

VOL. VI SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR

JUNE 19, 1892.

LESSON I.—Topic, "The Way of the Righteous" (Ps. 1, 1-6). Golden Text, "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful" (Ps. 1, 1).

This psalm and the next give a summary of all the psalms. They describe the course of the godly and the ungodly, and the judgment when the ungodly shall all perish, and the Kingdom of this world shall have become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ (Rev. xxi, 1-3). The psalmist suggests the way of the righteous, and shows the way of constant fruitfulness and true prosperity, while the way of the ungodly leads to ruin and destruction.

LESSON II.—Topic, "The Lord is our God" (Ps. 113, 1-9). Golden Text, "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him" (Ps. 113, 1). In verses 1 to 9 we see a picture of all the rage of all nations, and individuals against God and His Son. Consider the Jews and Pharisees, Sennacherib, the Christ. In verses 4 to 6 we see God's judgment upon man's folly and vain purposes and the consummation of God's purpose to send His King upon the earth. Zion means the city of Jerusalem and the throne of David. Verses 7 to 9 point to the resurrection of the members of His body—the church—and His return with them when He shall come in His glory to judge the nations and to reign over the world (Zech. ix, 9; Rev. i, 27; iii, 21; I Thess. ii, 19). Verses 10 to 12 are an exhortation to repentance while mercy may be found.

LESSON III.—Topic, "God's word and way" (Ps. xxi, 1-14). Golden Text, "The word of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul" (Ps. xxi, 7). The word of God glorified in creation and in all His works. In verses 7 to 11 God is glorified in His word. Verses 12 to 14 give David's prayer to be kept from sin and to please God in word and in thought. The three books of this psalm are Creation, Scripture and Conscience, which, as some one has said, probably constituted David's whole history. Although Creation gives but a silent testimony it is a most powerful one; so also is the Scripture given conversion, wisdom, joy, light and everlasting righteousness.

LESSON IV.—Topic, "The Lord is our Shepherd" (Ps. xxiii, 1-6). Golden Text, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want" (Ps. xxiii, 1). In Ps. xxiii we have the shepherd Christ and the glory that shall follow, and in Ps. xxiv the fullness of the whole earth is His. May not this shepherd psalm be suggestive of Israel's restoration and blessing? (Isa. xl, 10; I Thess. ii, 16; Ps. lxxviii, 2-9). We may love the joy of salvation, but not the joy of sin. We may be restored or restored we are to tell others of the glory of God.

LESSON V.—Topic, "The Prayer of the Penitent" (Ps. li, 1-13). Golden Text, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me" (Ps. li, 10). Some of the penitential psalms are those which speak of the people journeying to Jerusalem from all parts of the land, and making the desert places glad with their songs as they praise the Lord. We see the fullness of the grace of His mercy.

LESSON VI.—Topic, "Delight in God's House" (Ps. lxxviii, 1-12). Golden Text, "Pleased are they that dwell in Thy house" (Ps. lxxviii, 4). This psalm is divided into three sections of four verses each. The first speaks of the tabernacle as God's dwelling place in the midst of Israel, but it was precious to the writer only because of the presence of the Lord. The second section speaks of the people journeying to Jerusalem from all parts of the land, and making the desert places glad with their songs as they praise the Lord. We see the fullness of the grace of His mercy.

LESSON VII.—Topic, "A Song of Praise" (Ps. ciii, 1-2). Golden Text, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits" (Ps. ciii, 3). This psalm is a complete hymn book containing all the melodies of heaven and earth, awakened in honor of the Lord. We see the fullness of the grace of His mercy.

LESSON VIII.—Topic, "Daniel and His Companions" (Dan. i, 1-21). Golden Text, "Daniel proposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine" (Dan. i, 8). This text gives the key to Daniel's prosperity. With purpose of heart (Acts x, 35) he and his companions stood for God against every appearance of evil. Believing fully the holiness of their God, they would be holy too (Lev. xi, 44-45). Observe in verses 16 and 17 how the king and his courtiers were made to see how man and wisdom from heaven.

LESSON IX.—Topic, "Nebuchadnezzar's Dream" (Dan. ii, 36-49). Golden Text, "All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do" (Heb. iv, 13). In this lesson we have an outline of the history of the world from the days of Daniel until the establishing of the kingdom of God on earth. We see the utter inability of the natural man to see or understand the things of God, but in the case of the Hebrews who know God we see how man can take hold of God, and how God is pleased to tell us His secrets (1 Cor. xiii, 12; 1 Cor. xiv, 24; 1 Cor. xiv, 35).

