

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 of a small section of the facade of the palace in which the august Peter the Great first opened his eyes to the light of the Russian sun.

Entering this section through the cross-corridor opening under the high arched grand tower that surmounts the pavilion, one pauses first a moment to note the two superb waterfalls illustrating figures of richly clad men and women, Russian life of the aristocratic circles. Beyond this small vestibule is a sort of terrace with a double flight of easy steps leading to the main floor, on which, in cases, stands and shelves against the walls, the treasures of fur, enamel, bronze, paper mache and marble carvings are so numerous. This terrace itself is a fine display, for about it, here and there, are set enormous basins, vases and pedestals of lovely red porphyry. At the further end is a very elegantly and nicely decorated, that paper 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 exiles. 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 fabled stones. The lapis lazuli is a very dark, rich blue stone mottled in blue. The darker the

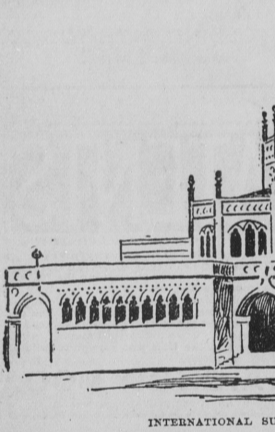
with gold. It has a ball cover of jade, very chin, with a gold miter for a handle. A set of salt-cellars were of thin lapis lazuli, malachite, rhodonite, a lovely pink, very soft, agate with black moss, and also one of porphyry. These were cut into thin shells, and had sandals of twisted gold set on the edges to resemble a hat. Thus it is that luxury reigns supreme in the land of the czar. 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 six 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 lining of silver fox that is marked \$6000. Only one other like it has been made, and that was for the czar. The fur robe is trimmed with borders of elder duck brocade, and, in fact, some are made of the duck brocade entirely. There are several such in the exposition. A particularly fine one in the Norwegian exhibit has had a great hole worn in it by the curious hands of visitors, who persist in touching it.

The peasants take the shape of fur of all sorts and colors, and make of it a curious "crazy quilt" sash 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-bearded, white-faced native Cossacks, carrying their long, bulb-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, always among the best artists, are the same designs of gaunt, bearded, stony horses, of big bears, of peasants at their domestic avocations, that are familiar wherever the bronze art. 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 ponds of green mud, and water, it is all of bronze and is particularly effective. These bronzes tell the peasant life of Russia. Here is a water man driving an ox cart and carrying a basket in the skin of a big ox that retains its original shape. Here are women at work in the field, but always there will be a half-starved dumb beast, the lash in use, poverty everywhere.

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



INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING.

his peasants. These are painted by a woman of note, and the carving was the work of a great artist, who belongs to belong to the fair is over. We had looked at the Samoans, had envied the unknown owners of the enamel and silver, had priced a gold necklace and a watch which were coming out were drawn into the dainty Cossack nut wood pavilion containing the exhibits of the International Sunday-School Building. This exhibit was made at the request of the czar. It shows all the various materials used in papermaking, such as hemp, ramie, cotton, wool, and silk. Here are cases of drawings by Rubens, colored photographs and copies in copper and iron electrolytes of busts, helmets and shields belonging to the government and a large and curious exposition of the arts of printing, and the work will give one a little object lesson in all the phases of papermaking and decorating.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN. "The kitchen garden" upstairs in one corner of the Children's Building is a place where forty little girls put on white pinafores and play at housekeeping every day to as many people as can look in. Only ideas grow in this garden. Low tables occupy the center of the room, and little beds, complete in all details, are put upon them. At the signal the little girls leave their chairs and go through the performance of bedmaking, two mounds, and one of them to make took 14.58 working days. Each cabinet has a value of \$40,000, and they are chief features of this imperial exhibit of treasures belonging to the Russian throne and which exhibit was collected by the "little father" himself. The vermillion wood in which these cabinets are mounted is a sort of finer and harder and plainer mahogany wood, in a case against one wall of this pavilion is hung just in long breadths, lengths of those famous and most gorgeous brocades that are worn nowhere else in the world as they are in Russia, and which are so exceedingly valuable that only the czar can wear them. These are used for court trains, for religious vestments and sometimes for draperies. Recently the Russians revived the almost art of damasking on silver, and so great is the skill required that the smallest after-dinner coffee spoon and the simplest made is worth at least \$5. The process is to etch the spoon or article with the required design and then pour over it, so that it will run only in the little grooves made by the etcher's knife—the metal, enamel, if any runs over the etcher, as it were, of the pattern, the piece is spoiled beyond use.

In these cases freighted with gold and silver were tiny pieces of fabulous value, one a gold enameled card case, the enamel put on so transparent as to show the gold below, was valued at \$1000. A beautiful communion cup is of jade, bound all around

with gold. It has a ball cover of jade, very chin, with a gold miter for a handle. A set of salt-cellars were of thin lapis lazuli, malachite, rhodonite, a lovely pink, very soft, agate with black moss, and also one of porphyry. These were cut into thin shells, and had sandals of twisted gold set on the edges to resemble a hat. Thus it is that luxury reigns supreme in the land of the czar. A little shallow pin tray of jade has handles of solid gold, and is worth \$300.

