THE INCOME TAX BLANKS

THE FORM THE TAXPAYER MUST FILL IN AND RETURN.

The Document Prepared by United States Treasury Experts-Must Be Attended to Before March 4th-Form for Personal Incomes -Who Must Make Returns.

After months of work by special experts of the United States Treasury, the blank forms on which persons and corporations will make their returns under the Income-Tax law have finally been prepared and approved by Secretary Carlisle.

The regulations showing how incomes are to be computed under the new act have alare now printed for the first time, show how taxpayers will have to make a return of

The department has begun sending them out to the sixty-three collectors throughout the United States.

The blanks must be filled in and returned to the collectors on or before the first Monday in March, which this year falls on the

The form for personal incomes is No. 365, and is as follows :

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. Return of gains, profits and income re-ceived by citizens of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by other persons residing therein, having an in-come of more than \$3500 for the year 1894 and ty persons residing without the United States owning property therein, or engaged in any business, trade or profession carried on in the United States during said year: and by guardians and trustees, executors. administrators, agents, receivers and persons or corporations acting in any flduc-(Sections 27, 29 and 31, act iary capacity.

of August 28, 1894.)
Return to be made to the collector or a deputy collector of the district on or before the first Monday of March, 1895, and the tax to be paid to the collector or deputy on or before the first day of July, 1895. Sections 29, 30 and 34, act of August 28, 1894.)
Annual return of gains, profits and in-

come received by or accrued to ____, of ____ in the county of ____, and ____ District of the State of ____, from the first day of January, 1894, to the thirty-first day of December, 1894, both days inclusive, pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws
1. Gross profits from any business, or any

interest therein, whenever carried on \$---.
2. From rents received or accrued during 3. From profits realized on sales of real

estate purchased since December 31, 1892,

4. From farming operations: Proceeds from sales of live-stock, \$-Proceeds from sales of agricultural pro-

5. Money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, 6. Premium on bonds, stocks, notes or

coupons, 8---.
7. Income from profession, trade or other employment, except stated salary or pay, 8. From salary, compensation or pay for particular services, and not including salary

compensation received from the United From salary or compensation received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including

salary of Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress, 8—.

10. From gains and profits, divided or undivided, of any partnership, \$—.

11. From interest received or accrued within the year upon all notes, bonds, mortgages or other forms of indebtedness; bear-

mig interest, whether paid or not, it good

crued on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, of any corporation, company or association, \$---.

13. From dividends or interest paid or

accrued on the stock, capital or deposits of any corporation, company or association, 14. Income of wife or minor children, computed on the same basis as this return,

15. From all sources not above enumer-Total gains, profits and income, \$--. DEDUCTIONS.

1. Exempt by law, \$4000. 2. Interest which has become due of which has been paid during the year, \$---.
3. National, State, county, school or mu-

nicipal taxes paid within the year, not including taxes assessed against local benefits, f. Amount expended in the purchase or production of live-stock or produce sold

within the year, 8----Necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation or profession, and not elsewhere deducted in this return, ?---

Losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreeck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits,

7. Actual loses on sales of real estate purchased December 31, 1992, \$----.

8. Debts ascertained within the year to be worthless, and not elsewhere deducted in

worthless, and not elsewhere deducted in this return. \$---.
9. Salary, compensation or pay over \$4000, from which the tax of two per centum has been deducted or withheld by any paymaster, disbursing officer or other person in the employ of the United States, \$---.
10. Dividends heretofore included in the estimate of gross profits, under paragraph 13, received from corporations, companies or associations, on which the tax of two per centum has once been paid by such corpora-

centum has once been paid by such corporation, \$—.
Total deductions, \$—.
Taxable income for the year 1894, \$—.

Amount of tax at two per cent., \$---.
The person making the foregoing return is required to answer the following questions, namely 1. Had your wife or any minor child or

children of yours any income last year?

