

# DISASTER AT SIOUX CITY.

## A Wave From the River Rushes Through the Town.

### Many Drowned and 8000 People Made Homeless.

At least eleven people drowned, thousands left homeless and hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage to property were the results of a sudden and unexpected rise in the Floyd River at Sioux City, Iowa.

A great wave came down the river which flows through the center of the city. It was already swollen bank full.

Warning had been given but a short time before the wave came to the inhabitants of the low lands. The first intimation most of them had, however, was a volume of water spreading over the banks to a depth of three feet and throwing a mist of foam from it. In a few minutes the water had risen above the first floor, and inside of an hour and a half had risen four feet. It then continued to rise steadily to the level of the second floor.

Probably ten thousand inhabitants of the city live in the low ground which was overflowed. So rapid was the rise of the tide that great numbers were unable to escape, and the work of rescue engaged the energy of the people.

At twelve o'clock eleven persons were reported drowned. The only names obtained were Nellie West, a child, and Mrs. Louise Horner and her two children.

The fire alarm was sounded to call out more workers. All the boats from the boat houses on the Sioux River were brought in and were used to save life and property.

The Missouri River is very high, and when the flood in the Floyd River struck it the water dammed up and rushed over the adjacent low grounds. The stock yards and packing houses were situated at the confluence of the two rivers and they were quickly inundated. About two thousand head of live stock were drowned.

The whole railroad yards and switching track district was under water, and there has been immense damage to the round houses and railroad property. The round houses of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, which the track being carried of \$40,000. That road, the Illinois Central and Sioux City and Northern enter the city by the Floyd Valley, and all were compelled to stop. A train left Sioux City that day.

The water reached the city at about 10 o'clock. The Hotel Fowles and the Boston Investment Company's building were surrounded with water. The Union Depot was cut off at nine o'clock.

It was estimated that eight thousand people were driven from their homes. All business was suspended. The Chamber of Commerce organized for relief work. Before noon the ladies had several soup and lunch houses opened for the flood sufferers. At Spencer, Iowa, a fearful wind and rain storm from the north west raged. Such a fall of water in a similar length of time has never been known there. The Sioux River rose two feet. Three to four hundred feet of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul track was washed out at a creek two miles east of that city, the track being carried entirely off. The entire country along the river was under water.

The water in the Des Moines River at Ottumwa reached the highest point since the great floods of 1881. The electric light plant there shut down, and this left the city in darkness that night. Trains were badly delayed.

The Little Sioux Valley is under water and it was feared that the loss of life would be heavy. Trains on all railroads were hours late or abandoned, and the Illinois Central and Minneapolis and St. Louis lost heavily by slides and the washing away of bridges and embankments.

Conservative estimates placed the area under water in the section immediately surrounding St. Louis, Mo., on both sides of the river at 400 square miles of fertile lands, the depth being from two to twenty feet.

Fully 1500 families in that area left their homes with little or no property. The main sufferers were in the American Bottom and on Missouri Point.

As an instance of the suffering in the former locality there were nearly 500 people gathered on the bluffs, for whom St. Clair County, Illinois, was asked to supply food and shelter.

Missouri Point, the land lying like a triangle between the Missouri and Mississippi, a triangle of land twenty-seven miles on the river side by twelve at the base, was covered with water and every living soul driven to higher land.

The washout of the approach to the Union Pacific bridge, at Omaha, Neb., was serious. Fully 300 feet of the approach gave way.

A funnel-shaped cloud passed over Coon, Iowa, in passing over the bluff it rained a number of houses and barns, and roofed a number of others. A young man named Gay was picked up, carried twenty yards and seriously injured.

A cloudburst near the head of the Blue River in Kansas swept away the house of William Sherman, drowning one child and four horses. Loss of life was also reported from the Watson neighborhood, about twelve miles northwest of Manhattan.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

LOUISVILLE leads in team fielding. KING eclipses Rusie as New York's star pitcher. KELLY is playing superb ball behind the bat for Boston. BROOKLYN's pitchers are the surprise of the baseball year. BROOKLYN leads the League in team batting and base running. THREE consecutive games without an error are the greatest feat in the country. No team in the League has been playing better ball than the Baltimore for the past two weeks. BROOKLYN, of the Brooklyn's, is simply killing the ball this year. He is the hardest hitter in the League.

