

# RUSSIA AT THE FAIR.

## THE CZAR'S EMPIRE MAKES A GORGEOUS DISPLAY.

Arts and Industries Shown in a Characteristic Pavilion—The Russian Fair Exhibit Alone Insured for One Million Dollars—Beautiful Products of Siberian Mines.

No foreign power makes a larger, more valuable or more interesting display in Jackson Park than the Empire of Russia. This was done at the particular request of the czar, to express his gratitude to the entire republic of America for its generous help during the late famine that earned for the snow-white country the name of "Starving Russia."

In that great and inexhaustible building the liberal arts, a large and imposing space is occupied by the Russian exhibit. The pavilion in which this great display of Russian arts and industries is housed, writes Catherine Cole in the New Orleans Picayune, is made of dark, carved wood, wrought into those peculiar ornate arches and corbels that even the most casual observer recognizes directly as being characteristic of Russian churches and Russian palaces. However, only the initiated know that this gorgeous pavilion, with its richly stained glass windows in the vestibule, is a reproduction on a small scale of the facade of the palace in which this august Peter the Great first opened his eyes to the light of the Russian sun.

Entering this section through the cross-corner opening under the high arched grand tower that surmounts the pavilion, one pauses just a moment to note two superb windows illustrating by figures of robed and clad men and women, Russian life of the aristocratic classes. Beyond this small vestibule is a sort of terrace with a double flight of easy steps leading to the main floor, on which, in oases, stands and shelves against the walls, the most delicately decorated, of that native mache work for which Russian artists are so famous.

The Siberian mines yield malachite and jade, and lapis lazuli and rhodonite and porphyry, each rare and precious, and quarried with infinite suffering by the natives. Here were several vases, one of lapis lazuli, one of malachite, which came from the winter palace of the czar. These are valued at \$4000 each, and are copies of two of finer fabric, also owned by the czar, and worth \$10,000 each. The lapis lazuli is a very dark, almost blue stone mottled in blue. The darker the

with gold. It has a ball cover of jade, very thin, with a gold mesh for a handle. A set of salt cellars were of thin lapis lazuli, malachite, rhodonite, a lovely pink, veined like agate with black moss, and also one of porphyry. These were cut into thin shells, and had handles of twisted gold set on the edge with emeralds. Thus it is that luxury reigns supreme in the land of the bear. A little shallow pin tray of jade has handles of solid gold, and is worth \$300.

Among the church decorations is a virgin and child finely painted and set in a gold frame; the virgin is completely robed in pearls. This small ornament is worth several thousand dollars, and its duplicate is owned by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

It is said the Russian fair exhibit is insured for \$1,000,000. It includes the rarest furs known, and among the wonderful fur robes, the attendant displays with pride a cloak of silver fox that is marked \$6000. Only one other like it has been made, and that was for the empress. The fur rugs are trimmed with borders of older duck brocades, and, in fact, some are made of the duck brocades entirely. There are several such in the exhibition, a particularly fine one in Norway fabric exhibit has had a great sale worn in it by the curious hands of visitors, who persist in touching it.

The peasants take the scraps of fur of all sorts and colors, and make of it a curious "crazy quilt" sleigh robe. These are extremely odd, very valuable and rather pretty. In the fur section is also a collection of chairs made of horns and seats of skins. These ugly things are greatly prized in Russia, and are to be found in almost every home.

In the dark corners of this section are arranged household goods, utensils and a set of dolls in all the national costumes. A little room is finished up with rugs, divans and low tables of Russian lacquer, of which we had so much at our own World's Fair. Moving about among these things were the black-skinned, white-faced native Cossacks, some wearing their long, full-skirted coats and around their waists narrow chains of enameled gold.

In the bronzes, that are finest in the world, except the Japanese, the sculptor ranking always among the great artists, are the same designs of gaunt, bearded, starving horses, of his bears, of peasants at their domestic avocations, that are familiar wherever Russian bronzes are. One of the best pieces represents a woman going to market in a cart, carrying geese. The horses are crossing a marsh, and here and there are still pools of shining and muddy water. It is all in a particularly effective. These bronzes tell the peasant life of Russia. Here is a water man driving an ox cart and carrying water in the skin of a big ox that retains its original shape. Here are women at work in the field, but always there women, it is a starved dumb beast, the fish in use, poverty everywhere.

