STRIKE INVESTIGATORS.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS THE PROMISED COMMISSION.

Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor; John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Illinois, Will Study Labor Troubles in the West.

President Cleveland announced the members of the commission to investigate the railroad strike in the West growing out of the troubles between the Pullman Company and its employes. The commission is as follows:

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor of the United States ; John D. Kernan, lawyer, New York City; Nicholas E. Worthing-ton, of Peoria, Ill.

It was necessary under the statute that Mr. Wright should be a member of the body, as the law provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be a member of the board of inquiry. The law further provides that one member of the commission shall be a resident of the State in which the trouble is located, which in this case is Illinois, hence the appointment of Mr. Worthington.

President Cleveland had offered the Illinia second the Illinia second

nois appointment to Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, Ill., who declined to serve. He said his reason was that the commission would have to confine its investigation to the American Railway Union strike, which was ended.

Carroll D. Wright, who is ex-officio a member of the commission is a native of Massa-chusetts, of which State he was for a long time the Labor Commissioner. He is an ex-pert on the subject of labor and is now in charge of the Government Bureau, which gathers and compiles labor statistics.

John D. Kernan is the oldest son of the

late Francis Kernan, who represented New York State in the United States Senate as a Democrat from 1875 to 1881, succeeding ex-Governor Reuben E. Fenton, preceding Thomas C. Platt, and being the colleague of Roscoe Conkling, who came from the same part of the State. John D. Kernan was born at Utica, February 25, 1844. He was a protege of Horatio Seymour. He was educated in the public schools and free academy of Utica and at seton Hall College, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1863. He studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and began the practice of law in in 1868, and began the practice of law in Utica. Mr. Kernan's law practice was large and lucrative. Later he opened an office at No. 10 Wall street, New York city, his partners being his brother, Nicholas E., and William G. Quinn, under the firm name of Kernan Brothers. He served for several years as Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Uneida County, and once refused the nomination for Congress, Mr. Kernan is especially qualified by experience to deal with railroad matters, in which he has always taken a deep interest. In 1883 Governor Cleveland appointed him Railroad Commissioner with William F. Rogers and ex-Senator in 1868, and began the practice of law in iam F. Rogers and ex-Senator John O'Donnell. During the previous spring he had written much on railroad matters and had actively co-operated in the move-ment of merchants and manufacturers against the Railroad Commission act. He was elected Chairman of the Railroad Com-

Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill. Alcholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill., is a personal friend of Vice-President Adial E. Stevenson, whose name he presented for nomination at the Chicago Convention of 1892. He was born in West Virginia in 1836, and was graduated from Allegheny College at Meadville, Penn., in 1855. He then returned to West Virginia He then returned to West Virginia Senator Gorman Makes an Attack on State—Fulleream, white, fancy school for a year. After 1881 he acted with the war Democrats and supported the Re-publican candidates until President Grant ran a second time. He ran for Congress in 1872, but was defeated by Granville Bar-rere. In 1882 he was again nominated for congress, this time to oppose John H. Lewis, who stumped the district as the candidate of "wealth, intelligence and aristocracy." Mr. Worthington claimed to be merely a representative of the people and was elected. At the expiration of his term he was renominated by acclamation and reelected. He was renominated again in 1836, but was defeated by twenty-nine votes. He then devoted himself to the practice of law then devoted himself to the practice of law with Samuel S. Page, of Chicago, who was later elected a Judge of the Circuit Court. Mr. Worthington was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court two years ago.

TWO FATAL WRECKS.

The Engineer Forgot Orders-Accident in Texas.

Engineer Frank Hart, in charge of a light engine on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, forgot his orders and ran his engine, head on, into the express from Chicago, at Griffith's Station, fifteen miles from Cincinnati. The engineer and fireman of the express saved themselves by jumping, but Hart was fatally crushed. Frank Taylor, his fireman, was killed outright, as were two tramps who were stealing a ride on the express, and ten persons were slightly injured.

The north-bound Texas and Pacific pas-senger train from Dallas was wrecked near Queens City, Tex is. On the day after the accident it was known that three passengers were killed, along with the engineer, porter, Fireman Alien and Express Messenger Fred Marshall. Further particulars were then

TO DIVERT EMIGRATION.

