INCOME TAX LAW KILLED

Decree of the United States Supreme Court on the Measure.

SHIRAS CHANGES HIS VOTE.

The Vote Stood Five to Four--- Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras Against, Justices Harlan, White, Jackson and Brown For--- The Court's Conclusions.

The income tax law was declared unconstituional in toto by the United State Supreme Court at Washington.

The vote of the Court resulted five against the constitutionality of the law to four for the law. Those against the law were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras.

For the law Justices Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson.

Chief Justice Fuller read the decision for the Court. Justices Harlan, Jackson and Brown read dissenting opinions.

The conclusions of the Court were as

"(1.) We adhere to the opinion, already announced, that taxes on real estate being undisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct

"(2.) We are of the opinion that taxes on ersonal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"(3.) The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and or personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting one entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid. "The decrees hereinbefore entered in this Court will be vacated. The decrees below will be reversed and the cases remanded, with instructions to grant the relief prayed."
Sections 27 to 37 of the tariff act of 1894, referred to in the conclusions of the Court in the opinions, are all that section of the

act relating to the income tax, so that the entire tax law is declared void specifically.

The chamber of the Court was crowded for quite a time before the Court convened at noon. Those present included many attorneys and several members of Congress. The general impression among them was that the decision would be adverse to the law as an entirety, and this was increased by a rumor which was current after the Court convened to the effect that at the conference which occurred at ten o'clock in the morning a definite conclusion had been reached and that Justice Shiras, concerning whose attitude there had been some doubt, had east his vote against the constitu-tionality of the law on all points. The con-sultation continued until a few minutes be-fore twelve, all the members of the Court being present, including Justice Jackson. The fact that Justice Jackson was in the city and that he had participated in the consul-tation did not become generally known until a few minutes before the Court came in. He occupied his seat with the other members of the Court, making a full bench present at the delivery of the opinion, as there was at

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the main opinion of the Court, which consisted of about 7000 words.

Money Paid to Be Refunded.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller says that under Section 8220 of the Revised Statutes all the money paid in on account of the by the Treasury Department without delay.

Acting under this section internal revenue
taxes wrongfully collected are daily refunded by his office, and the same section will be taken as to repaying the income tax collected. It amounts to only \$73,000.

MEADE REPRIMANDED.

The Rear Admiral Retired From the Service by the President.

Rear Admiral Meade has been placed on the retired list with a reprimand for criticising the Administration. The criticism occurred in an interview with Admiral Meade published in a New York paper. In answer to a request of the Navy Department, Admiral Meade refused to deny or affirm the correctness of the interview. Secretary Herbert recommended the retirement and the President endorsed thereon as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 20, 1895. "The within recommendation is approved and Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is here



BEAR ADMIRAL MEADE.

by retired from active service pursuant to Section 1443 of the Revised Statutes. "The President regrets exceedingly that the long active service of this officer, so brilliant in its early stages and so often marked by honorable incidents, should at its close be tarnished by conduct at variance with a commendable career and inconsistent with the example which an officer of his high rank should furnish of subordination and submission to the restraints of wholesome discipline and manifest propriety. "GEOVER CLEVELAND."

The National Game. Batting alone is winning for the Philadel-

Chicago is the surprise of the season in a baseball way. Rhines, of Cincinnati, seems to be pitching in his 1890 form.

New York has declined an offer from Detroit for Murphy. Burkett, of Cleveland, at present leads the League in batting.

Lowe, of Boston, is covering more ground this year than ever.

Hawley, of Pittsburg, at present is the leading League pitcher. The Pittsburg Club has signed Pitcher Weyhing of Philadelphia. A CHECKERED CAREER.

Mark Twain, the Humorist, Will Make r

Lecture Tour of the World. Fymuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), a repro duction of whose latest portrait is printed nerowith, has just signed a contract to tou: the world and deliver lectures in all the principal cities where the English language is spoked. This is the result of serious in nicial difficulties following the failure of the firm of publishers which he established n 1884. Mr. Clemens has had a checkered



pareer. He was born at Florida, Mo., Notember 30, 1835. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, and worked at is trade in all of the larger cities of the Inited States. In 1855 he was a pilot on the dississippi River. In 1861 he was private ecretary for his brother, who was then Secetary of State for Nevada. Mr. Clemens pent a short time in the Hawaiian Islands in 864, and then returned to California, where te delivered a series of humorous lectures. in 1872 he was married in Buffalo, N. Y., to lady of great wealth. In 1874 he visited England on a lecturing tour and was very uccessful. Since that time he has more or ess actively followed literary pursuits.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

in Increase in the Yellow and a Heavy Falling Off in the White Metal.

