

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 14, 1880.

Re-Post the Books.

Events transpiring in the West require a slight recasting of the political books as we posted them shortly after the Maine election. The results of Tuesday prove nothing except that the Republicans will adhere more closely than had been expected to their party allegiance. It proves this and proves nothing else. Hence it may be assumed that certain Republican states will be reasonably certain for Garfield in November.

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Includes Ohio (22), New Hampshire (5), Illinois (21), Massachusetts (13), Michigan (11), Colorado (3), Minnesota (5), Kentucky (4), Rhode Island (4), Iowa (41), Kansas (5), Nebraska (3).

Total, 108. The following states, which voted for Mr. Tilden in 1876 and are Democratic, are very certain to vote for Gen. Hancock and have altogether three more electoral votes than are necessary to his success:

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Includes Connecticut (6), New York (35), New Jersey (9), Delaware (3), Alabama (10), Arkansas (6), Florida (11), Georgia (12), Louisiana (8), Maryland (8), Mississippi (8), Missouri (15), North Carolina (10), South Carolina (7), Tennessee (12), Texas (8), Virginia (11), West Virginia (5).

Total, 188. Leaving the following states to be contested between the opposing parties from now until November 2, with varying chances of success:

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Includes Indiana (15), Maine (7), Pennsylvania (29), Wisconsin (10), Oregon (3), California (6), Nevada (3).

Total, 73. There is not one of these in which the Democracy have not a good fighting chance, and Hancock is more likely to get 40 of these 73 electoral votes than to lose any state set down in the Democratic column.

A horse that can show his speed on the homestretch is a good deal more likely to win the race than one which can go fast enough to break at the third quarter pole.

The Indiana Result.

Democrats have been placing so much reliance upon Indiana that they are unduly troubled by the unexpected loss of the state. To most Democrats the loss has been very unlooked-for, though, upon what they based their great confidence we never have been able to see; and several weeks ago we tried to warn them of the unsubstantial nature of their expectations and to persuade them to keep their eyes upon their own work in Pennsylvania, a state that there is every reason to expect to carry for Hancock, and which should rather inspire Indiana and her sister states than be inspired by them. This is what we then said: "The Indiana election in October, although it will be of great importance in inspiring or dispiriting parties with its result, will not be of such vital consequence as to disastrously affect the canvass in General Hancock's state. He can carry that though his colleague in the contest should not be able to hold up his end of the string. We do not know anything of the Indiana canvass in detail, nor do we need to. We Pennsylvanians have our own work to do in seeing that General Hancock gets his native state. This we know his popularity will enable us to give him. It is a guarantee of his securing it outside the party strength. It is an element in the contest here which, of course, does not enter into the canvass in Indiana or any other state; just as the popularity or unpopularity of Mr. English in Indiana does not affect the political battle in Pennsylvania. We hold, therefore, that our fight is quite independent of that in Indiana, and that our good sense demands that we keep it separate."

But Democrats are very curious creatures, who are likely to be inspired and dispirited with equal lack of reason. Many of them really found fault with us for speaking in a doubtful way of the Indiana result, and thought it was very wrong thus to dampen the ardor of the people. They would not look ahead and contemplate the greater discouragement which would come from the possible loss of Indiana, and reason, with us, that it was better to get ready for an agreeable surprise than a mortifying disappointment. They probably realize their folly now.

But it was gross folly. There was nothing in the situation in Indiana to entitle us to be confident of the state if it was vigorously contested against us. It was Democratic four years ago by a meagre majority of some five thousand at the October election in 1876, when the candidate for vice president was the favorite son of that state. How could we think that the great popularity of Hendricks was the controlling element in that canvass? We did not think it. We knew it, but refused to read its lesson, which was that in 1880, with an unpopular candidate for governor, and a candidate for vice president but not the warm affection of the people of his state, the five thousand majority of 1876 would be likely to be more than dissipated.

To these positive elements of weakness was added the fact that the enemy perceiving them and knowing the discouraging effect which the loss of Indiana would be likely to have upon the Democracy strained every nerve to

carry it. The Republican bankers and manufacturers were freely bled and the mighty power of their dollars was used for all they were worth. The schism in the Republican party caused by the disappointment of Grant's friends at Chicago was healed by the bargain made at Mentor, and the party men, money and machinery were in united array against us in Indiana.