To the lovers of Tolstoi the thing Russian of cheap value is a huge dome-decorated carved oak bookcase, holding copies of his works, and decorated with painted panels illustrating the great old crank at work at his desk in his garden, with children and among

# LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

## BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

**Central Labor and Industrial.**  
The United States Glass Company's factory at Toledo, O., has shut down.

Four hundred chair-pushers at the World's Fair have struck for an increase in wages.

The striking miners at Bedford, Mo., have given up the fight after having lost some \$10,000 besides their employment. Kansas labor agitators were responsible.

A circular notice was received by every officer and employee of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, at Pittsburgh, Pa., excepting those working under wage scales, that the following reductions in salaries has been ordered to go into effect September 1:

Exceeding \$500 per month, 30 per cent; \$400 and less than \$500 per month, 25 per cent; \$300 and less than \$400 per month, 20 per cent; \$200 and less than \$300 per month, 15 per cent; less than \$200 per month, 10 per cent. This notice, which was signed by H. C. Frick, chairman, by order of the board of managers, goes on to state that this action has been deferred as long as possible in the hope that some improvement in the existing trade depression might occur, "but as the situation is daily becoming worse, this reduction is found absolutely necessary." The effect of this order is very wide reaching, making as it does reductions in all salaries from that of the chairman himself down to the watchman and other low salaried men who are paid a stated sum per month.

James M. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, said in an interview at New York, that the reductions in salaries and wages announced on the railroad went into effect on the 5th inst. They are not the result, he said, of the present financial and business troubles, but had been arranged long ago according to a long contemplated plan. The reductions would average about \$175,000 a month in the summer, and from \$60,000 to \$70,000 a month in winter, making a total saving of about \$1,250,000 a year.

The miners' strike in the Southeastern Kansas district has been declared off. The men accepted a proposition by which it is agreed that the new schedule of wages shall exactly equal the old. This proposition was made to the strikers at the outset but was declined.

The Buckhannon River Lumber Company, on the West Virginia and Pittsburg railroad, have cut wages 15 per cent. Other operators along this road are expected to take similar action.

West Superior, Wis., street car employes wouldn't accept a 20 per cent cut and the lines are tied up.

At Philadelphia nearly 300 men employed in the boiler shops of the Baldwin Locomotive Works struck.

Matchwood, a little town of 200 inhabitants on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway, twenty five miles south of Ontonagon, Mich., was almost entirely wiped out by fire. The people saved little, being compelled to fly for their lives.

The Coatsworth grain elevator in Buffalo, N. Y., capacity 1,200,000 bushels, was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$700,000. Two firemen were injured.

**Cholera Advice.**  
New York.—The health of the passengers detained in quarantine continues to be good. There are no new cases.

**Rome.**—Ten fresh cases of cholera and six deaths were reported in Naples. In Salmoia, province of Aquila, there were two deaths from cholera, but no new cases. Several cases of cholera developed in Compasso, a small city 55 miles from Naples.

**Vienna.**—Seven fresh cases of cholera and 11 deaths were reported today in Nadworna, a town of 6,000 inhabitants in Austrian Galicia.

**St. Petersburg.**—Official returns indicate a further increase of cholera. The epidemic is especially severe in Moscow, where 160 new cases and 97 deaths from the disease were reported from August 8 to August 12.

**Financial and Commercial.**  
The backbone of the currency famine in Eastern cities appears to be almost broken.

The First National bank of Rico, Col., which suspended payment in June, on Thursday reopened its doors for business.

The First National Bank of Dubuque, Ia., has suspended.

At Leadville, Col., the American National Bank, which closed July 1, opened its doors for business.

**Washington News.**  
The Commissioner of Pensions has decided to accede to the request of newspaper correspondents to publish in the daily bulletin the postoffice addresses of those to whom pension certificates are issued. Secretary Hoke Smith has under consideration the advisability of the publication of the names of applicants for pensions.

**Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.**  
The boiler of the Wellington roller mill at Lexington, Mo., exploded, instantly killing Engineer Richard Johnson, aged 35 years, and a boy named Frank Albin.

**The Weather.**  
A great drought is prevailing in New Jersey, New York and Long Island.

**BEYOND OUR BORDERS.**  
Queen Victoria is enjoying the best of health. She took a short cruise on the royal yacht Tuesday.

French and Italian workmen fought in Aigues-Mortes, department of Gard, France. The fight began in the street at noon and was carried on intermittently for nearly two hours. Ten men were killed and 26 wounded severely.

**Quarantine Against Florida Rafters.**  
At Montgomery, Ala., Governor Jones ordered the board of health to raise the quarantine against Florida, all danger being past.

# LATER NEWS WAIFS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The People's National Bank, of Winston, N. C., capital \$100,000, has suspended.

Leizars, La., was surprised by the suspension of all the banks in the city. They were the First National and Lemars National, with a capital of \$100,000 each, and the Lemars State and German Savings Banks. Notices were posted on the doors that the suspensions are due to inability to realize on assets, but that all depositors will be paid.

The First National Bank of Anthony, Kan., which suspended payment in July was permitted to reopen its doors to business.

The Waxahachie National bank of Waxahachie, Tex., which suspended payment August 11, was permitted to resume business.

**PUEBLO, COL.**—Bank Examiner J. Sam Brown has given permission to the Central National Bank, which suspended July 15, to resume business. The American and Western national banks, which suspended the same day, have received permission from Comptroller Eckels to resume and are rapidly complying with the conditions required.

**CAPITAL AND LABOR.**  
The strike of the coal miners in Southern Kansas is over, the men agreeing to accept 50 cents a ton for mine run and 5 cents premium when there is more than 50 per cent lump in the ton. The men have resumed work.

The Pittsburg and Lake Angeline mine, near Ishpeming, Mich. will work two-thirds time only, but will endeavor to retain all of the 600 employed.

The rolling mills of the Springfield, Ill., Iron Company, which have been idle several weeks on account of the depression of the iron trade have resumed work.

President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, announced that the first of September the road would be forced to make a cut in wages to the extent of 10 per cent on all receiving less than \$300 per month and 20 per cent for those receiving over that amount.

The secretary of Irondale rolling mill signed the scale of the Amalgamated Association and 103 men resumed work. The American strawboard works, with 125 men and the American file works, with 225 men, have resumed.

The Keystone Watch Case Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia has shut down until September 1, throwing 1,700 employes out of work.

**DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.**  
A freight locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad exploded while drawing a train near Rockville, O., Engineer Basim, Fireman Roberts and Brakeman Quinn were instantly killed.

**A TRAIN FALLS THROUGH**  
A Bridge, Killing Seven Persons. The Engineer Is Too Late to Save Them.  
An accident occurred at the County Line trestle bridge, Middletown, Va., on Thursday morning, by which two passenger coaches and a sleeper were precipitated 60 feet into the creek below, killing seven outright and wounding a number of others.

The killed are: H. MORRIS, conductor, Portsmouth, Va.; W. K. ELLISON, Altoona, Pa.; J. G. DAVIS, a farmer of Baskerville, Va.; W. R. ELLAM, Durham, N. C.; JAMES S. LOWE, a railroad conductor from the West, who was a passenger; THOMAS LEE, colored, Winston, N. C.; FRANCIS JENKINS, colored, Salem, N. C.

The wounded are: Mrs. Harvey Giersch, of Salem, N. C.; J. L. Sizer, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Townes, colored, and Davis Frankman.

The little 13 year old daughter of Mrs. Giersch, not realizing the danger through which her mother had passed, said to the rescuers: "Don't mind me, I am not hurt, but please take mamma out."

The engineer, Peyton Tunstall, felt the trestle give under the engine and opened the throttle to run quickly. Only the engine and one car got across, the others breaking through.

