Arts and Indisstries Shown in a Characteristic Pavilion-The Russian Fur 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 Cear, to express his gratitude to the entire republic of America for its generous help during the late famine that carned for the snow-white country the name of "Starving

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 aris and industries is housed, writes Catherine Cole in the New Orleans Pleayane, is made of dark, carred wood, wrought into those peculiar ornate arches and cornices 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 the august Peter the Great first opened his eyes to the light of the Russian un. In that great and inexhaustible building

Entering this section through the crosscorner 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 richly clad men and
women. Russian life of the aristocratic circles,
Beyond this small vestibule is a sort of ternace with a double flight of easy stops leading to the main floor, on which, in cases,
stands and shelves and against the walls, the
treasures of fur, enamel, bronze, papier
mache and marbles and carvings are housed.
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 superb
cabinet nicely decorated, of that papier
mache work for which Russian artists are so
famous.

The Siberian mines yield malachite and Entering this section through the cross

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 exties. 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 coch, and are copies of two of finer fabric, also owned by the Czar and worth \$410,000. th, and are option of two of mar father, o owned by the Czar, and worth \$10,000 th. The lapis lazuli is a very dark, rich e stone mottled in blue. The darker the

with gold. It has a ball cover of Jade, very thin, with a gold miter for a handle. A set of sait cellers were of thin lapts 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 sandles of twisted gold set on the edge with emeralds. Thus it is that luxury reigns supreme in the land of the Czer. A little shallow pin tray of Jade has Zzer. A little shallow pin tray of Jade has Zzer. A little gold, and is worth \$309.

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 Bussian fur exhibit is insured

eral thousand dollars, and its duplicate is owned by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

It is said the Russian fur 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 lining of silver fox that is marked \$0000, Only one other like it has been made, and that was for the Empress. The fur rugs are trimmed with borders of cider duck breasts, and, in fact, some are made of the duck breasts, and, in fact, some are made of the duck breasts entirely. There are several such in the Exposition; a particularly fine one in the Norway fishing exhibit has had a great hole 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-bearded, white-faced native Cossacks,

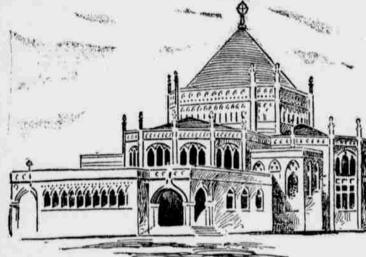
we had so much at our own World's Fair, Moving about among these things were the black-bearded, white-faced native Cossacks, some wearing their long, full-skirted coats and around their walsts harrow chains of enameled gold.

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, beaten, starving horses, of big bears, of pensants 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 gesse. The horses are crossing a marsh, and here and there are still pools of shining and muddy 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 water in the skin of a big ox that retains its original shape. Here are women at work in 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 Tolstoi the thing Russsian of cheapest value is a buge dome-decorated carved oak bookease, holding copies of his works, and decorated with painted panels il-lustrating the grand old crank at work at his desk in his garden, with children and among



INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING.

large size and so clearly and thinly cut as to be almost transparent. This is the largest piece of jade ever cut and is valued at \$800. The other jade bowl is cut in secoll edges and is more ornate, while less imposing. A beautiful little shell vase with gold handles is cut out of a single piece of white topaz. It is white as milk and yet clear as water. From the department of the ministry at St. Peters-burg comes three cabinets made of vermillion wood, a loyely fabric, and covered with a wood, a lovely fabric, and covered with a mosaic of hard stones, forming pictures of the most delicate vines, flowers, birds and trees imaginable. Their long, graceful ten-drils of bloom, as fine as the finest ferns, that wander over an exquisite surface of turquoise blue if is difficult to believe can have been done in stones. The entire fronts have been done in stones. The entire fronts of these cabinets are made of this famous mosale, and one of them to make took 14,591
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 selected by the "little father" himself. The wood in which these cabinets ar mounted is a sort of finer and harder and pinker mahogany wood. In a case against one wall of this pavilion is hung just in long breadths, lengths of those famous and most gorgoous brocades that are woven nowhere clase in the world as they are in Russia, and which are so exceedingly valuable that only the Empress can wear them. These are used for court trains, for religious vestments and sometimes for draperies. They are stiff enough to stand alone, and are woven the same on both sides. One plece is valued at \$500 an inch! The value of these brocades lies in the fact that they are the same on both sides, and that very wide, heavy gold and silver threads are used.