2. Have you included such income or incomes in this return? 3. Have you kept books of account?

4. Is your income herein estimated or taken from your books?

5. What are the particular items of "losses" set forth by you opposite paragraph 6 of "deductions," and when did each

6. Are you a citizen of the United States, ed what is your occupation?
7. How did you determine that debts returned by you as "worthless" could not

8. What were the "necessary expenses," and the amount of each class, included in the amount set opposite paragraph 5 of "de-

The party making the foregoing return

must subscribe to the following: State of --- (ss). County of -

being duly sworn, on his oath (or at mation), deposes and says that the fore going return contains a full, true, particular and correct account of all gains, profit or income received by or accrued to—from the 1st day of January, 1894, to the 31st day of December, 1894, both days inclusive, and that said return contains a true account of all his income from every count of all his income from every source, whether derived from any kind of source, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, undivided profits, wages or salary, or from any trade, profession. employment or vocation, or from any other source whatever, during said year; and that he has not received from any or all sources of income together any other sum for the said year besides what is herein set forth in detail, and

that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for said year as specifically stated in detail, and that the written answers to the above ques-

tions are true. Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 1895.

Where no return is made on Forum 365 or where the return shows a net income of less than \$4000, the person must make a sworn statement that his income did not exceed

\$4000, and the collector, if satisfied that the statement is true, must so certify.

Where the person about to be assessed has already rendered a return in another district he is required to make a sworn declara-tion to that effect, and if the collector is satisfled that it is true he must so certify.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

15TH DAY.—Mr. Lodge's resolution inquiring why a warship was not kept at Honolulu was discussed.—Mr. Morgan resumed his speech on the Nicaraguan Canal bill.—Mr. speech on the Nicaraguan Canal bill. ——Mr. Hale offered a memorial in the interest of United States citizens living in Turkish Armenia, whose lives, property and lawful occupations, the memorial says, are frequently imperilled.—The Senate passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill.
—The Senate adopted a resolution making inquiry of the Secretary of State whether them. I. W. Foeter had any connection with Hon. J. W. Foster had any connection with the American Government in his mission to

China and Japan. 16тн Day.—In the absence of Vice-President Stevenson and of Mr. Harris, President pro tem. of the Senate, the Senate chose Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, as President air. Ransom, of North Carolina, as President pro tempore. —Mr. Peffer read an argu-ment in advocacy of his bill for "Service pensions." —The Senate voted 33 to 12 to take from the calendar Mr. Lodge's resolution as to the withdrawal of ships of war from Honolulu. After discussion the measure went over.—The Nicaragua Canal bill taken up as the unfinished business, and its discussion occupied the remainder of

17th Dax.—Routine business having been quickly dispensed with, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution which was adopted, calling on the President for reports, documents and other papers relating to the enforcement of other papers relating to the enforcement of regulations respecting the fur seal flaheries adopted by Great Britain and the United States to carry out the decisions of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, etc.—

The Military Academy Appropriation Conference report was then agreed to.—The Lodge Hawaiian resolution was then considered, and Mr. Palmer addressed the Senter of the contest of the Paris Paris of the Paris of the Paris Paris of the Paris Paris of the Pa ate against it. His remarks provoked a number of interruptions by Republican Sen-ators, including Messrs. Lodge, Teller and Aldrich. Mr. Gray also opposed its adoption. The regular order was then laid aside, and the Senate listened to eulogies on the life of the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia. Remarks were made by Messrs. Gorden, of Georgia; Hawley, of Connecti-cut; Morgan, of Alabama; Turpie, of Indi-ana; Hill, of New York, Pasco, of Florida; Martin, of Kansas, and Walsb. of Georgia. 18th Day.—The President sent in another

batch of Hawaiian correspondence.-Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed. 197H DAY.—Mr. Ransom announced his esignation of the position of President pro empore. A resolution appointing Mr. Harris in his place was unanimously passed.— The contest over the income tax was begun, the Urgent Dedciency bill being under consideration all day.