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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 \$16,000 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 Buckingham 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 employees 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 went on a strike because of reduction of wages.

Fire.

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 chain 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 Sulmona, province of Aquila, there were two deaths from cholera, but no new cases. Several cases of cholera, developed in Capobasso, 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 166 new cases and 37 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 mills at Lexington, Mo., exploded, instantly killing Engineer Richard Johnson, aged 35 years, and a boy named Frank Albion.

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 Raisers.

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. Lenora, La., was surprised by the suspension of all the banks in the city. They were the First National and Lenora National, with a capital of \$100,000 each, and the Lenora 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 Pitsburg and Lake Angeline mine, near Lipspring, 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 Ironstone rolling mill signed the scale of the Amalgamated Association and 160 men resumed work. The American strawboard works, with 125 men and the American file works, with 225 men, have resumed work. The Keystone Watch Case Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia has shut down until September 1, throwing 1,750 employees out of work.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

A freight locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad exploded while drawing a train near Rockhill, O., Engineer Brass, Fireman Roberts and Brakeman Quinn were instantly killed.

A TRAIN FALLS THROUGH

A Bridge, Killing Seven Persons. The Engineer Accused Too Late to Save Them.

An accident occurred at the County Line trestle, just east of Milton, Va., on Thursday morning, by which two passenger coaches and a steeple 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, Alton, Va.; G. V. VAN RAN, Blue Ridge, Va.; W. R. ELLAM, Durham, N. C.; JAMES S. LOWE, a railroad conductor from the West, who was a passenger; THOMAS LEE, colored, Winton, N. C.; FRANCIS JESKINS, colored, Salem, N. C. The wounded are: Mrs. Harvey Giersch, of Salem, N. C.; J. L. Sizer, Richmond, Va.; T. Towles, colored, and Davis Frankman.

The little 13 year old daughter of Mrs. Giersch, not realizing the danger through which she 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 down three weeks ago, resumed operations and 350 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 mill of the same company resumed operations after a shutdown of several weeks. The Thompson Run coal works, situated in the Beaver Valley, which have been closed for six weeks, has resumed. Two hundred men are employed there.

The New Castle (Pa.) wire nail works and steel mill will resume 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 and 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 led in the payment of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and participated in making the treaty of Detroit with the Ottawas 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 1865 ran for congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated; in 1879 he was elected judge of the superior court of Detroit, and re-elected at the end of six years. He was elected to the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth 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 have 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 fiat 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.

EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE—In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced extending for six months the bonded period for whisky in 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.

NINTH DAY.

SENATE—(In the Senate a petition was presented by Senator Voorhees from Cass county, Ind., against "the manifold iniquities of the present civil service law." The senator heartily endorsed the sentiments 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 joint commission. Senator Quay agreed to directing an examination at once on the Maltby building, which was declared unsafe.

TENTH DAY.

SENATE—Contrary to general expectation neither the bill to allow national banks to issue currency nor the bill which would be 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 60 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 \$3,000,000 within any calendar month. Senator McMillan, of Michigan, introduced in the Senate today a bill to provide for a more extended use of gold in the people's deposits. A message was received from the President announcing the death of Mr. Chipman, representative from Michigan. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate adjourned.

ELEVENTH DAY.

SENATE—The silver debate was continued at without any definite action being taken by the Senate adjourned on Monday. The finance committee reported to the Senate to-day the measure agreed upon, which is framed on the Hill bill and which repeals the Sherman purchasing law but pleads the government to the policy and principles of bi-metallicism. At the same time the minority of the committee presented a minority report recommending a substitute bill, providing for absolute free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1. The fall 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 such silver bullion as 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 for 37.5 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 safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bi-metallicism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coin 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 464.4 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.

TWELFTH DAY.

HOUSE—The debate in the house on the silver question was not very spirited. Mr. McCrary (Dem. Ky.) advocated the repeal of the Sherman law in a long speech. Mr. Cutchings (Dem. Miss.) then spoke for unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause. Mr. Livingston (Dem. Ga.) spoke for bi-metallicism 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. Brodhead (Rep. Kan.) and Clark (Dem. Mo.), spoke for bi-metallicism. The House then adjourned.

The National Bank Statement.

The abstract of the report 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 \$183,000,000; in loans and discounts of \$157,000,000; in specie of \$21,000,000 and in undivided profits of \$13,000,000.

Weather 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 in some cases.

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 field; oats fair.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Sultan of Johore eats from a dinner service worth at \$750,000. GEORGE WASHINGTON MURRAY, of South Carolina, is the only colored member of Congress. Ex-SENATOR J. J. INGALLS, of Kansas, predicts a great financial upheaval and a general redistribution of wealth.

ENGLISH scientists are rejoicing over the visit of Professor E. E. Barnard, of Lick Observatory. They speak of him reverently as "the discoverer of the fifth satellite of Jupiter." MR. GLADSTONE is one of these incautious people who do not destroy letters. The venerable statesman is said to have a collection of 60,000 letters deposited in a strong room at Hawarden Castle.

