SALUTED THE REBELFLAG

ADMIRAL STANTON REMOVED FOR A BLUNDER AT RIO.

A Discourteous Act Toward the Brazilian Government-The Demonstration Promptly Repudiated by This Government-Captain Picking in Command of our Squadron.

A despatch from Washington says : Secretary Herbert learned to his great surprise that Acting Rear Admiral Stanton, commanding the United States fleet in Brazilian waters, had saluted the rebel Admiral. For this act of discourtesy toward a friendly Nation Secretary Herbert, after consulting with the President and Secretary of State, ordered Rear Admiral Stanton's detachment. Commodore Stanton is ordered to turn over the command of his squadron to Captain Picking, the next in rank.

Picking, the next in rank.

The peremptory removal of Commodore and Acting Rear Admiral Stanton from the command of the South Atlantic station was one of the most startling surprises ever experienced in Washington official life, and for a time it almost obscured the interest in the silver fight. President Cleveland took action after a long conference with the Secretaries of State and the Navy, and when put in possession of all the facts and also of such further information as Senator Mendonea, the Brazilian Minister in Washington, was able to furnish. The official order was made public by Secre tary Herbert in the following mem-

tary Herbert in the following memorandry
In reply to a telegram of inquiry the toDepartment learned by authority A Standay, by telegram from Rear Adad States
ton, in command of the V, that this
mayal forces at Rio de Jarg of Admiral

mayal forces at Rio de Jazg of Admiral officer had saluted the insurgent fleet. Mello, commanding unauthorized by This salute we the Admiral had any instruction unfriendly act toward a received. It wand the Secretary of the friendly possulting with the President and Navy, att 7 of State, issued an order dethe Secularial Stanton from command of tacheddron and turning it over to Captain being, the next officer in rank ommodore Stanton had been specially se-

lected for this post of duty, because he was considered to possess in a preeminent degree those qualifications of coolness and discre-tion which fitted him to deal with the revolutionary conditions prevailing in the vari-ous countries to which his assignment would naturally call him.

The relations of the United States to the recognized Government of Brazil were such that it was not believed possible that an offi-cer of high rank and experience would go out of his way to give official salute and re-ognition to the commander of a naval force avowedly in insurrection against the Gov-ernment and actually engaged in bombard-

ing the National capital.

Our friendly interest in the young republic was so powerful a factor in securing its rec-ognition by other powers that in October, 1890, just three years ago. Brazil sent a squadron, consisting of the armcred cruiser Aquidaban and other vessels, to New York Harbor "to return the visit of friendship and congratulation made by the United States Squadron of Evolution in Rio Janeiro in June

and July preceding."

When, therefore, Secretary Herbert to-day received through Secretary Gresham information that the Brazilian Minister reported the story of Admiral Stanton's salute to the rebel Admiral's flag to be correct, there was a joint consultation of documents and precedents in the diplomatic room, and the conclusion was reached that Commodore Stanton's act was so reached that Commodore Stanton's act was so contrary to the requirements of the case as to call for prompt rebuke and reparation. With this conclusion in mind Secretary Herbert, at 1 o'clock, went over to the White House to consult the President, who, on learning the facts, immediately coincided with the views of the Secretary of State and Mr. Herbert authorizing the transfer of the secretary. thorizing the issue of the order of suspension.
Captain H. F. Picking, of the Charleston.

who relieves Commodore Stanton officer of experience. He has with him the eruiser Newark, Captain Silas Casey, and in three days from now should be joined by the Commander Willard H. Browns Navai officers who know Commodore Stanton are utterly at a loss to understand how he came to make so serious a mistake, if

such it can be called. the trouble brought about by Admiral Stan ton's conduct in committing the unheard-of breach of saluting a rebei flag, and thereby giving recognition to the Brazilian insur-gents, without authority from his Govern-

ment and in direct disobedience to manda-tory orders to preserve strict neutrality.

The flagship Newark, which sailed for South America in September, had just arrived in Rio Harbor, and it was then that Admiral Stanton committed the act which has called forth a protest from Brazil through her Minister here. Secretary Gres-ham has informed the Brazilian Minister that this country will apologize for the offence, and that it does not countenance what Admiral Stanton did and deplores the

Admiral Stanton showed still further his friendliness for the insurgents by paying an official visit and receiving a return call from Mello. This exchange of civilities necessitated further salutes.

The fatal mistake of all, though, is conceded to have been his visit to Admiral Mello. By so doing the Admiral disre-garded his instructions and placed his Government in the position of recognizing the rebels. Had the same thing occurred in Chile, it was said by naval officers, our ships would undoubtedly have been fired on by the Government vessels, and war would have been the result. The coolness of the Brazilians, however, prevented any serious rupture. serious rupture.

