

same time the whole class exercises together. This is merely a suggestion.

Fourth question.—Is it proper in the theological class to enter into and discuss so-called mysteries; or should such subjects give place to the first principles of the Gospel?

Answer.—Many will try to fly to great heights, and climb to great altitudes, and forget that the Sunday school is not a "school of the Prophets." Teachers should confine themselves to the solid, staid, and well grounded subject—leave mysteries entirely alone—Sunday school is not the place for them. If they go beyond this they are beyond their horizon. They will get in deep water and are in danger of being drowned. Whatever subjects are authorized are legitimate studies. Leave all others severely alone.

Question.—"Will not the position you have taken with regard to our Sunday schools, that they should not be interrupted by other meetings, and that officers and teachers should not be called away to perform other duties, be detrimental to other organizations and interests in the Church?"

Answer.—"I think it is very hurtful to the Sunday schools to have them interrupted with. It sets a bad example before the children. We want them to grow up to be depended on. The example we set them will follow them through life. And if a person is needed worse in one position than another he should be released from the one, that he might fill the other and throw his energies therein."

Q.—Has not a superintendent the right to conduct his Sunday school as he pleases, irrespective of any methods that may be considered by others an advancement?"

A.—No, he has not. No one has such a right, for two reasons. First—No one has a monopoly on truth, and when a superintendent or teacher has learned so much he cannot be taught further he is not fit for a teacher. Second—There is a Sunday School Union Board who are constantly working and laying out plans to follow. To this board we should go for all information. That is what it is organized for—to direct the movements of the schools.

I now close, asking my Heavenly Father to mercifully overrule any mistakes I may have made, and to bless every word that has found His approval to the good of the children of Zion. May God bless the Sunday school work and those who labor in that sacred cause; that they may gather up treasures in heaven recorded in their favor for their labors among the youth of Zion, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

An excellent spirit prevailed throughout the entire course of lectures and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Maeser.

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

CHICAGO, June 21.—The National Democratic Convention was in session two hours today and during that time the name of but one illustrious American was mentioned and that was James G. Blaine. By a singular coincidence the Democratic idol, Grover Cleveland, who is destined to be the nominee of the convention, was un-

mentioned throughout the session, while the name of Blaine called forth the most enthusiastic demonstration of the day. Mr. Caple, of Illinois, offered the following:

"Resolved, That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in his heavy affliction which has befallen him."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Before its purport was known, and immediately on the mention of the word "Blaine" the secretary was interrupted by a tremendous ovation which recalled the tribute accorded the name at Minneapolis. Equally pleasant was the incident which followed when Hon. E. C. Sweet, of Maine, arose and thanked the convention on behalf of his State for the resolutions adopted.

The indications are that the national convention of 1892 is not to be as tumultuous as was generally predicted.

The proceedings today were unanimously tame, but no action was offered to call forth any particular party enthusiasm.

Temporary Chairman Owen made the only speech of the day.

### THE ONLY DISSENSION

which occurred during the day's proceedings was over an attempt of several delegates to throw open the vacant galleries to the crowds of eager Democrats who were standing outside in the rain. No one seemed able to explain the reason, but throughout the session there were 8000 unoccupied seats in the galleries of the convention hall, and there was a great popular inquiry as to who held the tickets for the seats. No one volunteered any information, but the national committee naturally came in for the most of the blame, and it was generally asserted that members of the organization or some of their favorite friends had pocketed the tickets to be used when the time comes in filling the galleries with cheers for some particular candidates.

Probably never in the history of American National conventions have press arrangements been so wretched and accommodations to active workers so inadequate. While there are 8000 vacant gallery seats there were over 400 hundred representatives of the press, half, it would seem, representatives of daily papers, standing on the outside and unable to gain admittance to the hall. The most of these gentlemen were from Western and Southern States and failed to secure the usual courtesies because of the matter being referred to the Washington Press Committee. Only 350 seats were accorded the committee. They quite naturally gave the preference to the papers having representatives at the National capital. The Congressional Press Committee maintained that as only 350 seats were allotted them for distribution, they certainly could not give accommodations to 2000 newspaper workers, and that they should not be blamed for lack of facilities, when the question was determined solely by the National Committee. Several vain attempts were made to open the vacant galleries to outsiders, and particularly to Union veterans of the late war, but the matter

was referred to the committee on resolutions.

### The conviction that

CLEVELAND SHALL BE THE LEADER.

Of the Democratic party had full possession of the delegates today, and so fixed were their minds that all other things were merely done to reach this result, and for which the convention will rush impetuously and with unanimity that must settle the helpless opposition and amaze the Republican party.

Two strong factors in the Democratic party, the South and Tammany Hall, will not play leading parts, as they want to do. The moment the South believed Cleveland could carry New York, the opposition in the South, headed by Watterson, melted away and the popular demand for the nomination of Cleveland grew to be irresistible.

This means that Tammany Hall is one of the obstacles to Cleveland's royal triumph. The fact is manifest that the broken Republican lines in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas infused courage into the Democrats. The doubtful Democratic States of the West are uniting on Cleveland. Neither the South nor the West can furnish a candidate for the Presidency in 1892. Indeed the efforts with brass bands and public parades to make candidates of Hill, Palmer, Morrison and Boies are no more successful than whisperings for Gorman and Carlisle. And while it is true that the ex-Federal office-holders are here in formidable numbers, still men like Gorman and Palmer, Boies and Gray are here to execute the will of the masses. Never was a National Democratic convention more thoroughly dominated by popular opinion against judgment.

The selection of ex-Governor Gray of Indiana, as the running mate of ex-President Cleveland, seemed probable last night and this morning, but later in the day it transpired that Gray might have opposition where least expected. There are various members of the Indiana delegation who are opposed to the selection of Gray and who have been disposed to construe his nomination as an affront to the people who have born the brunt of the battle in the Hoosier State in behalf of Cleveland and in opposition to the Presidential ambition of Indiana's favorite son. The discussion of this peculiar situation in the Hoosier State caused the entire question to be opened again. It is said that the Cleveland people of Indiana favor the selection of Congressman Bynum of Indianapolis if an Indiana man is to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency and the Georgia delegation is also understood to favor Bynum. Stevenson and Morrison of Illinois, Boies of Iowa and Campbell of Ohio, are also freely discussed, but despite the speculation Gray appears to be the favorite candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Those having tickets of admission to the Wigwam began to assemble early, and when at 11:30 Temporary Chairman Owens called the convention to order and presented Rev. A. H. Henry to offer prayer, 15,000 people occupied the great hall of the audience room. When the preacher ceased his prayer for a truer, broader, nobler Democracy, that