

FAMILIES PERISH.

Bad Drowning of Twelve Persons By the Floods.

Three families of Pemiscot County, Mo., Under Water—Much suffering in Arkansas—Iron Mountain Trains Abandoned.

Memphis, Tenn., May 25.—Three families of Pemiscot county, Mo., are now under water and assistance is urgently needed at several points on the Arkansas river. Three families have been drowned, as follows: Wash Hall, wife and two children; Joseph Mallory, wife and two children; Samuel Moore (colored) wife and daughter.

It is estimated that 800 horses and 2,000 head of cattle have been drowned and that 700,000 acres of cultivated farms are under water between Memphis and Cairo.

According to Capt. Howard, of the Army Corps of Engineers, there are 225,000 acres of wheat destroyed, 300,000 acres of corn and nearly 300 acres of cotton inundated.

The waters continue to rise and in two days more it is expected that 1,000,000 acres of cultivated ground will be flooded. The Arkansas bottoms are all under water and the number of lives lost and property destroyed cannot be estimated because no boats have gone into the flooded districts.

Memphis, Tenn., May 25.—The following telegram from Gov. Eagle, of Arkansas, was received by Secretary Nat Graves, of the Merchants' exchange: "Great distress in overflowed districts in Arkansas. Citizens of Little Rock and Pine Bluff doing all they can to relieve suffering and to save life, but cannot meet all demands. Will Memphis at once send relief in way of supplies for a few days to the lower Arkansas river and along the Mississippi. Communicate with H. L. Henry, Arkansas City, and W. M. Watkins, Red Fork, Ark."

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., May 25.—This city is completely under water. All the stores are flooded out and the tops of houses are visible only on the back streets. All trains on the Iron Mountain have been abandoned on account of the bad condition of the bridge over Boggy bayou. All Iron Mountain cars have been removed from the yards at this city.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—Gov. Fisher returned Monday night from the flooded districts, leaving Adjutant General Reese at Shipman to superintend the distribution of supplies, and last evening he issued a proclamation calling for contributions.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

Report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 25.—To-day after devotional exercises led by Dr. Richmond, of Louisville, and the reading of the minutes, the report of the standing committee on home missions was read by Dr. McPherson, of Chicago. It gave an account of the work of the year as conducted by the board of home missions and of the support given by the church, while the needs were set forth very strongly.

The board began the year with a debt of nearly \$100,000. One million dollars was asked for last year and contributions reached \$70,000 of that amount, of which over \$45,000 were available. The present debt is \$67,000. The immense immigration had given foreign work to do at home. The report gives an account of the work in various states conducted by a membership of 98,500 and a school attendance of 141,000. The states having the most home missionaries are: New York, 140; Kansas, 113; Iowa, 102; Minnesota, 84; California, 82; Illinois, 81; Nebraska, 60; Michigan, 54; the Dakotas, 112.

Taking a Hand in Politics.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 25.—A soldiers' movement has been started here which may have an important influence on the politics of the state. The plan is to organize veteran leagues all over the state, and give them a distinctively political character, local as well as general. Grand Army posts, as such, have nothing to do with politics, and the veterans, it is stated, are not satisfied. The new idea was first broached here during last week and met the hearty approval of men high in rank among the veterans, some of them being members of Commander T. L. Poole's staff, who were in the city recently.

Southern Presbyterians.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 25.—In the general assembly this morning the standing committee on education recommended that \$30,000 be raised, proportioned among the various presbyteries, for the education of candidates for the ministry. Rev. J. A. Preston, of Alabama, offered an amendment that when a candidate applied for admission he should be held responsible for the prosecution of his studies. Rev. S. M. Nell, of Kansas City, spoke at some length in favor of the amendment.

To Elect Senators by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mr. Mitchell, from the committee on privileges and elections, has reported to the senate a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote. He said that the members of the committee would be divided on the subject and would make separate reports. The joint resolution was placed on the calendar.