LESSON X.—Topic, "The Fiery Furnace" (Dan. iii, 1-30). Golden Text, "When they walked through the fire, the flame kindled upon them" (Dan. iii, 23). Three apparently helpless young men stand before the ruler of the whole earth with human power at his command, and because they know the King of Kings and Lord of Lords and Ruler of all rulers they fear not to defy the ruler even though he has the sword of death.

LESSON XI.—Topic, "The Dan of Lions" (Dan. vi, 16-28). Golden Text, "No manner of hurt was done unto them" (Dan. vi, 28). This man has the same spirit as the other three, and he prefers to go to the den of lions rather than to seem in the least to turn away from his God—Lesson Halber.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Tenth National Gathering of the Party at Minneapolis.

Details of the Proceedings, Scenes and Incidents.

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Minneapolis and St. Paul had been waiting impatiently for weeks to see the opening of the great convention, and thousands of people from all over the country had journeyed thither to enjoy the novel spectacle. Yet, though both cities are overrun with visitors, the arrangements at the convention have been made so that the delegates were enabled to gather and do their work without discomfort or interference.

As early as 10 o'clock the march began across the bridges of the Mississippi River to the convention hall, and an hour later the first few had swarmed steadily stream, which lasted until after the convention had been called to order.

The interior of the building is plain, but spacious, tall pillars supporting a broad, flat roof which rises in the middle a dozen feet or more into a heavy skylight through which the sun's rays filter down into central body of the hall. In this central portion are the seats for the 900 delegates. On one side of the square, court-like space in which the delegates are arranged is the platform of the President, with seats on it for perhaps 300 people, each member of the National Committee having a place reserved here for his

own use, and one or two extra chairs for his friends. On each side of the main platform are the seats for the newspaper press, 300 or 400 in number. Behind the space reserved for the delegates are sections of seats for spectators stretching back to the entrance, and above are tiers of galleries all the way around the building. About the pillars which uphold the roof, half way up, were observed a number of fully capped, and festooned against the gallery foot-rails about the hall were the shields and coats of arms of the forty-four States. Directly opposite the Chairman's platform, up under the roof, was a sort of elevator cage for the band.

stand and was invisible to most of the audience. Some one started the cry of "Read! Read!" and it was instantly taken up by the delegates and the gallery. The building rang with the popular demand for the appearance of the man from Maine. Not until the Chairman of the convention turned and beckoned commandingly to him, did he finally arise from his seat and make a speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, which was renewed as Mr. Reed closed. There were also loud calls for McKinley, Blaine and Quay.

General Clarkson then reported the names of the temporary officers of the convention, and the selections of the National Committee were at once approved without opposition. The rules of the Republican National Convention were adopted, and on motion of General Sewell the roll was called, and the Chairman of each delegation announced the members of committees selected.

The hall looked very beautiful in the morning sunlight. Lilies and roses bloomed in front of the Chairman's table, which, conspicuous articles were of rich mahogany, carefully carved, and a handsome Turkish rug covered the platform. The first burst of Ohio was recognized moving down the main aisle at a quarter of 12 o'clock. Immediately afterward New York's big four—Platt, Hisscock, Miller and Depew—closely followed by the entire delegation in a body, marched down the center, and were warmly applauded. They took their allotted seats immediately in front of the chair.

There were hundreds and hundreds of vacant seats in the galleries, but not many on the convention floor, when the time for calling the convention to order had arrived. But there were 2000 to 2500 persons in the hall, and early enough at 12:45 when General

James M. Clarkson, Chairman of the National Committee, stepped to the desk and took the special convention gavel in his hand. The convention and galleries came to order quickly, and there was not a delegate standing when Mr. Clarkson announced that the session would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota. A moment afterward the whole convention stood as Dr. Brush, a venerable-looking man with severely covered head and long white beard, bowed to deliver the invocation. He prayed for harmony and that the platform and the other issues might be subordinated to "The great will." When he said "Amen," the convention settled down again with a rustling of badges that was like the whispering of autumn leaves.

