in a certain part of North Caroling, over 500 indictments found in some ment, in a certain part of North Caroling, over 500 indictments found in some ment, in a certain that the sumber and magnitude of which, as they accound that the way under that legislation, are held by the United State promised that he would have been to enforce against the will of the people, fell in love with a scheme which he pursued much longer than was necessary

manager is to get the love of those he No. of volumes in libraries, American Volunteer. manages. It is also a teacher's business to be in his place at least five minutes before his class, and every teacher OARLISLE. PA. must know something before he at-

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

of the church. All church members

linquents who do not attend and pro-

mote the interests of the Sabbath

School. After a piece of music sang by

Calinger was called upon and gave

blackboard exercise. He read from the

sixteenth chapter of St. Luke, that por-

to the interested little folks gathered in

On motion, G. M. D. Eckels, Jacob

appointed a committee to draft resolu-

"When shall we Meet Again?" was

ciation, very pertinent to the hour.

After the singing of the doxology, and

a benediction by Rev. J. A. Heagy the

The following statistics were gathered

No. of male scholars.

" male scholars over 15

" female "

yrs of age,

82

Total

tempts to teach anything. The teacher must know his scholars, their home training, their companions, everything | No. of delegates present, calculated to influence character. Evey teacher must ask himself whether is pupil knows more than he did before he came to Sunday School. Teachers should let their light shine and il- Presbyterian, luminate the pathway of childhood.- | Evangelical, Some persons think they cannot teach | Lutheran, ecause they lack intelligence; all can teach if they are in in earnest. No disinction must be made in classes.-Peachers must love their work, then they can succeed in teaching children and the children in return will love to be taught. Neither must teachers be afraid to talk to their pupils, tell them

bout Jesus and ask whether they love him. The teacher who does not do his neglects his duty. After music Mr. Rebman was followed by Rev. A. W. Liley on the Organization of a Sabbath School. The first thing necessary is material to be organized and this must be hunted up and gathered in. Sabbath School officers and teachers are not doing their duty unless they so employ themselves .-Country schools have obstacles in the way of success which town or city schools have not. Sometimes there is much partiality shown. Families blessed with wealth and distinction are very eagerly hunted up and their chilothers, not so favorably circumstanced. are entirely neglected. This is wrong. In some localities there are some children who have never seen a Sabbath School or a bible; these are the proper material to hunt up for the work let every child that can be reached be

brought in. Nor should parents be ne plected, for when once the parents are brought to the Sabbath School it is no After deciding upon the query box hard matter to get the children there Bring in children of every name, dis tinction, of all ages and sizes, but above all do not discriminate between the high and the low. Disposition is perhaps the best ground upon which to

After hearing all the reports it was

adjourned for the forenoon. Wm. Penn Lloyd, Esq., of Mechan At 2 o'clock, P. M., the convention opened its afternoon session with singing an anthem: "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and prayer by Rev. J. A. Heagy, Mr. A. N. Eslinger then favored the audience with an address on the subject, Improvement of Teaching Power. The qualifications of a Sabbath School teachrarely surpassed. His comparisons and er he enumerated, viz: Love your similies were very accurate and true, work; study your lesson; be punctual; preserve order; occupy your time; visit your scholars; pray for success.fect of rendering clear and enforcing his These he severally commented upon at arguments. The large audience thro' some length. A teacher should, 1st. Talk to his pupils; 2d. He should exed attention.) Although in the grove. plain to them; 3d. He should apply his lesson to the pupil; 4th. He should question the children; 5th. He should have patience; 6th. He should exemplify; 7th. He should remember his

merits of Mr. Loyd's address. commented upon as being a great im-After singing a collection was held to provement in Sabbath School work.— The speaker then gave another of his useful and practical blackboard exercises. He read the miracle of the five loaves and two fishes and for some time further interested and instructed his audience by illustrating and explaining it upon the board. The choir then sang " Beautiful Land of Rest," after which Mr. Rebman gave a blackboard exercise. In some general 1emarks he spoke most earnestly of none are given they conclude to contin- awful import of the present hour, urging upon each and every one present to take home the lessons learned at this convention, there apply them and make this meeting a success. There cometh an hour when he under differ-Eslinger was followed by Rev. G. F. Sheaffer who also advocated the affirm- ent circumstances must again confront ative in the strongest terms. Mr. Lloyd | this audience and give an account o followed with his usual ardor bringing the work and words of this hour, let it then be such and received and applied in such a manner that the result and culiar effect upon the affirmative. Othrecollection of it in that coming hour may be joy unspeakable. Rev. J. A. some giving arguments in favor of the Heagy followed in a short address encouraging Sabbath School teachers to

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

No. of officers Union Sabbath Schools represented. United Brethren.