The Director of the Mint, Mr. R. E. Pres on, estimates the production of gold by the aines of the United States, approximately, luring the calendar year 1894, to have been .910,800 fine ounces of the coining value of 339,500,000, an increase over 1893 of \$3,500,-00, which is the largest amount produced in my year since 1878. The production of silver from the mines of the United States is esimated to have approximated in 1894 49,500,

imated to have approximated in 1894 49,500, 100 ounces, of the coining value of \$64,000, 160, showing a decrease as compared with 1895 of 10,500,000 ounces.

In the production of gold, California leads with an output of \$13,570,000; Colorado toming second with \$9,491,000; Montans hird, with \$3,651,000, and South Dakota, \$3,299,000. Colorado heads the list a silver by an output of 23,281,400 fine. n silver by an output of 23,281,400 fine sunces, of the coining value of \$30,101,200: dontana second, with a production of 12,820,000 fine ounces, followed by Utah with a production of 5,892,000 fine ounces, and Idaho with 3,248,500 fine ounces. At he average price of silver for the calendar rear 1894 (\$0.635), the commercial value of he silver product of the mines of the United

itates is \$31,432,500.

In regard to the product of the world's gold and silver for 1894, the returns are innplete, but as far as received show an in rease in the production of gold over 1893 of about \$21,000,000, the largest increase being

The production of silver in the world, it is stimated, will be from 145,000,000 to 150,-00,000 ounces for the calendar year 1894. The heaviest falling off in the production is n the United States, followed by Australia, fexico showing a gain of 2,700,000 ounces fexico also gains in her production of gold \$1,500,000.

ROBBED OF \$25,000.

A Bank Clerk in London Relieved of a Tin Case Containing the Money.

A bold robbery occurred in the Williams Deacon and Manchester and Salford Bank, London. A clerk attached to Coutts & Co.'s ank went to the former institution with a in case containing \$25,000 in bank notes for leposit. Pending some preliminaries to the ulfilment of his errand the clerk placed the ase of notes on the counter beside him. Half a minute later a stranger walked in

and placed an empty case, an exact counterpart of the one containing the notes, by the side of it. The attention of Court's clerk being directed elsewhere for a few seconds, the tranger removed the \$25,000 case and valked away.

The alarm was immediately raised, but it was found that the stranger, in the short ime required for him to exchange the cases, and also bolted the door of the private enpursuers were greatly delayed in following

Prominent People.

The Shah of Persia will not remain at a able on which salmon or lobster is placed. Hon. Jerry Simpson, the Kansas Populist, aved fifteen thousand dollars while in Con-

The golden jubilee of Archbishop Will-ams, of Boston, was celebrated there in a nagnificent manner.

The Parkhurst memorial subscription, opened in New York City to commemorate he reformer's success, was closed, the total being \$28,959.57.

"Mark Twain" is said to have lost the greater part of his fortune in injudicious ousiness investments.

Lord Rosebery's physicians think every week he remains Prime Minister of England takes a year off his life. Gladstone has written a letter commending the movement for a reunion of the Scottish and other Presbyterian churches.

Private Secretary Thurber is said to be one of the cleverest narrators of dialect stories ever known in Washington.

Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the President, is gray-haired and has a pleasant face. She is rather stout, but her taste in dress is ent and she is invariably attired accord-

ing to the latest fashions. James Whitcomb Biley writes very slowly and with painstaking care. "Bill" Nye, his old associate and friend, says that he digs is pencil into the paper so hard that the several sheets below form manifold cepies of the original.

The Marquis of Londonderry, with the view of encouraging his tenantry, has decided to establish an agricultural show for their

von Stephan, the genial and clever head of the German postal service, has just selebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as Postmaster-General.