In the House.

19TH DAY. - Messrs. Hendrix, Dingley and Hepburn spoke on the Currency bill. —Mr. Sperry introduced a bill providing for small.

ow interest bonds to retire legal tenders.

20TH DAY. - The feature of the debate upon the Currency bill was the speech of Mr. Cockran, of New York. At the conclusion of the debate the call for a Democratic caucus

21st Day.-Shortly after its assembling Mr. Henderson announced the death of Mr. Post, of Illinois. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the House at 12.15 p. m. adjour and.

220 Des, -The resolution authorizing the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from the jurisellction of the War Department to the Department of Justice passed--The dobate on the Currency bill being resumed Mr. Belzhoover gave no tice of an amendment to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes which may remain in circulation after August 1, 1895, by issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, redeem-able after five years, payable twenty-five years from date, with interest at three per cent. payable semi-annually in gold. Speeches against the currency measure were made by Messrs. Stone, Johnson, Coffeed and Morse Mr. Cox spoke in favor of it, The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.), who made an attack on the Presi-dent and arraigned the Democratic party generally for drifting away from its tra-ditional moorings. His speech created much confusion and a good deal of a sonsation. 23p Day.—An order to close debate on the Currency bill was rejected.—The Diplomatic and Consular Postoffice Appropriation

ills were passed. 24TH DAY.—The House spent the day on District of Columbia Appropriation bills.

J. C. BURROWS FOR SENATOR The Michigan Congressman Receives the Nomination.

The short term Senatorial caucus of the Republican Legislators of Michigan at Lansing resulted in an all-round surprise for the politicians. Congressman Julius Cæsar Burrows was nominated on the second bal-The nomination is equivalent to elec-



JULIUS CESAR BURROWS.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Burrows, 64; Oids, 32; Patton, 25; Stephenson, 7; Hubbell, 5. The second ballot gave Burrows 70, Oids, 32; Patton, 25, and Hubbell, 4. That ended the battle amid the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Burrows takes the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Stock-

Julius C. Burrows is a resident of Kalamazoo. He was born at North East, Eric County, Penn., on January 9, 1837. After receiving a common school and academic education he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served as an officer in the Union Army during the years 1862-64, and after the war entered politics, first as Prosecuting-Attorney of Kalamazoo County, Mich. He was first elected to Congress in 1872, and served in the XLIIId, XLVIth and XLVIIth sessions of that body. He was appointed sessions of that body. He was appointed Solicitor of the Treasury by President Arthur in 1884, but declined the office, preferring to go back to Congress, which he re-entered in 1885. He has served continuously since that

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

UTAH canals stretch 1000 miles.

ARGENTINE'S wheat crop is poor. California mines yielded \$18,000,000 in

BIRMINGHAM, England, makes 7000 guns

THE improvement in mercantile circles is quite marked.

A LABOR European demand for American horses is reported.

THE Nebraska University lootball team has a colored captain. California canned fruit packed in 1894 amounted to 1,240,000.

Sevene snowstorms have impeded traffic in different parts of England. NEW YORK CITY appropriated \$3,946,244

for charity during the coming year. The Argentine Republic will make an exhibit at the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition. Considerable hotel and other property in

Florida is owned by foreign nob THERE are 35,000 children under fourteen years of age in Chicago not in any school.

THE customs receipts at the nitrate ports of Chili last year amounted to \$40,000,000. ASHEVILLE, N. C., is making giant strides THE fire loss of the United States and Canada for the year 1894 was \$128,246,400. THE attendance at Maine public schools is steadily decreasing, and has been for some

THE Vigilantes of Sacramento, Cal., are

waging a vigorous war on tramps and thieves. THE New York Central Railroad has discontinued the giving of special rates to

clergymen. Eighteen infants in London were suffoated, in one week recently, while in bed with their parents.