All over the Fair one may see vases, furniunted is a sort of finer and barder and

All over the Fair one may see vases, furni-ture, joweiry, in fact, articles of all sorts marked sold. Sometimes one piece will have a dozen cards on it, showing that it is to be a dozen eards on it, showing that it is to be reproduced that many times. The pitcher and teapot and cup und saucer collections are revelling in this opportunity to buy specimens from almost every country under the sun. There are lovely things in the Russian exhibit—little chocolate-brown cups, covered with gold half-moons; plates painted to imitate cardboard embroideries, in crude blues and reds; in fact, nearly all the pottery decorations imitate fhe designs of Russian embroideries and brocades.

tery decorations imitate fhe designs of Rus-sian embroideries and brocades.

The silversmith is a great artist in Russin, and here are cases of the most gorgeous sil-ver and enamel work. Recently the Rus-sians revived the almost lost art of enamelsians revived the almost lost art of enameling on silver, and so great is the skill required
that the smallest atter-dinner coffee spoon
and the simplest made is worth at least 86.
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 melted
enamel. If any runs over the edge, as it
were, of the pattern, the piece is spoiled beyond use.

In these owers freighted with gold and sil-

In these cases freighted with gold and silrer were tiny pieces of fabulous value, one a
rold enameled card case, the enamel put on
to transparent as to show the rise gold beow, was valued at \$1000. A beautiful comsunion cup is of jade, bound all around
the Mormon girls before they pass on.

The Mormon girls before they pass on.

The Algerian village and theater are in
the hands of the Sheriff. The seigure was
made on a suit by the Exposition to collect
self-state and theater are in
the Mormon girls before they pass on.

blue the finer the stone. The finest piece of lapis lazuli in the world is a globe surmounting the grand high altar in the Church of Paole in Vinceli, in Rome. It rests on a pedestal of gold and was given by a Russian Caar. Malachite is a bright green. It it mottled with green curiously so that it looks as if one had taken a hammer and shattered it. These two famous vases have bandles of gold and each vase is a triffe more than four feet high.

In a tall glass case, so clearly cut and defty made it looked like a block of crystal, area 1sw pieces of jade and other precious stones belonging to the Caar. The jade is in two pieces. One is a punch bowl of a very large size and so clearly and thinly cut as to be almost transparent. This is the largest pieces of jade ever cut and is valued at \$8000. The other jade bowl is cut in seroli edges and is more ornate, while less imposing. A beautiful little shell vase with gold handles are to the family and deerrafing. object lesson in all the phases of papermaking and decorating.

THE EITCHEN 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 to a bed. They turn and punch the mattresses. They spread the sheets with the hem the right way. They put on the blankets and the spreads. They "tuck in" the covers so that the lines are straight and not a wrinkle can be seen. Then they put on the pillow-slips and arrange the shams. Out of confusion these little maids create a bed that is restful to look upon. Sweeping and scrubbing and even washing of doll clothes in small tubs follow. The children think it is great fun, and so do the visitors who go to see them. Yet it is educational in a direction a good deal neglected these latter days. Down stairs in the Children's Building is a gymnasium. More little girls from Turner societies swing Indian clubs, put up dumbbells, climb poles and vault horses. When there isn't a dozen visitors in the acres of space devoted to the school and college of exhibits in Liberal Arts Building you will

space devoted to the school and college of space devoted to the sensor and college of exhibits in Liberal Arts Bullding you will find people standing on tip-toe, stretching their necks and worrying one another with their elbows in the efforts to see the daily performances at the Children's Building. Is is the life of the Fair that draws.