Admiral Meade, whose name was con-nected with an interview criticising the Adninistration's foreign policy, is a first cousin of General George Meade, the hero of Gettys-

As soon as it was announced that Henry George had been named in the will of a wealthy English manufacturer he was bedeged by callers asking aid and by begging

ORDNANCE BEATS ARMOR WILL HOLD TO THE COURT ASSOCIATION

Steel Plates Demolished by the Great American "Peacemaker."

COULD SINK ANY WARSHIP AFLOAT

Tests of the Thirteen-Inch Rifle Show That the Guns of the Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon Could Speedily Destroy England's Greatest Battleships .-- Our Superiority Exhibited.

The thirteen-inch gun was fired at an eighteen-inch Carnegie plate at Indian Head, near Washington, to secure a comparison of the damage created by its 1100-pound projectile and the 850-pound shell of the twelveinch rifle, the object being to demonstrate that the new battleships should be armed with the larger guns. On May 1 a Holtzer shell from the twelve-inch gun in an acceptance test of the eighteeninch side armor of the Oregon, had been fired at the same plate that was used at this test with a muzzle velocity of 1926 feet per second, and a striking energy of 21,885 foot tons, and had cracked the plate from top to bottom, but had destroyed only one of its twenty-six armor bolts, the projectile pene trating ten inches and then going to pieces its point welding into the plate.

This shot had been fired with a velocity

ecrresponding to the maximum striking velocity procurable from the twelve-inch gur at 1300 yards range, which is estimated to be about the distance which would probably be chosen by battleships in action. At this test the same conditions of velocity at the 1300 yards distance were ob-served with the thirteen-inch gun, the initial velocity to its 1100-pound Wheeler-Sterling solid steel shot being 1942 feet per second, or eighteen feet greater than in the case of the twelve-inch gun, but the striking energy reached the enormous figure of 28,800

The shot struck in the right half of the plate, breaking it in four pieces, and buried itself in the sandbank behind the plate, where, upon recovery, it was found to be broken to pieces, the head whole but somewhat fused at the point. The heavy oak backing behind the plate was completely demolished by the terrible energy of the blow. This clearly demonstrated the superiority of This clearly demonstrated the superiority of the thirteen-inch gun over the twelve-inch weapon for the same range, and the ordnance officers present claimed it showed no armor in existence could keep out the thirteen-inch projectile at 1300 yards. This, however, concededly depends on the projectile, as the next shot evidenced.

A Wheeler-Sterling semi-armor-piercing shell similar to the preceding one, but hol-lowed out to contain a fifty-three-pound charge of explosive, was aimed near the base of the armor where the plate tapered to 15.6 inches in thickness, the same velocity being used. The plate met with similar disaster, breaking and letting the shell through after it had penetrated seven inches. The shell broke up; all its fragments went through, and were found in the sand behind.

The tremendous energy of a shot from the thirteen-inch "Peacemaker" is not doubted, but it is claimed that the comparatively insignificant penetration of the shells before the over-strained plate gave shells before the over-strained plate gave way and let them through is significant. Nevertheless, no doubt remains that the fhirteen-inch guns of the Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon could speedily destroy any warship affoat in the world to-day, and that the great battleships of the Majestic and Magnificent class now building in England, with their beits of nine-inch Harveyized armor, would not last any time if American gunners are skilful. gunners are skilful.

BORN ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Ten-Pound Youngster Reaches the World by Way of Pike's Peak.

Dr. Christopher, of Colorado Springs, was conveyed by a special train to the summit of Pike's Peak, Colorado, the occasion being the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Taggart. Mr. Taggart is foreman of the Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Road, and for a month past has lived in a section-house located a mile and a half above timber line, at an altitude of 12,000 feet above the sea. This is the first recorded birth at so great an elevation in the Rocky Mountains, and prob ably on this continent. The youngster weighs ten pounds and has evidently come to stay. The train boys have named him

Coney Island Has a Big Fire.

Coney Island, New York's popular sea side resort, was visited by its fourth annual spring blaze, with a result much more disastrous than that of any which had preceded it. The total loss was over \$300,000, with but little insurance; over sixty buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged, several persons were severely injured, about 20% families were rendered homeless and at least 1000 people were thrown out of employment, and all of this was accomplished by the flames in less than two hours. The burned district comprises eight squares.

Photographed by Lightning.