**MANY PLANTS RESUMING.**  
Iron and Steel Mills in Various Sections Start Up, and Hundreds are No Longer Idle.

At Philadelphia the Reading rolling mill company has gone on double turn, giving employment to over 500 hands. Enough orders are on hand to keep it going 10 weeks.

The Bessemer steel works of Pueblo, Col., which closed three weeks ago, resumed operations and 300 men went to work again.

The wire mill of the Carnegie company at Beaver Falls, Pa., went on double turn for the first time in three years. The nail mill of the same company resumed operations after a shutdown of several weeks. The Thompson Run coal works, situated on the Beaver Valley, which have been closed for six weeks, has resumed. Three hundred men are employed there.

The New Castle (Pa.) wire nail works and steel mill resumed in a few days. In all iron works and glass factories extensive improvements are being made, thousands of dollars being thus expended.

At the Sharon (Pa.) iron works the fires were started Wednesday morning and 23 puddling furnaces and the bar and 12-inch mills put in operation. Every department is expected to be running full in a few weeks.

**Congressman Chipman Dead.**  
Hon. J. Logan Chipman, the Democratic congressman from the First Michigan district died at Detroit.

He was born in Detroit June 5, 1830, and made his home here all his life. He was educated in public schools at the University of Michigan. In 1848 he was engaged in the Lake Superior region as an explorer for the Montreal Mining Company; in 1854 was admitted to the bar, and in that year aided in the payment of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and participated in making the treaty of Detroit with the Ottawa and Chippewas of Michigan. He was assistant clerk of the state house of representatives of Michigan in 1853 and in 1856 he was elected city attorney, and held that position till 1861; in 1863 he was elected to the Michigan legislature and in 1866 ran for congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated; in 1870 he was elected judge of the superior court of Detroit, and re-elected at the end of six years. He was elected to the fifth, fifth and fifth second congresses as a Democrat and had been re-elected to the present congress.

**Two Killed by a Nebraska Tornado.**  
John Turnbull's house south of Pawnee City, Neb., was destroyed by a tornado. The hired girl and a baby were killed. Five inches of rain fell and many bridges had been swept away and other damage done.

# EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

## SEVENTH DAY.

SENATE.—Four notable bills were introduced in the Senate to day, as follows: Mr. Hill, Democrat of New York, offered a very brief bill repealing the federal election laws, the repeal, however, not to affect any proceedings or prosecutions now pending under said act. Mr. Butler, Democrat of South Carolina, introduced a bill repealing the State bank tax. Mr. Peffer, Populist of Kansas introduced a bill providing for the further issue of \$300,000,000 of flat money, exchangeable for Government bonds at par. Mr. Chandler, Republican, of New Hampshire, reintroduced his bill of last Congress establishing additional regulations concerning immigration to the United States. After routine business the Senate adjourned for the day.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of minor business the House today resumed debate on the silver question, which continued until adjournment.

SENATE.—In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced extending for six months the bonded warehouse law, which by its government warehouses. The debate on the silver problem occupied the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—In the House the notable silver debate continued until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE.—In the Senate a petition was presented by Senator Voorhees from Cass county, Ind., against "the manifold iniquities of the present coinage law." The senator heavily endorsed the provisions of the petition. Mr. Manderson (Republican), of Nebraska, introduced two bills directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuance of treasury notes therefor and for the appointment of a mint commission. A senator from Iowa today introduced a resolution at once on the Maltby building, which was declared unsafe.

HOUSE.—The silver debate was resumed the speakers generally addressing empty seats. No action was had up to time of adjournment.

SENATE.—Contrary to general expectation neither the bill to allow national banks to issue notes to the par value of their bonds deposited to secure circulation, nor any other financial measure came up in the Senate today. The only new proposition in that direction was an amendment offered by Mr. Gorman, Democrat of Maryland, to the bank circulation bill, prohibiting national banks withdrawing circulation without a previous 90 days notice to the Comptroller of the Currency, and without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and limiting the aggregate amount of such withdrawals to \$2,000,000 within any calendar month.