There was a murmur of conversation, which was hushed quickly as M. H. De Young, of California, stepped forward to read the call for the convention. At this time there were not a dozen of the delegates' seats unfilled, but the galleries were very empty. When the reading of the call was concluded, and Chairman Clarkson arose and announced that he was invited to convene for the National Committee to present to the convention for its temporary Chairman the Hon. J. Sloas Fassett, of New York. There was a round of applause at this announcement led by the New Yorkers and Mr. Fassett, unaccompanied, left his seat and started for the platform. A path was cleared for him, and a minute later Chairman Clarkson was presenting him to the convention. He received the customary vocal welcome, the New York delegation rising and waving

their hats in his honor. Mr. Fassett looked perfectly self-possessed as he gazed about the vast hall. In his hand was a typewritten manuscript, to which he referred occasionally as he spoke. Mr. Fassett's speech was well received, the delegates listening more attentively than they usually do to the oratory of a temporary chairman. The first touch upon the sentiment of the convention came in an

allusion to reciprocity artistically led up to by the speaker. It was the signal for a storm of cheers. The most skillful bit was his allusion to the great names of the party—Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Sherman, Garfield and Logan. The speaker paused after each name, and gave the convention an opportunity to cheer, then, with a pause a little longer than the rest, he rapidly ejaculated, "Harrison and Blaine," and raising his finger as a signal, the entire convention rose in one well-kept chorus of cheers for the rival candidates.

Almost equal to the ovation to Harrison and Blaine was the enthusiasm inspired by a reference to ex-Speaker Reed. Mr. Reed was seated far in the rear in the speaker's

tion of Arkansas; M. H. De Young, of California; Townsend, of Colorado; Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Ingalls, of Kansas; L. E. McCarran, of Maryland; W. W. Cropp, of Massachusetts; H. M. Dumond, of Michigan; Governor William Warner, of Missouri; General Sewell, of New Jersey; Warner Miller, of New York; Governor McKinley, of Ohio; Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, General William Mahone, of Virginia, and ex-Senator J. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, were applauded.

At 1:50 p. m. the convention adjourned until 11 a. m. next day. Immediately after the convention adjourned the Committee on Platforms composed of Ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio, was elected Chairman. The Committee on Permanent Organization organized by the selection of Congressman Cogswell, of Ohio; Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, General William Mahone, of Virginia, and ex-Senator J. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, was appointed.

T. Madison Vance, of Louisiana, and De Witt, of Indiana, was appointed. The Committee on Credentials organized by the selection of Congressman Cogswell, of Ohio; Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Henry Lewis, of Secretary.

Second Day's Proceedings. Long before 11 o'clock the convention hall was thronged with delegates, committee men, shouters and spectators. The body of the big hall was so densely crowded that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the late comers were able to reach their seats. The crowd took advantage of the opportunity that was offered to cheer and applaud, interspersing it with shouts for Blaine, Harrison, McKinley and Reed.

Then began the roll call. Alabama was represented by the delegates voting seventeen for the minority report and five against it. Four of these voters were the contestants against the minority report, and Chairman Depew made a big stir and got hissed and booed at by rising, and with uplifted arms shouting: "Mr. Chairman, I challenge the vote of Alabama!"

At twenty minutes before 12 Temporary Chairman Fassett entered the hall and was welcomed with cheers. As soon as quiet was restored the convention was called to order, after which Bishop Whipple stood up to deliver the invocation.

When Governor McKinley, of Ohio, arrived he walked down the main aisle to an accompaniment of cheers. After he reached the platform three rousing cheers were given for him, accompanied by cries of "Here all right." Governor McKinley returned his thanks for the reception.

Chairman Fassett then introduced Mr. Walker, of Nebraska, who presented a gavel to the convention in a speech that hardly any one could hear. Mr. Fassett returned thanks to the convention.

The Temporary Chairman announced the order of business to be the presentation of the Credentials Committee report. Mr. Cogswell, Chairman of that committee, took the floor and said that the committee couldn't report before the next day. Leave of absence was granted to the Chairman.

Chairman Fassett then announced that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was ready to be read. Governor McKinley's name was reported for Permanent Chairman. This was followed by prolonged applause, delegates waving their hats and handkerchiefs for nearly half a minute.

Governor McKinley was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Spooner and Mahone amid great enthusiasm. Charles W. Johnson was named for Secretary and the assistant secretaries of the temporary organization were recommended to be continued.

Chairman McKinley then delivered his speech, which was frequently applauded the following day.

Third Day's Proceedings. The convention was called to order at 11:20 o'clock by Governor McKinley, who was vigorously received. Chairman Cogswell, of Ohio, was introduced by the Rev. William Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota. Chairman McKinley, when order was obtained, said that the convention was in a very happy condition, and that he was in front of and in full sight of all the delegates. They all saw her, and slowly began to rise and recommence cheering. They stood up in bunches, their hats closed and arms, and the pretty young women never faltered, but kept beckoning more and more of them to get up, and the cheer grew louder and louder, and with the same firm and masterful motion of her hand she was not satisfied, but with the same firm and masterful motion of her hand she was not satisfied, and increase and strengthen their cheers.

