

In all of Persia there are only twenty miles of railroad.

The overhead trolley has succeeded in providing itself more readily than the underfoot banana peel, remarks the Washington Star.

A newspaper man, who recently took a stroll across the Brooklyn Bridge, heard ten different languages on the way, besides profane language.

The British and Continental press generally agree that the election of M. Casimir-Perier to the French Presidency is a conservative and moderate republican victory over the radicals and socialists.

Secretary Morton, in the interest of farmers, urges better protection for the birds. "It is a melancholy fact," he says, "that our women and our boys are the birds' most destructive and relentless enemies."

Dr. Dale, of London, who has been writing book reviews all his life, says that he believes most books are written by people who are not quite right in their minds. He thinks that this is about the most harmless occupation for such people.

The Baltimore Sun calls attention to the fact that wheat sold for a cent a pound in the Baltimore market the other day while oats sold for a cent and a half a pound, oats selling for fifty per cent. more than wheat. The Sun remarks that this is probably unprecedented.

By irrigation 25,000,000 acres are made fruitful in India alone. In Egypt there are about 6,000,000 acres, and in Europe about 5,000,000 acres. The United States have just begun the work of improving waste area and have already about 4,000,000 acres of irrigated land.

Mullhal estimated that the agricultural earnings of the United States are \$3,490,000,000; the earnings from manufactures, \$4,330,000,000; from mines, \$480,000,000; from transportation, \$1,155,000,000; from commerce, \$160,000,000; from shipping, \$60,000,000; from banking, \$260,000,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., has 40,000 Poles, living chiefly in a quarter of their own where English is little spoken, and many business signs are in Polish or Russian. The colonists retain many of their native characteristics and slowly conform to American ways. The colony is one of the largest foreign elements to be found in any American city of the third class.

There will be no nonsense about duelling in the Russian army hereafter. The Czar has issued a decree appointing a court of honor to determine in each case whether a duel is the proper thing. The decision is to be final, and under it any officer who refuses to accept a challenge will be cashiered in disgrace. Officers who are not adepts with the foils will now have to guard their tongues.

Fresh finds of rich beds of gold and silver are the order of the day. The latest announced is in a despatch from Manitoba, to the effect that an immense bed of auriferous ore, a mile wide and two miles long, in one tract, has been discovered between Rat Portage and Port Arthur, seventy miles south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which assays an average of \$8 in gold and \$4 in silver to the ton of ore.

The miners who go to the new camps in West Australia and New South Wales will, in the opinion of the San Francisco Chronicle, earn all that they get. No mining in this country is attended with such dangers and hardships except in a few places on the Mojave and Colorado deserts. At Coolgardie water is so scarce that it commands twelve cents a quart and all provisions are extremely dear. Camels are used for transport, as the desert heat and drought prove fatal to horses and mules.

Says the Boston Advertiser: There is growing a strong public opinion that the law in its modern operation has been abused so gravely that good, shrewd lawyer with no case at all can save a client from proper punishment for months and even years although it is patent to everyone that no valid reason exists why justice should be delayed a day. Legal "pleading" is now such an intricate and many-resourced art that plain, old-fashioned justice must stumble and grope through wearisome and devious pathways before she can clutch an offender who has sharp-eyed counsel to guide him.

It is now asserted that Argentina exports more wheat to the markets of Europe than the United States.

The Pope recently told General Thomassin, of the French army, that the great duty of the nations just now was a general disarmament.

Lord Rosebery, the British Premier, thinks that the House of Lords should include eminent medical, legal, literary and commercial men as well as the bishops.

Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking at Harvard, said the great fault of American universities is that they are training men to be critics rather than men of deeds.

The Canadian law defines the imitation of food or food products as direct counterfeiting, and the man handling such goods is subject to the same punishment as if handling money.

A population of two to six to the square mile indicates a grazing country; of six to eight, a farming region in an early state of development; eighteen to forty-five, a farming district highly developed; a greater number a manufacturing region.

A company is being formed to establish, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, what is to be known as a "Gentleman's Paradise." The projectors intend building in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains an establishment that will rival, in every detail, Monte Carlo on the Mediterranean.

In Missouri and Kansas the foreign element, or its immediate descendants, comprises over a fourth of the population; in Ohio, a little over a third; in Iowa and Nebraska, between a third and a half; in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, the persons of foreign birth, or their descendants of the first generation, outnumber the native population.

