THE MOSCOW INCIDENT

IT SEEMS TO HAVE AROUSED A STRONG ANTI-PRUSSIAN FEELING,

Which Representatives of the South German Principalities Are Not Slow to Display.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, June 20.—A sensational occurrence in the Bundesrath, growing directly out of the anti-Prussian feeling engendered by the Moscow incident, has just leaked out. The German press was either ignorant of it or preferred to be silent regarding it. The question of prolonging the Wurtemburg Notenbank charter for issuing its own paper was up for discussion on Tuesday. Prussia moved to reject the request. Prussia, however, was defeated by a vote of 35 to 22 on Waldeck, Lippe and the Hanse towns supporting the motion. The bank's charter, therefore, was prolonged until 1910. This is the first time in a quarter of a century that Prussia has found the Bundesrath in almost united coalition against her, and the fact is all the more noteworthy because there was no attempt to answer the argument of Prussia's delegates, and it is now believed that similar banking institutions in Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and Hesse will insist on an extension of their charters. The Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the members of the Prussian Cabinet were dumfounded on hearing the decision of the Bundesrath, and were greatly annoyed at the incident. This, however, is only one evidence of the strong Prussophobe sentiment in the south of Germany.

The news that Herr Camesca, president of the German colony of Moscow, and the maker of the remark about the "Princes in the suite" of Prince Henry of Prussia, which created the trouble, has been decorated with the order of the Red Eagle, has caused new outbursts of indignation in Bavaria. On Tuesday the King of Saxony gave a special audience to Count Von Moltke, Emperor William's aid-de-camp at Dresden, to hear a detailed report of the Moscow incident.

This week's issue of two humorous papers at Munich contain cartoons showing a horribly dilapidated Prussian eagle with the Bavarian lion standing by, with paws upraised and gnashing teeth.

Prince Ludwig, of Bavaria, who went from Moscow to the Buda-Pesth exposition, returns to his regiment at Augsburg within a week, without going to Berlin. His admirers at Augsburg are planning a series of ovations.

At the closing of the Bavarian Parliament President Von Walter said: "We are firmly convinced that our royal dynasty will endeavor to preserve constitutionally the grand independence of Bavaria." This is regarded as a direct slap at Prussia, and throughout the week there has been a series of Prussophobe manifestations. At Munich Prussian tourists and residents have been insulted.

* * *

Germany has feted Li Hung Chang in an unusual manner. His reception by Emperor William on Sunday was more impressive and pompous than anything of that kind in years past. His Majesty personally paid the greatest attention to the Chinese statesman and has given special orders that he be shown whatever he desires to see on his round of visits to the industrial, naval and military institutions, including the model fortifications and Kiel harbor. The Krupp works occupied the attention of Li Hung Chang to-day, after which he went to the Vulcan yards at Stettin, where he will be banqueted. The distinguished traveler will visit Prince Bismarck soon. The latter, however, is unequal to long interviews, and has countermanded all receptions of delegations during the summer.

Next week Li Hung Chang and the German government will enter into negotiations in regard to the increase of the import duties, an essential condition of the German consent being a coaling station in Chinese waters. The German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschal Von Bieberstein, will also attempt to obtain consent for the establishment of large German mercantile establishments in Chinese ports, especially at Swatow and Canton, with exclusive jurisdiction.

The simultaneous appearance in Germany of Marshal Yamagata and Li Hung Chang is embarrassing the Foreign Office. Emperor William and Prince Hohenlohe have shown the Japanese soldiers some attention, but the Marshal is evidently disgruntled at the yellow wave which is flooding Silesia where numbers of Chinamen employed at work on farms are replacing the Russian and Polish hands. A Berlin firm is supplying Chinese coolies to Silesian land owners at 25 cents per day.

* * *

It is understood that after the army maneuvers in Galicia the Emperor will visit the millenial exposition at Buda-Pesth and grand fetes and historic processions are being planned for the occasion.

* * *

Early during the coming week Prince Hohenlohe will give a garden party to the Reichstag, on which occasion efforts will be made to secure a majority to pass the civil codes bill prior to the adjournment of that body. The anti-Semites and Socialists however, have both resolved upon an obstructive policy for the balance of the session.

* * *

The official statistics for 1895 show in the exports the enormous increase of 356,000,000 marks over 1894.

* * *

At the instance of the Emperor the pupils of the Berlin public schools will visit the colonial exhibit of the exhibition.