RUSIE has actually become New York's losing pitcher. More than speed is needed by pitchers this season. CLEVELAND and Washington are at the front with the cleanest games of the season—not an error by either team. The policy of bringing in the infielders when a man is on third base and another on first in the long run does not pay. THIS is proving a great season for left-handers. They are more successful than any pitcher that go in the box.

ONE thing is certain. So many games with such close scores never characterized the League season so early before. Is it possible that the ball is too dead? THERE is no pitcher in the country to compare with Kilroy, of Washington, in keeping close vigil on base runners, except possibly Galvin, of Pittsburgh. THOMAS BURKS, the last of the old Chicago White Stockings except Anson, has accepted the offer to manage the Pittsburgh team. He will get a salary of \$4000.

IT has been computed by the process of permutations and combinations that there are 478,991,600 distinct ways in which the National League of twelve baseball clubs can finish the season. THE report that Pitcher Clarkson is to be released by the Boston club is entirely denied, but it is understood that he is to chiefly figure on the bench and at the turnstile during the remainder of the season.

NEARLY all of the younger members of Congress are enthusiastic admirers of the sport. It is shared by a number of the Senators and by several of the cabinet officers, particularly by Secretaries Foster and Rusk. THAT is a very handsome memorial which will commemorate at Princeton the heroism of young Brockway, the ball player who sacrificed his life last summer to save a drowning girl at Long Branch. In addition to the fund subscribed by friends, \$25,000 has been given by the young man's father to be used to procure for Princeton the finest recreation grounds in the country.

A LITTLE trick that Ward played in Louisville prevented Taylor from being credited with a strike in New York City. He laughed over by the Brooklyn players. Taylor had made a double, and was moving toward third when Kinslow threw down to catch him napping. The ball went wild, and Wild clipped his hands together and touched Taylor, on the back as he slid over the bag. Before the Louisville player knew what had occurred the ball was fielded and Taylor could not reach third base.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS. Per Club. Won. Lost. Per. Club. Won. Lost. Per. Boston... 20 7 .741 Pittsburgh... 15 14 .517 Brooklyn... 16 9 .640 New York... 13 16 .444 Cleveland... 14 11 .560 Washington... 14 14 .500 Louisville... 14 12 .538 St. Louis... 7 20 .259 Cincinnati... 15 13 .536 Baltimore... 6 20 .231

FOUR WOMEN SLAIN. An Unknown Assassin's Bloody Work at Dennison, Texas. Between eleven P. M. and half-past three A. M. an assassin at Dennison, Texas, shot and killed four women, two of them leaders of local society and two fast women. The first victim was Mrs. Haynes, the wife of Dr. Henry F. Haynes, prominent in business and social life. Mrs. Haynes, a young and attractive woman, was assassinated while alone in her home or else taken forcibly from it and put to death by her captor outside and near the house. The residence of Dr. Haynes is just outside the city limits, on Woodland Boulevard, two and a half miles southwest of the City Hall.

HUNDREDS DROWNED. Frightful Steamship Accident Reported on the Caspian Sea. A frightful accident is said to have occurred on the Caspian Sea. A report has been received at Astrakhan that the steamer Alexander Volkov, carrying passengers between Caspian ports, has foundered with 250 passengers on board. This, following a recent accident, attended by a comparatively small loss of life a few weeks ago, has caused much excitement in Caspian ports, and there is a general opinion that the Russian authorities do not attend with due vigilance to the inspection of steamships on the Caspian. Most of the steamers on the Caspian are poorly built, and not calculated for enduring the sudden and severe storms which occasionally sweep over that inland sea. It is believed that this latest disaster will lead to a general overhauling of the steam and sailing craft on the Caspian.

LYNCHED IN THE CITY. Hanged to a Telegraph Pole in the Center of Little Rock. Henry James, mulatto, twenty-two years old, employed about the house of Charles Johnston, at Little Rock, Ark., assaulted the five-year-old daughter of the latter during the temporary absence of the family. He was arrested and placed in the county jail. At 9 o'clock at night a crowd of 1500 men surrounded the jail. The mob broke open the gates, secured the prisoner, and started with him to the residence of Mr. Johnston, where he was identified. The mob then marched to Fifth and Main streets, in the very heart of the city, opposite the Masonic Temple. James at first denied his guilt, but finally admitted it. A rope was thrown across the arm of a large telegraph pole, and James was swung in mid-air. He was no sooner drawn up than the mob opened fire on him and his body was riddled with bullets.