John T. Wilkerson was struck by lightning in his shop door at Pensacola, Fla., and was killed. He was standing by a telegraph instrument, which was disconnected from any wire, but a loose wire was in contact with his body. The other end of the wire was fastened to a pine tree about 100 feet away. When Wilkerson's body was undressed, a perfect picture of the pine tree, from the top to the point at which the wire was fied, was found photographed on each side just under the arms.

The Labor World,

Switzerland has watch schools. California has Japanese miners. London has 200,000 factory girls. Carpenters are on strike to gain the eighthour day in fifteen cities.

The United Standard Engineers' Union has decided to join the Knights of Labor. A New Yorker has just made his gardner a present of \$5000 for long and faithful

A large increase of wages in all branches of the oil well industry in Pennsylvania is All the mills in Olneyville, R. L. closed on

account of a strike and 10,000 operatives be-

A competent authority declares that over 1,500,000 women of this country earn their own living. Cincinnati carriage and wagon manufacturers are unable to secure enough mea to run their plants.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for the amalgamation of the glass-workers'

organizations in this country. The Brooklyn trolley strike threw out of employment about 5000 men, of whom not more than ten per cent. have recovered their

The miners' strike in the Pomeroy (Ohio) District is practically ended, the miners baving accepted the reduction made by the An advance of ten per cent. in day wages

and a correspondening advance in piece work has been ordered in all the departments of the Riverside Iron Company and Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, at Wheeling, W. Va. This affects more than 6000 men.

Will Hold Its Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting in Denver.

The National Educational Association has fixed upon Denver, July 5 to 12, as the place and time of its thirty-fourth annual meeting. The association comes so far West this year or the second time in its history. In 1888 the session was held in San Francisco, but the President of the association for '88 was Aaron Gove, then aid now Superintendent of the Denver schools. At the San Francisco meeting 12,000 people attended. At Denver it s expected the attendance of people from all parts of the country interested in education will reach 25,000.



DR. BUTLER, PRESIDENT N. E. A.

The National Educational Association was established in 1857 in Philadelphia; its ob-ect, as stated in the preamble to the constiration, is "To elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia College, Professor of Philosophy and Edu-cation, and State University Examiner for New York, is President of the Association, Dr. Butler is one of the young men who have of late years come to the front in educational lines. He is thirty-three years of age and is recognized as one of the most advanced thinkers and among the most proggressive educators in the world.



MR. GOVE, SUPERINTENDENT DENVER SCHOOLS.

Superintendent A. G. Lane, of Chicago Superintendent A. G. Lane, of Chicago schools, is Vice-President; Irwin Shepard, State Superintendent, of Minnesota, is Secretary; Superintendent J. M. Greenwood, of the Kansas City schools, is Treasurer, and Superintendent N. A. Calkins, of the New York schools, is Chairman of the Board of Trusces, the governing body of the association. The membership is composed of men and comen eminent in educational lines in the United States and Canada and pure the United States and Canada, and num

bered last year over 5000. The Educational Association has eleven partments, each of which has a meeting place and holds sessions of its own, in addiion to those of the general convention. The lepartments are: Kindergarten, Elec ary, Secondary, Higher, Normal, Manual, Training, Art. Music, Business Education, Child Study, and a National Council of Education. Among the noted educators who will read papers and take part in the drscussions of the convention and its departments are: President De Garmo, of Swarthmore; Commissioner Harris, of the United States Bureau of Education; Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior; Professor Jack man, of the Cook County Normal School, Illinois; Chancellor W. H. Payne, of Nash-ville University; George H. Martin, Supervisor of Boston Schools; Professor William Carey Jones, of the University of California; Carey Jones, of the University of California; James L. Hughes, Inspectof of Schools, To-ronto; Dr. J. M. Rice, of New York; Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Boston; Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin; N. C. Shaeffer, Pennsylvania State Superintendent; Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department of the World's Columbian Exposition.

ADMIRAL ALMY DEAD.

His Brilliant Naval Career Began Sixtysix Years Ago.

Admiral John J. Almy, of the United States Navy, retired, died at his residence in Washington after a long illness. He leaves a widow and five grown up children-three sons and two daughters. He was born in Newport, R. L., in 1814. He entered the navy in 1829 and served almost forty-eight years, retiring in July, 1877. He was present at the surrender of Walker and his flibusters and was at the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpam during the Mexican War. He was commander at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard in 1861 and 1862. During his service as Commander he had charge successively of the gunboats South Carolina, Connecticut and Juniata. While in command of the Connecticut he captured four noted blockade runners with valuable cargoes and chased four others to the shore and destroyed them.