Six men have been killed and twelve seriously wounded at Spanish bull fights during the past six months.

W. K. VANDERBILT has been awarded \$224,827 damage for the sinking of his yacht by a Metropolitan Steamship Company CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS from all parts of tho

country were present at the dedication of the "mother church" in Boston. It cost \$200,000. Ir is now almost certain that Lenz, the noted American bicycler, who started on a tour of the world on his wheel, was killed by

Turkish brigands. THE number of vessels meeting disaster on the great lakes in 1894 was 112 and the

lives lost sixty-eight. The total financial loss was \$992,787. Migration from the colder region to the South continues. Twenty-five families from

the Northwest have recently settled in and around Handsboro, Miss. GOVERNOR WERTS, in his message to the New Jerey Legislature called attention to the necessity for legislative action for the preservation of the Palisades.

DR. PARKHURST, the reformer, favored the suggestion that a graduate of West Point or Annapolis be made head of the reorganized police force in New York City.

CEREAL ESTIMATES.

Corn Crop of 1894 One of the Smallest Yields on Record.

The estimates of the area product and value by States and Territories of the cereal crops have been completed by the Agricultural Department.

The corn crop of 1894 in rate of yield is one of the lowest on record. In the past thirteen years the yield per acre of but one year, namely, 1831, was lower. Severe drought and dry winds in a few of the principal corn producing States reduced the area harvested for i's grain value to 62,582,000 from the 76,000,000 acres planted. The pro-

duct garnered is 1,212,770,000 bushels, hav-ing an estimated farm value of \$554,719,000. The wheat crop is above an average one in yield per acre. The entire product is 460,267,416 bushels. The farm value of the crop is \$225,9 2,025. The area, according to revised estimates, is 34,882,436 acres. The rate of yield is 13.2 bushels per acre. The average value per bushel is 49.1 cents.

The estimates for oats are.

The estimates for oats are: Area, 29,023,-553 acres; product, 662,086,928 bushels; value, \$214,816,920; yield per acre, 24.5 bushels. Bye—Area, 1,944,780 acres; 24.5 bushels. Eye—Area, 1,934,150 acres product, 26,727,615 bushels: value, \$13, 394,476. Barley—Area, 3,170,692 acres product, 61,400,465 bushels: value, \$27, 134,127. Buckwheat — 789,232 acres 134,127. Buckwheat — 789,232 acres product, 12,658,200 bushels; value, \$7,040,238. Potafores—Area, 2,737,973 acres; product, 170,787,338 bushels; value, \$91,526,787. Hay—Area, 48,321,272 acres; product, 54,874,408 tons; value, \$468,578,321. Tobacco—Area, 523,103 acres; product, 406,678,335 pounds; value, \$27,760,739.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Rejection of the Rule to Fix a Time for a Vote.

A dispatch from Washington says: The Carlisle Currency bill has been beaten in the House of Representatives by an indirect vote, and there is little chance of its being revived. The test of strength came on the special rule brought in by direction of the Democratic cancus to limit the debate and fix a time for a vote on the measure. rule was rejected first by a rising vote of 92 to 101, and then on a yea and nay vote by

The advocates of the bill saw that they has been beaten in the preliminary skirmish, and the order was withdrawn. This was the first reverse the Committee on Rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote shows that all of the 124 votes in favor of the motion were cast by Democrats, while 82 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 8 Populists voted against it. Of the 39 Democratic votes against the motion, it was pointed out that 24 were east by Democrats defeated for re-election. After the vote the Diplomátic and Postoffice Appropriation bills were passed.

DOUBLE MURDER. A Queer Invitation to a Mother-in-Law.

Wesley Pawling, a well to do farmer of Lewisburg, Penn., induced his mother-inlaw to accompany him home, "to witness a grand shooting match." Upon their arrival he took a revolver from his pocket and shot his four-week-old child, killing it instantly. He then fired at his wife, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound. Immediately after the shooting he went to the barn and hanged shimselt. Jealousy is thought to have been the cause of the crime.