Italy Wants to Send Her Subjects to Africa Instead of America.

In the Italian Senate Prime Minister Crispi referred to the recent capture of Kassala by the Italian forces. He announced that reinforcements were not required to enable the Italians at Kassala to maintain their position; neither would it be necessary for them to further expose themselves in battle with the Dervishes. It was to be hoped that Italy would find means to colonize Africa. The great object to be obtained was to substitute emigration to Africa for emigration

The Senate has adjourned for the summer

DEAD IN A CISTERN.

The Walls Caved In and Burled Four

Beneath Eighteen Feet of Earth. By the caving in of the walls of a cistern at the Young Ladies' Catholic Seminary, Winons, Minn., three bricklayers and a boy nine years old were buried eighteen feet under the earth and brick. A force of men were at once put to work digging, but all were dead when found. The dead are Joseph Schneider, Albert Stanek, Mike Kulass and Henry Griebach.

FATAL CLOUD BURST.

Fifteen Deaths by Drowning Reported From Mexico.

dvices have reached Saltillo, Mexico, of a cloud burst in the mountains of the Pricta District. A number of houses of ranchmen were washed away and fifteen deaths of men by drowning have already been reported.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

FRANCE has 23,362 miles of railroad. THE bicycle craze is greatest in France. THE net debt of Canada is \$240,009,927. PITTSBURG has our biggest cork factory. NEW HAMPSHIRE has 690 colored popula-

Belgian Socialists run co-operative fac-

THE cholera situation in Russia has grown more serious. THE new London bridge over the Thames

SUMMER roof gardens are becoming popular in the large cities.

THE crop of pineapples in Florida is between 3,000,000 and 3,200,000.

Assassinations and crimes of all sorts are of alarming frequency in Chile. Five London co-operative stores did a business of \$28,000,000 last year. Or 367 persons in the Oregon State Prison

recently only one was a woman. SUGAR bounties aggregating \$12,750,000 have been paid in the last fiscal year.

THERE promises to be a lively war between the bullet-proof coat stars this season EIGHTY-FIVE per cent, of the residents of Indianapolis, Ind., own their own homes. The Swiss engineers have reported in layor of tunneling the Simpton Mountain. It is said that there are 1500 Coxeylte diers in the neighborhood of Washington.

A rew weeks ago the first shipment of meat from Australia was received in Vienna, THE Pennsylvania Railroad will only build half the usual number of new locomotives

this year By the latest arrangements, it is now possible to leave London at noon and be in

Berlin at 8.45 next morning. A NICARAGUA commissioner has been sent to England to arrange a settlement of the Mosquito reservation question.

INABILITY to pay a mortgage caused Louis Santer, a farmer of New Jersey, to blow off his head with a dynamite cartridge. Trrep of exorbitant coal rates, residents

of California are moving to secure a change in the control of the Central Pacific. COLLIE PICHARDSON, aged twenty-six years, a cit. Jumper, was killed while div-ing from a tower 120 feet high at Pine Grove,

It has been conclusively established that more than one thousand people were killed in the recent Constantinople (Turkey) earth-

GARFIELD WILKINSON, aged fourteen, of Kansas, while experimenting with a sup-posed bullet-proof shield, was killed by his brother.

Coxevires who called upon Senator Voorhees at Washington were advised to cease tramping and begging and seek honest em-

A CHURCH in Boston has distributed in a single week this summer more than 2000 bouquets of flowers among the sick and poor

A single carioad of nearly pure silver ore from the Smuggler Mine was recently re-ceived in Denver, Col., which was worth just \$400,000. Commissionens from the deposed ex-Queen of Hawaii arrived at San Francisco to invoke

the aid of President Cleveland in restoring her to the throne. In Colombia, Central America, eight men from Palmito formed a party to cut down a gigantic tree. The tree, in falling, struck the whole party, killing all.

A BLOW AT CLEVELAND.

the President.

The accusation of "party perfldy" and "party dishonor," made by Mr. Cleveland in his celebrated letter to Chairman Wilson, drew from Senator Gorman, of Maryland, the most savage rejoinder ever launched, perhaps, by a party leader in Congress against either a friendly or an opposition President. What makes it all the more remarkable is that the Maryland Senator called at the White House in the morning and had a long interview with the President, and that he went direct from the White House to the Senate Chamber and delivered his arraignment of the man with whom he had just been talking.