NICARACUA PAYS UP.

The \$75,500 Extracted by England in the Treasury in London.

The \$75,500 demanded of Nicaragua by Great Britain for the expulsion of British subjects was covered into the British Treasury at London by Senor Medina, Salvador's Minister to England, who has acted for Nicaragua in London throughout the episode

thus closed.

Nicaragua had until May 20 to pay the indemnity under the terms of agreement, which allowed her fifteen days after the British warships left Corinto.

The money was raised by private subscription from Nicaraguans and foreign residents, and no necessity arose for accepting the help offered by other Central American republics.

Fatal Collapse of a Tenement.

By the collapse of a four-tenement block at Jericho, R. I., three persons were killed

at Jericho, R. I., three persons were killed and seven others were more or less severely injured. The dead are: G. Asa Aldrich, carpenter, fifty-five years; Mrs. Hermione Guertin, French Canadian, fifty-four years; Alice Lemoine, three years.

The building was a two-story frame structure, with basement and attic adjoining the French Catholic Church, on Quidnick street. It was owned by Joseph Lemoine, who, with his sons, had been engaged for some weeks in turning around and raising the building to fit the besement story for business purposes.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 2.

Lesson Text: "The Resurrection of Jesus," Mark xvl., 1-8-Golden Text: Luke xxiv., 34-Commentary.

1. "And when the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James and Salome, had bought sweet spices that and Salome, had bought sweet spices that they might come and anoint Him." In Lev. xxiii., 10, 11, we read that a sheaf of the first fruits of the harvest was to be presented to the Lord and by Him accepted for the people, "on the morrow after the Sabbath." In I Cor. xv., 23, we find that the resurrection of Christ was the fulfillment of that type. The women mentioned in this first verse of correctors was come of those who followed. our lesson were some of those who followed Him and ministered unto Him. They loved Him devotedly, but they were lacking in faith, for had they believed His words that He would rise again the third day (chapters viii., 31; ix., 31) they would not have thought to anoint His dead body on the third day. Without faith it is impossible to please Him. 2. "And very early in the morning, the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulcher at the rising of the sun." How sad they must have felt! Who can tell their thoughts! After all His wonderful works and teachings concerning the kingdom, to and teachings concerning the kingdom, to have it end this way was a disappointment indescribable. Oh, if they had only believed Isa lift, and the words of His own lips, what darkness and sorrow they might have been spared! Mary of Bethany believed His words and anointed Him beforehand, and evidently expecting His resurrection, as He had said, was not found with the others at the tomb. What darkness would be dispelled from sorrowing hearts if those whose friends have died in Christ would only believe (Phil. L., 21, 23; I Thess. iv., 16-18), and what sums of money might be saved for better use which are vainly spent for the dead body! 3, "And they said among themselves. Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of

the sepulcher?" It was a real difficulty from their standpoint, yet they moved on as if it would some way be removed. Love is not hindered from acting by apparent difficulties. When it is a work of faith as well as a labor of love (I Thess. i.. 3,), then all is well, but faith should be first, lest love perform unnecessary labor, and there can be no faith apart from the word of God (Bom. z., 17).
4. "And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great." Difficulties vanish as we go forward. great." Difficulties vanish as we go forward. How often we have found it so! In Math xxviii., 2, we find that the angel of the Lord escended from heaven and came and rolled back the stone from the door and sat upon it. for seals and soldiers were nothing to Him.