* * *

The police of Bordeaux, at the request of the German government have made a futile search of the residence of Anna Merton, the mistress of Dr. Fritz Friedman, the lawyer of this city who defaulted and absconded and who was subsequently extradited from France and brought back here for trial. The object of the search was to obtain possession of the manuscript of Dr. Friedman's sensational book on the Von Kotze scandal and the Berlin court.

* * *

The Emperor is urging lawn tennis among the officers of the army and navy and a tournament in which officers of both branches of the service will participate is to take place at Hamburg on July 14.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Baron Baelly Norris Von Schirach, a lieutenant of Cuirassiers, to Emma Tilton, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

* * *

Mrs. Radtke, the lawyer's wife who, with her husband, fled to Chicago in 1891 after fraudulently failing for an immense sum, recently returned to Marienwerder and was sentenced to eighteen months in jail. Radtke returned in 1893 and is serving a three years' sentence.

* * *

The festival in the grounds of the Foreign Office on Tuesday for the benefit of the children's seaside excursions of which Mesdames De Kay and J. B. Jackson are members of the committee, was a great success and netted a large sum of money.

ABSINTHE DRINKING.

Englishmen and Americans Show a Fondness for the Liquor.

London Letter to the New York World.

A league has been formed between the London temperance societies to induce the government to prohibit the sale of absinthe, the consumption of which has recently reached alarming proportions here.

Five years ago absinthe was almost unknown in London. It was served only in the cafes of the French quarter. Every Englishman made fun of it or eschewed its use with abhorrence, calling it "French poison." The French in their turn said that it was the color of the liquid that made it especially obnoxious in the eyes of the Briton. To-day in every music hall and cafe men and women may be seen drinking absinthe in various and fantastic forms that would convulse the average Parisian.

In many public houses are signs, "Hot Absinthe." The drinker pours into a small wineglassful of the green liquor enough boiling water to more than half fill a goblet. Into this he drops a lump or two of sugar, a slice of citron or a piece of lemon peel and perhaps a clove. He drinks the strange mixture at a gulp. Others take their absinthe cold, mixed with alcohol or gin. Others, again, drink a wineglassful of pure absinthe or turn it into a cup of sweetened coffee. In any case they drain their glass at a draught, as Americans drink whisky. One-third of the persons arrested for intoxication drink absinthe. Reports from the committee on lunacy and charity show that many of the inmates of the insane asylums earn it there by the way of the abhorrent "French poison."

In an immense city like London, where there are no statistics to show the amount of liquor sold, the rate of actual consumption is difficult to get at. But it is known that public houses that three years ago used ten dozen bottles of absinthe a year now sell from 300 to 500 dozen. The "poison Francais" is no longer the slight monopoly of the few French cafes, but it is dispensed by the wholesale to Englishmen and in their own exclusive public houses.

There has been for some years past a steady increase in the demand for absinthe in America. The quantity consumed on this side of the Atlantic is not so great as in England or France, but the taste for the liquor grows so steadily that it is probable that a liking for it has come to stay. Absinthe seems to appeal to the nervous American temperament.

The greater part of the absinthe imported is consumed in New York city. It is almost unknown outside of the large cities. Absinthe found its way to other cities by way of New York. It was drank for years in the French section before there was any general demand for it. At present it is used as an appetizer in the form of a "drip" or in a cocktail by drinking men. All the fashionable saloons keep it and use it constantly.

A careful canvass made by a reporter shows that at present there are about 12,000 cases of absinthe consumed in New York every year. Many brands of wine are imported in much larger quantities, but when the nature of the liquid is considered this quantity is alarmingly great. One of the largest American importers of absinthe told the reporter last week that the absinthe habit was getting to be quite common among clubmen and men of fashion. Many families, he said, bring the absinthe habit back with them from Europe, just as they do an English accent or a French shrug.

Absinthe is used medicinally and when prescribed by a physician is a very valuable medical agent. The effect of absinthe is at first quite wholesome. It acts as a tonic when taken in small doses and stimulates the digestive organs. But the habit, when once acquired, is almost impossible to break. The victim craves larger quantities. Heavy absinthe drinkers seldom live more than a few years after the taste has been acquired. The summer roof gardens have increased the demand for absinthe considerably during the few last years. Absinthe is used as an ingredient in several forms of mixed drinks. When skillfully mixed with other liquors it is very palatable.

BOND INQUIRY CLOSED.