Michigan was called and no one got up to put Alger in the field. This was a surprise to many; for General Alger had been talked of as a very likely candidate.

It was when Minnesota was called that Blaine got his great ovation. Delegate W. H. Basiss, of Minneapolis, ascended the platform to second the Blaine nomination, and as on a preconcerted signal, the applause raged in the maddest style for half an hour.

As Eustis descended from the platform there occurred one of the most remarkable happenings in the history of National Conventions. The cheering for Blaine and McKinley lasted fifty seconds, and was dying out when a bright-faced, pretty woman, sitting in the next row behind the platform, stood up, and with a gasp of surprise she was in front of and in full sight of all the delegates. They all saw her, and slowly began to rise and recommence cheering. They stood up in bunches, their hats closed and arms, and the pretty young woman never faltered, but kept beckoning more and more of them to get up, and the cheer grew louder and louder, and with the same firm and masterful motion of her hand she was not satisfied, but with the same firm and masterful motion of her hand she was not satisfied, and increase and strengthen their cheers.

At last a semblance of quiet was reached, and W. E. Molton, a colored delegate from Mississippi, was allowed to second Blaine's nomination.

At this point the electric signs went out from the center of the hall, and the speaker's figure hardly distinguishable in the darkness, was barely relieved by the glow of the lights from the galleries. The lights blazed up again in a minute, and Mr. Thompson finished his remarks.

The Chairman announced the regular order of business to be the report from the Committee on Credentials.

Chairman Cogswell took the platform and stated that he was not prepared with a written report, but if the convention wished he would make a verbal report. He understood that the minority was ready to report. Mr. Wallace, of New York, said he had a partial report from the minority, which he sent to the clerk's desk.

The Chairman asked if there was objection to the reception of a verbal report from the committee. No objection was heard, and Mr. Cogswell, holding in his hand a memorandum sheet, began to announce the action of the committee.

The majority report gave Mr. Harrison a plurality of votes over the number of his advocates seated by the National Committee in the temporary organization.

The fight began on a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, and as this was a test vote of the strength of the convention, much interest was manifested. After much speaking pro and con, that part of the report seating the majority was adopted.

The vote was taken by the roll of States on the question of the Harrison nomination. The vote was taken by the roll of States on the question of the Harrison nomination. The vote was taken by the roll of States on the question of the Harrison nomination.

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The oratorical part of the convention was the nomination of Depew, representing New York, arose to recount the services of President Harrison, and to enforce his claim to the nomination. The issue of the speaker led all to expect a matchless piece of eloquence, and Mr. Depew did the fullest justice to his own reputation and to his ardent friends of the President's cause. Every good point he made was keenly appreciated, and most warmly commended with boisterous applause. When he had finished, there was a repetition of the scenes earlier in the afternoon. Harrison and Blaine banners were carried about the hall, and noise was made in every way that the ingenuity of the delegates supplied.

When Mr. Depew spoke Harrison's name the friends of the President had their innings, and when he mentioned McKinley the whole convention cheered for thirty seconds. At the conclusion of his speech cheers for Harrison and counter cheers for Blaine were kept up for another twenty-five minutes.

Another son of New York then arose, ex-Senator Warner Miller. He seconded the nomination of Blaine, and spoke for Blaine, delegate from Kansas, spoke for Blaine, Chairman McKinley, of New York, and Delegate Dowling, of Wyoming, also seconded Blaine's nomination.

On motion of General Sewell, of New Jersey, at 3:17 p. m., the taking of the first ballot was made the next business. Alaska and the Indian Territory were allowed to vote. The delegates broke into a roar, and 454 members to nominate. Then the roll of the States was called.

Alabama led off with two for Harrison. McKinley's name came to the front with seven votes from Alabama and it was apparent that the vote would be cast for Harrison. When the vote of New Hampshire was announced it became evident that Harrison would be re-nominated.

When Ohio was reached, Chairman McKinley demanded a poll of the delegates. A vote of forty-four for McKinley and two for Harrison was announced. Ex-Governor Foraker raised the point that the Chairman was no longer a delegate from Ohio.

Chairman McKinley ruled against Foraker, and a roll was taken. In this McKinley received 476 votes, and Harrison 365. When Texas voted twenty-two for Harrison, his nomination was secure, and the convention went wild.