THE UTAH GIRLS.

a the Art Hall of the Woman's Building hangs a collection of photographs of remarkably pretty Utah girls—all Mormons. It is much marveled at. But the interest the photographs excite is nothing to the rush to see the real live Mormon girls in another part of the same building. Utah, to the astonishment of some people who thought they were well informed, has been making slik for thirty years. And Mormon girls have come to the World's Fair to show how it is done. One of them feeds mulberry leaves to hundreds of worms on a large tray. Another reels upon spools the slik from the cocoons. Two others manage a hand loom, and visitors see the slik woven while they wait. This Utah slik looks well. That it will wear is shown by the exhibit of shaws made by Mormon women twenty years ago. The first slik dress produced in Utah and worn by the favorite wile of Brigham Young, more than thirty years ago, is shown. People look once at the slik making and several times at the Mormon girls before they pass on. a the Art Hall of the Woman's Building

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

SOTH FROM HOME AND ABBOAD.

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

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

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

The striking miners at Bedford, Mo., have given up the fight after having tost some \$16,000 besides their employment. Kansas labor agitators were responsible.

A circular notice was received by every officer and employe of the Carngele Steel Company, Limited, at Pittsburg, 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; \$40.) and less than \$500 per month, 25 per cent.; \$200 and less than \$400 per month, 20 per cent.; \$70 and less than \$200 per month, 15 per cent ; less than \$60 per month, 10 per cent.; This notice, which was signed H. C. Frick, chairman, by order of the board of managers, goes on to state that his 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 the result, he said, of the present financial and business troubles, but had been arranged long ago according to a long contemp'ated 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 sureed 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 shors of the Paldwin Locomotive Works went on a strike because of reduction of wages.

filre.

Matchwood, a little town of 200 inhabitants on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway, twenty five miles south of Ontonagon, Mich., was nimost 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 1,203,000 bushels, was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$700,000. Two firemen were injured.

Cholern Advices

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 Conpobasso, a small city 55 miles from Naples.

Views ... Seven fresh cases of cholera and 11 deaths were r ported today in Nadworns. a town of 6,000 inhabitants in Austrian

St. Peressung-Official returns indicate further increase of choicra. The epidemic is especially severe in Moscow, where 166 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, la.,

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 desided to accede to the request of newspapers 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

names of applicants for pensions, Disasters, Accidents and Faralliles The boiler of the Wellington roller mills at Lexington, Mo., exploded, instantly killing Engineer Richard Johnson, aged 35 years, and a boy named Frank Albin.

The Wenther. A great drouth is prevailing in New Jersey, New York and Long Island.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Queen Victoria is enjoying the best of acalth. She took a short cruise on royal yacht Tuesday.

French and Italian workmen fought in Aigues-Mortes, department of Card, 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 Raised. At Montgomery, Ala., Governor Jones andered the board of health to raise the quarantine against Florida, all danger being LATER NEWS WAIFS.

PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL The People's National Bank, of Winston,

N. C., capital \$100.0 0, has suspended. Lemars, 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 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 busi

The Waxahachle National bank of Waxabachie, Tex., which suspended payment August 11, was permitted to resume busi-

PURELO, 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 re-

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, Iil. 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, Chatanooga 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 theco receiving over that amount.

The secretary of Irondale rolling mill signed the scate 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.

The Keystone Watch Case Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia has shut down until September 1, throwing 1,750 employes out of work.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND PATALITIES. A freight locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad exploded while drawing a train near Rockabil, O., Engineer Basim, Fireman Roberts and

Brakeman Quinn were instantly killed. A TRAIN FALLS THROUGH

A Bridge, Killing Seven Persons. The Engineer Ac.a 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 s'eeper were precipitated 60 feet into the creek below, killing seven peroutright and wounding a number of others. outright and wounding a number of others. The killed are: H. Morris, conductor, Portsmouth, Va.; W. K. Ellison Alton, Va. J. G. Davis, a farmer of Baskerville, Va.; W. R. Elan, Durham, N. C.; James, S. Lows, a railroad conductor from the West, who was a passenger.; Indias Lee, colored, Winston, N. C.; Francis Jenkins, colored, Winston, N. C.; Francis Jenkins, colored, Salem, N. C.; J. L. Sizer, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Townes, colored and Davis Frankman.

The little 13 year old daughter of Mrs

The little is year old daughter of Mrs. Giersch, not realizing the dauger 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 Tunstan, fe't the trestle give under the engine and opened the throttle to run quickiy. Only the engine and one car got across, the others breaking through breaking through

MANY PLANTS RESUMING.

Iron and Steel Mills in Various Sections Start Up, and Hundrads 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 hands to seep it going lu

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

again.