Senator Harris Says Graves's Allegations Have Not Been Sustained.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Senate committee appointed to investigate the government bond transactions of the last two and a half years closed its labors in this city to-day. James Kitchen and Ernst Thalman, who had been subpoenaed as witnesses to substantiate the allegations of William Graves in relation to the refusal of Secretary Carlisle to deliver him (Graves) $4,700,000 of the last bond issue, did not appear. Graves asked for permission to file a brief, but Senator Harris, for the committee, denied the request, saying that the committee had not been created for the purpose of trying private grievances, and that Graves's complaint would not have been entertained at all had it not concerned a high government official. None of Graves's allegations, the Senator continued, had been sustained. Subsequently Senator Harris told Graves that he would consider any written statement that Graves might transmit to Washington. The committee will not reconvene until after the meeting of the next Congress.

WANT $3 A DAY.

Strike of 800 Men Employed in the Silver Mines of Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., June 20.—As a result of discontent and fruitless efforts for an adjustment extending over several months, 800 miners last night walked out owing to the refusal of certain silver mine managers to increase their wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. The situation is peculiar. Three large enterprises, known as the Smith-Moffatt, the Small Hope and the Weldon, cannot afford, they say, to pay higher wages, but can afford to employ a large force at $2.50 per day. Some other silver mines are paying $3 per day and the miners want all to pay the same.

The mine owners claim that the real issue is whether the miners' union shall be permitted to dictate the employment of nonunion men, and they will fight this to the bitter end.

ROYAL TELEPHONES.

Queen Victoria Among the Last to Adopt the American Invention.

New York Mail and Express.

Now that Queen Victoria has at length permitted the installation of the telephone at Windsor Castle, Osborne House, Balmoral and Buckingham Palace, there is not a sovereign in Europe who does not utilize this instrument for communicating royal and imperial wishes, as well as commands to subjects and officials. Even the Pope, who has lately decided that, while a confession may be heard over the telephone, the priest cannot use the wire for the purpose of granting absolution, has had a receiver installed in his private apartments by means of which he often communicates with the Propaganda Fide, which is situated on the other side of the Tiber and at a considerable distance from the Vatican. It is generally his valet, Cintra, who does the talking over the wire for him, but he occasionally speaks over it himself, and only the other day, when a Jesuit priest was taken suddenly ill during a private audience, the Pope rushed to the little red-lined booth and personally called up the Jesuit College.

King Leopold is enabled, by means of the telephone, to communicate with his Ministers at Brussels without leaving either his palace at Lacken or his marine residence at Ostend. When, a year ago, the little King of Spain was prostrated with the measles, and secluded at one end of the huge palace at Madrid, the Queen Regent was able to hold intercourse with him, located in a distant wing of the edifice, not only daily, but almost hourly, over the wire.

Queen Victoria, however, is so ultra-conservative that it is most difficult to get her consent to any modern innovation, and it was only two years ago that she permitted the installation of electric light in the state apartments of Windsor. Previously electricity, as well as gas, had been uncompromisingly barred from her private apartments. Yet it is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of thus placing the various residences of the Queen in telephonic communication with London, as far as the transaction of official business is concerned.

Until now, whenever the Queen was desirous of consulting one of her constitutional advisers upon any point or when any Cabinet Minister had some matter of urgency to impart to her Majesty, the unfortunate dignitary had to travel all the way from Windsor to Balmoral—a twenty-four hours' journey—or to Osborne, which entailed a sea trip across the stormy Solent, very often only for the sake of ten minutes' talk with the sovereign. Then, too, Lord Salisbury and even Mr. Chamberlain, both of them busy men, have had to spend a good deal of their time explaining matters to the Queen in writing, the library at Buckingham Palace containing many volumes of letters such as these written to the Queen by her various ministers through her long reign of well-nigh sixty years. Henceforth the Queen will be in a position to be consulted by her Ministers at a moment's notice, which will greatly simplify matters.

In the same proportion that the Queen is old-fashioned in her views, in her surroundings, in her manner and in her appearance, so is the Prince of Wales up to date. Marlborough House and Sandringham are fitted up with telephones and electric lights, in the most approved style. Should the Prince survive his mother, his advent to the throne is likely to be marked by all sorts of innovations, which will have the effect of simplifying the present intricate manner of conducting the business of state.

In this respect he resembles his nephew, Emperor William of Germany, whose predilection for the telephone is a source of disgust to the various government officials at Berlin. There are instruments in his library and working room, as well as in a number of other of the imperial apartments, and he is all day long engaged in ringing up one government official or another or else talking with his friends and courtiers over the wire. He seems to find the same pleasure in calling up the various government departments over the telephone that he does in alarming the various garrisons at night time, being evidently under the impression that by so doing he keeps the officials strictly attentive to their duties, and convinced that if not the eye, at any rate the ear, of the Emperor is on them.