Anti-Bellum Senators at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Two distinguished ex-senators of anti-bellum tendencies were in the senate chamber yesterday. One of them was Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, and the other was Mr. Jones, of Iowa, the same for whom the senate last week and the House yesterday passed a pension bill for services in the war of 1814 and in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Jones chatted for some time with Mr. Sherman and Mr. Palmer, and afterwards occupied Mr. Hill's seat, where he satiated himself in writing. Mr. Clingman's conversation was principally with Mr. Stanford.

SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

Great Increase of Merchandise Exports From the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—During the twelve months ended April 30, 1892, the exports of merchandise from the United States attained the remarkable and unprecedented value of \$1,911,505,379, far surpassing the aggregate value of exports in any prior twelve months in the history of American commerce.

The immense increase will be better appreciated when compared with the value of exports of corresponding prior periods.

For twelve months ended April 30, 1891, \$879,391,947; for twelve months ended April 30, 1890, \$847,694,356; for twelve months ended April 30, 1889, \$733,681,725; for twelve months ended April 30, 1888, \$695,434,727; for twelve months ended April 30, 1887, \$734,906,931; for twelve months ended April 30, 1886, \$667,011,868, or an average of \$759,701,900.

It will be observed that the value of the exports of merchandise for the last twelve months exceeded the average value of the exports of merchandise for the six preceding years by the large sum of \$251,803,370.

The value of the imports during the twelve months ended April 30, 1892, was \$893,098,765, and as follows during the corresponding periods: During twelve months ended April 30, 1891, \$845,033,330; during twelve months ended April 30, 1890, \$773,681,490; during twelve months ended April 30, 1889, \$738,590,533; during twelve months ended April 30, 1888, \$730,432,341; during twelve months ended April 30, 1887, \$739,705,459; during twelve months ended April 30, 1886, \$693,549,996, or an average value of \$730,102,171 during the six prior periods. It appears there was an excess of imports during the twelve months ended April 30, 1892, over the average for the six prior periods of \$101,996,594. By comparing exports of merchandise with imports for the twelve months ended April 30, 1892, it will be seen there is the large excess of exports or balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$179,406,514.

The increase of exports of the United States during the twelve months ended April 30, 1892, was 15.02 per cent. It is learned from British authorities that there was a decrease in British exports during the calendar year 1891 of 5.6 per cent. It is quite apparent at this time from financial reports received from abroad that of the leading nations in the world prosperity exists alone in the United States.

FRIENDS OF SILVER.

A National Convention Deliberating at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In response to a call issued April 23, 1892, by the national silver committee for a national convention of "all who earnestly favor the immediate restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the United States," about 200 delegates had assembled at noon yesterday in Concordia hall and were called to order by Gen. A. J. Warner, chairman of the national committee. In taking the chair Gen. Warner stated the objects sought to be obtained by calling together the silver men of the country.

After recess the following officers were elected: Permanent chairman, Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio; vice presidents, Messrs. Bolter, of Iowa; Shinn, of Kansas; Streeter, of Illinois; A. B. Ewing, of Missouri; Nixon, of Nevada; Charles Simms, of Colorado, and William Oliver, of North Carolina; secretaries, Lee Crandall, of Washington; E. D. Stark, of Ohio, and Henry Jones, of Georgia.

Addresses were made by ex-Representative McMillan, of Montana; Representatives Bryan, of Nebraska, and Bartine, of Nevada, and Senator Stewart.

The latter began by saying that about two hours before the senate, by a majority of eight, had agreed to take up and discuss a plain, simple bill providing for free and unlimited coinage of silver (cheers). "And," continued the senator, "we will press it to a vote. In the fight yesterday we lost some of our soldiers; some of them deserted, but we will see who are our friends and who are our enemies, and if we can we will send it to the president and compel him to signify to the people of this country whether he is in sympathy with the gold trust or whether he is willing to sign a bill for the emancipation of the whole American people." The senator opposed the proposed international monetary conference.

Committees on resolutions, finance and organization of a bimetallic league were appointed.

Among the members of the latter committee are Senator Sanders, Representatives Sweet, of Idaho; Tillman, of South Carolina, and E. C. Newlands, of Nevada.