HOUSE CHAPLAIN DEAD.

The Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway Expires Suddenly.

The Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway, Chaplain of the House of Representatives and pastor of Marvin Chapel M. E. Church, South, sank into a comotose state at his home in Washington and died at a o'clock a. m. The immediate cause of death was Bright's dis-

Rev. Dr. Haddaway came to Washington a number of years ago and has since been pas-tor of Mt. Vernon M. E. Church, South. He ame Chaplain of the House when Rev. W. Milburn, the blind Chaplain, was trans-

COLONISTS FOR ARIZONA.

European Agriculturists and Artisans to Establish Themselves.

Governor L. C. Hughes, of Arizona, who is in Washington on official business, has concluded a negotiation for the establishment in his Territory of a large colony of European agriculturists, viticulturists, fruit European agriculturists, viticulturists, fruit growers, silk weavers, cotton spinners and mechanics. The agents of the colony will join Governor Hughes at Tucson in November and complete the selection of lands, and immedately afterward an advance guard of 600 will be brought on to dig irrigating ditches and prepare quarters for the remainder who will follow as rapidly as they can be utilized.

THE Michigan Supreme Court handed down a decision on the Woman Suffrage law passed by the last Legislature, permitting women to vote at municipal elections. The Court declares that the law is utterly unconstitutional and void.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

61st Day.-Messrs, Peffer and Jones, of

Nevada, spoke against repeal. — Mr. Harris made a personal explanation. 62p. Day.—Messrs. Jones, Teller and Stew art spoke against repeal.—Mr. Stewart gave notice of an amendment to the Repeal bill, proposing a conference to be held at Washington within nine months, between delegates of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, and San Domingo, for the adoption of a commoa silver

63D Day .- Mr. Stewart, after speaking 63D Day.—Mr. Stewart, after speaking against Repeal for nearly three hours, but without closing his speech, yielded to his colleague, Mr. Jones, who thereupon began the fifth installment of his speech.—A bill authorizing the Chattanooga Western Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga was

passed.
64TH DAY.—The House passed a bill authorizing a reopening of the consolidation of land districts in California.—Discussion on the Bankruptcy bill was continued.—Mr. Coombs introduced a plan for a new

65TH DAY.—Messrs. Teller, Squire and Stewart continued the debate on rescal.

A joint resolution providing to the removal of derelicts by internet hal action was

passed.
66TH DAY.—The reffer amendment profinage was defeated by a
viding for frame to twenty-eight.—The
vote of this fitute for the Wilson bill was Voorhees Messrs, Stewart, Jones and accepthoke against repeal. Mr. Voorhees Tellenotiee that the Five-minute Rule Suid be applied to debate on the amend-

The House.

61st Day.—The House was in session only three hours, two-thirds of the time being devoted to the further consideration of the Printing bill.—A bill was passed directing the construction of a revenue cutter for use on the New England coast, the cost not to exceed \$175,000.

62D DAY .- The Public Printing bill was taken up, the previous question having been ordered, and passed—yeas, 167; nays, seven-teen.—The bill to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for use on the great lakes was amended so as to limit the cost to \$175,000 and passed.— Mr. Oates's bill to provide a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States was then taken up and discussed until ad-

68D Day.-After passing a bill to license engineers and assistant engineers on ressels in the merchant marine the House took up the Bankruptey bill and debated it all day.

64TH DAY.—Messrs. Pugh, Stewart and
Jones spoke on silver.—A joint resolution
was passed thanking foreign Governments for their participation in the Chicago Expo-

65rn Day.—When the House met at noon prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Smithson, o referred to the death of the Chaplain of House, the Rev. Mr. Haddaway. Mr. Richardson offered a resolution expressing the regret of the House and authorizing the appointment of committee of seven to attend the funeral. The resolution was adopted. A joint resolution was passed providing for the printing of enrolled bills.—Debate of the Bankruptcy bill consumed the remainder

66тн Day.—Mr. Springer introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Trea sury for information in regard to State banks the point of no quorum was made, and th olution went over.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

PERLIN has 40,000 empty tenements. Washington's hop crop is 50,000 bales. MOUNT CALBUCO, Chile, is again in erup

Can fare at Winnepeg, Manitoba, is two THE cholera advance in Europe seems !

have been checked. THE murder of settlers by insurgent band in Brazil continues.

THE sugar beet in France and Belgium has been attacked by a parasite.