Although it may flatter the pride of the telephone-people at Berlin to have the Emperor among the subscribers of the system, yet he gives them far more trouble than any other subscriber. For when he telephones to any of the government departments the operators at the central office are under the strictest orders to abstain from listening to the conversation.

Tribune tandem and single wheels for rent by the H. T. Conde Implement Company.

Haag's Liver Pills cure sick headache.

HIS CABINET DIVIDED

SALISBURY IN A STEW OVER HIS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

Education Bill and Other Measures Not Acceptable to All Members—Work of Yale Men at Henley.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 20.—The closing day of the first year of the Conservative government (Lord Rosebery was defeated on June 21, 1895) finds the Marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues with an overladen programme which is creating serious internal dissensions among their followers. There was another meeting of the Cabinet to-day, lasting two hours, to consider the course to pursue with the government business, especially with the education bill, which, although now discussed for several weeks, has not progressed beyond its first line. The first clause is of an extremely contentious character, as may be judged from the fact that during a single day of the present week no fewer than eighty-eight amendments were placed on paper, and of this number sixty originated with Sir Andrew Kayer Rollitt, Conservative member for the south division of Islington, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, Hull Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Corporation Association. He is not a man to be easily shaken off, especially as he is a lawyer and a prize man of the Incorporated Law Society, besides being a prominent ship owner of Hull, New Castle and London. It is an open secret that certain of the Cabinet Ministers insist that the bill must be lightened of some of its controversial features or an autumn session of Parliament must be called and devoted to its consideration. It is thought that the former course was foreshadowed in the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on Friday.

Probably, also, the Cabinet to-day considered the demand of the government of the South African Republic for the prosecution of Cecil Rhodes, the ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and Messrs. Beit and Harris, his associates in the British South African Company. Secretary Leyds's so-called imperious telegrams on the subject have been read here with wonderment which is really comical and they have stirred up all the old bitterness which, it was hoped in some quarters, was allayed. These telegrams, which the Transvaal Secretary of State alleges are based on the desire to promote the well being of South Africa, will, it is claimed in British circles, have the opposite effect, as, it is added, there is a suspicion that they may have been instigated by a European power hostile to Great Britain. South African securities, consequently, dropped.

The Globe (Conservative) this afternoon says: "The impertinence of President Kruger and his Berlin-inspired Secretary of State will not defeat, although it may delay, the British policy of consolidating the British and Dutch races in South Africa."

* * *

The quiet, gentlemanly behavior of the Yale men at Henley and their splendid physique, have created the most favorable impression on all who have seen them. They are already great favorites, and the comments of the press generally are of the fairiest and kindliest description. A notable exception is Sir George Newne's Daily Courier, which to-day is full of sneers. It says, for instance: "The Cornell men claimed that their defeat was due to their being drugged. This year's crew comes of a higher social class, but it must not be supposed that they are the social equals of aristocratic Harvard. If the Yale men are beaten, as is very possible, they are not likely to take their defeat as pleasantly as Harvard would."

The New College and Leander crews are working hard at Oxford. New College has a formidable eight, of which J. J. De Knopp, of Albany, N. Y., who was bow of the Oxford crew which defeated Cambridge in the historical race on the Thames last year, is a member.

The Yale crew, having had almost a week's work at Henley, it will be gratifying to their friends to learn that they are in the best of health and speedily improved. Bob Cook is perfectly satisfied and confident. After the work of the oarsmen to-day a reporter had a long talk with the famous coach and the men themselves. Mr. Cook said: "The men are in superb condition. They have not been in the least affected by the change of climate. Regarding our short, quick stroke which the papers criticise you can say that it is as long as the stroke we employ in races in America. I have found it necessary to give the men severe work and therefore I made them pull fast. The crew did not find the Henley course different from the home courses, and it is fully as fast."

George Langford, the stroke in the Yale crew, remarked: "Instead of finding the climate enervating I think it is bracing. I never felt better in my life," and with this Captain Treadway and Messrs. Baird and Rodgers concided.

"From my seat in the boat," said Captain Treadway, "I can judge the pace and we can row as fast here as over an American course."

T. L. Clarke, the coxswain, said: "The boys are pulling wonderfully well and are improving right along."

D. A. Wauchope, the stroke of the Trinity Hall crew, said: "They are a strong crew and infinitely superior to the Cornell men. I was a member of the Trinity Hall crew which helped to beat Cornell, and I was much gratified in so doing, but these Yale men are so gentlemanly and are better in work and manner. Their stroke is handsome and even, but I should like to see a little more strength put into the finish and have them dip a little deeper."