There is positively no reason for serious discouragement at the Indiana result. As we said this week ago we repeat it now. It shows that the Republican party is well united and well supplied with money, as it was four years ago when we beat it. Then we carried Indiana by the happy choice of her strongest statesman. Now we must expect to get along without her, for though it is quite probable that in November, when the extraordinary outside pressure is off her, she will rebound to us, we cannot depend upon her. In 1876 we carried in the North, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, beside Indiana, and these three states with their fifty electoral votes, which are enough to elect our ticket, we have better reason to expect to carry now than we had then. With a united party and a strong candidate who has the enthusiastic support of his followers, what is there to discourage us? Then we may count on three votes in Maine, and look for the vote of California and Oregon.

In our own judgment, we may confidently expect the electoral vote of Pennsylvania to be cast for a son of her own soil. This expectation is not generally shared by the Democrats who were yet so confident of Indiana. It may be that their judgment will be found again at fault. But without counting Hancock's state for him, there are enough electoral votes reasonably sure for him to make it absurd for Democrats to go into mourning over the insignificant result in Indiana. The Republicans, who were in the dumps over Maine, are now taking their spree of joy, but it will be a short laugh, we feel very sure.

HANCOCK has had his full run. He will see his Gettysburg on November 2.

Now is the time for Democrats to show that they are "unfettered."

HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That, in addition, to the thanks heretofore voted, by joint resolution, approved January 23, 1864, to Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Maj. Gen. O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Passed by the House, April 10, 1866; passed by the Senate, April 18, 1866; signed by the President, April 23, 1866.

"The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's attack, and have gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions." W. S. HANCOCK, Major General.

"Say to Gen. Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the great service he has rendered to-day." GEO. G. MEADE, Major General.

MEMORABLE WORDS. Lincoln's Opinion of Hancock. "Some of the older generals have said to me that he is rash, and I have said to them that I have watched General Hancock's conduct very carefully, and I have found that when he goes into action he achieves his purpose and comes out with a smaller list of casualties than any of them. If his life and strength are spared I believe that General Hancock is destined to be one of the most distinguished men of the age."

And to show how much he thought of him Mr. Lincoln declared that he always opened his morning mail in fear and trembling lest he would hear that Gen. Hancock had been killed or wounded.

PERSONAL. Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., who has been the guest of Professor Goldwin Smith in Toronto, for several days, left yesterday for New York.

Mr. JOHN H. PAINTELL, brother of the famous Irish agitator, has a fine peach orchard in Alabama of 250 acres, containing about 80,000 trees, from which a good yield is 100,000 boxes, weighing 1,500,000 pounds.

PELSEA SPRING died in Boston yesterday, aged eighty-seven. In 1821 and 1822 he was in the Nineteenth Congress, and went to the Senate in 1829, serving until 1835. He was afterwards judge of the United States district court for Massachusetts from 1860 to 1865.

The Crown Prince of Austria is to receive on his marriage, from the aristocracy of Vienna, a present of a magnificent album, each leaf of which will contain drawings and water-color copies of the most celebrated and best-known paintings.

Colonel HENRY MCCORMICK, the Harrisburg iron manufacturer, who owns several mills and employs more than a thousand men, has posted notices in all his establishments warning the bosses and others in authority "not to use their influence upon employees either way in the matter of politics, on penalty of discharge." Mr. McC. is a Democrat but does not carry politics into "business."

The German Crown Prince has been the most popular of all the visitors at the Passion Play in Oberammergau. He stayed on the entire play, and afterward told the burgomaster that he should never forget the performance, for the impression made upon him was greater than he could express. It is already a tradition among the Oberammergau peasantry that tears stood in the eyes of "UNSER FRITZ" when he said these words and grasped the burgomaster's hand.

A testimonial to Mrs. HAYES has been arranged in recognition of her services to the temperance cause in banishing intoxicating liquors from the White House table. Commissioners for the collection of subscriptions have been appointed in the different states, and it is proposed to place a full-length portrait of Mrs. Hayes in the White House, and to establish a fund, known as the Hayes fund, for the circulation of total abstinence literature.

General GRANT proceeded to the state house in Boston, yesterday morning, and was received by Governor Long and the executive council. After the reception the general and party visited the Quincy market and the Merchants' association rooms, the crowds along the streets cheering as he passed. At Mechanics' hall a collation was served and a reception held. He here made one of the longest speeches of his life, devoted chiefly to our Mexican relations.