THE Eric Railroad has broken all record in the way of heavy excursion trains. THE political situation in Austria is great!

strained, and it is feared a crisis is at hand THE German navy's base of support, it said to have been decided, must be the Balti

WHILE sinking a well near Cuyaho, Ill., a

flow of petroleum was struck at a depth of 113 feet. A SHIPMENT Of \$5,000,000 in gold has just reached the New York Sub-Treasury from

Costa Bica will levy an export tax of \$1.50 per 100 pounds on coffee to raise revenue to pay her foreign debt. Survivous of the recent floods in Louis-iana propose to establish a colony of 1000

families in Colorado. Exposts are increasing, and owing to di-ninished import movement the foreign trade

balance is in our favor. ADJUTANT-GENERAL WILLIAMS in a report to the War Department urges the extension of military training in schools.

MRS. T. P. MARTIN, of Taos, New Mexico, died from a fright received in the Cimarros train robbery three months ago.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH has ordered that the mitrailleuse invented by the Archduke Karl Salvator be introduced into the Austrian army.

A. L. COATES, of Rockwell City, Iowa, has been adjudged insane and sent to the State asylum. His mind was affected by the sus-pension of his pension. THE Secretary of the Kansas State Senate

reports that six counties in that State will lose their representation in the Legislature by the emigration of voters. ONE of the columns of the old Mary Wash-

ington monument at Fredericksburg, Va, has been stolen. It is supposed that the theft was committed by some relic hunter whose purpose is to sell the shaft to some

Whatever may be the fate of the other features of the World's Fair, the Ferris wheel will turn on its axis for some time to come. It will not be moved to Coney Island clsewhere. It will remain in Midway

KILLED BY THEIR MOTHER.

A Grief-Stricken Woman's Two Murders and Suicide.

A shocking discovery was made at Ripley, Ohio, when the door of the cottage of Mrs. A. J. Wagner was forced open by a neighbor. On the floor of the dining-room were found the dead bodies of Mrs. Wagner and her two children, aged about four and six years, all with their threats cut. The mother had evidently done the deed. She had been despondent for some time since the death of her husband, and no doubt finally became completely demented.

Among the passengers on the steamer Umatilia, which lately arrived at San Francisco from the North were seventeen miners, who returned from the Yukon River, Alaska, with gold dust in their possession valued at \$70,000 as a result of one year's work.

THE Italian Government has decided to stamp out brigandage in Sicily. Martial law will be declared in the island and a strong force of troops will be sent there in order to accomplish this.

A CHANGE in the channel of the Missouri River has compelled twenty families in East Atchison, Mo., to abandon their homes.

LATER NEWS.

AUGUST SUMERFELT, a ten-year-old boy who lived with his parents at Pittsburg, Penn., was killed by jumping from the third-story window of his home, and the father, August Sumerfelt, who gave the boy a severe beating, which caused him to jump, has been arrested.

A FIRE in Phisburg, Penn., destroyed property worth \$1,000,000; several persons were badly burned.

MARSHALL FIELD, the Chicago merchant face, has subscribed \$1,000,000, conditionally, for a memorial museum on the World's Fair grounds.

DB, F. O. VINCENT, who was convicted of wife marder in 1891, was hanged in the county jail courtyard at Fresno, Cal.

THE notorious murderer, "Doe" Taylor, vas hanged at Wise Court House, Va.

THE War Department is experiencing great tifficulty in finding outside doctors who are qualified for appointment in the medical orps. Forty candidates have been recently examined, and out of the lot only five made the required percentage.

THE President sent to the Senate the foljowing consular nominations : Charles Belmont Davis, of Pennsylvania, at Florence, Italy; Jacob E. Dart, of Georgia, at Gaudeloupe, W. I.; John R. Meade, of Connecticut, at San Domingo; Henry C. Morris, of Illinois, at Ghent, Belgium; Dr. H. Sommer, Jr., of Pennsylvania, at Bombay.

THE French warship Jaureguiberry was aunched at Toulon, in presence of President Carnot and members of his Cabinet and Admiral Avelan and other Russian officers.

THE State funeral of M. Gounod, the composer, was held at the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, after the religious services eulogies were pronounced by Gerome, Saint-Saens and the Minister of Public Instruction.

LORD DENMAN, one of the hereditary legis-lators of Great Britain, is an amiable but eccentric old nobleman who appears in the House of Lords wearing a blue velvet skull cap, lavender gloves and a Scotch plaid that suggests an explosion in a paint shop. He is very deaf and moves about from seat to seat so as to hear the various speakers.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