The attack was personal, bitter, virulent.
He called the President a coward, accused him of bad faith and duplicity and told him and the House of Representatives that they would have to take the Senate Tariff bill or nothing.

nothing.

Senator Gorman was roused at times almost to fury. Vest, Harris and Jones, of Arkansas, had planned the attack in dramatic fashion. Gorman brought charge matic fashion. after charge against Cleveland, and Vest. Harris and Jones sprang up one after the other as Gorman called upon them and declared that every charge he made was true and that the President had put events in wrong lights. In the course of his speech Mr. Gorman said that Mr. Cleveland's action in criticising the Senators for their tariff course was "infamous, He declared he was cognizant of all the Senate amendments and agreed to them. He also declared that the President and Secretary Carlisle were kept informed of the proposed amendments and were willing to accept them in order to pass the bill. This statement was corroborated by Senators Vest, Jones and Harris. The unwritten hisvest, Jones and Harris. The unwritten history of the conventions which nominated Cleveland and of the campaigns which followed was then given with dramatic effect. The Maryland Senator in his speech spared no one who does not agree with his tariff views. He censured Senator Hill, of New York, for his course, as well as several other York, for his course, as well as several other Senators. In conclusion Mr. Gorman said: "Mr. President, with our rules, this bill stands, as I think, in the best shape in which it is possible to get it to represent our views. I appeal to my colleagues on this side to stand appeal to my colleagues on this side to stand appeal to my colleagues on this side to stand as we stood during all this long struggle in the Senate, to stand together with the perfect knowledge that if we do not the bill is defeated. If my good friend from New York, Mr. Hill, or the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Vilas, succeeds—and any Democrat may succeed by uniting now with any other—in amending the bill, you have heard the declaration of enough Senators to know that you defeat it. If the Senate amendments are not accepted this bill is defeated. You have heard enough Senators already to know that heard enough Senators already to know that

heard enough Senators already to know that it is this bill or nothing."

After the demonstration had subsided, Mr. White, of California, took the floor, and argued that from a Democratic standpoint there was nothing to do but to adopt the motion of Mr. Gray, to insist on the Senate amendments and to agree to a further conference. The adoption of the motion either of Mr. Hill or Mr. Vilas, he held, would result in the defeat of the measure and the perpetuation of the McKinley act.

The question was put by the presiding officer, on Mr. Hill's motion, when Mr. Cockrell moved to proceed to executive business. That motion was agreed to, and, after a short executive session, the Senate adions and

An unofficial estimate made of the losses sustained by some of the Chicago roadsduring the recent strike placed the figure at \$300,000 for the Panhandie, \$130,000 for the Illinois Central, \$70,000 for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and \$30,000 for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago. Tux salmon run at the Cascades, Oregon is something unprecedented in the history of the State. Wheels catch tons every day, and the facilities for transportation over the portage are sorely taxed to afford means of the contract.

BIRMINGHAM'S BIG FIRE.

More Than Half a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

The most disastrous conflagration Birmingham, Ala, has witnessed started at 1 o'clock a. m. in a four story building occupied by the Stowers Furniture Company, in Twenty-second street and First

venue.

The entire interior of the building was ablaze before the fire was discovered. The flames were soon communicated to the Caldwell Hotel across the street, a building six stories high and the largest hotel in Ala-bama. All the guests were rescued, but only just in time, and saved comparatively noth-ing of their personal effects. The hotel is a

The fire was communicated to the fourstory building in Second avenue at half past

story building in Second avenue at half past two a. m. and threatened the destruction of the entire city. The Fire Department happily managed to check the flames.

The losses are as follows: Caldwell Hotel, \$350,000, insurance, \$175,000; Stowers Furniture Company, \$15,000, insurance, \$8.,000; Perry Mason Shoe Company, \$35,000, insurance, \$25,000, J W. Johnson Shoe Building, \$60,000, insurance, \$40,000; other losses, \$50,000, insurance, \$20,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. When

The origin of the fire is a mystery. When the flames were at their worst aid was telegraphed for to Montgomery and Meridian, but the order was countermanded before the fire companies from these cities could arrive.