Founder's Day is celebrated at the Lehigh university, Bethlehem, to-day. Senator BAYARD delivers an address in Packer hall. A life-size portrait of Judge Packer will be unveiled. This afternoon the annual sports of the University Athletic association take place in the Athletic grounds, and in the evening there will be a fine display of fireworks in the University park. Senator and Mr. Cameron will be present, and with Senator Bayard, will be the guests of R. A. Lambertson, president of the university. Judge Packer expended a million of dollars in founding the university and by his will gave another million and a half to endow it, and yet another half a million to found and endow its library.

There is a paragraph going the rounds to the effect that the famous Mrs. GRUNDY whose word in the law of fashion, and the mere terror of whose reproach is a social corrective, was the wife of a noted politician of forty and fifty years ago, Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, President Van Buren's attorney general. She is said to have ruled Washington society with a rod of iron, and her social authority to have been so supreme that "Mrs. Grundy" was conclusive in all social debate. Mrs. Felix Grundy may have been this autocratic lady, but she is not the original of the phrase, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" That phrase, as any dictionary of quotations will show, is found by name in Morton's comedy of Speed the Plough, which somewhat antedates the wife of Mr. Van Buren's attorney general. Thomas Morton was born in 1704 and died in 1808.

MINOR TOPICS. In Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday, fifty ladies voted at the school election. A ticket composed of ladies was defeated. Other tickets were in the field, run on a sectarian issue, the anti-Catholic ticket being successful by a plurality of 167.

The Scobitts says that since "Ouida's" novels were tabooed by the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution some of the directors have read the whole of these obnoxious works, probably to qualify themselves with arguments should the question be again raised.

There is now only one theatre in the country, the Boston Museum, where the old system of weekly changes of bill by a stock company is maintained. All the rest, except the few which run plays for long periods, are given up to traveling parties. Actors never before earned their pay so easily. With only half a dozen, or fewer, parts to study for an entire season, and no rehearsals after each new play is fairly started, the labor is almost confined to the time actually spent in the public performance.

M. GAMBETTA, in opening some two years ago a free library in Paris, hinted at a phase of the educational problem which has not yet received much attention in this country. If you educate people, he said, you unavoidably develop in them certain tastes, and it is the duty of society to give them the means to gratify these tastes, which, in themselves laudable enough, have become doubly legitimate through the means which society and the state employ to force education upon people, sometimes instinctively unwilling to share in its pretended benefits.

In the state of Georgia there are only about 90,000 colored children of school age, and last year 90,000 were enrolled in the schools. In 1873 there were but 19,755 colored children attending the public schools. In 1874, a year after the Democrats had driven the Republican carpet baggers from power, 52,369 colored men paid taxes on 296,658 acres of land; last year 85,323 colored men owned and paid taxes on 541,119 acres of land. The colored people of Georgia would not be willing to exchange places with the foreign-born but industrious and intelligent workmen of Rhode Island.

The Boston Pilot, noticing the recent Irish Republican convention at Saratoga, thus rebukes the animus that inspired the Republican politicians to despise that movement: "It probably did not represent many Irish voters. We have no wish to criticize its proceedings, but we think it was a mistake to ask Irishmen to vote the Republican ticket merely because the Republican party has placed some Irishman in office. There should be a better reason than considerations of bread and butter for supporting any party. One man, Irish or otherwise, has just the same right to be a Republican that another has to be a Democrat, but in either case the man should be led by his convictions of right, not by the hope of getting a petty office."

The Republicans who pretend to believe that Hancock's election will be followed by a period of depression in business, which is the latest Republican argument, have not faith enough in their creed to bet on it. A Cincinnati banker who made himself conspicuous by prophesying that government bonds would go down to ninety per cent. in the event of a Democratic victory was challenged by Hon. Theodore Cook to back his statement, by agreeing to sell the latter a million dollars worth of four per cent. bonds at par on the day after Hancock's election, but declined. Another Republican, Solon B. Smith, secretary of the Republican central committee of New York, backed out of a bet of \$2,500 against \$5,000 that Garfield would carry the state in November. Betting, it is true, is not argument, but it has almost as much influence.

Yesterday was the third day of the Baltimore celebration. In the morning a public meeting was held in the Church of the Ascension, in Lafayette square, at which addresses were made, followed by a thanksgiving service. In the afternoon there was a parade of the military organizations, United States marshals, firemen, Grand Army posts and custom house officials. The "Star Spangled Banner" was carried in the line. To-day there will be a parade of the benevolent, beneficial and religious societies.