# THE GRANITE LOCKOUT.

## Greatest Labor War in the History of the Stone Industry.

### Work Stopped on Many Structures in All the Large Cities.

The war between labor and capital in the granite industries, which for months had been confined to skirmishing, began in real earnest a few days ago, and the conflict extended through nearly every State in the Union. Dispatches received from all the points involved stated that the New England Granite Manufacturers Association, comprising the owners and operators of fifty-two quarries in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, carried out its threat to lock out all the paying-block cutters and quarrymen employed by its members because of the strikes inaugurated by the pavers' unions in New York and other cities.

In New York City the strike, which had been ordered for the purpose of bringing to an end the lockout of 20,000 men from the New England quarries, was begun at day-break, and before nightfall at least 50,000 men were idle in consequence. In that city and Brooklyn about 6000 men have stopped work.

As a result of the lockout in the quarries "sympathetic" strikes were ordered all over the United States, wherever a piece of stone was used. The direct effects of the strike were felt as far West as the Missouri River. The number of lock-out men was in the neighborhood of 15,000 men. In New York and its vicinity alone the strikers numbered about 30,000, including pavers, granite cutters, longshoremen, marble workers and rammersmen. As the Central Labor Union endorsed the action of the pavers and cutters, every other labor organization which had to do with building was, of course, affected.

Beside the men directly employed in paving and doing stone work on buildings the strike included many branches of the United States, wherever a piece of stone was used. The direct effects of the strike were felt as far West as the Missouri River. The number of lock-out men was in the neighborhood of 15,000 men. In New York and its vicinity alone the strikers numbered about 30,000, including pavers, granite cutters, longshoremen, marble workers and rammersmen. As the Central Labor Union endorsed the action of the pavers and cutters, every other labor organization which had to do with building was, of course, affected.

The origin of this gigantic labor struggle dates back to about the first of the year. Accidents, involving the cutting of stone, and their custom and that of the contractors to sign a scale of wages for each ensuing year about May 1. This year, however, the contractors insisted that the scale be signed January 1. The pavers' union, realizing the danger of so doing, they would be at a disadvantage, in that they could not make as good terms as usual.

The contractors would not yield, so the pavers of New York City took the matter to the courts, and the pavers' union, every one of their fellow-workmen, the paving-cutters, were granted. The contractors retaliated by locking out all their employes, and the unions in turn ordered a general strike. The strike was directed, primarily, from New York City and from Concord, N. H., where the Executive Council of the Granite Cutters' National Union was in session. Secretary Grant, of the Paving Block Cutters' National Union, had his headquarters at the Hotel Hamilton in New York City, and they were moved to New York City in order to give a better opportunity of directing all the operations.

THE LABOR WORLD. UNCLE SAM has 3000 women printers. THE supply of good stenographers in Australia is far below the demand. GOVERNMENT farms are to be established in New Zealand for people out of employment. ARTISANS in Italy receive thirty to forty cents a day and are not regularly employed at that.

THE Workingmen's General Benefit Union has 10,433 members and \$10,730.73 in its treasury. GIRLS who work as waiters in the cheap lunch places in New York City get \$6 a week and their meals. THE International Cigar-Makers' Union has about 4700 members on strike, and \$153,000 in the general treasury. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA farmers are looking for emigrants to assist them, home labor being impossible to obtain. GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, has signed the bill providing that mines must have two entrances for the safety of workmen.

A COMBINATION of the leading houses in all branches of the Bohemian glass industry has been formed with the object of regulating output and prices. THE Central London Railway, England, is to run three workmen's trains daily, the fare being only one cent, the cheapest railway fare in the world. THE Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, British Columbia, reports that over forty-five per cent. of the workmen, both in Vancouver and Victoria, are out of employment. UNITED STATES LABOR COMMISSIONER CARROLL D. BRIGHT has found a cottager in Massachusetts earning for six months was \$80 a head of the labor employed. IT is not uncommon in Northumberland, England, for a farmer to allow any of his laborers who wish for it the keep of a cow as part payment of wages, greatly to the benefit of their families. AUSTIN DYER, master shipbuilder in the shipyard of J. W. Savage & Son, Milbridge, Me., is an unusual example of a man who is perfectly thorough in his profession. He is able, personally, to do every part of the work connected with a ship, from selecting the raw material for the timber to fitting the vessel for sea, and is also perfectly capable of navigating it after it is launched.