The wire will 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 up the Beaver Valley, which have been closed for six weeks, has resumed. Thre 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

steel mili will resume in a few days. In all ron 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 Wednesslay morning and 29 pudding 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 Democrati congressman from the First Michigan dis trict 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 Uni-versity of Michigan, In 1846 he was engaged versity of Michigan, In 1846 he was engaged in the Lake Superior region as an explorer for the Montreal Mining Company; in 1856 was admitted to the bar and in that year nided 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 Micigan 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 1800 ran for congress on the Democratic ticket, but was delented; in 1879 he was elected judge of the superior court of Detroit, and re-elected at the end of six years. He was elected the to fiftieth fifty first and fifty account congresses as a Democratized had been re-elected to the present cougress.

Two Killed by a Nebraska Tornado, John Turnbull's house south of Pawnes 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 EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

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. Feffer, Pounlist of Kansas, introduced a bill providing for the further issue of \$300,000,000 of flat money, exchangeable for Government Fonds 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.

Element DAY.

Senate—in the Senate a joint, resolution

EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE—In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced extending for six months the bonded period for whicky 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 adjourn-

ment.

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 mint commission. Senator Quay agreed to directing an examination at once on the Malby building, which was declared unsafe.

was declared unsafe
House—The silver debate was resumed
the speakers generally addressing empty
seats. No action was had up to time of ad-

seats. No action was had up to time of adjournment.

TENTH DAY.

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 thance al 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 circul tion without a previous 60 lays' notice to the Comptroller of the Currancy, and without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and limiting the aggregate amount of such withdrawals to 83,000,000 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 amonds the statutes

more extended use of gold by the people of the Unite States. It amonds the statutes by redicth, from \$20 to so 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 Michigae. As a mark of respect to the me nory of the deceased the senate adjourned.

However, 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

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.

SINATE—The silver debate was continued and without any definite action being taken the Senate adjourned un it Monday.

The finance committee reported to the senate to-day the measure agreed upon, which is framed on the Hill binland which repeals the Sherman purchasing law but which is framed on the Hill bill and which repeals the Sherman purchasing law but pledges the government to the policy and principles of bi-metallism. At the same time the minority of the committee presents a minority report recommending a substitute 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, 1850, 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

chase from time to time silver builton to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces or so much thereof as n ay be offered in each month at the m-rket price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371.35 grains of pure silver and to issue in payment for such treasury notes of the United Stater, be and the same is hereby revealed.

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 sliver as standard money and to coin both gold and giver 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 that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bi-metalism as will maintain at all times 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 464.4 grains of pure silver per dollar and proportionately for minor silver coins. The

bill and subititute 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.

TWELFTH PAY.

SENATE—Not in ression.

House—The debate in the house on the

silver question was not very sparited. Mr. McCreary (Dem. Kv...) asivocated the repeal of the Sherman law in a long speech. Mr. Catchings (Dem. Mss...) then spoke for unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause. Mr. Livingston (Dem. Ga...) spoke clause. Mr. Livingston (Dem. Ga..) spoke for bi-metallism 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. Broderich (Rep. Kan...) and Clark (Dem. Mo., 1 spoke for bi-metallism. The House hen adjourned.

The National Bank Statement. The abstract of the reports made to the comptroller of the currency, Washington, showing the condition of national banks fin the United States July 1, last, has been made public. A comparison with the state ment of May 4, last shows a decrease in individual deposits of \$193,000,000; in loans and discounts of \$137,030,000; in specie of \$21,000,000 and in undivided profits of \$13,000,000.

Weatner Crop Bulletin. In Pennsylvania-Drouth continues unbroken and has seriously shortened all early planted crops; corn and potatoes in some sections rained; late planting may imwove if rain comes. in West Virginia-Drouth severe on corn.

growth of tobacco checked. In Obio-Corn and tobacco suffering and injured by drouth; threshing progressing, wheat good yield; cats fair. PENNSYLVANIA DAY

The Observance at Chicago to be Signicant. Gov. Pattison Issues a

Froclamation. Governor Partison issued a proclamation notifying the people of the State that Thursd y, September 7, will be "Pennsyl-vania Day" at the Columban exposition, and inviting the citizens of Pennsylvania and the representatives of all her interests participating in this exposition, and the officials of all the municipalities and other political sub divisions of the state, to join in making this cerasion worthy of the commonwealth in whose honor it has been de-