A GASTLY TALE OF Arctic Starvation. The revenue cutter Corwin brings news that at St. Lawrence Island, in the Behring Sea, out of 700 inhabitants 500 were found dead of starvation. The traders had introduced liquor among them, causing them to neglect their subsistence provisions. The officers of the Corwin believe that the Jeannette wintered on the Siberian shore and is now west of the North Cape.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The house of Geoffrey Loiseau, in Richelieu, Quebec was burned yesterday, and a child perished in the flames.

The third issue of the Nihilist newspaper, The Will of the People, has made its appearance in St. Petersburg.

Reports from Omaha state that a heavy storm west of that point has prostrated all the wires between Omaha and the North Platte.

The cotton mills of E. I. Dupont & Co., near Wilmington, Del., were burned last night. Loss, \$30,000. The mill was leased by William Hunt.

Charles Devo was accidentally shot dead at Shawangunk, N. Y., on Tuesday, by a playfellow who was carelessly handling a pistol.

Frank Hammer, assistant postmaster at Allendale, N. J., was arrested on Tuesday night for hiding registered letters and stealing ordinary letters and packets.

The West Shore tunnel at West Point caved in yesterday. Patrick Kerrigan fell into the pit last evening and it is supposed he is killed.

Annie Holman, aged eighteen, of Lower Mills, was found drowned in Laurel Pond, N. J. It is supposed she accidentally slipped off the foot bridge and was drowned.

In Seguin, Texas, Mr. Derrickson, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide by hanging. Bad health is the supposed cause.

The number of lives lost by the sudden flooding of the Fort Pitt, at Stellarton, N. S., was six, instead of ten, as at first reported. The victims were all married, and leave families.

Wm. C. Patterson, his wife and daughter-in-law, were thrown from a carriage at South Newcastle, Me. Mr. Patterson died last night. The others are seriously injured.

A strong force of Basutos attacked Masirah on Sunday night. The firing continued throughout the day and night. The Basutos were ultimately repulsed. The loss on the colonial side was trifling.

The steamer Rhynland, from Antwerp for New York, which lost her propeller, has been towed into Falmouth by the British steamer, the Sphera, and has returned to Havana. The Maria lost everything movable from her deck.

John Titus, a retired truckman, sixty-two years old, committed suicide in New York, by cutting his throat with a razor. Titus was a Quaker, and well known on the east side of this city. Insanity resulting from sickness is the cause assigned for the deed.

While a train on the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island railroad was returning to Prospect Park from Brighton Beach, a man named Joseph Cotton, age 50, of South Greenfield, L. I., was run over near Gravesend station. He was walking on the tracks when the engine struck him and hurled him from the track, killing him almost instantly, as his head was split open.

A fire at Stanton, the county seat of Montcalm county, Michigan, has destroyed \$50,000 worth of property. The principal losers are: Herald newspaper, \$8,000; insurance, \$1,500; C. J. Allan, \$7,000; insurance, \$5,000; Webber and Chopin, \$2,500; W. H. Paine, \$2,500; J. W. S. Pierson hardware store, \$18,000; insured, \$7,000; D. M. Gardner's store, part of his stock, house, etc., \$15,000; insured, \$1,000. The fire is a severe blow to the village.

While out hunting Ex-Sheriff Williamson, of Liverpool, Perry county, accidentally discharged his gun and the load entered his right knee. The leg was amputated.

R. J. C. Walker, of Williamsport, was nominated for congress on Tuesday night at the 221st ballot, by the Republican convention of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania district.

General Albright's will leaves legacies of \$500 cash to three relatives and the use of the estate to his widow during her life, and the reversion to his three children, as follows: to his daughter, \$10,000; to his son, \$10,000; to his son, \$10,000. Every person who, by any unlawful means, hinders, delays, prevents, or obstructs, or combines and confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or to qualify him for election in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be fined not less than \$500, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, as the court may direct.

The old mill, known as the Gwin's mill, at Holmsburg, on the Penntypack creek, at the foot of Mill street, which has been used for a long time as a saw mill, was burned on Tuesday night. It was owned by George Pennock and leased by Donovan & Miller as a grist mill. Thus Holmsburg loses one of her most interesting landmarks, having been the first building erected in that vicinity.