KOREANS LOSE A FIGHT.

Japanese Soldiers Defeat Them in the Capital City.

Advices from Seoul say that a battle has been fought there between Korean and Japanese troops in which the Koreans were repulsed with considerable loss. The Korean troops, together with some Chinese soldiers, made an attack upon the Japanese garrison at the Korean capital and attempted to take the Japanese position by storm.

A sharp fight ensued, but the Japanese fire was more than the attacking party could stand, and they were compelled to retire. The assault upon the Japanese garrison was made at the instigation of the Chinese Resident at Secul. dent at Seoul.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York. MILK AND CREAM.

The market generally has been slow, owing to the increased receipts and unfavorable weather. The ruling price at the various milk-receiving stations for platform surplus has been \$1.17 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 2c. per quart. Receipts of the week, fluid

milk, gals Condensed milk, gals Cream, gals	1,644,057 14,280 73,997		
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras\$ Western, extras Western, firsts Western, thirds to seconds State—Extra Firsts Seconds Western Im. Creamery, firsts Seconds	1834 1834 17 13 — — — 1434 1234	999999	19 19 18 16 18 1734 15 15 1334
Western Factory, fresh, extras. Seconds to firsts. Thirds. Summer make. Rolls, fresh	12 - -	99999	11 1234 1034 —

8346 Full cream, good to prime. State Factory—Part skims, Part skims, com. to prime. Full skims..... EGGS. State & Penn-Fresh 13%@ Goose eggs Beans-Marrow, 1893, choice. eans—Marrow, 1893, choice. —

Medium, 1893, choice. —

Pea, 1893, choice. . . . —

Red kidney, 1893, choice . . 2 60

White Kidney, 1893, choice 2 35

Biack turtle soup, 1893. . . . 1 95

Lima, Cal., 1893, ₹ 60 lbs. —

Green pens, bbls, 7 bush FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Blackberries, Jersey, P qt. Plums, # qt. Watermelons, each..... Currants, V qt ... State-1893, choice, 7 fb..... 1893, common to good..... Pacific Coast, choice..... Common to prime...... Old odds.....

HAY AND STRAW. Hay-Good to choice ₹ 100 lb Short rye..... Fowls, # lb....... 12 Pigeons, P pair.... DRESSED POULTRY.

VEGETABLIA.

@ 75 @ 225 @ 150 @ 150 @ 75 GRAIN, ETC.

Track mixed..... 68 @ 80 00 @10 00 50 @ 5 00 6%@ 654 LIVE STOCK.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 5.

Lesson Text: "The Baptism of Jesus," Mark 1., 1-11-Golden Text: Mark 1., 11-Commentary.

1. "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." This is the gospel specially of service. In it we are reminded of the words, "Behold. I will bring forth my Servant, the Branch!" while "Behold, the Man whose name is the Branch!" is seen more clearly in Lake's gospel (7ch). "It seen more clearly in Luke's gospel (Zech. fil., 8; vi., 12). Here Jesus is the patient servant and sacrifice for others, spending and being spent to serve the sons of men. This gospel is written that the same life of unwearled service may be in some measure reproduced in us (II Cor. iv., 11), but as we are in this first verse introduced to the Son of God so

The whole story of His sufferings and glory is written in the prophets (I Pet. 1., 11; Luke xxiv., 25-27). They also spake of the heralds who should precede Him, John the Baptist, in the spirit and power of Elijah before his first coming, and Elijah himself before his second coming. Compare Mal. iv., 5, Luke i., 17; Math. xvii., 10-13. As to preparing His way, every believer can, in a measure, be His messenger to do that. What an honor to be sent of Him in His name!

ness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight." When John was asked if he was the Christ or Elijah or the prophet, he said that he was neither, but only a voice proclaiming the Christ (John i., 23). He sought no honors for himself, but rejoiced to decrease that Christ might increase (John iii., 29, 30).

preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins." A sample of his preaching may be found in Math. iii., 7-12, and Luke iii., 7-18. He made it plain that unless their lives afterward manifested that they had become new creatures their baptism would amount to nothing. One of the last com-mandments of Christ was that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in

come to Christ, for He came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance. This is the work of the Holy Spirit (John xvi., 8, margin), and He uses the word and the lives of believers. In Acts v., 31; xi., 18, Christ

is said to give or grant repentance.

