

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 employees. The commission is as follows:

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor of the United States; John D. Kernan, lawyer, New York City; Nicholas E. Worthington, 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, in this case Illinois, hence the appointment of Mr. Worthington.

President Cleveland had offered the Illinois appointment to Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, Ill., who declined to serve. He said his reason was that the commission would have to conduct 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 Massachusetts, of which State he was for a long time the Labor Commissioner. He is an expert on the subject of labor and is now in charge of the Government Bureau, which gathers and compiles labor statistics.

John D. Kernan, 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 protégé of Horatio Seymour. He was educated in the public schools and at the 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 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 Oneida 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 John O'Donnell. During the previous spring he had written much on railroad matters and had actively co-operated in the movement of merchants and manufacturers against the Railroad Commission and was elected Chairman of the Railroad Commission.

Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill., is a personal friend of Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, whose name he presented for nomination at the Chicago Convention of 1892. He was born in West Virginia in 1834, and was graduated from Allegheny College at Meadville, Penn., in 1855. He then returned to West Virginia and began the study of the law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1859, removed to Tremont, Ill., where he taught school for a year. After 1861 he acted with the war Democrats and supported the Republican candidates until President Grant ran a second time. He ran for Congress in 1872, but was defeated by Granville Barrere. In 1882 he was again nominated for Congress, this time to oppose John H. Lewis, who stumped the district as the candidate of "health, 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 re-nominated by acclamation and re-elected. He was renominated in 1886, but was defeated by twenty-nine votes. He 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 passenger train from Dallas was wrecked near Queens City, Tex. On the day after the accident it was known that three passengers were killed, along with the engineer, porter, fireman Alvin and Express Messenger Fred P. Marshall. Further particulars were then unobtainable.

TO DIVERT EMIGRATION.

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

In the Italian Senate Prime Minister Crispien 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 Derwishes. 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 to America.

The Senate has adjourned for the summer recess.

DEAD IN A CISTERN.

The Walls Caved In and Buried Four Beneath Eighteen Feet of Earth.

By the caving in of the walls of a cistern at the Young Ladies' Catholic Seminary, Winona, 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 Stank, Mike Kulasa and Henry Griebach.

FATAL CLOUD BURST.

Fifteen Deaths by Drowning Reported from Mexico.

A violent rain reached Saltillo, Mexico, in a cloud burst in the mountains of the Prio 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 \$240,000,927. PITTSBURGH has our biggest cork factory. NEW HAMPSHIRE has 630 colored population.

BELGIAN Socialists run co-operative factories. The cholera situation in Russia has grown more serious.

The new London bridge over the Thames cost \$5,000,000. SUMMER roof gardens are becoming popular in the large cities.

This 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.

Of 367 persons in the Oregon State Prison recently only one was a woman.

STOAN Bounties aggregating \$12,750,000 have been paid in the last fiscal year. TREASURERS promise 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 favor of tunneling the Simpton Mountain.

It is said that there are 1500 Coxeyite leaders in the neighborhood of Washington.

A FEW weeks ago the first shipment of meat from Australia was received in Vienna, Austria.

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 4.45 next morning.

A NIGARAGUA commissioner has been sent to England to arrange a settlement of the Missouri reservation question.

INABILITY to pay a mortgage caused Louis Sauter, a farmer of New Jersey, to blow off his head with a dynamite cartridge.

TREED of exorbitant coal rates, residents of California are moving to secure a change in the control of the Central Pacific.

COLLIE FLYBURNER, aged twenty-six years, a "cat" jumper, was killed while diving from a tower 120 feet high at Pine Grove, Conn.

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

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

COXETTES who called upon Senator Voorhes at Washington were advised to cease tramping and begging and seek honest employment.

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

A SINGLE carload of nearly pure silver ore from the Smuggler Mine was recently received in Denver, Col., which was worth \$400,000.

COMMISSIONERS 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.

Senator Gorman Makes an Attack on the President.

The accusation of "party perjury" 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 political leader in Congress.

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 written attack on Mr. Cleveland and 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 Senators. In conclusion Mr. Gorman said: "Mr. President, with our rule, 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 as we stood during all this long struggle in the Senate, to stand together with the perfect knowledge that if it is not the bill is signed, 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 the enemy 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 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. Cookrell moved to proceed to executive business. That motion was agreed to, and after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

An unofficial estimate made of the losses sustained by some of the Chicago roadsters at the recent strike placed the figure at \$300,000 for the Panhandle, \$150,000 for the Illinois Central, \$70,000 for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and \$30,000 for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

The 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 shipment.