Sixteen indictments had been found against liquor dealers of Mercer county mostly in Sharon, for selling to minors and men of intemperate habits. These indictments were all quashed by the court, because the names of the minors were not stated in the indictments, and were not set forth in the information on which the defendants had been arrested.

The body of a man found near Vermilion, Dakota, last Monday, riddled with Indian bullets, is believed to be that of George Leslie, of Hartford, Pennsylvania, a small town situated on the banks of the Leaning house at the age of sixteen, he went to sea, where he remained several years. In 1867 he returned to his family at Hartford. Six months later he went West into Dakota, and has since that time lived among the Indians.

Tony Denier's Fate. Tony Denier, the well known clown and manager, has been distinguishing himself as a hero. A few days ago a fire occurred in the hotel at Newport, Rhode Island, where he and his company were. One of the ladies of the company has a young baby. She started out of her room in terror and fell. Mr. Denier, who stepped from his room into the hall, saw her and carried her to safety, and then returned to his room on reaching the outer air, and began screaming for her child. Mr. Denier turned back into the building, through dense smoke, and explored his way to the lady's room. He took the child and started it into the outer air, and it was saved by the flames. He ran to the window, shouted to those below to "look out," and turned a forward somersault from the window ledge. Happily he landed on his feet and escaped injury. His experience as a clown proving valuable, the child was given to his mother, and then the people swarmed about Tony, several men lifting him upon their shoulders, and he was borne to a saloon, where wine was liberally poured out in his honor. The comedy was ending, and modest Tony gained considerable.

Baltimore's Celebration. Yesterday was the third day of the Baltimore celebration. In the morning a public meeting was held in the Church of the Ascension, in Lafayette square, at which addresses were made, followed by a thanksgiving service. In the afternoon there was a parade of the military organizations, United States marshals, firemen, Grand Army posts and custom house officials. The "Star Spangled Banner" was carried in the line. To-day there will be a parade of the benevolent, beneficial and religious societies.

A GASTLY TALE OF Arctic Starvation. The revenue cutter Corwin brings news that at St. Lawrence Island, in the Behring Sea, out of 700 inhabitants 500 were found dead of starvation. The traders had introduced liquor among them, causing them to neglect their subsistence provisions. The officers of the Corwin believe that the Jeannette wintered on the Siberian shore and is now west of the North Cape.

THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO STRONGLY REPUBLICAN.

INDIANA SLIGHTLY SO.

WEST VIRGINIA SOLID.

The Returns.

Returns from 590 voting places in Indiana give a Democratic vote of 105,990; Republican, 116,881; National, 5,478. The same places in 1876 gave the Democrats 100,895; Republicans, 105,703; National, 6,089; net Republican gain 6,018. The Democratic majority for governor in 1876 was 5,139. The above is forty-eight per cent. of the vote of the state. Porter will have about 5,000 plurality and the other candidates run materially lower. Senator Coffey, for United States senator to succeed McDonald, will have five Democratic congressmen and may be six.

Special to the World. Official returns from fifty-three counties received at Democratic headquarters show a net Democratic gain of 4,456. Unofficial estimates in the remaining counties add to this 1,300 and make a total Democratic gain of 5,756. There is still some confusion as to the result of the ticket, owing to the Republican method of substituting supreme judge, but the World correspondent has carefully compiled all the returns actually received at the capital by both committees, by the associated press, and in special and private despatches, and these show a net Democratic gain of 5,293. The Republican claim of 20,000 or 25,000 majority is false, and it was sent out with a full knowledge of its falsity and to break the force of the actual losses of the Republican party. The figures at the Democratic headquarters show it to be false.

Despatches in the Western papers this morning stating that leading Eastern Republicans and members of the Union League had declared that presidential elections were a standing menace to the business prosperity of the country. The country has alarmed the Republican leaders here, as the workmen and others who, from choice or compulsion of employers, voted the Republican ticket yesterday interpreted it as a declaration against the election of a Democratic president, and a stampede to the Democracy is threatened. Such a movement would wrest it from the Republicans, and yesterday's results would be no index to the future.

Senators Thurman and Pendleton and all the leading Democrats in the States have at the full conference in the election of Hancock and are fully impressed with the belief that Hancock will carry Indiana in November, make a hopeful if not a winning contest in Ohio, carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, and two or three of the Pacific States, with an equal chance in Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire.