Mme. Carnot is reported to have had a presentiment of the fate that awaited her distinguished husband. She has been in constant dread of late that the assassin's weapon, which had twice failed against his life, would at last reach it. She anxiously looked forward to the end of his term as President, and it was her fears that largely influenced Carnot not to seek the Presidency of France for a second term.

More than 37,000,000 acres of land are infested by the rabbit pest in Victoria, Australia. During the last eleven years the Colonial Government has expended nearly \$2,000,000 in efforts to abate the pest, besides the expenditures of individuals. The rabbits are trapped for their skins, over 150,000 pelts have been purchased monthly in the town. The authorities of some districts have decided to employ phosphorised wheat for the destruction of the rabbits.

The currency question has penetrated Darkest Africa, even unto Madagascar, notes the New Orleans Picayune. A royal proclamation has been issued declaring the silver coins of States not included in the Latin union to be no longer legal tender. The increased importation of Mexican dollars was perhaps the primary cause of the proclamation. Practically, the currency of Madagascar becomes a silver token currency dependent on the gold reserves of France.

The San Francisco Chronicle observes: Superstition seems to be still strong in Missouri, for we find a young lady in that State having a madstone applied to the wound made by a rabbit dog. It may be that there is some virtue in such a stone, as there often is in the herbs applied to wounds by Indian doctors, but that the stone prevents hydrophobia there is no proof. Perhaps its greatest service is that it fortifies the patient and prevents that fright which, more than anything else, brings on hydrophobia.

The notion that the power of the toes of the men and women of modern times is destroyed by the binding up of the feet in leather through a great part of life is incorrect. In commenting upon an English professor's remark, "The toes are not used," Dr. T. S. Ellis says: "How is it, then, that the muscles of the sole and of the leg, which act on the toes, do not atrophy for want of use? I have long insisted that, even in ordinary walking in ordinary boots, the toes, and all of them, are used, and serve a very useful purpose." There can be no doubt of the rightfulness of Dr. Ellis's judgment in this contention, declares the New York Sun.

## STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

### CLEVELAND'S PROMISE TO THE LABOR LEADERS.

He Agrees to Appoint an Arbitration Commission on Condition That the Strike Should Be Ended and All Violence and Mob Rule Cease—Commissioner Wright's Aids.

President Cleveland informed a committee representing organized labor that he would in the near future, appoint a commission composed of three members, of whom the United States Commissioner of Labor shall be the Chairman, under Chapter 1063 of the laws of 1888, to inquire into and investigate thoroughly the causes leading up to the labor disturbances of the country.

This announcement was made at the Executive Mansion at 5 o'clock, p. m., by J. W. Hayes, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor; T. B. McGuire and C. A. French.

These gentlemen called by an appointment arranged earlier in the day. They were shown into the President's working room, where they presented their credentials and made formal application to the President to appoint a Board of Arbitration under the law.

The President listened to the labor men present their views and then told them that, as a condition precedent to making such an appointment, all strikes must be called off and all violence and mob rule cease.

He informed them that the law and order must be restored before he took any steps looking in the direction of ascertaining the causes that produced the present condition of affairs.

United States troops would be still retained in the disturbed sections to see that the orders of the United States Courts were enforced. Inter-State traffic must be resumed and peace restored throughout the country.

The Labor Committee was given to understand that this commission would be appointed apart from any demands made by the labor men. In fact, the commission would have no power to arbitrate, but simply to investigate and report its conclusions to the President and to Congress.

Secretary Thayer authorized the following statement in regard to the President's intended appointment of a commission:

The law passed on October 1, 1888, especially authorizes the appointment of such a commission, and the duties of the commissioners have not been selected, and it will probably be a number of days before the appointments are announced.

The following telegram was sent to President Cleveland from Chicago, Illinois, called at Chicago by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor:

"To the President of the United States: The gravity of the industrial situation demands extraordinary and exceptional action of a conciliatory character at the hands of all men.

Recognizing the fact, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the undersigned executive officers, national and international trades unions and brotherhoods of railroad organizations of America, are in conference in this city.

We ask you in the name of the working people and the entire citizenship of the country to lend your influence and give us your aid, so that the present industrial crisis may be brought to an end, alike to the advantage of the people of our country and the institutions under which we live.

"We therefore ask you to come to Chicago, or if the state of public business does not warrant such a course, that you will deputize some one of your representatives to this city. This telegram was signed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; the four Vice-Presidents of the Federation, by Secretary Christopher Evans and Treasurer John B. Lenson, and by seventeen other executive officers of national and international unions, brotherhoods and associations.