# BARON FAVA RETURNS.

## Italy and the United States Once More in Full Harmony.



Baron Saverio Fava, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Italian Government to the United States, has, after a year's absence, returned to resume his Ministerial duties at Washington. The Minister reached New York on the steamer La Gascoigne.

Baron Fava's departure from this country a year ago was due to the strained relations between the United States and Italy, which followed the lynching of eleven Italians by a mob in New Orleans on March 15, 1892. The differences having been amicably adjusted, Baron Fava is sent back to resume his duties. As a proof of the kindly relations which the Italian Government wishes maintained between itself and the United States. The welcome to Baron Fava by his Italian-American friends was on an extensive scale. The steamer Laura M. Starin was chartered, and about 500 Italians went down the bay to meet him. It was the intention of the reception committee to take Baron Fava on the ocean steamer to the special mission of the minister to Italy, and the captain of the vessel had refused to go alongside the big ship. Consequently the Minister remained on La Gascoigne until she reached her pier. It was here that the Italian Minister was formally welcomed by Coroner Messemmer, the Honorary President of the United Italian Societies. The Baron was not taken to a hotel from the pier. He was escorted aboard the Laura M. Starin, which steamed up and down the North River until the special mission of the minister to Italy was completed. The Baron was then taken to his residence at the Hotel Hamilton, and the 3 o'clock train for Washington.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS. Delegates Elected in the Carolinas, Georgia, Oklahoma and California. The Democrats of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma and California held their conventions to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago on the same day.

The State Convention at Raleigh was the largest held in North Carolina. Ex-Governor Jarvis, the permanent President, made a stirring appeal for unity. His allusions to Cleveland were greeted by long applause. The platform adopted was the one of the National Democratic Convention. It was a platform protesting in the strongest terms against the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President. The delegates at-large were Governor B. R. Tilghman, Senator J. M. Inry, Dr. William J. Stokes and W. J. Talbot.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention in session at Atlanta chose four Cleveland delegates-at-large to attend the National Convention. The fight was over the delegates-at-large, and Cleveland men secured 200 votes, against 150 cast for the Hill men. The convention went wild and shouted itself hoarse when the Chairman referred to tariff reform in his opening speech. The platform pronounced for reform in tariff, free trade, State sovereignty and against subsidies. A resolution endorsing the ex-President was adopted without much opposition, but a resolution instructing the delegates to vote as a unit was opposed strongly and finally withdrawn. This leaves each delegate to act for himself at Chicago, but it seems that at least two-thirds of the delegates were pronounced for Cleveland, and will support him at the National Convention.

THE California Democratic State Convention at Fresno adopted a platform endorsing the candidacy of Grover Cleveland, and instructing the California delegation to vote as a unit on all questions. A banner declares for a sufficient volume of gold, silver and legal tender paper at par with each other.