He recommends and requests the people of Pennsylvanus to visit the world's fair at that time, and to assemble at the Pennsylvania state building to participate in the commemorative exercises. He espesylvania state building to participate in the commemorative exercises. He especially invites the people of other states, formerly citizens of Pennsylvania or kindred with our people in blood sympathy or interest, to join with the residents of our commonwealth in this 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 magnificance of the fair and addis:

"The different states of the federal union "The different states of the federal union represented in a national association and each through its own commission and executive officer, have united in friendly rivalry to display the best Sasits of their material weath, their mechanical progress, their natural resources and their moral elevation. The great common wealth of Fennsylvania, second to none in all elements that ma e a mighty state is represented in this magnificent relabration of our country's discovery and its history by a fit and imposing exhibition of its mines and its mills, its transportation and commercial interests, the products of its fields its forests its oil well, and its workshops, by the hand-iwork of artisans and the creations and the splendid showing of its advanced educational institutions and its humane charities, all combining to elevate our citizenship and to ennoble our statehood.

"Pennsylvania has contributed tens of thousands to the citizenship of other states, and the sons and daughters of her soil

"Pennsylvania has contributed tens of thousands to the citizenship of other states, and the sons and daughters of her soil scattered throughout the realm of the great west and northwest feel a filial and patriotic interest in all that makes for her greatness. The board of world's tair managers of Pennsylvania have appointed Thursday, September 7, as "Pennsylvania day" and the executive commissioner for this commonwealth has received the pledge and hearty assurance of the world's fair authorities and representatives that they will co-operats to make the exercises and celebration that day imposing and signficant."

THE LABOR WORLD.

Lospon has a workmen's exhibition. PHILADELPHIA is to have a labor temple. BRITISH COLUMBIA canneries employ Chi-

Synney, Australia, has hordes of unem-It is estimated that there are 500,000 men

at present out of employment in New Eng-PENNSYLVANIA iron millers have instructed

their superintendents to employ none but Americans hereafter. The International Socialist Convention at Zurich, Switzerland, voted in favor of estab-iishing an eight-hour working day,

Patenson, N. J., has 12,000 unemployed. Phere are over 15,000 tile men in Buffalo, N. Y. Cleveland, Ohio, reports 13,000 un-CHINESE 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: the country to take the places of strikers has aroused considerable feeling

among union men. Is 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.

Considerants progress is being made in New South Wales in organizing labor settlements of the continuous con

ments on public lands. The amount of land available is not sufficient for the number of persons making application.

The Franklin Sugar Refinery, in Phila-delphia, intends putting up a neat little hos-pital for the use of any of their 1500 to 2003 employes who may be taken sick should we have a visitation of cholera.

According to estimates made by labor leaders there are 150,006 idle workingmen 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 CONNELLY, of New York, has refused to grant the petition of the brick manufacturers along the Hud-son River asking to allow boys under four-teen years of age to work in and about the

The Labor party of Birmingham, England, demand the erection of dwellings by the city, free or cheap baths, a meeting hall for societies and night meeting of councils to allow the attendance of workingmen. They propose that the dwellings shall rent for \$1 or \$1.12 per week.

ATLANTIC CITY PIRE

\$75,000 Damages Done. Panic in Hotel. Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed the

City hall, Grand opera-house and a portion of the train sheds of the Pennsylvania "ailroad. The loss is estimated at about \$75,000, with not over \$5,03) insurance. The body of a man known as "Jimmy, the Sport," supposed to be in the opera house The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The guests at Schauffler's and Kuchnie'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 li'e 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.

Seven y 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 \$2.330. 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.

Boston ... 68 28 .701 (Cincin'ti. 45 48 .479
Pittaburg. 59 38 .608 Baltimore 43 53 .448
Clevel'nd. 54 39 .8818t. Louia. 43 53 .448
Philadel's 55 40 .579 (Chicago... 41 56 .423
New York 49 45 .521 Louisy'le. 34 56 .378
Brooklyn. 46 49 .484 Wash'n... 33 63 .344