TURNEY PETITIONS.

Declaration That He Believes Him self to Be Tennessee's Governor.

Governor Turney, of Tennessee, sent to the Senate and House at Nashville an address and petition in which he states that he claims to have received the highest number of legal votes cast at the November election for Governor, and that he was elected. He says he is informed that on the face of the returns Evans has a plurality, and he is also informed that there were gross frauds perpetrated. He there fore asks the Legislature to take such step as will permit him to appear before them in joint session to contest the returns.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Pullman Company, according to their annual report, lost \$1,700,000 the past year. THE Carnegie Steel Company has broken the strike at the Edgar Thomas Works at Braddock, Penn.

THE finishing department of the Warren (Ohio) Rolling Mill, idle since June, 1893, as resumed operations.

HUNGABIANS employed at steel mills at Braddock and Homestead, Penn., threaten violence because wages were not raised. Many of the cork cutters in New York City

are Spaniards, and they have a fine faculty for getting all out of a piece of cork that it THE Brooklyn Central Labor Union ap pointed a committee to submit a pian to find means and ways for erecting a labor temple

THE price of iron ore was so low during 1894 that profits were very small indeed, and min-ers were obliged to work at low prices, say from \$1 to \$1.25 a day.

DEES'S friends are asking for money for the expense of his appeal, and say that the life of organized labor depends on the ac-quittal of the President of the A. R. U. THE striking abilities of the Massillon (Ohio) miners have not been exhausted. The day laborers refuse to accept \$1.60, and are holding out for \$1.75. Their action effect-

ually ties up the district.

Moss of unemployed marched to the Gov-ernment house in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and demanded bread or work, but, not being satisfied with the assurances of the Governor, looted many stores. A senious crisis is imminent in the silk in-

dustry at Lyons, France. The weavers com-plain that an honorable understanding with regard to an advance of wages has not been carried out by the employers. ABBITBATION as a means of settling strikes has been on trial in France. During 1893 there were 634 strikes in that country, and arbitration was initiated in 109. In thirty instances what are called satisfactory solutions

were obtained. Mississippi planters have agreed upon a wage schedule which fixes the pay of the best male labor at fifty cents per day, and of the best female labor at forty cents per day. No more than \$7 a month with rations will be paid the best laborers, and crops are to be laid by with a maximum expenditure of

\$2,50 per acre. THE letter carriers helped the labor or-The letter carriers helped the labor or-ganizations to get through an eight-bourlaw in the expectation of doing extra work for extra pay. They have run up an account of \$4,000,000 for extra pay, but now that pri-vilege is abolished. Hereafter substitutes will be employed, and the carriers will be limited to \$75 per month.

THE managers of some cotton mills at Saco, Me., insist that their women employes shall wear their hair in a close coil about the head, and have also prohibited the big sleeve from being in evidence among the operatives during working hours. This sort of dress reform w-s adopted after several serious accidents through the hair or dress of employes being caught in the machinery.

GREAT NAVAL DRILL.

The North Atlantic Squadron Will Maneuver for the Winter.

The United States flagship New York slipped away from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and steamed down the river on her way to the naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads. Captain Evans, "Fighting Bob," is in com-

The New York is to be the leader in the maneuvers that the Navy Department has or-dered the North Atlantic Squadron to go through in its winter West Indian cruise. It has been many years since any regular fleet drill was held in the United States Navy, and as the programme laid down for them in the signal book was arranged in the days of sailing ships the drill of the North Atlantic Squadron will be new in nearly every detail.

Rear Admiral Meade is the officer in com-mand of the fleet. The Navy Department has given him permission to introduce any feature into the maneuvers, that he thinks will be beneficial to the service. 'The maneuvers this fleet will through," said the Admiral, "will be the most extensive ever held in the American

Navy. We will go through all of the old, drills and lots of new ones. We will not copy the drills of England, for there is nothing of the anglomaniac in the American Navy."