	43 BEANS AND PEAS	K.		
of . ged - r n	Beans—Marrow, 1893, choices Medium, 1893, choice Pea, 1893, choice Red kidney, 1893, choice. White kidney, 1892, choice. Lima, Cal., # 60 lbs. Green peas, # bush	2 80 1 95 2 65	00000	2 85 2 00 2 00 2 70 2 10 1 75 1 3234
r	BUTTER,			
L L : e	Creamery—State, tubs, extra State, pails, extras	27 263 25 23 20	99999	2734 27 2634 24 22
	State dairy—h. f., tubs and pails, extras. H. f., tubs and pails, firsts. H. f., tubs and pails, seconds Weish tubs, extras. Weish tubs, firsts. Weish tubs, seconds.	24 22 23 23 22	86888	27 25 23 25 23
-	Western—Im. creamery, firsts W. Im. creamery, seconds.	22 19	00	24 20
0	W. Im. creamery, thirds. Western Factory, tubs, firsts. W. Factory, seconds	19 18	888	19%
0	W. Factory and dairy, thirds	17	@	18
9	CHEESE.			
n	State—Full cream, Sept. fancy Full cream, good to prime. Full cream, large, choice. State Factory—Part skims,	119 103 11	0	10% 11%
5	Part skims, fair to good.	8 51	0	814 614
[Part skims, common	2	0.0	5 3½
5	EGGS.			
e l	State and Penn-Fresh	22	@	23

Full cream, large, choice	11	@	1134	1
State Factory-Part skims,				4
choice	8	0	854	3
Part skims, fair to good		40	634	3
Part skims, common	4	9	5	1
Full skims	2	0	334	ł
EGGS.				ł
State and Penn-Fresh	22	@	23	£
Western-Fresh, fancy	22	@	- Cale	3
Limed	193	60	20	ā
FRUITS AND BERRIES-	-FRES	H.		ł
Apples-Common, ? bbl	1 50	@	2 00	ı
Greening, 7 bbl	2 00	6	3 50	Ł
Baldwin, F bbl			2.50	B
Pears, Bartlett, ₹ box	2 00	6	2 50	B
Duchess, 2 bbl	3 00	6	4 00	B
Grapes, Del., ¥ basket	15	0	17	B
Concord, ? basket	8	a	876	Đ
Niagara, F basket	8	0		B
Quinces, # bbl	1 00	0	3 00	Ð
Cranberries, Cape Cod, P bbl	3.00	@	5 00	Đ
HOPS.				Đ
State—1893, ₹ th	21	6	23	Đ
1892, prime	195	400	2134	В
1892, common to fair	18	0	19	
Old odds	6	0	12	F
TIPE BOTTONE				

9	State—1893, ≥ Th	21	6	23	
3	1892, prime	19	40	2134	
	1892, common to fair	18	(0)	19	
	Old odds	6	0	12	
	LIVE POULTRY.				
ä	Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn.	11	@	-	
8	Western, & th	contract .	6	11	
	Spring chickens, local, # tb	10	(6)	1034	
8	Western, # th	10	6	nam .	
8	Roosters, old, & b	6	100	and the same of th	
9	Turkeys, & tb	10	6	11	
	Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn.,				
9	P pair	60	0	80	
9	Western, ₹ pair	55	0	70	
ā	Geese, Western, ? pair 1		0	1 50	
ğ	Pigeons, ₹ pair	25	6	35	
9	DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH	KIL	LED		
9	Turkeys, # tb	9	6	1234	
9	Chickens, Phila, # 15	10	0	16	
9	Western, Plb	8	6	9	
	Fowls-St. and West, ₱ lb	5	6	9	
d	Ducks-Fair to fancy, # lb	,	-		
8	Eastern, P lb	14	6	15	
-8		-	1000		