6, "And John was ciothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his loins, and he did eat locusts and wild hency."

Thus was Elijah clothed (II Kings I... 8), and, as to locusts, they were among the creatures which God had permitted Israel to eat (Lev. xi., 22). John was certainly not extravagant xi., 22). John was certainly not extravagant in the matter of food and raiment. What a contrast was Isaac, who loved Esau because of his venison and would bless him only in connection therewith (Gen. xxv., 28; xxvii., 3, 4). Jesus has taught us not to think too much about either food or raiment (Math. iv., 4: vi., 25), but has assurred us that if we make His kingdom and His righteousness our first concern He will see to all our need in that direction (Math. vi., 33).

2. "And preached, saying," There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latenet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose," John sought not to attract people to himself, but to the Lamb of God,

people to himsel', but to the Lamb of God, whom he came to heraid. He had no ambition to make himself a name, but only to honor Him of whom he said, "He must inercase, but I must decrease (John iii., 30). He sought not great things for himself (Jer. xiv., 5) but his watchword was "Not I" (Gal. ii., 20; I Cor. xv., 10).

8 "Tindeed have baptized you with water, but He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." Both Matthew and Luke add "and with fire" (Math. iff., 11; Luke iff., 16), which fire seems, from the context, to refer to the judgments of His second coming as King and Son of Man. As the Servant, which he is peculiarly in Mark, He does not speak of fire. But how much we do need to be filled with the Spirit—in fact, it is a command laid upon us, and as much a command as not to be drunken (Eph. v., 18). Then what a comfort to know that He, who is our Saviour, Brother, Friend, is the one who baptizeth with the Holy Guost (John 1, 33). We need not think we must beg and entreat Him, but simply ask Him (Luke xi., 13).

pride.

10. "And straightway coming up out of the water He saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon Him." Here in this gospel we meet the first "immediately," used about eighty times in this gospel, and eleven times in this chapter, sometimes translated "anon" or "forthwith." It is the word for a good servant. The opened heavens make us think of Ezek, i, Math. iii., John i., Acts vii, and x. Rev. iv. and xix., in each of which chapters heaven is opened and

11. "And there came a voice from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." See also chapter ix., 7, where the same testimony was given at the transfiguration. In John viii., 29, Jesus transfiguration. In John vill., 29, Jesus says, "I do always those things that please the Father," and in Rom. xv., 3, it is said, "Even Christ pleased not Himself." Since the Father is well pleased with Jesus, when we are well pleased with Jesus and accept and abide in Him, God is well pleased with us for Jesus's sake. Let us abide in Him (I John il. 28)—Lesson Helper.

Representative Julius Goldzier, of Chi-

cago. received a curious document from one of his constituents of a statistical turn of mind, who figures out that in one way the great strike has been a blessing in disguise, and actually resulted in a saving of human life. He writes:

"During the twelve days of the strike the "During the twelve days of the strike the militia, police, regulars and deputy sheriffs have killed seven people. According to the police reports, the railroads centering in Chicago killed at grade crossings 700 people last year, which would make a loss of life of twenty-four during the period of the strike. It will be seen that, deducting those killed in riots, there has been a net gain of seventees nlives saved by the continuance of the railroad strike."



HOW TO DRY COWS.

A French agricultural writer recommends the use of powdered camphor to dry up cows which continue to supply milk too close to time of calving. Cows giving about six quarks a day three weeks before due were given three doses of thirty grammes each dose, and the cows became dry in two weeks. The cows were not injured in any way, and were milked thoroughly until becoming dry .- New York World,

A SUCCESSFUL HAYMAKER.

ing. It is a safe rule to keep hauling

whenever the hay is fit. One friend

always gets ten to twenty acres in

cock before he will draw any. Last

year every pound was out in a rain.

If too much is mowed at once, it will

get sunburned before it can be

bunched. An extra hand during hay-

ing often proves a good investment.