The drill will consist principally of landing boats, torpedo drill, arming and away, abandoning ship and ffeet drill under steam. The latter drill will require a great deal of time, for there is where most practice is needed. The crew will like this, because while fleet drill is going on they have practically nothing to do, but the officers will have to work like beavers. It embraces turning in short angles, steaming close around buoys, wheeling into line, forming fleet in line of battle and, in fact, everything

that goes to make a pavy perfect. There will be target practice with great and small guns and great gun practice wille under way. Each vessel in the squadron will have to show what speed she can make. When they return three months hence they will know just what each ship can do, as well as what each ship cannot do.

What is right and what is wrong will certainly be shown up in the cruise. The ships in the North Atlantic Squadron are the New York, Columbia, Atlanta, Marblehead, Cincinnati and Raleigh. The will rendezvous at Hampton Roads and then proceed to the West Laties.

KILLED PREACHER AND WIFE Plucky Woman and Fighting Parson

Overcome by Two Burglars. Rev. W. E. Henshaw, a young Methodist minister living at Belleville, Ind., and his wife were fatally assaulted by burglars at an

early hour in the morning. The wife was awakened by the burglars, who had entered through the kitchen. As they turned to leave Mrs. Henshaw jumped out of bed and grappled with one of the men. Mrs. Henshaw was dragged to the porch, where the burglar shot her through the head with a revolver, and she fell from the head with a revolver, and she fell fatally wounded. The noise had awakened Mr. Henshaw, who jumped up and went for the other thief. The thief was grabbed by Mr.

Henshaw just as he was going out of the The two men fought clear into the middle of the road, where the burgiar overpowered the preacher, and after shooting him through the hip, stabbed him no less than twenty times with a dirk knife.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION. Guests of the President Crowded the

White House.

The reception to the Diplomatic Corps, the first of the four evening receptions given by the President each year, was held as usual at the White House. The corridors and rooms were decorated with banks of exquisite flowers, and the Marine Band was in at-

Nearly all the members of the various em-Nearly all the members of the various embassies and legations were present in their official uniforms and wearing their orders and decorations. The members of the Cabinet, many Senators and Representatives, and a number of army and navy officers also attended. The crowd was dense and the rooms were so closely packed with the officials and ladies in handsome evening costumes that movement was at times nearly impossible. The President and Mrs. Cleve land received their guests in the Blue Room. At 11 o'clock the reception broke up.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Denominational Increase or Decrease in Four Years.

An interesting table printed in the New York Independent shows the net increase or decrease in the membership of the various religious denominations in the United States during the past four years:

	Com		
' ж	inisters.	Churches	
Adventists	*57	40	4,612
Baptists	4,064	1.678	63,955
Catholies	610	2.065	1,243,568
Christians	48	33	6,099
Church of God	*72	81	13,489
Church New Jeru-			
salem	*23	*52	*1,020
Congregationalists	. 176	532	67,229
Disciples of Christ.	1,167	1,522	229,966
Dunkards	27	27	849
Evangelical Asso-			
ciation	*13	635	14,586
Friends	12	7	595
German Evan, Pro-			
testant	1	3	344
German Evan.			
Synod	86	103	*11,765
Hebrews,	75	9	8,044
Later Day Saints.	17	25	5,875
Lutherans	829	576	78,062
Mennonites	45	50	1,659
Methodists	2,319	7,319	352,245
Moravians	1	2	754
Presbyterians	433	874	137,672
Protestant Episco-			
pal	253	795	60,255
Reformed	62	155	22,228
Salvation Army	2,016	313	13,258
Theosophists		61	1,085
United Brethren.	*112	371	19,437
Unitarians	4	16	501
Universailsts	72	*64	*3,006
Waldenstronians	140	150	20,000
Total increase	17,331	12,180	2,357,206

SIX SCORE DROWNED.