ADMIRAL HUMANN, the French naval commander at Bangkok, Siam, is fifty-five years old. He was promoted to his present grade in 1858. He is now third on list for promotion to Vice-Admiral's rank. MISS MARTHA WASHINGTON STODDARD, of Marthaown, Ill., claims to be a relative of the first President. She is ninety-two years old, and has twenty-eight descendants, the eldest of whom is a son, seventy-four years old.

THE EMPEROR of Germany always embraces His Royal Highness in the continental fashion whenever they meet, very much, it is said, to the discomfiture of the Prince, whose bluff English nature revolts at being kissed by a man of his rank.

The oldest living chaplain of the war is now being sought by those curious in such matters. Rev. John Walworth, of Wisconsin, is claimed to be the man. He was chaplain of the Fort-McDonald Wisconsin Volunteers, and is now eighty-nine years old. SARAH T. BOLTON died in Indianapolis, Ind., a few nights ago. Mrs. Bolton was known as the poetess of Indiana, and has written several hotel-keepers' songs, and a glowing "Paddle Your Canoe" and "Indiana," a glowing tribute to that commonwealth.

THE DUKE of Devonshire owns 80,000 acres in Derbyshire, but none in Devon. Lord Derby owns 50,000 acres in Lancashire, but none in Derby; Lord Leicester 40,000 acres in Norfolk, but none in Leicester. But one-tenth of the rural estates of the Duke of Bedford, worth \$700,000 a year, are in that county. GOVERNOR MCGRAW, of the State of Washington, "went West" eight or ten years ago, arriving in San Francisco with \$42 in his pocket. He sent \$10 home to his wife, and began his western life as a horse car driver. He made his way to Seattle, where he became sheriff, hotel-keeper and politician, and finally one of the most prosperous and popular men in the new State. He is about forty years old.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LONDON has a workmen's exhibition. PHILADELPHIA is to have a labor temple. BATHURST COLUMBIA canneries employ Chinese. SYDNEY, Australia, has hordes of unemployed. It is estimated that there are 500,000 men at present out of employment in New England.

PENNSYLVANIA iron millers have instructed their superintendents to employ none but Americans hereafter. The International Socialist Convention at Zurich, Switzerland, voted in favor of establishing an eight-hour working day. PATERSON, N. J., has 15,000 unemployed. There are over 15,000 idle men in Buffalo, N. Y. Cleveland, Ohio, reports 13,000 unemployed.

Clothes laundries are said not to flourish in London, as there is a prejudice against the Celestials as operators of the washboard and the mangle. The importation of colored men to all parts of the coast is to be taken care of. strikers has aroused considerable feeling among union men.

In fifty-seven trades of New York City 36,177 are out of work. This represents only a portion of the city's unemployed. Thousands continue to arrive there from the West in search of jobs. CONSIDERABLE progress is being made in New South Wales in organizing labor settlements on public lands. The amount of land available is not sufficient for the number of persons making application.

The Franklin Sugar Refinery in Philadelphia, intends putting up a new high school for the use of any of its 1500 to 2000 employees who may be taken sick should we have a visitation of cholera. ACCORDING to estimates made by labor leaders there are 150,000 idle workmen in Chicago, and yet every day these numbers are added to by men coming in from the panic-stricken regions of the West.

STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR CONNELLEY, of New York, has refused to grant the petition of the brick manufacturers along the Hudson River asking to allow boys under fourteen years of age to work in and about the yards. The Labor party of Birmingham, England, demand the erection of dwellings by the city, free or cheap estates, a meeting hall for societies and night meeting of councils to allow the attendance of workmen. They propose that the dwellings shall rent for \$1 or \$1.12 per week.

ATLANTIC CITY FIRE.

\$75,000 Damages Done. Panic in a Hotel.

Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed the City Hall, Grand opera-house and a portion of the train sheds on the Pennsylvania railroad. The loss is estimated at about \$75,000, with not over \$3,000 insurance. The body of a man known as "Jimmy the Sport," is supposed to be in the opera-house ruins. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The guests at Schanffer's and Kuchin's hotels were aroused when the fire broke out, and many of them became panic-stricken. Some rushed half-dressed into the streets, while others hastily removed their trunks, valises and other property. Fortunately there was no loss of life among the hotel guests.

BANKS RESUMING.

One in Kansas and Another in Missouri Start Again. The Armourdale bank at Armourdale, Kansas City, which suspended one month ago resumed business. There was a positive scramble to deposit. The First National bank of Fort Scott, Kan., which suspended on July 18, has resumed business.

\$150,000 FIRE IN ILLINOIS.

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

Base Ball Record.

The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

W. L. P. Ct.	W. L. P. Ct.	W. L. P. Ct.
Boston... 68 29 .701	Cincinnati... 45 48 .479	Pittsburg... 50 38 .568
Baltimore... 43 53 .448	Cleveland... 54 39 .581	St. Louis... 48 43 .448
Philadelphia... 55 40 .578	Chicago... 41 56 .423	New York... 49 45 .521
Louisville... 34 56 .378	Brooklyn... 46 49 .484	Washington... 33 63 .344

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