West Virginia. Reports from West Virginia are coming in slowly. The indications are that the Republicans have reduced the Democratic majority in the State to a very small number. The Democratic majority will not fall much below 8,000 if any. The Republicans depended upon a much larger Grocback vote being cast than was thrown. It seemed that this party which claimed upwards of 25,000 votes in the State, did not poll over half that number. They largely went back to the two old parties. Sturgis, the Republican candidate, leads his ticket considerably. The constitutional amendments are probably carried.

Intimidation of Voters. New York news. We receive many letters asserting that the employees of prominent manufacturers and capitalists are threatened with discharge unless they vote for the Republican candidate. A dozen cases, aside from that of the number of counties in the State of Vermont, in Maine a score or more are reported, and similar cases are cropping out in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. The United States statutes protect voters in the exercise of their rights of suffrage, thus: "Sec. 5,507. Every person who, by any unlawful means, hinders, delays, prevents, or obstructs, or combines and confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or to qualify him for election in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be fined not less than \$500, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, as the court may direct."

The law is explicit. Employees cannot be intimidated without a violation of its provisions. In Syracuse the Democrats have appointed a committee to bring all offenders before the United States courts. The streets are to be posted with large handbills giving the provisions of the law and offering liberal rewards for testimony which will convict its violators, and that will give redress to those thrown out of employment for adherence to their political convictions. The example should be followed by Democratic committees in the manufacturing towns of New England, the Middle States, the West and Nevada.

EPISCOPAL. The Mission Interests of the Church. The House of Bishops and House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal general convention met in joint session as a board of missions in the church of the Holy Trinity this morning. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, presided.

Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, read the annual reports of the missionary bishops of Shanghai.

Bishop Lee, in the absence of Bishop Riley, of Mexico (now on his way to the convention), gave an encouraging report of the progress of the work of the church in that country. Statistics of the work in Mexico embrace the following: One bishop, two bishops-elect, two other presbyters, 51 organized congregations, 2,500 regular members, 1,000 students in all the theological seminaries, 15 theological students, one orphanage for girls, ten schools, 400 scholars, 200 Sunday scholars, 17 lay missionaries, 7 teachers, 3 professors in seminary, 17 other teachers and workers. In the diocese of the Valley of Mexico there are twenty congregations.

The following resolution was placed on the calendar: Resolved, That in the judgment of this general convention, sitting as a board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, the time has come to endow the episcopate of each missionary jurisdiction with an endowment fund of at least twenty-five thousand dollars, and that the privilege and duty of creating such endowments be earnestly commended to the consideration of the members of the church whom God has entrusted with wealth, that they may aid in the forming of great

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

Wednesday afternoon. A state service conducted by Prof. W. G. Fisher, of Philadelphia, was the opening part of the programme. "Bringing in the sheaves" and "How can I live without Jesus?" were sung by the congregation after which Mr. S. B. Herr, of the Y. M. C. A. sang a solo.

An address on "One hundred years of Sunday school work" by E. Payson Porter, of Philadelphia, followed. It was an able presentation of the Sunday school cause which he claimed was as old as history, and quoted many passages from the Mosaic writings, from the prophets, the Psalms, the gospels and the apocalypse to sustain his position. He spoke flatteringly of the old school at Ephraim, this county, established about 1740, as being the pioneer Sunday school, and as one of modern times; and then referred to the "ragged school," established in Gloucester, England, by Robert Raikes one hundred years ago. He admitted that Raikes was not by any means the first who had established Sunday schools, but he was the first who had systematized and regularly organized them, and was therefore entitled to the same honor as is Morse for the invention of the electric telegraph; for though other telegraphs had been invented long before the time of Morse, some of them being very ingenious, Morse was the first to utilize the telegraph and bring it into general use. Mr. Porter presented a very interesting review of the establishment and history of Sunday-schools from the time of Raikes to the present, showing that from his small beginnings in the "ragged schools" wherein were a few paid teachers, there has grown a great army of volunteer teachers, and a Sunday school scholarship of over 12,000,000, and that many of these schools are accredited to the United States. To properly control these immense masses, organization and systemization are necessary. The field must be surveyed to ascertain what is necessary to be done, where the work is most needed, and what are the best methods of doing it. Knowledge as to these facts may be best ascertained by conventions like the one now being held, where an interchange of sentiment and opinion may be had. As important factors in the good work, he regarded the use of the Bible in the Sunday school, not only the little children, but adults, men and women, and the religious wants of these should be supplied. The orator stated, as an encouraging fact, that within the past eight years 121,000 Sunday school scholars had become members of the Christian church.