CENSUS BULLETIN. The Population of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Census Office issued a bulletin giving the population of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1891, by sex and nativity. The total population of New York is given as 5,927,833, of which 2,976,893 were males and 2,950,940 females, 4,426,803 native and 1,571,030 foreign born. New Jersey had a population of 1,444,930, of which 720,819 were males and 724,114 females, 1,115,919 native and 328,975 foreign born. Pennsylvania's population of 5,595,014 was made up of 2,665,331 males and 2,929,683 females, of which 4,412,594 were native and 845,720 foreign born. The number of males in the three States has increased in the last decade by 1,162,144, or 22.84 per cent. It is shown by accompanying tables that the females in New York and New Jersey in 1891 slightly preponderated, while in Pennsylvania the males were slightly in excess. THE warm sun are starting the usual snow slides and avalanches in the Cascade and Olympic Mountains, in Washington.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Emperor of Austria is learning shorthand. CHALDSTONE is emphatic in his opposition to women's suffrage. CHADWICK M. DEPEW was born at Peekskill, N. Y., on April 23, 1834. FIERRE LOTI, the famous author, whose real name is Julien Viaud, is a Lieutenant in the French Navy. FANNY CROSBY, the author of "Pass Me Not, O Gentle Savior," is now living in New York City at the age of sixty-five. GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, is about to make a tour of Helvetia, Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia. PROFESSOR SOBERA, the well known leader of the Marine Band in Washington, has been offered a salary of \$10,000 to go to Chicago.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, United States Minister to France, will occupy in Paris the house formerly occupied by ex-Minister Reed. SHAKESPEARE DONNELLY'S book on the Shakespeare-Bacon cipher proved a loss to his publishers, who are suing him for money advanced. COLONEL JOHN TEMPLE GRAVER, of Rome, Ga., accepted the invitation to make the annual oration over the graves of the Union soldiers at Andersonville.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON has been heard in Chicago by having a schoolhouse named for him; and a part of the story-teller was unveiled there last week. MISS E. JEAN NELSON, who won the honors of the interstate collegiate oratorical contest at Minneapolis, is only nineteen years old. She is a member of the Junior class of the DePauw University, in Indiana. HARRY EVERETT BARRETT, a young lawyer from Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, recently appointed a justice of the peace, is a deaf mute, and desired the appointment for the convenience of people who are similarly afflicted.

THE MARKETS. Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York. BEANS—Marrow, 1891, choice... 1.95 @ 2.00. Medium, 1891, choice... 1.75 @ 1.80. Peas, 1891, choice... 1.70 @ 1.75. White kidney, 1891, choice... 2.00 @ 2.10. Red kidney, 1891, choice... 1.60 @ 1.65. Yellow eye, 1891, choice... 1.65 @ 1.70. White, fair to good... 1.65 @ 1.70. Foreign, medium, 1891... 1.50 @ 1.60. Green peas, 1891, per bush... 1.37 @ 1.40. 1891, bags... 1.32 @ 1.35. 1891, Scotch... 1.37 @ 1.40.

NEW BUTTER. Creamery—Penn, extras... 21 @ 21 1/2. Egin, extras... 21 @ 21 1/2. Other West, extras... 21 @ 21. State dairy—half tubs, and... 20 @ 20 1/2. Half tubs and pails, 18... 19 @ 19 1/2. Half tubs and pails, 21... 17 @ 18. Welch tubs, extras... 19 @ 19 1/2. Welch tubs, 18... 18 @ 19. Welch tubs, 21... 17 @ 17 1/2. Western—Im. creamery, 34... 15 @ 17. Im. creamery, 35... 13 @ 14. Im. creamery, 36... 12 @ 13 1/2. Factory—Fresh, extras... 12 @ 13. Fresh, 18... 12 @ 13 1/2. Fresh, 21... 12 @ 13. Rolls—Fresh, extras... 12 @ 13. NEW CHEESE. State factory—Full cream, white, fine... 10 1/2 @ 11. Full cream, fair to prime... 9 1/2 @ 10. Full cr. colored, fine... 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2. Common to fair... 9 @ 10. Part skims, choice... 7 1/2 @ 8. Part skims, fair to good... 6 @ 6 1/2. Part skims, common... 5 @ 5 1/2. Full skims... 1 @ 2 1/2. Pennsylvania—Skims... 1 @ 2 1/2.

EGGS. State and Penn—Fresh... 16 @ 17. Western—Fresh, fancy... 16 @ 17. Fresh, fair to good... 16 @ 17. Southern—Fresh, per doz... 16 @ 17. Eggs, Md., per doz... 16 @ 17. Goose Eggs, per doz... 16 @ 17. FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH. Apples—Northern Spy, bbl... 3.50 @ 4.50. Spitzenberg, per bbl... 3.00 @ 4.00. Baldwin, per d. h. bbl... 2.00 @ 3.00. Russet, per d. h. bbl... 2.50 @ 3.00. Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket... 2 @ 2.50. Western N. Y., Concord... 2 @ 2.50. Strawberries, Charleston, qt... 16 @ 18. Maryland, qt... 16 @ 18.