Dr. McDowell, the American champion sculler, who arrived here yesterday, finds fault with the narrowness of the course. He says: "I have been used to much wider space, and feel as though I shall run into the boats. I also feel that the wind blowing directly across the course makes it difficult to keep the boat in proper trim. However, sportsmanlike, I could take a defeat without regret. I think that the Yale stroke is too short for this course."

Mayor Simmons, of Henley, claims that the Yale men have wonderfully improved within the last two days. He says their stroke is much longer than at first, and on that account he hopes for the best, especially as the Americans are feeling well and are well pleased with the climate. The experts have also been carefully watching Dr. McDowell. One of them said: "He is a strong man, sits his boat well and uses his slide so as to secure the most effect from the leg work. But I do not think his style as good as that of Guiness or Nickalls."

McDowell says he is delighted with the courtesy shown him by the Henley officials. The Yale men for to-morrow have been invited to lunch with Frank Crisp, of Friar Park, Henley, a famous lawyer, and afterwards they will be the guest of Mr. Cooper, secretary of the regatta committee, who will take them on a steam launch to Marlow for tea.

William Waldorf Astor, to-day, with a house party consisting of Ladies Broderick and Churchill, Lord and Lady Talbott, Lord and Lady Cranbourn, Lord Charteris, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Colonel Oliphant came up the river from Cliveden and visited the Yale boathouse.

* * *

The American Congregationalist pilgrims have arrived in London in the best of spirits. They attended a garden party at Clapham Park as guests of the Halley Stewarts, in celebration of the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Dr. Guinness Rodgers's church. The ladies of the party are bitterly disappointed at the fact that they cannot be present at a sitting of the House of Commons.

* * *

The Marquis of Salisbury's reply to the deputation from the International Arbitration League is regarded as the most encouraging utterance on the subject ever made in England. The Daily Chronicle says: "If the Marquis of Salisbury succeeds in concluding an arbitration treaty with the United States he will have placed his name in history on a pinnacle so high that no other achievement possible to his career and position could have ever enabled him to attain."

* * *

By the curious irony of fate Secretary Coole, of the National Vigilance Association, has been, it is now disclosed, by the terms of the will of the late Lady Burton, widow of the famous traveler and writer, appointed editor of her husband's works. During his life Sir Richard Burton regarded the National Vigilance Association as his chief enemy. When he published his famous translation of "The Arabian Nights" he declared he would fight the association in the court with the Bible under one arm and Shakspeare under the other. Lady Burton, however, was anxious that nothing should appear which would detract from her husband's repute, and it was by cooler advice that she burned the manuscript of "The Scented Garden," for which she had been offered $30,000, and also another manuscript valued at $8,000.

* * *

The sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne was observed to-day with the usual hoisting of flags and ringing of church bells. The Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Wilkin, unveiled a statue to the Queen at the Royal Exchange.

* * *

Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, United States minister to Turkey, is in London. He was able to see some of the Ascot races this week.

* * *

Sir Augustus Harris, the theatrical manager, is seriously ill.

* * *

The west-bound Atlantic steamships already have long passenger lists. The Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, had among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears of California, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloan of New York, Mrs. H. O. Stone of Chicago, and Dr. and Mrs. Walter Seward Webb of New York. The American liner St. Paul, which left Southampton for New York to-day, had on board Mr. James B. Eustis, the United States embassador to France, and his family, and Mrs. Peabody Wetmore.

MURDERED BY TRAMPS.

John Paul and Jacob Hayes Shot and Dr. Foster Battered.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 20.—This morning John Paul and Jacob Hayes, of Wyoming, Minn., were murdered by unknown tramps, who also seriously injured Dr. Foster, of St. Paul. Dr. Foster wanted to be driven across to Wyoming Mills, and Paul and Hayes were getting a team ready for him when three tramps appeared and ordered them to all hold up their hands. Dr. Foster showed fight and Paul and Hayes promptly came to his relief. The tramps fired one volley, Hayes and Paul both falling dead. After pounding Dr. Foster about the head the tramps escaped, and officers are now hunting for them. Dr. Foster has been brought to the city and will probably recover.

INTO THE MISSISSIPPI.

Albert J. Baker Dives from the Eads Bridge 125 Feet.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Albert J. Baker, aged nineteen, who lives with his uncle, J. W. Ginder, in this city, to-day made the first dive into the Mississippi river ever taken from the Eads bridge. The distance from the top of the bridge to the water is 125 feet. Baker struck the water head first and soon came up. He swam about 250 feet to a waiting tug and was taken on board without having been hurt.

THE COST OF BICYCLES.