Hymn—"The old, old story." Mr. James McCormick, of Harrisburg, was next introduced and delivered an address on the question "How can we retain the young in Sunday schools?" He answered that you must let them know that you want them there; must work to retain them, and by your work make them desire to remain. Be general, winning, patient and persevering. In the Sunday school, but will desire to stay. If there be young men who do not attend the school ask them to attend, not only once but repeatedly, and get others to ask them. Work for what you want and urge it with much persistence. He had a large class of young men and women who had been gathered into his class of about 200 young people, who took a great interest in the school, and who he thought had been greatly benefited by it.

Mr. Hare, of Philadelphia, being called upon for a paper, he stated that he had a large class of young men and women who had been gathered into the school by much the same means recommended by Mr. McCormick, and he found no difficulty in retaining them. Only let them know that you want them there, keep them, make the school instructive and attractive, and there will be no difficulty. Where there is a will there is a way. If the pupils leave the school there must be some fault with the teacher. Great learning is not necessary to retain them; impart to them some of the best of the Bible, that they may carry them out of the schools and take them with them to cheer and encourage them in their daily labors and struggles with the outside world.

Mr. H. Crittenden suggested that in some sparsely populated districts, there might not be found teachers qualified to take charge of such schools, and give instruction to young men and women, and he wanted to know what was necessary in such cases.

Mr. McCormick answered that there is in all communities some one who loves Christ and who knows that Christ loves him, and who wants others also to love and be beloved of Him. Such a person, even if not learned, can do much good, if the proper influence be exerted.

President Whitney said there were three things wanted to make such schools successful. The teacher should have learning, piety and common sense.

The question was further discussed by Rev. J. L. Ladd, and a sketch was made, and others, after which Mr. Stark, of Carlisle, delivered a brief address on blackboard delineation, showing how pupils might be interested by a very simple drawing. His illustrations consisted of a drawing of Jacob's ladder, and a sketch of the cross to be filled up by the class, of the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee." On the walls of the church were hung a number of finely drawn blackboard illustrations of scripture lessons. The convention, after singing the doxology, was dismissed with a benediction by Dr. Torrence.

Wednesday Evening.—Convention met at 7 o'clock. "Jesus, Lover of my soul," "The story of Jesus," "Sowing seeds of gladness" were sung by the convention.

Rev. J. L. Ladd read the 37th psalm and offered a prayer.

Rev. Dr. Dubbs, of Franklin and Marshall college, delivered an address on the "Altars of childhood." He opened by a historical narrative of the altar of Carmel desecrated by Ahab and Jezebel, and afterwards by the prophet of the Lord, a story of peculiar interest to Christians. He would, however, confine himself to the altars of childhood; he would for the time reverse the usual order of teacher and see whether we can not learn something from the children; for the Lord has said, "Except ye be converted and be as little children ye cannot be saved." The orator read a German translation of the altar by Dr. Neander, which is a beautiful and touching altar of childhood. The first being "the altar of faith." Without faith religion is impossible; it is the alphabet, the very foundation of all religion; and yet how few there are who have the true idea of faith. The altar is based on the worship at the altar of childhood. The child has infinite faith, believes implicitly who provide for him. So in the Sunday-school he believes all you tell him; believes the Lord is near to him and protects him. The Christian, if he will, may believe implicitly as the child; the former believes without intelligence; the latter with intelligence.

Another altar of childhood is "Love." There are two kinds of love that lift up us, and bring us nearer to God; and two others that draw us down. The love of God and the love of man, which is the love of self and the world pull us down.

Another altar is that of "Humility," whoever becomes as a little child, says the Lord shall be greatest among you. It is only after Pride and Hate have pulled down the altar and broken the child's faith, that we can be saved.

The hymn "Awake, my soul in joyful

For What It Is Worth. The supreme court of the state settled the case, and in our judgment, after reading the opinion of the court, it has intimated, or words to that effect, that Judge Patterson had better resign. If he does not see it in that light, it is no fault of the court of last resort.

A "Sign Board" to Success. Philadelphia Times. The Republicans recovered from a more unexpected and apparently crushing disaster than they had met with in the past, and now for the Democrats to prove their recuperative powers under severe adversity.