HOPS. State—1891, choice, per lb... 27 @ 28. Mixed weights... 25 @ 26. 1891, common to good... 20 @ 21. 1890, choice, per lb... 20 @ 21. 1890, common to prime... 14 @ 20. Old odds... 7 @ 11. LIVE POULTRY. Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn... 13 @ 14. Western, per lb... 13 @ 14. Chickens, Western... 13 @ 14. Local, medium to prime... 12 @ 13. Roosters, per lb... 12 @ 13. Turkeys, per lb... 15 @ 16. Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn... 75 @ 85. per pair... 75 @ 85. Western, per pair... 112 @ 137. Geese, Western, per pair... 112 @ 137. Pigeons, per pair... 49 @ 55.

DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED. Turkeys—Selected, per lb... 15 @ 16. Young toms, fair to prime... 14 @ 15. Old toms... 14 @ 15. Chickens—Phila., broilers... 45 @ 50. Fowls—St. and Penn, per lb... 13 @ 14. Western, per lb... 12 1/2 @ 13. Ducks—Jersey, per lb... 13 @ 14. Spring, L. I. per lb... 30 @ 30. Geese—Western, per lb... 6 @ 11. Capons—Phila., extra large... 6 @ 11. Hens, small to medium... 6 @ 11. Western, fair to fancy... 6 @ 11. Squabs—Dorset, per doz... 2.50 @ 2.50.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES. Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl... 1.00 @ 1.10. State, old and Hebron, per 180 lb... 1.12 @ 1.25. State, other kinds, 180 lb... 1.00 @ 1.25. L. I., in bulk, per bbl... 6 @ 6. Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl... 1.50 @ 3.00. Cabbage, L. I., per 100... 6 @ 6. Onions—Connecticut, red... 6 @ 6. Orange County, red, bbl... 6 @ 6. Orange County, yellow... 6 @ 6. Eastern, yellow, per bbl... 6 @ 6. Eastern, white, per bbl... 6 @ 6. Squash—No. 2, marrow, bbl... 6 @ 6. L. I., Hubbard, per bbl... 6 @ 6. Turnips, Canada, per bbl... 6 @ 6. Celery—Phila., per doz roots... 6 @ 6. String beans, Fla., per crate... 1.50 @ 3.50. Lettuce, Southern, per bbl... 6 @ 6. Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate... 1.00 @ 1.75. Asparagus, new, doz bunches... 1.00 @ 1.75. Green Peas, Va., basket... 2 @ 2.00.

LIVE STOCK. Bees... 3.35 @ 4.75. Milch Cows, com. to good... 30.00 @ 30.00. Cows, common to prime... 3.00 @ 3.00. Sheep... 4.50 @ 5.00. Lambs... 5.00 @ 7.00. Hogs—Live... 4.75 @ 5.15. Dressed... 5 1/2 @ 8. GRAIN, ETC. Flour—City Mill Extras... 4.63 @ 4.73. Bakers, 40... 4.75 @ 4.85. Wheat—No. 2, red... 95 @ 96 1/2. Rye—State... 88 @ 89. Barley—Two-rowed State... 81 @ 84. Corn—Ungraded Mixed... 81 @ 84. Oats—No. 2, white... 35 @ 37 1/2. Hay—Good to Choice... 89 @ 85. Straw—Long Rye... 65 @ 70. Lard—City Steam... 5.90 @ 5.90.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 29.

Lesson Text: "Nebuchadnezzar's Dream," Daniel ii, 36-49—Golden Text: Heb. iv., 13—Commentary.

"This is the dream, and we will tell the interpretation thereof before the king." Daniel offered to show the king both the dream and the interpretation if he would give him time. Then Daniel and his companions gave themselves to prayer, and the secret was revealed unto Daniel in a night vision (verses 16-19); after which Daniel stands before the king, and giving all the credit to the God of heaven, he tells the dream and is now about to give the interpretation (verses 27-35). Consider Joseph in a similar way glorifying God (Gen. xli, 15, 16). And as to dreams see Gen. xx., 3; xxxi., 24; xxxvii., 5, 9; xl., 5; I Kings iii., 5; Dan. iv., 5; vii., 1; Math. i., 20; ii., 12, 19, 22.

"The God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, power end strength and glory." Not by His own might had He obtained it, but God had given it to him. One of the greatest facts of this book is that "The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will" (chapter iv., 17, 25, 32). There is nothing good which we possess which God has not given to us (Jas. i., 17); and His gifts are bestowed upon us that thereby we may glorify Him. We are expected to glorify the God in whom our hands our breath is and whose are all our ways (chapter v., 28). "And hath made the ruler over them all. Thou art this head of gold." We are reminded of the original dominion given to Adam (Gen. i., 28) whereby he was to magnify God; but as he failed, so all his children have failed, and shall fall till He come, the King who shall reign in righteousness, the last Adam who shall subdue all things unto Himself, and be lord of all the earth (Isa. xxvii., 1; I Cor. xv., 45, 25; Zech. xiv., 9; Rev. xi., 15).

"And after these shall arise another, and another, which shall bear rule over all the earth." One great peculiarity of the kingdom designated by the word "kingdom" is that they were to have dominion over the known world. Their authority was to be world wide. The two world powers to succeed the Babylonian were, without a possibility of mistake, the Medo-Persian, and then the Grecian. This the Spirit plainly states in chapters v., 25; viii., 20, 27.

"And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron, forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth it." It is equally clear that the next world wide dominion after the Grecian was the Roman (Luke ii., 1), under whose principles of government all nations may be said to continue. There has been no world wide dominion by any empire since the Roman, but it will continue till the stone kingdom of the Lord Jesus is established on earth.

"And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes part of potter's clay and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided; partly strong and partly broken." The Medo-Persian, and then the Grecian, and the Roman power mixed up with that which is wholly of man; power in the hands of the people having no internal stability, though something is left of the strength of the iron. (Dregels.)

"And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men." This seems to refer to Gen. vi., 2, where the marriage of the seed of the godly Seth with the daughters of ungodly Cain are described. In similar words, the reference, therefore, seems to be to the blending of the Christianized Roman empire with the pagan nations, a deterioration being the result. Charlemagne and Napoleon made an effort to reunite the empire of the Romans, but in vain. Christ alone shall effect that. (Fausset.)

"And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed." "These kings" signify the final state of the Roman empire, represented by the Grecian power; they mean the four successive monarchies, as they do not coexist as the holders of power. If the fourth had been meant, the singular, not the plural, would be used. The falling of the stone on the image must mean the destroying judgment; not gradual evangelization of it by grace, and the destroying judgment cannot be dealt by Christians, for they are taught to submit to the powers that be, so that it must be dealt by God Himself at His coming again. (Dregels.)

"The great iron hata made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter; and the dream is certain and the interpretation sure." That Christ shall break in pieces the kingdoms of this world when it equals in power and glory is unmistakably clear from such passages as Ps. ii., 8, 9; exil., 5-9; Rev. ii., 26; xi., 15-15; xix., 11-15. His kingdom will end and supersede all the others, and shall not, like the Babylonian, Medo-Persian and Grecian pass to others, but it shall stand forever. That the kingdom which was set up when he came in, but it shall stand forever. That the kingdom which was set up when he came in, but it shall stand forever. That the kingdom which was set up when he came in, but it shall stand forever.

"Then the king answered unto Daniel and said: 'This seems to imply that Daniel pre-terted against the king's worship of idols, and the king honored Daniel's God, saying, 'Of a truth it is that your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets, seeing thou couldst reveal this secret.' Thus the king glorified God in his own way. To reject all praise of self, and seek not honor from man, but earnestly desire that God in all things may be glorified, this is the only true Christian life (I Cor. v., 15; John v., 44; I Pet. iv., 11). "Then the king made Daniel a great man, and gave him many great gifts, and made him ruler." This is all in an earthly and apparent sense. Daniel was already great in the sight of God and had received great gifts from Him (chapter i., 17; Luke x., 15). But Daniel's dominion, as the hand of God in this earthly promotion and would glorify God there as well as in a more lowly position.

"Daniel set in the gate of the king." He did not forget his faith, for in his distinguished position of honor, he also said, but Daniel was over all. Very suggestive is this remarkable story of a Jew thus exalted by a Gentile world power.—Lesson Helper.

LINDLEY MURRAY, the grammarian, from whose book so many of our older American citizens learned the ins and outs of the English language "as she is spoke" and written, was born in Lancaster, Pa., and the residents of that city propose erecting a monument to his memory. The younger generation should contribute liberally through gratitude, for the fact that they do not have to cope with the mysteries of that same old Murray's grammar. It was choke full of headaches and general uncleanliness.