Senator McMillan, of Michigan, introduced in the Senate today a bill to provide for a more extended use of gold by the people of the United States. It amends the statutes by reducing from \$20 to \$5 the minimum issue of gold certificates for gold and bullion deposits. A message was received from the house announcing the death of Mr. Chipman, representative from Michigan. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The session of the house to day was an interesting one. No representative was more personally liked and politically respected than Judge Chipman of Michigan, and when the news of his decease was known interest in the silver question was in a measure submerged in sorrow for his taking off, and the house then adjourned as a tribute of respect to his memory.

SENATE.—The silver debate was continued and without any definite action being taken the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The finance committee reported to the Senate today the measure agreed upon, which is framed on the bill introduced by the majority report recommending the substitution of a gold and silver purchasing power bill, pledging the government to the policy and principles of bi-metalism. At the same time the minority of the committee presented a minority report recommending the substitution of a bill providing for absolute free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1. The full text of the majority bill, omitting the enacting clause, is as follows:

That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes, as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof not exceeding \$1 per 371.50 grains of pure silver and to issue in payment for such treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money in equal intrinsic and exchangeable value. Such equity to be secured through international agreement or by such safe guards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared to be the policy of the government to be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bi-metalism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

The minority substitute fixes the number of grains of silver in United States coins at 464 grains of pure silver per dollar and proportionately for minor silver coins. The bill and substitute were ordered printed and placed on the calendar, and Mr. Voorhees gave notice he would call them up next Tuesday.

HOUSE.—The debate on the silver question continued at both the morning and evening sessions and without action the house adjourned.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The debate in the house on the silver question was not very spirited. Mr. McCreey (Dem. Ky.) advocated the repeal of the Sherman law in a long speech. Mr. Catchings (Dem. Miss.) then spoke for unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause. Mr. Livingston (Dem. Ga.) spoke for bi-metalism and said that the passage of the Wilson bill would commit the country to a single gold standard. Mr. Richards of Ohio spoke for repeal. In the evening Mr. Curtis (Rep. Kan.) favored the Wilson bill in a guarded manner. He was in favor of silver coinage at a 20 to 1 ratio, and of a commission being established with power to change the ratio when necessary. Messrs. Broderick (Rep. Kan.) and Clark (Dem. Mo.) spoke for bi-metalism. The House here adjourned.

**The National Bank Statement.**  
The abstract of the reports made to the comptroller of the currency, Washington, showing the condition of national banks in the United States July 1, last, has been made public. A comparison with the statement of May 4, last shows a decrease in individual deposits of \$193,000,000, in loans and discounts of \$137,000,000, in specie of \$21,000,000 and in undivided profits of \$13,000,000.

**Wenner Crop Bulletin.**  
In Pennsylvania—Drouth continues unbroken and has seriously shortened all early planted crops; corn and potatoes in some sections ruined; late planting may improve if rain comes.

In West Virginia—Drouth severe on corn, growth of tobacco checked.

In Ohio—Corn and tobacco suffering and injured by drouth; threshing progressing; wheat good yield; oats fair.

# PENNSYLVANIA DAY

## The Observance at Chicago to be the Same. Gov. Pattison Issues a Proclamation.

Governor Pattison issued a proclamation notifying the people of the State of Pennsylvania that the observance of Pennsylvania Day at the Columbian Exposition and inviting the citizens of Pennsylvania and the representatives of all her municipalities participating in this exposition, and officials of all the municipalities and political subdivisions of the state, to make this occasion worthy of the month in whose honor it has been named.

He recommends and requests the citizens of Pennsylvania to visit the world's fair that time, and to assemble at the Pennsylvania State building to participate in commemorative exercises. He especially invites the people of other formerly citizens of Pennsylvania, kindred with our people in blood, language or interest, to join with the residents of this state in the celebration, and invokes for it the interest and hearty cooperation of all who honor and rejoice in the prosperity of Pennsylvania. The governor refers to the magnitude of the task.