THE BALLOT BY STATES. Harrison. Blaine. McKinley. Recd. Alabama..... 15 0 1 0 Arkansas..... 0 0 0 0 California..... 8 9 1 0 Colorado..... 0 0 0 0 Connecticut..... 4 0 0 0 Delaware..... 4 1 1 0 Florida..... 0 0 0 0 Georgia..... 26 0 0 0 Idaho..... 0 0 0 0 Illinois..... 34 10 0 0 Indiana..... 30 0 0 0 Iowa..... 29 0 0 0 Kansas..... 11 0 0 0 Kentucky..... 22 2 1 0 Louisiana..... 8 0 0 0 Maryland..... 0 12 0 0 Massachusetts..... 14 0 2 0 Michigan..... 7 2 10 0 Minnesota..... 3 4 1 0 Missouri..... 28 4 2 0 Nebraska..... 15 0 1 0 Nevada..... 0 0 0 0 New Jersey..... 25 2 0 0 New York..... 17 2 3 0 North Carolina..... 2 4 0 0 Ohio..... 7 0 0 0 Oklahoma..... 1 0 0 0 Oregon..... 1 0 0 0 Pennsylvania..... 19 3 49 0 Rhode Island..... 5 0 0 0 South Carolina..... 2 3 2 0 South Dakota..... 17 4 0 0 Texas..... 23 6 0 2 Utah..... 0 0 0 0 Virginia..... 9 13 2 0 Washington..... 1 6 1 0 West Virginia..... 12 0 0 0 Wisconsin..... 19 2 3 0 Wyoming..... 4 1 0 0 District of Columbia..... 0 0 0 0 Arizona..... 0 0 0 0 Colorado..... 0 0 0 0 Idaho..... 0 0 0 0 Kansas..... 0 0 0 0 Louisiana..... 0 0 0 0 Maryland..... 0 0 0 0 Michigan..... 0 0 0 0 Minnesota..... 0 0 0 0 Missouri..... 0 0 0 0 Nebraska..... 0 0 0 0 Nevada..... 0 0 0 0 New Jersey..... 0 0 0 0 New York..... 0 0 0 0 North Carolina..... 0 0 0 0 Ohio..... 0 0 0 0 Oklahoma..... 0 0 0 0 Oregon..... 0 0 0 0 Pennsylvania..... 0 0 0 0 Rhode Island..... 0 0 0 0 South Carolina..... 0 0 0 0 South Dakota..... 0 0 0 0 Texas..... 0 0 0 0 Utah..... 0 0 0 0 Virginia..... 0 0 0 0 West Virginia..... 0 0 0 0 Wisconsin..... 0 0 0 0 Wyoming..... 0 0 0 0 Total..... 535 1-131 1-4 132-4

Fourth Day's Proceedings. Governor McKinley called the fourth day of the convention to order at 11:30 o'clock, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota. The members of the Republican National Committee from seven States were announced, and then the Chairman made known the fact that opposition to the adoption of the majority report in the Alabama case had been withdrawn. Chairman McKinley then announced that the convention was in a very happy condition, and that he was in front of and in full sight of all the delegates. They all saw her, and slowly began to rise and recommence cheering. They stood up in bunches, their hats closed and arms, and the pretty young woman never faltered, but kept beckoning more and more of them to get up, and the cheer grew louder and louder, and with the same firm and masterful motion of her hand she was not satisfied, but with the same firm and masterful motion of her hand she was not satisfied, and increase and strengthen their cheers.

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As Eustis descended from the platform there occurred one of the most remarkable happenings in the history of National Conventions. The cheering for Blaine and McKinley lasted fifty seconds, and was dying out when a bright-faced, pretty woman, sitting in the next row behind the platform, stood up, and with a gasp of surprise she was in front of and in full sight of all the delegates. They all saw her, and slowly began to rise and recommence cheering. They stood up in bunches, their hats closed and arms, and the pretty young woman never faltered, but kept beckoning more and more of them to get up, and the cheer grew louder and louder, and with the same firm and masterful motion of her hand she was not satisfied, but with the same firm and masterful motion of her hand she was not satisfied, and increase and strengthen their cheers.

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MR. MORGAN ON SILVER.

The Alabama Senator Speaks for the Stewart Free Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) who had given notice that he would address the Senate on the silver question, called up the unfinished business—Senator Stewart's bill for the free coinage of gold and silver.

Mr. Morgan prefaced his remarks by stating that he did not intend to make a silver speech, but simply wished to submit some preliminary remarks. He wanted to hear from the Minneapolis Convention before going so. It was likely that the Senator from Ohio (Mr