treese, western, ppair 120 @ 100				
Pigeons, ₹ pair 25 @ 35				
DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH KILLED.				
Turkeys, 2 tb 8 @ 1234				
Chickens, Phila, # lb 10 @ 16	ä			
Western, P lb 8 @ 9	а			
Fowls-St. and West, 7 th 5 @ 9	а			
Ducks-Fair to fancy, # fb , @ -				
Eastern, # 15 14 @ 15	а			
Spring, L. I., 2 th				
Geese-Eastern, P.B 14 @ 15	а			
Squabs-Dark # doz 175 @ 200	a			
White, ₹ doz 2 75 @ 3 00	ā			
VEGETABLES.				
VEGETABLES,	Я			
	1			
Potatoes-State, 7 189 lbs 1 25 @ 1 87	-			
Potatoes—State, \$\bar{p}\$ 180 lbs 1 25 @ 1 87 Jersey, \$\bar{p}\$ bbl	Secretaries and a			
Potatoes—State, #189 lbs 1 25 @ 1 87 Jersey, # bbl 1 50 @ 2 00 L. I., in bulk, # bbl 2 00 @ 2 25	And in case of Section 2 is not a second			
Potatoes—State, ₹189 lbs 1 25 @ 1 87 Jersey, ₹ bbi 1 50 @ 2 99 L. I., in bulk, ₹ bbi 2 00 @ 2 25 Cabbage, L. I., ₹100 1 50 @ 4 00	Contract of Contra			
Potatoes—State, \$\psi\$ 189 lbs 1 25 @ 1 87 Jersey, \$\pi\$ bbl 1 50 @ 2 00 L. I., in bulk, \$\pi\$ bbl 2 00 @ 2 25 Cabbage, L. I., \$\pi\$ 100 1 50 @ 4 00 Onions—St. & West., \$\pi\$ bbl 1 50 @ 1 62	Contraction of the Contraction o			
Potatoes—State, # 189 lbs 1 25 @ 1 87 Jersey, # bbl 1 50 @ 2 00 L. I., in bulk, # bbl 2 00 @ 2 25 Cabbage, L. I., # 100 1 50 @ 4 00 Onions—St. & West., # bbl 1 50 @ 1 62 Eastern, red, # bbl	Contraction of the Contraction o			
Potatoes—State, # 189 lbs 1 25 @ 1 87 Jersey, # bbl 1 50 @ 2 90 L. I., in bulk, # bbl 2 90 @ 2 25 Cabbage, L. I. # 100 1 50 @ 4 00 Onions—St. & West., # bbl 1 50 @ 1 62 Eastern, red, # bbl 1 50 @ 1 62 Eastern, white, # bbl 2 50 @ 3 25	Contract of the Spinster, see a construction of the Spinster, see			
Potatoes—State, ₹189 lbs 1 25 @ 1 87 Jersey, ₹ bbl	Contraction of the Spinish and Commission Spinish Spinish			
Potatoes—State, \$\psi\$ 189 lbs 1 25 @ 1 87 Jersey, \$\pi\$ bbl 1 50 @ 2 00 L. I., in bulk, \$\pi\$ bbl 2 00 @ 2 25 Cabbage, L. I. \$\pi\$ 100 1 50 @ 4 00 Onions—St. & West., \$\pi\$ bbl 1 50 @ 1 62 Eastern, red, \$\pi\$ bbl 1 50 @ 3 25 L. I. & Jersey, yellow, \$\pi\$ bbl 1 50 @ 1 75 Cucumbers, L. I., \$\pi\$ 100 60 —	APPROXIMATION OF SECURE AND ADDRESS OF SECURE ASSESSMENT			
Potatoes—State, ₹189 lbs 1 25	Contract of the Contract of Co			

L. I. & Jersey, yellow, # bbl	1 00	(A)	1.75	
ucumbers, L. L. # 100	-	60	Make	
ima beans, F bag	-	@		
quash, marrow, P bbl	1 00	6	1.25	
Hubbard, ₹ bbl	1 25	0	1.5	
arrots, # crate	1 00	0	1 20	
urnips, Russia, P bbl	75	6	1 00	
White, P bbl	-	6	1.00	
elery. L. I., ? doz. bunches	1 00		1 25	
auliflowers, ? bbl	75	8	1 50	
admiowers, pilot				
weet potatoes, So. Jersey	1 00		2.50	
arsnips ? bbl	1 00	@	1 50	
GRAIN, ETC.				
lour-Winter Patents	3 45	100	3 70	
Spring Patents,	4 00	100	4 20	
heat, No. 2 Red		6	7034	
ye-State	50	4	55	
arley-Ungraded Western	60	ä	70	
orn No 9		6	47	
orn-No. 2	-			
ats -No. 2 White	35	6	36%	
Mixed Western	34	6	35	
av Cloud to Chalse	95	-	905	

LIVE STOCK.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR THE NEW SYSTEM TRIED IN AEI-

Lesson Text: "The Resurrection," 1 Cor. xv., 12-26-Golden Text: 1 Cor. xv., 57-Commentary.

12. "Now if Christ be preached that He rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the David (Ps. xvi., 9, 10), firmly held by Job (Job xix., 25, 26, also the margin) and em-braced by the antedliuvians as taught in the

SABBATH SCHOOL

NOVEMBER 5.

cherubim (Heb. xi., 13).

13. 'But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen." The Sad-duces believed that there was no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit (Luke xx., 27. Acts xxiii., 8), and the wisdom of Greece mocked at the idea of a resurrection (Acts xxii., \$2). A letter just to hand from Japan tells of a congregation to whom the gospel was being preached, and when they heard of the resurrection and ascension of our Lord some one is the audience cried out, "No, no

denyisg these glorious facts!"

14. "And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain and your faith is also vain."

As it was foretold that Christ should rise from the dead, if He rose not the Scriptures are broken, and if broken are therefore un and we have no foundation on which to rest, no gospel to preach, no Saviour in whom to trust. If a man who is surety for another goes to prison for the debt, his continuance in prison proves the debt unpaid, while his release shows a settlement. Christ not risen would prove the debt un-

paid.