## REGULARS KILLED.

A Train Ditched in California With Fatal Results.

A dispatch from Sacramento, Cal., says four men lost their lives and three others were injured, one fatally, in the attempt to move trains "at the point of the bayonet."

United States troops had possession of the railroad, but the strikers made good their threat to prevent its operation.

The strikers had waited about the depot and river nearly all night, armed and angry. They said the troops could not land, and that any effort to do so would be the signal for bloodshed.

However, the strikers went home, and the troops met no resistance when they landed from the steamer and took possession of the depot and railroad yards. But it was soon evident that the strikers did not intend to allow trains to be run. They said so, and added that if necessary not a rail would be left in place.

They sent 650 regulars, a company having joined them on the way. The troops were landed, and under command of Colonel Graham, marched direct to the depot and took possession. A picket was quickly established about the place and armed sentries placed on duty. In addition to the regulars there were about 750 men of the State militia at Sacramento.

At noon a train with mail cars and Pullman was made up and started for Fresno, under guard of a portion of Battery I, Fifth Artillery. No attempt was made to prevent its departure, but about two miles from the city, on a trestle, the train was ditched.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

The Boston House of Correction prisoners mutinied by a destructive riot, the officers opened fire and shot one of them in the cheek.

COMMODORE FRYE, of Boston, has received notice of his promotion. He will be made Rear Admiral, to succeed Admiral Skerrett. At his own request the latter will be put on the retired list.

The convention to revise the judiciary of New Jersey met at Trenton.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis attained a maximum speed of more than twenty-one knots upon her preliminary trial off the Massachusetts coast.

George Honor, bookkeeper in the Harlem Savings Bank in New York City, was arrested on the charge of stealing \$1490 from the institution.

In New York City, Judge Barrett gave a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Erasmus Wiman, sentenced to Sing Sing for forgery. He gets a new trial.

A MONSTER mass meeting was held at Cooper Union, New York City, under the auspices of the labor organizations, in order to express the sympathy of the Eastern workingmen with the Western railroad strikers. Henry George and Father Duway were among the speakers.

L. D. ALEXANDER & Co., bankers, of New York City, have failed, with liabilities of \$200,000 and assets of \$150,000.

### South and West.

UNITED STATES TROOPS were ordered to the Cour d'Alene country in Idaho.

THE town of Conocanum, Wash., was visited by a destructive cloudburst.

FIRE destroyed six business houses in St. Clairsville, Ohio, entailing a loss of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

The largest Republican State convention ever held in Minnesota renominated Governor Knute Nelson and Lieutenant-Governor William A. Clough. The speakers were the Berz for Secretary of State and R. C. Dunn for Auditor.

The National Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor opened at Cleveland, Ohio, with 19,093 delegates in attendance.

JAMES SPRAGUE and HOWARD RAINWATER, aged seventeen and nineteen years respectively, fought a duel in the woods near Liberty, Ala. The trouble grew out of the rivalry for the affections of a young woman. Rainwater was killed.

PHIL SHERMAN, Chicago manager of the Standard Oil Company, and Second Vice-President of the Linseed Oil Trust, killed himself because of heavy financial losses through speculation.

GENERAL G. S. W. FERGUSON, Treasurer of the Lovess Board of the Mississippi, has disappeared. His cash is short over \$25,000.

SPECIAL crop reports from ten counties of South Dakota and Western Minnesota indicated that the late hot wave was of such intensity that it caused widespread ruin in the wheat fields.

### Washington.

THE President sent to the Senate the supplemental report of Secretary Gresham, containing additional correspondence regarding the situation in Samoa. The correspondence is voluminous.

The President nominated John C. McGehee, Surveyor of New York; John H. McCarty, Marshal in Southern New York; James Parker, Marshal for New Jersey; William A. Beach, Internal Revenue Collector for the Twenty-first New York District, and E. J. Taylor, Customs Collector at Niagara, N. Y.

THE President nominated Theodore Bruener, of Minnesota, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.

A SPLINTER of stone weighing four or five pounds dropped from the roof of the portico of the White House, and struck a man in the forehead. The stone showed signs of disintegration, probably from the action of frost and moisture.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION

### A PROCLAMATION TO THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

This Move Decided Upon After a Long Night Conference of the Executive and His Cabinet—Mobs Ordered to Disperse Immediately—Citizens Warned.



PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

President Cleveland issued a proclamation at midnight, warning all citizens against taking part in the existing labor troubles fomented by the American Railway Union and telling them, in effect, that the strong arm of the Federal Government would be used to preserve the peace at all hazards.