"The different states of the federal republic represented in a national association each through its own commission, executive officer, have united in the rivalry to display the best fruits of material wealth, their mechanical products, their natural resources and their civilization. The great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, second to none in all elements, a mighty state is represented in a magnificent exhibition of our progress, discovery and its history by a fine and complete exhibition of its mines, its mills, its transportation and its agricultural interests, the products of its fields, its oil wells, and its workshops, by the work of artisans and the creations of a splendid showing of its advanced educational institutions and its humane character, which we as citizens should endeavor to ennoble our statehood."

"Pennsylvania has contributed thousands to the citizenship of other states and the sons and daughters of her scattered throughout the realm of the world, and it is the duty of every citizen in all that makes for her greatness. The board of world's fair managers of Pennsylvania has appointed Thursday, September 7, as 'Pennsylvania day' and executive commissioner for this occasion, and he has received the pledge and assurance of the world's fair authorities, representatives that they will cooperate in the exercises and celebration imposing and significant."

# THE LABOR WORLD.

LONDON has a workmen's exhibition. PHILADELPHIA is to have a laborer's. BRITISH COLUMBIA organizes another.

STONEY, Australia, has herds of employed.

It is estimated that there are 200,000 at present out of employment in New Zealand.

PENNSYLVANIA iron millers have their superintendents to employ the Americans hereafter.

The International Socialist Congress, Zurich, Switzerland, voted in favor of fishing an eight-hour working day.

PATERSON, N. J., has 12,000 unemployed. There are over 15,000 idle men in N. Y. Cleveland, Ohio, reports 11,000 unemployed.

CHINESE laundries are said not to be in London as there is a prejudice against the Chinese as parasites of the white man and the market.

The importation of colored men into parts of the country to take the place of strikers has aroused considerable among union men.

In fifty-seven trades of New York 36,177 are out of work. This represents a portion of the city's unemployed. Funds continue to arrive there from West a search of jobs.

Conservable progress is being made in New South Wales in organizing labor movements on public lands. The amount available is not sufficient for the unemployed persons making application.

The Franklin Sugar Refinery, Philadelphia, intends putting up a new hospital for the use of any of their 1000 employees who may be taken sick while on a visitation of cholera.

According to estimates made by leaders there are 150,000 idle workmen in Chicago, and yet every day these men are added to by men coming in from panic-stricken regions of the West.

STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR CORNELL, New York, has refused to grant the petition of the brick manufacturers along the Hudson River to allow boys and children years of age to work in and about yards.

The Labor party of Birmingham, land, demand the erection of dwellings for the city, free or cheap baths, a meeting for societies and night meeting of the fire, to allow the attendance of workmen on their property, and dwellings for \$1 or \$1.12 per week.

**ATLANTIC CITY FIRE.**  
\$75,000 Damages Done. Paris Hotel.

Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed City hall, Grand opera-house and a part of the train sheds of the Pennsylvania road. The loss is estimated at about \$75,000 with not over \$5,000 insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The guests at Seaside Hotel, Atlantic City, were aroused when fire broke out, and many of them fled into the streets, while others hastily took their trunks, valises and other property. Fortunately there was no loss of life at the hotel guests.

**BANKS RESUMING.**  
One in Kansas and Another in Missouri Start Again.

The Armour and bank at Armore, Kansas City, which suspended one year ago resumed business. There was no reason to deposit.

The First National bank of Fort Kan., which suspended on July 1, resumed business.

**\$150,000 FIRE IN ILLINOIS.**  
Seventy Buildings in Benton Burned. Only \$2,300 Insurance.

The most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Benton, Ill., occurred Saturday. Seventy buildings were burned, resulting in a loss of \$150,000. The total insurance only \$2,300. One fourth of the square is swept clean.

**Base Ball Record.**  
The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date.

Club	W.	L.	Pct.	Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	68	29	.701	Cincinnati	45	60	.428
Pittsburg	63	38	.625	Baltimore	43	53	.448
Cleveland	54	50	.520	Chicago	43	53	.448
Philadelphia	55	40	.579	Chicago	41	59	.407
New York	49	45	.521	Louisville	34	56	.378
Brooklyn	46	48	.488	Washington	33	60	.354