15. "Yes, and we are found false witnesses of God because we have testified of God that He raised up Christ, whom He raised not up, if so be that the dead rise not." The great point of the apostles' preaching was the resurrection of Christ (see Acts ii., 31; iii., 15; iv., 2, 33; v., 30; x., 39, 40; xiii., 33), and if they had been teaching falsely then they were lars and deserved the wrath of God, but God had endorsed their teachings by many miracles (Mark xvi., 20; Acts viii., 13). 16. "For if the dead rise not then is not Christ raised." With the records of the Old

Testament concerning the boys raised to life by both Elijah and Elisha one would think that no Jew could deny the resurrection, but then, as now, there were both Jews and gentiles who laughed at the supernatural and miraculous. In Jesus' days on earth they could not deny the resurrection of Lazarus, but it only angered them so that they wanted to kill Him (John xii., 10). "And if Christ be not raised your faith

is vain; ye are yet in your sins," He was de-livered for our offenses and was raised again for our justification (Rom. iv., 25). If He be not raised, where is our justification? But since He died and rose again and is at God's right hand for us, there is no one to con-demn, and there is no condemnation (Rom.

Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." Such teachers as Buddha, Confucius and Mohammed are dead teachers and cannot save. Their followers perish. Our Christ is alive forevermore, as perish. Our Christ is alive forevermore, as He saidjto John on Patmos over sixty years after His ascension, and has all power even over hell and death (Rev. i., 17, 18); there-fore His sheep can never perish (John x.,

"If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." Faithfulness to Christ and His gospel will always provoke opposition from a world lying in the wicked one (John xvi., 2, 33; II Tim. iii., 12; I John v. 19); it will give us anything but a pleasant time, as far as friendship and surroundings go. Therefore if there be no future, rest and recompense we are most miserable and great fools. But see Rom. viii., 18; I Pet. xii., 13, 20. "But now is Christ risen from the dead

and become the first fruits of them that slept." Hundreds of His followers saw Him slept." Hundreds of His followers after His resurrection, and Stephen, Paul and John each saw Him after His ascension and John each saw Him after His ascension. (verses 6, 8, with Acts vil., 55, 56; Rev. 1., 17). He was the first to rice from the dead never to die again (Acts xxvi., 23; Rev. i., 5), the first fruits typified in the sheaf pre-sented to the Lord on the morrow after the

Passover Sabbath (Lev. xxiii., 10, 11).
21. "For since by man came death by man came also the resurrection of the dead." By man sin entered into the world and death by sin. Through the offense of one many are dead, but see the grace of God, and the gift by grace, that by one man Jesus Christ hath abounded unto many, even unto all who receive Him (Rom. v., 12, 15; John

22. "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." All without exception are in Adam, and consequently by nature children of wrath and dead in trespasses in sins (Eph. ii., 3, 5), but not all are in Christ, as that position necessitates the new birth—the receiving of Christ as their Saviour (John iii., 3, 5; i., 12). All who are truly in Christ shall surely be made alive as to their bodies and take part in the first resurrection (Rev. xx., 6).

surrection (Rev. XX., 6).

23. "But every man in his own order, Christ the first fruits, afterward they that are Christ's, at his coming." The word are Christ's, at his coming." The word translated "order" signifies a company or band or legion and is used only here. It is suggestive of the various companies who shall take part in the first resurrection, more definitely referred to in Rev. v., vii., xiv. Observe the long period covered by the word "afterward." It is now over 1860 years since hrist, the first fruits, rose, and we still wait

24. "Then cometh the end, when He shall have delivered up the singdom to God, even the Father; when He shall have put down all rule and all authority and power." As the "afterward" has already covered so long a period, so the "then" will cover at least the thousand year during which He will be the state of the state ousand years during which He with us will abdue all things unto Himself (Rev. v., 10:

35. "For He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet." He is able to subenemies under His feet." He is able to sub-due all things unto Himself, and He will (Phil. ili., 21). To Him every knee shall bow (Phil. ii., 10). Yea, all kings shall fall down before Him. All nations shall serve Him (Ps. lxxii., 11). He is now at the Father's right hand on the Father's throne

(Rev. fil., 21). 26. 'The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." It would seem from Isa. kv., 20, that there will be death during the thousand years, for it is not till the end of that period years, for it is not till the end of that period that death and hades shall be cast into the lake of fire (Rev. xx., 14). But the time will come when on this earth there shall be no more death (Rev. xxi., 4). Observe that death is an enemy, and we are nowhere taught to love it. Let us neverthink of death as in any sense the coming of Christ. At death the believer goes to be with Christ, and then, as now, Christ is with us, but at the coming of Christ see in verses 51, 52, with I Thess. iv., 16-18, what shall take place.—Lesson Helper.

Delicate Carving at the Fair. Delicate Carving at the Fair.