SHADE FOR RHODODENDONS.

Rhododendons, and other broad

leaved evergreen shrubs and trees suc-

ceed best when planted in a half-

shady position. Some of the species

may withstand the hot sun very fairly,

provided they have plenty of moisture at the roots, but the foliage will not

have that rich, glossy and healthy

color seen on plants growing in half

shade. Give the plants the morning

sun; after midday shade will be beneficial in both summer and winter. If

you will go into our forests and notice

where the kalmias, rhododendons and

hollies thrive best, you will find that

that are half burned up in summer cannot withstand the cold of winter;

our climate if they were given a fair

chance for growth and healthy de-

HOW TO BURY CABBAGE.

put in position. Now bank the soil

around the barrel so that it will be on

a level with the top of the barrel and

sloping in all directions from it.

close to the heads, and put cabbage into the barrel so that the stalk part

of the cabbage will be uppermost.

Thus continue until the barrel is full.

out any trouble. The foregoing is

a description of the best method of

burying cabbage we ever tried, and

we have buried cabbage in quite s

number of different ways. The ob-

ject in having the embankment slope

away from the barrel is to prevent

surface water from getting into it .-

GOOD TASTE IN FENCES,

To keep fences neat and in good or-

der should not always mean to keep

them primly clean and free from all

fringing and climbing plants. Ap-

propriateness is synonymous with

greater than that required on a modest

village street, much greater than that

tottering stones, broken palings, fallen

rails or swaying posts can never be

pleasing to the eye, except, of course, where man's work has patiently gone

to ruin and been abandoned to nature,

who can turn confessed decay into

A broken fence, with the aid of

picturesqueness.

Agricultural Epitomist.

water, made of inch lumber.

Agriculturist.

velopment in summer. - American profit, they claim.

-Rural New Yorker.

To be a successful haymaker, one

we must be sons of God before we can serve God. "Let My Son go that He may serve Me," said the Lord of Israel (Ex. iv., 23).

2. "As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before Thy face. which shall prepare Thy way before Thee!"

The whole story of His sufferings and glory is written in the prophets (I Pet 1.11, Inke should be an expert in weather signs. When the upper current of clouds begins to float from the west, it is safe to begin mowing. A clearing shower does not harm new mown grass. I have often mowed all I could handle the last half day and morning of a wet spell. While others were mowing, we were cocking and soon haul-

name!
3. "The voice of one crying in the wilder-

4. "John did baptize in the wilderness and

and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem (Luke xxiv. 17).

5. "And there went out unto Him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of Him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins." There must be a sense of sin, a true conviction of sin, and the deeper the better, before any one will come to Christ, for He came not to call the

9. "And it came to pass in those days that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee and was baptized of John in Jordan." In Luke iii., 23, it is writen that He was about thirty years of age. In Math. iii., 14, 15, it is said that at first John forbade Him because of John's greater need to be baptized of Him, but Jesus said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteous-ness." He humbled Himself from heaven down to the manger of Bethlehem, and the home in Nazareth, and the life of rejection, even to Gethsemane and Golgotha, all for us, and surely it is becoming in us to hum-ble ourselves for Him, yet it seems strange to say so, for whereas He actually came down from great glory, we, being nothing, have nothing to come down from but sinful

each of which chapters neaven is opened and always concerning Christ or His church. The Spirit coming as a dove makes us think of the dove that found no rest except in the ark while the waters of judgment were on the earth. Jesus, the true ark, is the only place where the Spirit can rest fully. If we are filled with Spirit, we will rest only in

which nature has created a luxuriant hedgerow, or a fallen stone wall over which she has woven a garment of wild roses, grapevines and smilax, is a charming thing to see; but only where the soil itself has been abanhouse or encircling fields still cultivated to supply the wants of man. Here, also, nature may sometimes be allowed a pratty free hand; but man's her up. supremacy should still be manifest; The Strike as a Life-Saver.

LATE-HATCHED CHICKS.

decay are apparent in any piece of his handiwork. —Garden and Forest.