Stock and Labor Form but a Small Part of the Total Cost.

New York Evening Sun.

In view of the fact that the most reckless statements regarding the cost of constructing bicycles are now going the rounds of the press of the country, in which the estimated cost ranges from $15 to $40, it is interesting to see how the question is regarded by a trade paper, the opinions of which are recognized as authoritative by those engaged in the metal manufacturing industry. The Iron Age in its latest issue says: "We do not believe that there are a dozen bicycle manufacturers in the United States who deliberately employ poor material. The bicycle is a highly-strung instrument, and one weak part means its speedy destruction and the annihilation of its maker as a factor in the business world. Further, this would be a foolish expedient and would indicate a desire to save at the spigot and leave the bung wide open, since the cost of the raw material entering a wheel is but a comparatively small part of the total cost. The field for the greatest saving is in the labor account, and it is here that the real difference between the cheap and the expensive wheel probably lies. Inferior help will invariably produce an inferior product. Not only will the work itself be defective, but particularly in some of the operations connected with bicycle building there is the danger that the poor mechanic will destroy stock which may have been of the highest grade at first. This applies especially to all brazing work. The skilled artisan will be found to be cheaper than one not so well qualified when the wages of the two and the character and amount of work done are compared. It is a recognized fact that the cheap mechanic is never profitable if any regard is to be paid to the standing of the article produced. Therefore, the hope of reducing expenses by employing an inefficient human or mechanical device is fallacious. But, as intimated above, it is probably along this line that the attempt is made to lessen the cost of the cheapest wheels. The rider who thinks that the selling price of some of the most important wheels should be reduced because it only costs the manufacturer $25 or $30 to place that wheel in his own shipping department ignores certain items which must be recognized. The actual cost of a bicycle should be taken as the aggregate of the amounts expended upon it from the time the raw material is purchased until the machine is delivered to the rider. These are not recognized in the estimates now floating around. These include interest, rents, freight, commissions, advertising and the replacing of defective parts and so on, all of which increase and should be added to the cost of the wheel before its final delivery. It is true that the bicycle builder has but little missionary work to perform in comparison with those industries which have to labor long before inducing the buyers to even give their appliance a trial. The would-be rider wants a wheel, and he buys as soon as he has settled upon the make. Notwithstanding this demand, the bicycle has been more extensively, expensively and ingeniously advertised than any other article ever placed on the market, and this item of cost cannot be neglected. This is a result of the sharp and incessant competition. Makers do not do this because they like to keep their earnings in circulation—it is an essential part of the business and constitutes a large item in the cost. Therefore, because the stock and labor on a wheel may only cost $25, it does not follow that it can be sold for $40 or $50. The manufacturer alone knows what it costs him to market a wheel, and the opinions of outsiders are mere guesswork."

FACTS ABOUT GOLD.

Annual Production of the World and the Amount in Use as Money.

New York Sun.

One result which has followed the prostration of the silver mining industry since the summer of 1893 has been the increase in the product of gold mines, more particularly in the United States.

The latest figures show the gold product of Colorado to have been $20,000,000 last year, compared with $12,000,000 in 1894 and $7,000,000 in 1893. The gold product of the United States last year was $50,000,000 in value, the product of other countries collectively being $110,000,000, as follows: South African gold fields, $40,000,000; Australia, $40,000,000; Russia, $25,000,000, and Mexico, $5,000,000. The annual product of other great producing countries shows a large increase since 1893.

It is said that simply by the removal of the restrictions on hydraulic mining California could be made to produce $500,000,000 of gold. Other parts of the United States are also rich, while Australia and Russia probably possess a stock equal to our own. By the most surprising, and, so to speak, revolutionary facts regarding gold that have recently come to light are those concerning the great Witwatersrand mines of South Africa. There gold is found in enormous quantities, and in a cheaply workable form, in a new geological situation—in strata the component parts of which are pieces of quartz held together by a clayey cement.

Following the gold fever on the Pacific coast, the product of the gold ore reached its highest point in 1853—$65,000,000. After that it declined, and in 1867 touched $50,000,000. Since then, except during the spurt at the discovery of easily mined gold in Colorado in 1878, the total yearly product of $50,000,000 was not reached until this year. With the improvement in machinery and methods of working mining properties, the volume of gold brought into the market each year seems now to be on a scale of probably permanent increase. From the discovery of America, in 1492, until 1600, the total gold product of the world was 750 tons. From 1600 to 1700 it was 1,000 tons. From 1700 to 1800 it was 2,600 tons. From 1800 to 1890 it was 20,000 tons. One-half of the annual gold product of the United States is mined in the two States of California and Nevada.