Possibly the most delicate bit of carving in the world is exhibited in the Japanese section at the World's Fair. Four kernels of rice on one stem are left in their husks; but two others have had the covering removed, and look as if nothing else had been done to them; but under the microscope it appears that their surfaces bear in relief carved figures of Japanese gods. The delity who is supposed to promote wealth is thus honored on one kernel, and the deity of happiness (who, it seems, is quite a different personage) is engraved on the other.

After Long Years.

Albert Jones, a farmer living near Grandview, Texas, was wounded in the leg at the
battle of Chickamauga nearly thirty years
ago. The wound has given him no inconvenience until within the last twelve months,
and a few days ago it was found necessary to
amputate the limb. The builet was found
imbedded in the bone.

APACHES IN THE ARMY.

ZONA TERRITORY.

The Indian Has Not Proved a Very Good Soldier-Lured Into Service by the Charm of Brass Buttons.

OMPANY, attention!" The long line of coppercolored soldiers presents a unique and picturesque ap-The straight-cut regular army jacket, trousers that are a compromise between the native garment and the "garments of the line," met at the knee by buckskin leggings; on the head a cloth of red muslin or calico in a band and tied tightly behind, leaving the crown of raven hair completely exposed. This is the Apache soldier of the United States regular army on duty, says an Arizona correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle.

The Indian troops of the Department of Arizona are recruited solely from the various tribes of the Apache Nation, and are in nowise similar to the Indian police force of the Sioux or other Indian tribes. They are regularly enlisted for the full period of service, receive full pay, and are held strictly amenable to military disci-pline. Their uniforms vary slightly from those of the other troops, resembling a sort of Zonave equipment, a concession which the department found it necessary to make in order to satisfy some whims of the aboriginal mind. The Indian is essentially narrow-minded and superstitious. Matters of dress which may be exceedingly trivial in importance have to him sometimes an immense significance.

The Apache problem has been a thorn in the side to the commanders of the Department of Arizona. There are ten large tribes in the Territory, making an aggregate of some 40,000 persons. Of all these, the Apaches alone have given the Government any trouble within the past quarter of a century. They occupy a reservation in the heart of the Territory larger than the combined States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware; and their whole tribal population numbers less than 5000. There has not been a year since the white occupation that some Apache renegade was not off the reservation, making life interesting for some one, and a very few years have passed in which the Government has not been called upon to quell a general outbreak.

With the end of the Geronimo campaign the authorities adopted a new policy toward these implacables and the formation of the Indian auxilaries is a part of the new programme. Gradually the more lawless chiefs have been vanquished until now there is hardly a corporal's guard of the old warriors to be found in all the tribes which comprise the Apache Nation. Then supplementary proceedings were began by enlisting all the able-bodied young bucks between the ages of sixteen and thirty into regular companies. Under these conditions-with all the old men deported and all the youngsters under the eyes of the regular soldiers-it is hoped that the solution of the Apache trouble is not far dis-

While the question seems in a fair way to be settled with regard to the Indian, the new deal does not give universal satisfaction in army circles. The soldiers do not take kindly to the change. At Fort Huschuca an incipient mutiny was raised on the arrival of the red-skinned troopers. Regulars who have been for years fighting the wily Apache from behind rocks cannot readily accustom themselves to the idea of messing and sharing quarters with their hereditary foe. The officers, as a rule, are not very enthusiastic over the innovation either. Their general opinion is that the novelty will soon wear off with the recruits, and that eventually they will either desert, singly or en masse, or else at best, when their term of service expires they will refuse re-enlistment and zeturn home with their newly acquired knowledge and discipline to become more troublesome than ever.

As to the merits of the Apache as a soldier he doesn't seem to have many. He can withstand an incredible amount of fatigue. A body of Apache infantry will make a forced march in better time and can arrive in better fighting trim than the average regular cavalry. When the line of battle is drawn up Mr. Apache is not there. From time immemorial the Apache warrior has fought only from ambush, and no amount of military discipline can compel him to face a fire in which he has no better chance than his enemy.

The one thing which lures the Indian from the reservation into the army is his love of the uniform. He cares more for bright colors and gilt trappings than for his wife-even more than he does for eating. The glittering epaulettes and shining buttons irresistibly charm the savage eye. An Apache sergeant in full regimental uniform is an object of the profoundest reverence to every male in his tribe and to the squaws he is a thing to be adored. Then they like the evolutions and military manœuvres. They enjoy the music, especially lively and spirited martial airs.

The number of Indians now serving in this department is in the neighborhood of five hundred. They are organized into companies of fifty each, with white officers, though there have been some few promotions to junior grades. The companies are not all full, however, by reason of occasional desertions and natural causes. A well-known officer, in speaking of the situation, says that while the experiment has not proved so successful as its originators prophesied, the new companies will not be mustered out, but enlistments will be constantly encouraged.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CLEANING MARBLE.