J. ZEAMER. G. M. D. ECKELS, RESOLUTIONS.

No. of schools represented in

No. of schools not represent-

No. of schools closed in win-

M. D. S. S. A.,

Resolved. That we hail with delight the increased interest in Sabbath School work growing out of the meetings of the M. D. S. S. Association. Resolved, That we witness with pleasure the growing interest manifested everywhere in the Sabbath School

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are hereby tendered the citiens of Shepherdstown and vicinity for the kind and courteous manner in which they received and entertained all strangers attending the convention. Resolved, That the thanks of this asociation are hereby tendered to D. S. Mohler and those persons under his di-

rection who furnished the music on the Resolved, That the thanks of this asdren brought into Sunday School while sociation are hereby tendered, those speakers and lecturers who rendered our proceedings so interesting and

profitable. Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in our county papers.

S. H. KAUFMAN. J. HEMMINGER. G. M. D. ECKELS,

As a gentleman from New York was taking a glass of wine at the St. Louis, at the corner of Freeman and Hopkins streets, Cincinnati, about three weeks classify a school. The Sabbath School ago, he observed at another table, seatcause has made more rapid progress ed, a German who seemed uneasy and than any other institution growing out anxious, as if there might have been a Franco-Prussian disturbance between old and young, should belong to the his beer and himself. Presently in ran beautiful sight than that of old men a little girl, her face radiant with and women coming with children and smiles, exclaiming, "Oh, father! we've got a little baby grand-children by their side seeking to

swell Sabbath School classes. The " Dat is goot," said the Dutchman, as time, we trust, is not distant when the anxiety disappeared from his counchurch members will be considered deenance; "fill up der glasses." Not many minutes elapsed before in rushed the little girl again with the an- ${f nouncement},$ the Shepherdstown Sunday School, Mr. "Oh, father, we've got two little boys

at home.'

it home.' The Dutchman looked a great deal astonished and not at all gratified at tion relating to the rich man and the the little family redundancy, but rising beggar which he beautifully illustrated at length to the magnitude of the occasion, he said.

Vell den dat ish goot. Fill up der glasses." Hemminger and Smith Kaufman were In a few moments again appeared the radiant messenger, with the astonishtions expressive of the sentiments of

ing proclamation, "Oh, father, we've got three little the association. The meeting was then boys at home!" This was too much even for Teutonic impassiveness. There was no further

" Vell den." says he. " I goes up dere and sthops the whole tam pisness !"

A FAILURE.-Col. Moore, a veteran politician of the old Dominion, enjoyed great personal popularity on account of his affability of manner, and of generally spoke to every one he met, and usually convincing them he knew them well. He met his match one morning, however, when on meeting a countryman he shook hands heartily with him and commenced:

"Why, how do you do, Thir? am very glad to thee you; a fine day Thir, responsibility. Singing he specially I thee you still ride your old gray, Thir." " No, sir, this horse is one I borrowed

this mornin'." "Oh! ah! well Thir, how are the old gentleman and lady?" "My parents have been dead about three years, sir." "But how about your wife, Thir, and

the children?" "I am an unmarried man, sir." "True enough. Do you still live on "No, sir, I've just arrived from Ohio, where I was born.

"Well, Thir, I gueth I don't know

you after all. Good morning, Thir. Too Modest .- A young lady with a number of others, who were injured by a railroad accident near Boston, was carried to a hospital. The surgeon came round and said to the fashionable

miss: "Well, madam, what can I do for vou? "Doctor, one of my limbs is broken." "One of your limbs ?" said he; "well

which limb is it?" "Oh, I can't tell you, doctor, but it's one of my limbs." "One of your limbs!" thundered the doctor, out of patience; "which limb is it—the one you thread a needle with? "No, sir," she answered with a sigh,

It is the limb I wear a garter on.

The doctor attended to her and then "Young woman, never say limb again in a hospital; for when a woman gets as fastidious as that, the quicker she dies the better."

A young lady in Camden, N. J., last week dropped a newspaper on the bridge. A young gentleman who had grees Fahrenheit, or if it is close and not kept posted with the fashions, pick- oppressive—the bathing should be reownership, and he is wondering what being regulated to about 65 or 70 de- thinks he'd look better with his nose made her look so mad.