The amount of gold coin in use in all the countries of the world, collectively, amounts to $3,600,000,000 in value. About one-third of the gold mined is used for coinage purposes. The value of gold coin in the United States is $960,000,000, against $300,000,000 in France, $900,000,000 in Germany and $580,000,000 in England.

The free-silver orators predicate much of their argument upon the insufficiency of gold as a circulating medium in the world's business, but the recent increase in the output of gold has had the effect of reducing to a practical demonstration of their inaccuracy some of the most popular of the arguments heretofore used by free-coinage men. While in Africa the increase of gold products has led to acts of disorder, in the United States it has boomed the business of States in which the decline of the silver mining industry had had a detrimental effect.

* * *

HETTY GREEN'S AMBITION.

She Desires that Her Son Be Nominated for Governor of Texas.

Washington Special.

"Her whole nature has been revolutionized," said a Washington hotelkeeper, in speaking of Mrs. Hetty Green's reported intention of spending $1,000,000 or "so much as may be necessary," to elect her son Governor of Texas.

"I never knew anybody to loosen up as Mrs. Green has of late," continued the boniface. "About eighteen months ago, when she came here, she haggled with me over the price of one of the cheapest rooms in the house, and actually made me give her a reduction because she stayed a week. The next time she came she had on the finest sort of dress, and my house was not good enough for her, so she went to the highest-priced place in town and never asked the rate. Her liberal streak was late in developing."

Among Texans there does not seem to be a well-grounded belief that young Mr. Green can knock the gubernatorial persimmon, as is shown by the following telegram from St. Louis to one of the colony here:

"A tall, husky young man has been floating around the city for nearly a week now, spending money like water. He has put up champagne for the boys whenever the occasion demanded, and has been 'hail fellow, well met.' He wears a black hat with a rim a foot wide, which is a sign that he is from Texas. The young man was a mystery to a great many people for awhile. He is E. H. R. Green, the son of Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, and he is a delegate to the convention from Texas. He has one ambition—that is to get the Republican nomination for Governor of Texas. What in the world he wants it for nobody knows but himself."

Haag's Liver Pills cure kidney troubles.

RAW ECZEMA
NO REST
NO SLEEP
DAY OR NIGHT

My hands were completely covered with Eczema, and between my fingers the skin was perfectly raw. I had to sit with both hands held up, and away from the fire. My husband had to dress and undress me like a baby. I tried the best physicians, but their medicines gave me no relief, and drove me almost crazy. I was advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, and did so, although my husband had to go twenty miles to get them. As soon as he got back, I used the CUTICURA, and in *five minutes after the first application I was perfectly easy*, and *slept soundly all that night*. Before I commenced using the CUTICURA REMEDIES I could get no ease night or day. I could not bear to get warm, it would put me in a rage of itching. I always keep the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house now, and recommend them to everybody, because of their wonderful effect. Yours gratefully,
AGNES M. HARRIS, Push, Mecklenburg Co. Va

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood cures.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Torturing Skin Diseases," free.

$75.00
Rambler Bicycles
WM. M. BIRD, Jr. & CO., 29 East Market Street

ON SALE
MONDAY
ONLY

10,000 yards Defender Batistes and Scotch Lawns, 200 different patterns, 2½c a yard.

5 Cases Turkey Red Prints, oil colors 2½c.

100 pieces regular 10c Dimities, sale price, 5c.

100 pieces Figured Pongee, regular price 18c; sale price, 9c.

10c Nainsooks, stripes and checks, 5c.

MONDAY

45c Ventilated Summer Corsets, 25c.

75c Laundered Percale Shirt Waists, 35c.

All $1.39, $1.50 and $1.75 Fine Organdy Shirt Waists, full Bishop sleeves, white Detachable collars and cuffs, 98c.

5 gross Ladies' Black Cloth Belts, sale price, 8c.

10 gross Black Leather Belts, Monday, 11c.

MONDAY

25 pairs Venetian Net Lace Curtains, 61 inches wide, 3½ yards long, regular price, $2.50; sale price, $1.10 a pair.

5 bales full yard-wide unbleached Muslin, 2¾c.

Extra heavy unbleached Muslin, 7c grade, 4c.

10 cases Lonsdale Muslin, green ticket, 6¼c.

42-inch Cabot's bleached Pillow-Casing, 12½c quality, 7¾c.

45-inch Hill's bleached Pillow-Casing, 15c quality, 9c.

10 pieces unbleached Seamless Sheeting, sale price, 12½c.