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 avenue.

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 Alabama. All the guests were rescued, but only just in time, and saved comparatively nothing of their personal effects. The hotel is a total loss.

The fire was communicated to the four-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, \$150,000, insurance, \$75,000; Perry Mason Shoe Company, \$35,000, insurance, \$25,000; J. W. Johnson Shoe Building, \$60,000, insurance, \$40,000; other losses, \$60,000, insurance, \$20,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. When the flames first broke out 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 soon then 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 Seoul.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Milk and Cream, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Creamery-Penn., Western, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beans-Marrow, Medium, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes State-Fuller, white, fancy, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes State-Farm, Part skims, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes State-Penn., Fresh, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Blackberries, Jersey, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes State-1893, choice, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hay-Good to choice, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fowls, Jersey, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Turkeys, Jersey, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Jersey, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour-Winter Patents, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, No. 2, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, city dressed, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sheep, 100 lbs., etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hogs-Live, 100 lbs., etc.

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 Luke's gospel (Zech. iii, 8; vi, 12). Here Jesus is the patient servant and sacrifice for others, spending and being spent to serve the sons of men.

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 (1 Pet. i, 11; Luke xxiv, 25-27). They also speak 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, do. His messenger to do that. What an honor to be sent of Him in His name!

3. "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make it 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, 30).

4. "John did baptize in the wilderness and 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 commandments of Christ was that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem (Luke xxiv, 47).

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." These must be seen 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 righteous, but sinners, to repentance. This is the work of the Holy Spirit (John xvi, 8, margin), and He uses the word of God of believers. In Acts v, 31; xi, 18, Christ is said to give or grant repentance.

6. "And John was clothed with camel's hair, and did eat of locusts and wild honey." This 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 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, 4). Jesus has taught us not to think too much of either food or raiment (Math. iv, 4; vi, 25), but has assured 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).

7. "And there came forth some of those who had been baptized with water, and some of whom I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose." John sought not to attract people to himself, but to the Lamb of God, whom he came to herald. He had no ambition to make himself a name, but only to honor Him of whom he said, "He must increase, but I must decrease" (John iii, 30). Here in the gospel we meet the first "Forerunner," the one who was baptized with water, and Jesus said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." He humbled Himself from heaven down to the manger of Bethlehem, and the manger to the cross, and the cross to the tomb, even to Gethsemane and Golgotha, all for us, and surely it is becoming in us to humble ourselves for Him, yet it seems strange to say so, for whereas He actually came down from glory, we are being nothing, having nothing to come down from but sinful pride.

8. "And straightway coming up out of the water He saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descended upon Him." Here in this gospel we meet the first "Immediately," used about eighty times in the New Testament, and forty 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 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 Jesus.

9. "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 iii, 23. 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 we are well pleased in Him, God is well pleased with us for Jesus' sake. Let us abide in Him (I John ii, 28)—Lesson Helper.

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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 quarts 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.

To be a successful haymaker, one 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 cooking and soon hauling. It is a safe rule to keep hauling whenever the hay is fit. One friend always gets ten to twenty acres in cook 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 haying often proves a good investment.—Rural New Yorker.

SHADE FOR RHODODENDRONS.

Rhododendrons, and other broad leaved evergreen shrubs and trees succeed 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, rhododendrons and hollies thrive best, you will find that they are shaded more or less. Plants that are half burned up in summer cannot withstand the cold of winter; consequently there are many plants which would be perfectly hardy in our climate if they were given a fair chance for growth and healthy development in summer.—American Agriculturist.

HOW TO BURY CABBAGE.

Take an empty barrel—a salt or sugar barrel will do very well—dig a hole sufficiently large and deep so that a few inches of the barrel will project above the ground when it is 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. Then cut the stalks of the cabbage off 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. Then cover with a lid which will turn water, made of inch lumber. Cabbage buried in this manner in the fall will keep till quite late in the spring, and besides this it can be gotten at any time in the winter without any trouble. The foregoing is a description of the best method of burying cabbage we ever tried, and we have buried cabbage in quite a number of different ways. The object in having the embankment slope away from the barrel is to prevent surface water from getting into it.—Agricultural Epitomist.

GOOD TASTE IN FENCES.

To keep fences neat and in good order should not always mean to keep them primly clean and free from all fringing