It was not a declaration of martial law exactly, but was the next step in that direction. The President had become convinced that the local authorities could not possibly cope with the existing troubles, and that heroic action by the Federal authorities was absolutely necessary.

The proclamation was communicated to General Miles by Secretary Lamont, who telegraphed as follows:

"In view of the provisions of the statute and for the purpose of giving ample warning to all innocent and well disposed persons, the President has deemed it best to issue the accompanying proclamation.

"This does not change the scope of your authority and duties, nor your relation to the local authorities. You will please make known to Mayor Hopkins.

The telegraphic message sent to General Miles by Secretary Lamont in connection with the proclamation, showed that there had been no extension of military authority.

The President's proclamation was given to the public telegrams were sent by General Schofield ordering troops from Sackett's Harbor, New York, and other points to start westward immediately. General Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, was wired at Governor's Island, New York City, to order other regiments under his command to prepare to move at a moment's notice. When these reinforcements should arrive, it was estimated that the Federal troops in Chicago would number fully 4000.

The proclamation issued by the President of the United States:

"Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois, and especially in the city of Chicago, within said State, and in violation of the laws of the United States, and of the laws of the State of Illinois, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States.

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and State aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of July.

"Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or in participating in the functions of the Government or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

"Those employed against such a riotous mob will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.

"While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand at the city of Washington, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixteenth."

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.  
(Signed) W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

### A Second Proclamation.

The President followed up his first proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor, but more general in its application. The new proclamation is substantially like the one addressed to the Chicago rioters, but is addressed to the people of nine States and Territories, as follows: North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. It was issued after a conference with the Attorney-General, Secretary Lamont, Postmaster-General Bissell and General Schofield. The second proclamation reads as follows:

By the President of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railways traversing said States and Territories as are military roads and post routes, and are engaged in inter-State commerce and in carrying United States mails; and

Whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

### CLEVELAND and Philadelphia are losing ground.

CHICAGO, Cleveland, now leads in the matter of receiving bases on balls.

CHAMBERLAIN has evidently developed into Cincinnati's winning pitcher.

GRIFFITH, of Chicago, is bethering all the heaviest batters of the League.

O'ROURKE, late of Louisville, has signed to play third base for St. Louis.

NEW YORK is now the strongest club in the League from a pitching standpoint.

O'ROURKE lasted twenty years as a ball player, but only two months as an umpire.

SARGENT, of St. Louis, has developed into one of the greatest outfielders in the profession.

THE Baltimore Club released Mullana. He lost a majority of the games that Baltimore dropped.

JENNINGS, of the Baltimore team, has been hit nineteen times by pitched balls so far this season.

THE only League club that have not been shut out this season are the Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

BADFORD, of Washington, is said to be the only player in the League who is exempt from Sunday ball playing.

BALTIMORE has gone crazy over Hanlon's bats, and the city is now one of the best in the League from an attendance point.

IS the St. Louis-Cleveland games of June 23 First Baseman Connor had but one put out and no assists, which is a record breaker.

PREFFER, of Louisville, is playing some wonderful ball. If he has an equal on the diamond the player is certainly not in the big League.

KILLEW, of Pittsburgh, has probably had enough of the Brooklyn for this season. They have knocked him out of the box every time he has gone in against them.

NEARLY half of all the home runs made in the League so far this season have been made on the Boston grounds. The Boston also lead the League teams in this respect.

THE Boston management has taken the first step toward giving Boston at least one first-class catcher in securing that brilliant young backstop, Tenney, of Brown University.

THE first base play of Tucker, of the Boston, this season has never been surpassed. His record is twenty-two straight games without an error, and in thirty-two games an average of .92.

LOUISVILLE's poor record is brightened by five defeats of her old rivals of Cincinnati, from whom Louisville, in Association days, would have rather won the series than the championship. She also won three straight from the Brooklynites.

ASBOS, of Chicago, does not allow any of his players to talk back to the umpire, and nowadays does very little kicking himself. Perhaps the old man has discovered in his many years' experience that a diamond that lighting the umpire does not pay.

BALTIMORE has not yet won a game from Pittsburgh. Chicago has not yet won any from Brooklyn, Louisville has yet to beat New York, Boston, Brooklyn and Baltimore. Philadelphia has yet to win one from St. Louis. St. Louis has not yet beaten Baltimore, and Washington has lost six straight games to Baltimore.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.