MONDAY

Ladies' 10c Fast Black Hosiery, 5c a pair.

Children's Black Ribbed Hosiery, 5c a pair.

Ladies' 20c Black Hosiery, sale price, 12½c a pair.

Ladies' 30c Black Hosiery, Hermsdorf Dye, 19c.

$2.25 Black Separate Skirts, lined throughout, $1.19.

$7, $8 and $9 Tailor-made Suits, sale price, $3.48.

MONDAY

300 pairs Ladies' Prince Albert and Oxford Ties, all sizes, any style toe, worth $1.50, Monday only 59c.

Ladies' 3-button Prince Albert and Oxford Ties, patent leather trimmed, worth $1.75, sale price 99c.

Ladies' $2 Patent Leather Trimmed Oxford Ties, needle and square toe, Monday $1.13.

200 pairs Ladies' D. K. Chocolate Lace Shoes, $2.25 shoes, $1.49.

Ladies' Black and Tan, Button or Lace, Dress Shoes, any style toes, every pair warranted, $3 shoes, Monday $1.90.

Misses' $1.75 Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, silk cloth tops, Monday $1.20.

Gents' Tan Shoes, needle toe, five shades, $1.49.

Gents' Black Calf Dress Shoes, the $1.50 kind, 99c.

72 pairs Gents' Tan Shoes to close Monday at 89c a pair.

Maguire's Granger Store,
174-176 W. Wash. St.

THE MODEL CLOTHING COMPANY
HONEST VALUES
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The MODEL has the largest Boys' Clothing business in the city. Still there are some, undoubtedly many, people, who are not down in their list of customers. Until they have traded here, this class of people will not know what it is to get Extraordinary Value in

Boys' Clothing

MONDAY, to-morrow, a limited number of

KNEE PANTS

Will be placed on sale at the nominal price

OF 25c

There are only 25 dozen in the lot, one pattern, neat grey hair line, large part wool, riveted buttons and patent waistband. The Pants are worth 50c, and there will be no more to sell at this price when these are gone. Come to-morrow, and come early.

STRAW HATS

For men, boys and children, at July prices. $2 Straw Hats, $1.68; $1.50 Straw Hats, $1.28; $1 Straw Hats, 78c; 75c Straw Hats, 48c; men's and boys' Straw Hats at 25c.

EVERYBODY RIDES THEM

Outing BICYCLES
THE STANDARD OF INDIANAPOLIS.
HAY & WILLITS MFG. CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

They Are the Run-Easy Kind

"There Are Others" But None so Good —AS— BRYCE'S NEW ENGLAND BREAD.

24 ounces to the Loaf.

Bryce's Butter Crackers are the best for hot weather, being made of the best material.

Don't Overheat Yourself

plugging along on a poorly-constructed, hard-running bicycle.

The Waverley

is built on scientific lines and principles, with tool-steel bearings, ground to positive accuracy. Every adjustment is substantial and true, hence the easy, noiseless running of the Waverley and their national daily increasing popularity.

INDIANA BICYCLE COMPANY

Retail Store, Pennsylvania and Ohio Sts.

SAWS AND MILL SUPPLIES.

ATKINS E. C. & CO., Manufacturer and repairer of CIRCULAR, CROSS CUT, BAND and all other SAWS. BELTING, EMERY WHEELS and MILL SUPPLIES. Illinois street, 1 square south Union Station.

SAWS BELTING and EMERY WHEELS
SPECIALTIES OF
W. B. Barry Saw and Supply Co
132 S. PENN ST. All kinds of Saws repaired.

NORDYKE & MARMON CO.
[Estab. 1851.]

Founders and Machinists
Mill and Elevator Builders.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Roller Mills, Mill Gearing, Belting, Bolting Cloth, Grain-cleaning Machinery, Middlings Purifiers, Portable Mills, etc. Take street cars for stock yards.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. C. I. FLETCHER,
RESIDENCE—555 North Pennsylvania street. OFFICE—369 South Meridian street. Office Hours—9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Telephones—Office, 997; residence, 427.

Dr. J. A. Sutcliffe,
SURGEON.
OFFICE—95 East Market street. Hours—9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m.; Sundays excepted. Telephone, 941.

DR. REBECCA W. ROGERS,
Diseases of Women and Children.
OFFICE—19 Marion Block. Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Tel. No. 1763. Sundays—4 to 5 p. m., at residence, 209 Broadway. Residence Tel. No. 1621.

Dr. Sarah Stockton,
227 NORTH DELAWARE STREET.
Office Hours: 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. Tel. 1498.

A. E. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
32 and 33 When Block. Opp. