

As in the morning, a "welcome" should be given to the children, so at the close of school the children should leave with a good, happy feeling; after the exercises are over, the books put away nicely and orderly, the students quiet, the house orderly, the sacrament dishes arranged as they should be; then closing services should be exceedingly pleasant, and children should leave with a "sweet taste in their mouths." All teachers are now with their classes, the choir in its place, the superintendent and assistants on the stand and everything quiet, and there is a spirit of gentleness, of peace, good-will, a heavenly influence, a reverential spirit; now the choir renders a lively, yet gentle, sweet, appropriate song, one that is soothing and expressive of joy and peace—words suited to the beautiful tune; then comes the benediction, a short, succinct and model prayer of one or two moments at the longest. Now the superintendent arises and taps the bell, only once gently, not harshly, and the teacher of section one, with his pupils, are still. At the second tap of the bell they arise quietly, and at the third the students arise, the organist commences playing some appropriate march, the children begin to get step with the music quietly, and now they march, two by two, to the door, where they bow to their teacher. Everything is orderly, quiet and gentle. As soon as out they march away quietly, no yelling nor screaming, but they leave the house and grounds orderly. In this way one class after another goes out marching to the music, and they carry with them that sweet influence, that kindly feeling and breath among those of their associates. In this way a hallowed feeling grows up, children love to go to school. Its influence is felt, and the schools and meetings of the future will be better, the influence stronger, and we will do more good than ever before.

Perhaps there may be some in your class who are determined not to abide by what you say; they may pass out with a yell, a sneer or a mumbling remark; watch them as they leave the building and offer up a silent prayer to God—"God bless those dear little ones—Bless Johnny, he is wild; rough; I wonder what will become of him; he goes home and receives no kind word of welcome, no smile; what dangers his immortal soul is exposed to—he is left to cultivate himself or go without. Father, is there no help for him? Will you not let angels guard him or protect him from evil? Bless all these children, that they may grow up in Thy fear and grace." And don't you think our Father will listen to that prayer?

I close my remarks tonight with this testimony of my own experience, that God has rescued many a one from unavoidable destruction in answer to my prayers that I have sent up concerning some of these. I have learned more of the characteristics of my students in watching them after they left the room and got on the playground than for weeks before me in the class room. I have prayed many hundreds of times for God to guard this or that one safely from destruction and He has done it; He will do it for you. I know this is the truth. I have witnessed it myself. Yes, you will feel that sweet influence of an

answered prayer many times if you do this. I have had them come to me and thank me for my intercession with God. They have blessed me, and I testify to you tonight that it will come back to you as bread cast upon the waters to return after many days; and oh! how sweet that bread has tasted! It will be so with you; and that each one of you may find out for yourselves how sweet it is, is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

(To be Continued.)

EXPEDIENCY IN POLITICS.

EUGENE FIELD in the *Chicago News* prepared two articles in anticipation of the result at Minneapolis. It could not, of course, be foretold who the nominee would be, but in case Harrison triumphed, the following was prepared and ready for insertion the moment the announcement would be made:

"THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

"The careful observer is not surprised at the result of the balloting for the Presidential candidate at Minneapolis. It has been evident for some time that the business interests of the country—and they are paramount interests—demanded an intersement of and a continuance in the practice of the conservative policy of the national administration. The sentiment evoked by the erroneous impression that Mr. Blaine might, in certain contingencies, consent to become the party's standard-bearer—this sentiment did credit to the thousands who properly admire the transcendent genius of that veteran statesman. But—and wisely, we think—sentiment gave way to calmer, more deliberate and graver considerations. Reason demanded loyalty to that prudent leader who has conducted the republic through four years of unprecedented national prosperity, conserving its financial and commercial interests, conducting a patriotic and just foreign policy, enforcing respect abroad and insuring a feeling of security at home. The prospect of a perpetuation of the Republican administration was never more brilliant than at this time, etc., etc."

In case the announcement should be made that Blaine was the victor, the following was set up and held ready for use:

"THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

"The careful observer is not surprised at the result of the balloting for the presidential candidate at Minneapolis. It has been evident for some time that no prosaic considerations would be suffered to stand in the way of that enthusiasm which the mere mention of the name of James G. Blaine evokes universally. President Harrison's quiet, uneventful administration has prepared the country for that succession of patriotic and brilliant features which will characterize his successor's term in office. The convention did wisely, we think, in answering the country's demand for the recognition of that statesman who for twelve years has held the first place in the hearts and in the eyes of his countrymen. His candidacy will awaken an enthusiasm unparalleled in history; from Maine to California, from the forests of Minnesota to the everglades of Florida, shall sweep a vast tidal wave of rejoicing. And only this white-plumed knight this Bayard sans peur et sans reproche, this Nestor among statesmen, this idol of his countrymen, shall be raised, as it were by acclamation, to the highest station of honor in this glorious land of ours."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Democratic Presidential ticket for 1892 will be Cleveland and Gray, or at least this is the general impression among the leading men of all factions at midnight tonight.

The anti-Cleveland people won the first victory of the convention. W. C. Owens, delegate at large from Kentucky, was selected by the National committee as temporary chairman of the convention. The victory, however, extends only to the membership of the National committee, and it is insisted by the Cleveland people to be no indication relative to the strength of the Cleveland and Hill factions among the delegates. In order to correct promptly any misrepresentations as to the substantial

ANTI-CLEVELAND VICTORY,

the leaders of the ex-President's cause announce tonight that although defeated in the committee, they will carry the fight into the convention and endeavor to defeat Owens for temporary chairman by placing an avowed Cleveland man in nomination. To Hon. Henry Watterson and the astute diplomacy which he displayed, is credited the preliminary victory of the anti-Cleveland element. Owens pretty well understood the dispute about the expediency of nominating the ex-President in view of the factional difficulties in New York, and although he maintained a discreet silence since his name has been discussed in connection with the temporary chairmanship, it is not denied that he is an opponent of Cleveland. The other claim made is that he will wield the gavel with an impartiality that will call for the approval of all sections. The Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, one of the valiant leaders of tariff reform in the House of Representatives, is understood to be the man upon whom the Cleveland people place hopes.

In the main, however, the events of the day have been such as to add hope to the Cleveland movement. Illinois has decided to cast forty-eight votes for him. Indiana, too, retires ex-Governor Gray, and will cast its votes for Cleveland. Of course all the other leaders declare that Indiana's change of front means that Gray will come in as a Vice-Presidential candidate and back in the favor of the Cleveland hosts.

Another knight errant, who has proudly worn the garments of a great political possibility, removed his regalia tonight and assumes a modest place among the truest Cleveland lieutenants. For the first time since the opening of the fray Gorman has avowed his belief in the nomination of Cleveland, and while he speaks portentously of the danger of such a result he waives from his ambition that has haunted his movements for the past three days and declares that no friends of his shall enter his name in the race.

"I do not think Cleveland's nomination advisable," said Gorman, "but as the matter stands it seems inevitable." But there are two men who stand undaunted, side by side with Grover Cleveland in the race for presidential honors, and few have the temerity to challenge the sincerity of their