*Decrease

Steamboat Boilers Explode at Rio

de Janeiro, Brazil. The bollers of the steamboat Port Nictheroy, which had a large party of excursionists on board, exploded at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and red hot coals were scattered in

every direction.

The steamboat caught fire and a great number of those on board jumped overboard to escape the flames. Altogether 120 persons were drowned.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

THE MARKETS.

MILE AND CREAM. The platform surplus sold during the past week at an average of \$1.57 per can of 49 quarts. Exchange price, 3c. per quart net to the shipper.

1,536,080 36,667 Cream, gals..... Creamery-Penn., extras ... \$ Western, extras..... State-Extra.... Western Im. Creamery, firsts. Factory, firkins..... 11 CHEESE. State-Fullcream, white, fancy Full cream, good to prime. State Factory-Part skims,

Part skims, good to prime. Full skims State & Penn-Fresh Jersey-Fancy..... Western-Prime to choice.... Duck eggs-South & West . . Goose eggs..... BEANS AND PEAR.

Green peas, bbls, PRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

Catawba..... Concord..... HOPS. State-1894, choice, 7 tb..... 1894, common to fair..... Pacific Coast, choice -834@ Good to prime..... Old odds..... HAY AND STRAW. Hay-Prime, ₹ 100 tb.....

DRESSED POULTRY.

VEGETABLES. GRAIN, ETC.

May. Corn-No. 2....

 Rye—State
 — @ —

 Barley—Ungraded Western
 64 @ 66

 Seeds—Timothy, ₹ 100
 5 90 @ 6 42

 Clover
 9 00 @ 9 75

 Lard—City Steam
 6% w 63

 LIVE STOCE.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 20%

Lesson Text: "Christ the Bread of Life," John vi., 25-35-Golden Text: John vi., 31-Commentary,

25. "And when they found Him on the other side of the sea they said unto Him; Rabbi, when camest Thou hither?" After the feeding of the 5000 He sent the disciples away in a ship toward Capernaum, while He Himself went into a mountain alone. The wind blew hard, and the disciples toiled all the night. Then in the morning watch He came walking on the sea and stilled their fears with: "It is I. Be not afraid." They received Him and immediately the ship was at the land, a picture possibly of the present condition of things both in reference to the reference to both when He shall come in the morning. The next day many people crossed by boat to Capernaum, looking for Jesus, and here begins our lesson.

26. "Jesus answered them and said, Verily, verily I say unto you, ye seek Me not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled." The double verily is found only in this gospei and some twenty-five times. Each one is surely worthy of double attention, for it is literally "amen, amen."
27. "Labor not for the meat which per-

isheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of Man shall give unto you, for Him hath God the Father sealed." Food and raiment, which Father sealed." Food and raiment, which most people think so much of, are given a wholly secondary place by the Lord, who exhorts all to seek first His kingdom and righteousness, giving the assurance that thus all other things shall be added (Math. vi. 33). This eternal life is the gift of God (Rom. vl., 23) and is none other than Jesus Himself, who becomes life eternal to all who

will receive Him. 28. "Then said they unto Him, What shall we do that we might work the works of God?" There seems to be a tendency in the natural mind to want to do something to obtain life. Consider the question of the lawyer and the rich young ruler in Luke x., 25; xviii., 18, and how the Lord led one to consider his inability to keep the law, and the other his un-willingness to follow Jesus because of the cost. Man, because of his inherent sinful-ness and selfishness, is unable to attain to the only standard which God hasset up, and when he sees himself as he is he no longer asks, What shall I do? as if he had the

power to do anything.

29. "Jesus answered and said unto them,
This is the work of God, that ve believe on
Him whom He bath sent." In chapter i., 12,
we have believing defined as receiving.
Therefore we understand the Lord to say in this verse of our lesson that the one thing required by God is that we receive Him whom God hath sent. It is written in I John v., 12, "He that hath the Son at life and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." Therefore it is clear that the one essential is to have life, and this can be had only by re-

oelving Christ. 30. "They said, therefore, unto Him, What sign showest Thou, then, that we may see and believe Thee? What dost Thou work?" This sounds strange as coming from those who had seen Him feed more than 5000 people by a miracle on the day previous, but was simply a proof of the truth of what He had said—that they sought Him simply be-cause they had been fed, and not because they were interested in the miracle. There are many people to-day who are religious and moral and interested somewhat in holy things who still ask, Now can I be sure that When is the convincing proof? So that it seems hopeless to try to do anything with or for those who are not will-ing simply to believe, and thus receive Him.

"Our fathers did eat manna in the desert, as it is written, He gave them bread from heaven to eat." So they turn back to shoses and the manna in the wilderness, not knowing perhaps that Jesus had already said, "Had ye believed Moses ye would have believed Me, for he wrote of Me" (John v., 46). Oh, if their eyes had only been connect to see if their eyes had only been opened to see that the one who delivered from Egypt, who divided the sea, who gave the manna, who brought the water from the rock, was actually in their midst ready to be their Saviour! But while they searched the Scriptures they knew not Him of whom they spake.

32. "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily I say unto you, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven, but My Father giveth you the true bread from heaven." They were intent upon contrasting man with man, just like those who now see only the human instrument and talk continually of this preacher or that preacher and this one's views or that one's views, instead of seeing God and considering Him as the giver of every good and perfect gift. Moses would have had them see God, and Jesus would have had them see God, and Josus would have them see God, and so with every true itsciple of Jesus now. He that seeketh honor for himself is not of God.

33. "For the bread of God is He which

cometh down from heaven and giveth life unto the world." What an expressive sym-bol of Christ is bread! He is light and life; He is the vine, and the door, and the good shepherd, but as bread we think of His death and resurrection, and how we must actually receive Him as truly as we receive bread for our daily life. He must become part of our very being, as the bread becomes part of bur very body, and we must continually feed upon Him, even he he says in verse 57. "As the living Father hath sent Me, and I live by the Father, so he that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me."

34. "Then said they unto Him, Lord, ever-more give us this bread." Like the woman at the well who said, "Sir, give me this water." not thinking of anything beyond the natural bread or water for the body. The natural man cannot discern spiritual things, for they are foolishness unto him (I Cor. ii., 14). There is a hunger and thirst in people's souls for a something, they know not what, which will satisfy, but they turn to anything and everything rather than to Him who only can saidly the souls which He has made.

35. "And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to Me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst." He is the jountain of life, the jountain of living waters (Ps. xxxvi., 9; Jer. ii., 13), and the only bread which can have and satisfy the and save and satisfy the soul. He came from heaven; the Father sent Him; He loved me and gave Himself for me; He gives Himself to me, and I receive Him, and He is mine. He says I have everlasting life, and no power can pluck me out of His hand (verse 47; chapter x, 28). I believe in Him and am glad and find in Him increasing soul satisfaction every day. - Lesson Helper.

The Armenian Atrocities. A letter received in Boston by the American Board of Foreign Missions, from a correspondent in whom the Board has confidence, says that the number of Armenians massacred by Turks last October is nearer 15,000 than 10,000, the highest number given hitherto. The missionary who wrote the let-ter is stationed about 200 miles nearer the scene of the atrocities than any correspond-ent who has written before.

Died to Save His Brother.

George Filler, aged twenty-one, of Milton, N. Y., was drowned in the Hudson while trying to save the life of his brother William. The young men had skated into an air hole. George held his younger brother up until assistance arrived, but, weakened by his struggles, he sank just as he was about to be rescued and was swept under the local

The Armor Plate Frauds. Andrew Carnegie demands that the Government return him the \$140,000 which he paid as a penalty for his armor plate frauds, and threatens to sue, unless his demand is