The angels who excel in strength, that do
His commandments, hearkening unto the
voice of His word (Ps. cit., 20), know no difficulties, and nothing is hard to them. Read the angel stories in Acts xii and Isa. xxxvii., 36, and rejoice that they are still ministering spirits who minister unto the heirs of salva-

tion (Heb. i., 14). 5. "And entering into the sepulcher they saw a young man sitting on the right side clothed in a long white garment, and they were affrighted." If we believed in the ministry of angels, and that they are ever with us serving unseen and unthanked, perhaps we would not be afraid if some day one or we would not be airfield it some day one or more should appear to us. It is true that most of the people in the Bible record to whom they appeared seem to have been afraid, but we do not read that either Abram or Elisha were afraid, and Elijah was not afraid to have them come for him with a car-riage that day that he went home. Notice that this angel, who must have been several thousand years old, is called a young man—oh, the joys of eternal youth! If spared to the day on which this lesson shall be taught, I will be fifty-one years old, but I am sure I feel more like fifteen than fifty-one, and I am perfectly sure that I shall feel younger still

10.000 years hence "And He saith unto them! Be not affighted. Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth which was crucified. He is risen. He is not here. Behold the place where they laid Him." The angels always say, Fear not (Gen. xxii., 17; Luke i., 13, 30; ii., 10), and so does the Lord Luke i., 13, 30; ii., 10), and so does the Lord Himself from Gen. xv., 1, to Rev. i., 17. His thoughts to all His people are peace and not evil (Jer. xxix., 11). Therefore let our hearts say, "I will trust and not be afraid" (Isa. xii., 2). In Math. xxviii., 6, the angel said, "He is risen, as He said," as if they might also have said, "Why did you not believe Him?" Let us have a simple, childlike, unwavering faith in every word God, and thus He will be glorified in us. 7. "But go your way, tell His disciples and Peter that He goeth before you into Galilee. There shall ye see Him as He said unto you."

Oh, how Christlike to have a special me on, how caristake to have a special mes-sage for poor Peter, who must have felt, be-cause of his awful conduct, that he was no longer worthy to be one of them. But the Lord loved this erring one, and he alone of all the disciples is mentioned by name in the resurrection message. "He is risen." "Gottell!" may well be called the watchwords of Christianity. If He be not risen, our faith is in vain, we are yet in our sins, and all who have trusted in Him and have died have perished (I Cor. xv., 14-18). If He be not risen from the dead, then His spotless life and His death on the cross all go for nothing, as far as the work of re-demption is concerned. But He is risen, God hath raised Him from the dead and given Him a seat at His own right hand, and as He said to John in Patmos, He is alive forevermore and has the keys of hades and death (Rev. i., 18). The present business of every believer is to tell out the fact to all the world, as fast as each individual may, that through the risen Christ is proclaimed the forgiveness of sins, and all who believe are justified from all things (Acts

"And they went out quickly and fled 8. "And they went out quickly and fied from the sepulcher, for they trembled and were amazed; neither said they anything to any man, for they were afraid." Matthew says that they departed quickly with fear and great joy and did run to bring His disciples word (Math. xxviii., 8). They would speak to go one by the way to the disciples. would speak to no one by the way, but filled with joy because Jesus was alive and awed with joy because Jesus was alive and awed by the facts, the angel's message and their own now manifest unbelief, they hastened to own how mannest unbelief, they hastened to tell the disciples. There is nothing incon-sistent between this kind of joy and fear. See Phil. ii., 12 and similar passages, We may have great joy in the Lord, and withal a fear of grieving Him.—Lesson Helper.

ANNIHILATION OF INDIANS.

Starvation Killing Them Rapidly in Northern Canada, as Well as Eskimos.

The climar of the sad stories of destitution death in Northern Canada has been reached in the publication, by order of Par-liament, of the details of starvation among the Indians and Eskimos of Babrador.
In the vicinity of Fort Chimo, a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on Ungava Bay, two-thirds of the entire tribe of Montagnaid Indians have perished in one season, over 160 in number. A number of women and orphans are left. Nearly thirty Eskimos are reported to have perished in addition.

The cause of the destitution was the failure of the harms are left. of the barren land caribou or reindeer to frequent their haunts. Hitherto at the approach of winter they have been killed in large quantities with spears, while crossing Kotoak Liver, which flows into Chugava Bay.

So scarce is all game becoming that the early disappearance of the remaining Northern Indians is only a question of time.

Private and public relief have proved unable to save the unfortunate people. An Imposing Ceremony. One of the most imposing ceremonies of the century will take place soon at Clermont Ferrand, in Auvergne, France. It is proposed to celebrate with great pomp the eighth centenary of the Council of Clermont, convoked by Pope Urban the Second in the year 1095, and at which the first crusade was

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

SOUP STOCK.

If soup is desired frequently, stock for making it quickly can always be on hand. With your meat cleaver, cut up all the bones left from your roasts and beefsteaks, and keep them in a covered stone jar. When you have sufficient, put them on and boil for three hours; strain this into an earthen vessel, and set aside to cool. A thick top of grease will rise to the surface, which can be taken off and used for frying purposes. The meat juice beneath, which sometimes is a thick jelly, can be diluted, if not wanted strong. With the addition of some cooked vegetables, soup can readily be made from this .-- Boston Cultivator.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Table linen should be carefully looked over before washing, as soap sets stains. For fruit stains puts a small teaspoonful of tartaric acid or salts of lemon in a tablespoonful of water. Stir until dissolved. Wet the stain with it, and lay the linen in the sun again. Most fruit stains, if taken in season, can be easily removed from linen by putting the stained portion over a bowl and pouring a stream of boiling hot water through it. But when they are obstinate, acids have to be used. For iron rust use lemon juice thickened with equal quantities of salt, cornstarch and soft soap. Spread this on the spots and lay the linen on the grass in the sun. This is one of the safest methods, as it does not injure the fabric. Javelle water is sometimes used when everything else fails. - New York Advertiser.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Screen doors and windows are a blessing which the tidy houskeeper can scarcely do without. By their proper adjustment and use but few flies gain an entrance even to the kitchen. Unless you are very handy with tools it will prove cheaper to purchase the screens of the desired size already framed, and as a matter of durability, get those for the doors that are provided with corner irons, as they will keep their form longer, and prove more durable. For the lower sash of windows those that can be adjusted or removed each day are most desirable.

At the approach of winter both door and window screens should be cleaned and set away for use the following season, and after two years' use, if in an exposed situation, the wire portion should be repainted. Thin, green paint gives the best appearance. Be careful that the paint does not at some points remain and cover the space between the wires. Should it do so, simply free the brush from paint and push the end of it through the screen at the point of trouble. Doors frequently become warped or do not shut closely. A By moving the catch or fastener up or down they can sometimes be made again to behave; if not, when putting away for the winter place them so the refractory part will be held in the desired position and by the following

season they will be all right. In the absence of wire screens, common mosquito netting may be tacked to the lower portion of the upper sash, and to the window sill and sides, and will prove effective for one season, after which it should be removed. This cloth is not desirable for doors. - New England Homestead.

RECIPES.

Lemon Shortcake-Make a rich cake, split and butter, then take rind. juice and pulp of three lemons grated, one cup sugar, one cup cream, mix thoroughly and spread.

Corn Fritters-Half a can of corn mixed with one tablespoonful of butter, a little pepper and salt, one egg and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Make into cakes and fry.

Pressed Meat-Chop fine meat left from soup, season with pepper, salt and allspice. Put the meat in a mold. pour over one half cup of clear soup and cover all with a weight. Eat cold. Potato Puff-Two cups of cold

mashed potatoes; stir in two table-

spoonfuls of melted butter. Beat very

light. Add two well beaten eggs and

one cup of milk. Pour into a deep dish and bake in a quick oven. Curried Veal-Slice a small onion and brown it in a little butter, add a spoonful of curry powder, cover for a few minutes to cook; add cold chopped veal and butter about the size of a walnut and thicken with a little flour.

Serve at once. Ambrosia--Six bananas cut into thin slines, three oranges, one-half box of dessicated cocoanut. Put in a dish a layer of bananas, then a layer of oranges and sprinkle with sugar, then a layer of cocoanut. Continue in this order until all is in. Set away for an hour or so and serve either with

or without cream. Rice Blanc Mange-Four tablespoonfuls of ground rice and a little salt; wet with cold milk and stir in one quart of boiling milk; rub the rind of a lemon hard with lump sugar and sweeten with sugar thus flavored : boil, stirring all the time for a few minutes; then cool it and add the whites of three eggs beaten to a froth: place over the fire again, and stir continually until boiling hot, then turn into molds to harden.

Orange Souffle-Peel and slice six oranges, put in a glass dish a layer of oranges, then one of sugar, and so on until all the orange is used and let stand two hours; make a soft boiled custard of yolks of three eggs, pint of milk, sugar to taste with grating of orange peel for flavor and pour on the oranges when cool enough not to break dish; beat whites of eggs to a stiff froth, stir in sugar and put over the pudding.