A Banker Killed.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 27.—C. E. Montgomery, president of the German National bank of this city and a wealthy real estate owner, was shot and killed at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning just as he emerged from the breakfast room of the Hotel Lincoln by his former partner in business here, at present a member of the Utah legislature, William H. Irvine, who claimed to have proof positive that Montgomery had wronged him through his wife.

The assailant fired twice, both balls entering his left breast and penetrating the heart. He staggered forward a dozen paces with his left hand over his heart and fell dead without uttering a word.

Mississippi's Constitution.

JACKSON, Miss., May 27.—The famous understanding clause of the new constitution, to which so many people objected on the ground that it opened the door for much fraud, is now being tested in this state for the first time. In order to register a person must be able to read any section of the constitution, understand it when read to them or give a reasonable interpretation thereof. The register shows that only about one negro in every ten is able to comply with the provisions, and consequently, is disqualified. The more ignorant of the white population are in the same category.

MORE OF THE FLOODS.

Distressing News From Arkansas—Over Thirty Lives Lost and Ten Thousand Persons Desitute.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26.—Reports from the lowlands on the Arkansas, St. Francis and White rivers, estimate that at least 10,000 people have been rendered homeless by the floods and thirty-two lives have been lost in the Arkansas bottoms, while several negroes and Indians have been drowned near Marianna.

The river is still falling at Little Rock, but the distress on the lower Arkansas continues. The steamer Fannie Adams arrived yesterday afternoon from Pine Bluff and left last night with enough provisions to feed 100 persons for three days. The governor of Arkansas has called on Memphis to assist in relieving the suffering in the bottoms adjoining Little Rock.

The steamer Friendly returned to Shreveport yesterday morning from Dooly bayou. A large number of people submerged were relieved and hundreds of head of stock saved. The Nicholson break, which occurred yesterday, is 200 yards wide at Nicholson bayou and many residences have been swept away by the flood. A crisscross occurred yesterday in the Herndon place.

At Texarkana, Ark., hundreds of negro families, tenants along the river, are homeless and without food, camped on the edges of the hills to which they were driven by the floods. A relief expedition went out from that place yesterday and provisioned 100 families.

Arkansas City, Ark., is completely under water, all the stores being flooded and the tops of houses alone visible on the back streets. Trains have been abandoned for an indefinite time.

Bayou Macon, Miss., has overflowed and caused a heavy loss to planters. Boeuf and Tensas rivers are rising fast, over four feet in twenty-four hours, and Tensas parish is being heavily flooded.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 26.—Gov. Boies has issued a proclamation calling for relief for the flood sufferers of Sioux City. The proclamation states that the calamity greatly exceeds the early estimates. The number of families homeless is placed at 1,000 and the number of destitute of all ages fully 5,000. The number of dwellings washed away is given as 167 and 700 more were rendered untenable.

ANNA, Ill., May 26.—The overflow from the Mississippi, which has inundated the lowlands of this county, has reached its height, and the water is now beginning to recede. The flood exceeds that of 1883. Union county has a river frontage of twenty miles. Within this territory, extending along the river and three miles back, it is estimated that 15,000 acres are now under water. Of this 10,000 acres were planted in wheat and corn which promised a magnificent yield, but which is now a total loss. Great damage has also been done to residences, buildings, etc. Conservative estimates place the total loss in Union county at \$150,000.

One hundred families about the town of Wheatland are utterly destitute, the floods having totally ruined the crops, drowned their stock and washed them out of their dwellings.

KANSAS CROPS.

No Great Damage By Rains—Wheat Failing Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 26.—Very full reports from the great grain growing areas of Kansas show that the continued rains have not done great damage to the crops. The western half of Kansas, indeed, has not received excessive rains nor has the temperature in that part of the state been as deficient as in other parts of the country. From Hutchinson westward the people are positively enthusiastic over the prospects for wheat, and from Hutchinson south there is hardly a complaint regarding the corn crop.

Generally speaking, the wheat prospects have not been materially impaired in the great central region where wheat is the most important crop. In the north and east parts of the state there is some complaint of this and sickly plants. The great majority of opinion among those most competent to judge is that there is a very good chance for Kansas to raise more than 30,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, and no likelihood at all that the crop will fall below 40,000,000 bushels. Farmers are very busy in the fields everywhere planting corn. They have had three days of weather. It is clear throughout the state today. If the weather continues much of the middle of next week, a full acreage will have been sown by that time. The planting is practically finished in the southern half of the state now. It is half done in the northern half, though in some counties in which not more than a third of the fields are sown. But with good weather corn planted now will be up, cultivated and "laid by" before wheat harvest. If the weather should remain cool some fields will perhaps have to be neglected. A great deal of replanting was made necessary by the long spell of cold, wet weather in the eastern half of the state. That extra labor is of course a considerable burden on the farmers. But it will not rest heavily on them. The corn crop is backward in some localities, but much of a yield is possible. But the state as a whole has a chance for a crop larger than last year. No one can tell, of course, anything about the prospects of a crop of which no more than half has yet started to grow. But the chances are at least even for a good yield of corn and, except in restricted localities, the farmers of the state are in a cheerful mood.

Illinois Farmers Very Busy Planting Corn.

MONTICELLO, Ill., May 26.—Never in the history of central Illinois and the great corn belt country has there been such active work by the farmers to put in a crop of corn. Every team and every man that can be possibly used is kept busy from morning till night and thousands of acres of corn will be planted in the next few days. Should the weather continue favorable there will be a large crop planted in central Illinois. Oats and wheat are damaged by the continued wet weather.

Granite Cutters Win.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The quarry owned by Webster & Morse at Barre, Vt., has withdrawn from the New England Contractors' association and signed the yearly scale of wages from May 1 this year to May 1, 1893. This is the first real victory that the granite cutters have made in their big struggle. The quarry is one of the largest owned by the New England association, and employs more than 800 men. The Granite Cutters' union has decided to operate the quarry and Goschen quarries on the co-operative plan as soon as a market can be found for the product in this city.

SELAH SIGNIFICANCE.

Dr. Talmage Discourses on a Peculiar Exclamation.

The Expression in the Book of Habakkuk as Well as the Psalms—An Incentive to Heroic Christian Exertion—A Skeptic's Feeble Effort.

Rev. Dr. Talmage took for the subject of his sermon at Brooklyn, N. Y., on last Sunday a single word of frequent occurrence in the Bible, and whose meaning is but little understood. From it he drew a profoundly impressive description of the varied and majestic purposes of certain parts of Scripture and a practical lesson for Christians generally. The text was Psalm lxi. 4: "Selah."

The majority of Bible readers look upon this word of my text as of no importance. They consider it a superfluous, a meaningless interjection, a useless refrain, an undefined echo. "Selah! But I have to tell you that it is no Scriptural accident. It occurs seventy-four times in the book of Psalms and three times in the book of Habakkuk. You must not charge this perfect book with seventy-seven trivialities. Selah! It is an enthroned word. If, according to an old writer, some words are battles, then this word is a Marathon, a Thermopylae, a Sedan, a Waterloo. It is a word decisive, sometimes for poetic beauty, sometimes for solemnity, sometimes for grandeur and sometimes for eternal import. Through it roll the thundering chariots of the omnipotent God.

I take this word for my text because I am so often asked what is its meaning, or whether it has any meaning at all. It has an ocean of meaning, from which I shall this morning dip up only four or five bucketfuls. I will speak to you, so far as I have time, of the Selah of poetic significance, the Selah of intermission, the Selah of emphasis, and the Selah of perpetuity.

Are you surprised that I speak of the Selah of poetic significance? Surely the God who sapped the heavens and made the earth a rosebud of beauty, with oceans hanging to it like drops of morning dew would not make a Bible without rhythm, without cadence, without blank verse. God knew that eventually the Bible would be read by a great majority of young people, for in this world of malaria and casualty an octogenarian is exceptional, and as thirty years is more than the average of human life, if the Bible is to be a successful book it must be adapted to the young. Hence the prosody of the Bible—the drama of Job, the pastoral of Ruth, the epic of Judges, the dithyramb of Habakkuk, the threnody of Jeremiah, the lyric of Solomon's Song, the oratorio of the Apocalypse, the idyl, the strophe, and anti-strophe and the Selah of the Psalms.

Wherever you find this word Selah it means that you are to rouse up to a great stanza, that you are to open your soul to great analogies, that you are to spread the wing of your imagination for great flight. "I answer thee in the secret place of thunder; I proved thee at the waters of Meribah. Selah." "The earth and all the inhabitants thereof are dissolved; I bear up the pillars of it. Selah." "Who is this king of glory? The Lord of Hosts. He is the king of glory. Selah." "Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance. Selah." "Though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Selah." "The Lord of Hosts is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah." "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be played because of the truth. Selah." "I will hide under the covert of Thy wings. Selah." "O God, when Thou wentest forth before Thy people, when Thou didst march through the wilderness. Selah."

Next I come to speak of the Selah of intermission. Genesis, Tholuck, Hengstenberg and other writers agree in saying that this word Selah means a rest in music; what the Greeks call a diapalma, a pause, a halt in the solemn march of cantillation. Every musician knows the importance of it. If you ever saw Julien, the great musical leader, stand before 5,000 singers and players upon instruments, and with one stroke of his baton smite the multitudinous hallelujah into silence, and then, soon after that, with another stroke of his baton rouse up the full orchestra to a great outburst of harmony, then you know the mighty effect of a musical pause. It gives more power to what went before; it gives more power to what is to come after. So God thrust the Selah into this Bible and into our lives, compelling us to stop and think, stop and consider, stop and admire, stop and pray, stop and repent, stop and be sick, stop and die. It is not the great number of times that we read the Bible through that makes us intelligent in the Scriptures. We must pause. What though it takes an hour for one word? What though it takes a week for one verse? What though it takes a year to one chapter? We must pause and measure the height, the depth, the length, the breadth, the universe, the eternity of meaning in one verse. I should like to see someone sail around one little adverb in the Bible, a little adverb of two letters, during one lifetime—the word "so" in the New Testament passage, "God so loved the world." Augustine made a long pause after the verse: "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ," and it converted him. Matthew Henry made a long pause after the verse: "Open thou my lips, and my mouth shall show forth thy praise," and it converted him. William Cowper made a long pause after the verse: "Being freely justified by His grace," and it converted him. When God tell us seventy-seven times meditatively to pause in reading two of the books of the Bible, he leaves to our common sense to decide how often we should pause in reading the other sixty-four books of the Bible.

The Selah of Habakkuk and David is a dividing line between the two anthems. David begins his book with the words: "Blessed is the man," and after seventy-four Selahs, closes his book with the words: "Praise ye the Lord." So there are mercies behind us, and there are going to be mercies before us. It is good for us that God halts us in our fortunes, and halts us with physical distress, and halts us at the graves of our dead. More than once you and I have been halted by such a Selah. You wrung your hands and said: "I can't see any sense in this Providence; I can't see why God gave me that my child if he is so soon going to take it away. O my desolate home! O my broken heart!" You could not understand it. But it was not a Selah of overthrow. It gave you greater appreciation of the blessings that have gone; it will yet give you greater appreciation of the blessings that will come.

O, it is good that the Lord sometimes halts us. David says: "It is good that I have been afflicted. Before I was afflicted I went astray, but now have I kept thy word." Indeed, we must not stop. Scientists have improved human longevity, but none of them have proposed to make terrene life perpetual. But the Gospel makes death only a Selah between two beatitudes—between dying triumph on the one side of the grave and celestial escort on the other side of the grave. Going out of this life, to the unprepared, is a great horror. "Give me more laudanum," said dying Mirabeau; "give me more laudanum, that I may not think of eternity and what is to come." And dying Hobbes said: "I leave my body to the grave, and my soul to the great perhaps." It was the discord of an infidel's life breaking down into the jargon of despair; but the Gospel makes the death of the Christian a Selah between redemption and enthronement. "Almost well," said dying Richard Baxter; "almost well." "Play those notes over again—those notes which have been so great a delight and solace to me," said the dying Christian Mozart. "None but Christ, none but Christ," exclaimed dying Lambert.

Richard Cameron, the Scotch covenanter, went into the battle three times praying: "Lord spare the green and take the ripe. This is the day I have longed for. This is the day I shall get my crown. Come, let us fight to the last. Forward!" So you see there is only a short pause, a Selah of intermission, between dying consolation on the one side and overtopping raptures on the other. My flesh shall slumber in the ground. Till the last trumpet's joyful sound. Then burst the chains with sweet surprise. And in my Saviour's image rise.

I next speak of the Selah of emphasis. Ewald, the German orientalist and theologian, says that this word means to ascend; and wherever you find it, he says, you must look after the modulation of the voice, and you must put more force into your utterance. It is a Selah of emphasis. Ah! my friends, you and I need to correct our emphasis. We put too much emphasis on this world, and not enough on God and the next world. People think these things around us are so important, the things of the next are not worthy of our consideration. The first need for some of us is to change our emphasis. Look at wretchedness on a throne. Napoleon, while yet emperor of France, sat down dejected, his hands over his face. A lad came in with a tray of food and said: "Eat, it will do you good." The emperor looked up and said: "You are from the country?" The lad replied, "Yes." "Your father has a cottage and a few acres of ground?" "Yes." "There is happiness," said the dejected emperor. Ah! Napoleon never put the emphasis in the right place until he was expiring at St. Helena. On the other hand, look at satisfaction amid the worst earthly disadvantage. "I never saw until I was blind," said a Christian man. "I never knew what contentment was while I had my eyesight, as I know what content is now that I have lost my eyesight. I affirm, though few would credit it, that I would not exchange my present position and circumstances for my circumstances before I lost my eyesight." That man put the emphasis in the right place. We want to put less stress upon this world and more stress upon our God as an everlasting portion. David had found out the nothingness of this world and the all sufficiency of God. Notice how he interjects the Selahs. "Trust in the Lord at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before Him. God is a refuge for us. Selah." "Blessed be the Lord who daily loads us with benefits, even the God of our salvation. Selah." "The Lord shall count, when He writeth up the people, that this man was born there. Selah." Let the world have its honors and its riches and its pomp. Let me have the Lord for my light, my peace, my fortress, my pardon, my hope, my Heaven.

What sinners value I resign: Let 't be enough that Thou art mine. I shall be near and like my God. And stand complete in righteousness. This world is all an empty show. But the bright world to which I go Hath joys substantial and sincere: When shall I wake and find me there? O glorious hour! O bliss! Abode! I shall be near and like my God. And sin and sense no more control The endless pleasures of my soul.

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But when I speak of the Selah of emphasis I must notice it is a startling, a dramatic, emphasis. It has in it the hark, the hint of the drama. That awakening and arousing emphasis we who preach or instruct need to use more frequently. The sleepiest audiences in the world are religious audiences.

You Sabbath school teachers ought to have more of the dramatic element in your instructions. By graphic Scripture scene, by anecdote, by descriptive gesture, by impersonation, urge your classes to right action. We want in all our schools and colleges and prayer meetings, and in all our attempts at reform, and in all our churches, to have less of the stilted didactic and more of the style dramatic.

O! we want in all our different departments of usefulness—and I address hundreds of people who are trying to do good—we want more of the dramatic element and less of the didactic. The tendency in this day is to drone religion, to whine religion, to cant religion, to moan religion, to croak religion, to sepulchralize religion, when we ought to present it in animated and spectacular manner.

Sabbath morning by Sabbath morning I address many theological students who are preparing for the ministry. They come in here from the different institutions. I say to them this morning: If you will go home and look over the history of the church you will find that those men have brought most souls to Christ who have been dramatic. Rowland Hill, dramatic; Thomas Chalmers, dramatic; Thomas Guthrie, dramatic; Robert McCheyne, dramatic; John Knox, dramatic; Christmas Evans, dramatic; George Whitefield, dramatic; Robert Hall, dramatic; Robert South, dramatic; Fenelon, dramatic; John Mason, dramatic; Dr. Nott, dramatic. When you get into the ministry, if you attempt to culture that element, and try to wield it for God, you will meet with mighty rebuff and caricature, and ecclesiastical council will take your case in charge, and they will try to put you down; but the God who starts you will help you through, and great will be the eternal rewards for the assiduous and the plucky.

Next I speak of the Selah of perpetuity. The Targum, which is the Bible in Chaldee, renders this word of my text "forever." Many writers agree in believing and stating that one meaning of this word is "forever." In this very verse from which I take my text Selah means not only poetic significance, and intermission, and emphasis, but it means eternal reiteration—forever! God's government forever, God's goodness forever, the gladness of the righteous forever. Of course you and I have not surveyor's chain with enough links to measure that domain of meaning. In this world we must build everything on a small scale. A hundred years are a great while. A tower 500 feet is a great height. A journey of 4,000 miles is very long. But eternity! If the archangel has not strength of wing to fly across it, but flutters and drops like a wounded sea gull, there is no need of our trying in the small shallow of human thought to voyage across it.

A skeptic desiring to show his contempt for the passing years, and to show that he could build enduringly, had his own sepulchre made of the finest and the hardest marble, and then he had put on the door the words, "For time and for eternity," but it so happened that the seed of a tree somehow got into an unseen crevice of the marble. That seed grew and enlarged until it became a tree, and split the marble to pieces. There can be no eternalization of anything earthly. But forever! Will you and I live as long as that? We are apt to think of the grave as the terminus. We are apt to think of the hearse as our last vehicle. We are apt to think of seventy or eighty or ninety years, and then a cessation. Instead of that we find the marble slab of the tomb is only a milestone, marking the first mile, and the great journey is beyond. We have only time enough in this world to put on the sandals and to clasp our girdle and to pick up our staff. We take our first step from cradle to grave, and then we open the door and start—great God, whither? The clock strikes the passing away of time, but not the passing away of eternity. Measureless! Measureless! This Selah of perpetuity makes earthly inequalities so insignificant, the difference between scepter and needle, between Alhambra and hut, between chariot and cart, between throne and curbstone, between Axminster and bare floor, between sateen and sackcloth, very trivial. This Selah of perpetuity makes our getting ready so important. For such prolongation of travel what outfit of guidebooks, of passports and of escort? Are we putting out on a desert simoon swept and ghoul haunted or into regions of sun lighted and spray sprinkled gardens? Will it be Elysium or Gehenna? Once started in that world we cannot stop. The current is so swift that once in no our can resist it or helm can steer out of it, no herculean or titanic arm can baffle it. Hark to the long resounding echo "forever!" O, wake up to the interest of your deathless spirit! Strike out for Heaven. Selah! Selah! Forever! Forever!

POLISH WOMEN.

They Are Hardy, Industrious and Economical.

Perhaps in all America there is no clearer illustration of thrift than that exhibited by the hardy women of Poland. It is said that in Paris nothing is wasted; that everything in the shape of material has its uses, and that no such thing as city accumulations, to be saved at city expense, is known. This is doubtless also true of Poland, and most of the other thickly populated sections of Europe, and this custom of careful saving, impressed there as a necessity is brought to America as a habit. It is certainly not a bad habit; for though it may be sneered at by these callow youths who disport in gay attire and enjoy the money they have never earned—and lack the capacity for earning—it leads to the owning of homes. Considering the heritage of poverty which monarchy has bequeathed to these people, it is surprising how quickly they spring from its grinding conditions to the proud position of property owners under the revivifying influences of a free government, and once a citizen becomes a property owner, he is a safe citizen from whom there can be no fear of anarchism, communism or any other form of a disturbing character. As "second-growth hickory" is always the best of that timber, so I am sure we shall find that the second-growth Pole is a citizen, in intelligence, industry and all the better elements of manhood, of which we may all be proud.—Detroit Free Press.

Dividing Rooms.