Many poultry raisers have little suc- of disease. cess with late-hatched chick. A fruit-ful cause of loss with chickens hatched the outside and finish at the centre. in June, July and during the first part ber of cases, causes the lack of growth other races.

that by many is attributed to hot weather. The heat, even of midsummer, is rarely ever greater than is enjoyed by young chickens, and if they are kept free from vermin at this time, and are surrounded by the proper conditions of food, drink and cleanliness, they ought to make rapid growth.

If chickens are to be hatched late, it is important that they be of a quickly maturing breed, so that they may be laying before winter sets in, otherwise there will be no eggs and no income from them until spring. Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas hatched in June or July can hardly be laying before cold weather, but Leghorns hatched in July may be expected, if proper care is given to secure rapid development, to begin laying before exceedingly cold weather makes its appearance. This is a point that should not be overlooked, for on it very largely depends the question of whether they are to be profitable or

Late-hatched chicks certainly are not profitable unless they are laying in the time of the high prices of winter, and, still further, unless they can be given such comfortable quarters as to secure continuous laying during the winter. There need be no prejudice against hatching chickens in June and July, but let them be of a breed that matures rapidly and lays prolifically, and keep them free from vermin, which is the prevailing pest of hot weather. - American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Do not dog the cows. Feed a little salt to the hogs as well as to the cattle.

Do not wait till the grass is woody before cutting for hay.

Corn, clover and milk make the best and most wholesome pork. Have the calves and colts in the back pasture plenty of water these hot

they are shaded more or less. Plants days? Bred for the best or not at all, should be the horseman's motto in consequently there are many plants which would be perfectly hardy in

times like these. Feeding soaked corn to steers in summer is practiced by some with

Give the growing swine a variety of foods, and when possible let clover be a prominent element. Any extra milk you may have will

Take an empty barrel—a salt or sugar barrel will do very well—dig a hole sufficiently large and deep so the hot trying days.

Project above the project above the ground when it is

any one else who owns horses. Horses are cheap, but that is no good reason for keeping yourself poor Then cut the stalks of the cabbage off in supporting more of them than you

able investment for the farmer or for

Every stock keeper who has two or more pastures should allow one or more to rest or grow up while the other is being fed off.

Then cover with a lid which will turn To get early lamb requires a good Cabbage buried in this manner in deal of work. One great essential is the fall will keep till quite late in the to change the bucks every day at the spring, and besides this it can be time you wish to breed. gotten at any time in the winter with-

Your Yorkshire hog makes splendid bacon with desirable alternate streaks of fat and lean. It is a good hog to keep for the family supply of pork products. The merciful dairyman, when he

a comfortable crate, instead of tying their legs and doubling them under the wagon seat. Have a supply of bolts, washers and oil on hand before commencing the haying. A few cents for bolts may

draws calves to market, puts them in

save dollars in time and hay the first week in haying. One of the best feeds for sows that good sense and good taste in this as in every point. The degree of neatness required on a suburban avenue is growth, is milk made into a slop, or

rather thickened with middlings. Water the horses frequently, give required along a rural highway. But, small amount at a time; and the prinhowever freely and variously nature cipal feed should be given at night, may be allowed to drape and buttress that it may be eaten at leisnre and a fence, the fence itself should be kept | digested and assimilated before morn-

in good repair. Gaping brick-work, ing. With swine and poultry both on the farm, not much need go to waste that has any food value. Hogs will consume more different kinds of provender in unattractive condition than any other stock.

The cow that must graze industriously half of the summer to recover physically what she has lost by indifferent keeping through the winter is not apt to earn a dollar in real profit for her owner.

Let the hen sit if she wants to. It doned to her free devices—never amid is a prompting of nature. If chicks the surroundings of an inhabited are not wanted, let her amuse herself with artificial eggs for awhile. It will do her good. She will be good for nothing for a time if you break

The vegetarians are no doubt right and this supremacy does not manifest in denouncing flesh-eating as the itself favorably if signs of neglect and cause of many diseases in the human family. Tape-worm, consumption and other diseases may come from meat that is not well cooked. . Bat perfect cooking destroys all this origin

The capping of the broad cells is of August is the rapid multiplication dark, porous and convex, while that of vermin, and their greatly increased of the honey cells is white and conactivity at this season of the year. cave. The capping of honey cells is This undoubtedly, in no small num-made thicker by black bees than by