A serviceable preparation for cleaning marble is made by mixing sods, pumice stone and finely powdered chalk in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter. Pass through a sieve and mix with water to form a paste of creamy consistency. Rub well on the marble and rinse with water. - American Farmer.

SERVING COLD MEATS.

A very pretty luncheon table cannot well have cold meats upon it unless these are particularly well aranged. Haphazard slices will not do at all, nor will even a liberal parsley garnish help matters greatly. The daintiest and the most picturesque way to serve cold meats is to slice them and then rearrange in bulk again. To do this nicely a large piece of ment-say a fine roast of beef-must be cooked and then allowed to get very cold. When quite cold the beef is sliced all the way across in mammoth slices, one by one. When all the slicing is done the pieces are carefully put in place again just as they were when whole, and the 'roast" is apparently untouched. For greater convenience in the serving the entire piece of meat is cut once a gross. so that the slices when taken off arc half size instead of colossal in dimensions. A piece de resistance like a full sized roast of beef in the centre of a luncheon table is a stately thing

UTENSILS THAT ARE IMPRACTICABLE.

York Telegram.

to gaze upon, and gives the guests the

comfortable assurance that the sub-

stantial part of the feast is not to be

sacrificed entirely to delicacies. - New

A new tin pie-plate, evolved by a woman, has holes in the bottom to ventilate the undercrust, and thus prevent it from becoming soggy. crinkled rim of tin is laid over the edges of the pie-crust to keep them together and prevent the escape of the juices. Being left-handed, I took kindly, too, to a spider seen the other day which has a lip on both sides. Some other so-called improvements in household utensils have little to recommend them except that they are new. Among them are a flour sifter that may be fastened against the wall and turned with a crank, a metal kneading board which fastens to the table so that it will not slip about, and a wooden roller covered with Turkish toweling for dusting hardwood floors or carpets. The latter is not half as good an arrangement for dusting as the English dark-blue flannel kept purposely for hardwood floors, made into a bag and kept on a broom, as it cannot be used in the corners of a room. When a damp cloth is to be used, it would not equal a clean flannel cloth in a self-wringing mop. Small meatchoppers, fruit-presses and evaporators for drying fruit are really labor-saving

contrivances. Too often complex pieces of helpfulness are only an added care and an added expense. Before buying them as a pleasing novelty they should be carefully studied. All kitchen utensils should be as plain and simple and as light weight as possible, for the sake of the person who lifts and cleanses them each day. - New York

BOILED BEEF RECIPES.

Boiled Beef a la Landaise-Take some fine, ripe tomatoes, remove the top and scoop out the inside of each. Chop it with garlic, parsley, lard and the boiled beef of the previous day; ald pepper and salt. Season the inside of the tomato with pepper and salt and fill with the forcemeat. Place in the oven, covering each tomato with a bit of lard. When two-thirds cooked withdraw and dust over some bread crumbs mixed with chopped parsley. Brown and serve hot.

Boiled Beef with Lettuce-Take some fine, firm heads of lettuce, strip off the green leaves, wash and blanch in boiling water, and throw them into cold water. When cold, squeeze in a cloth to thoroughly dry, and with a knife cut off the stalk from below, being careful not to injure the heart. Fill with forcement made of the beef. some garlic, lard, salt, pepper, chopped parsley, fresh bread crumbs soaked in bouillon and one or two eggs. Tie them up and cook without

adding water. Boiled Beef a la Diplomate-Put into a stewing-pan some butter, minced onions, carrots, parsley and mushrooms and place on a fire. Add a little flour until the sauce boils; then let it simmer for three-quarters of an hour. Add an equal quantity of lobster broth, and boil down while constantly stirring, until the sauce is smooth and the proper consistency. Let the piece of beef cook for a good half hour in this sauce, remove it, thicken with butter rubbed up with chopped parsley and serve hot. The addition of a teaspoonful of extract of meat will be an improvement.

Hashed Beef a la Paysanne-Chop four large onions very fine and let cook to a golden color in butter. When nearly cooked dust over them a teaspoonful of flour and stir until the whole is of a golden color, moisten with bouillon or with diluted extract of meat and a little red pepper. Cook until the onions are done and the sauce is boiled down. Then put in the bashed beef, cook for a quarter of an hour, add a dash of vinegar and a

little mustard and serve. Beef a la Vinaigrette-Cut the beef in thin slices and put in a salad dish. Cover with sliced anchovy or smoked herring, chevril, parsley, chives, sweet herbs, tarragons and chopped gher-tins; season with pepper, salt and oil. Serve without stirring.—New York

The leaf of the pincapple plant can be wrought into a serviceable cloth.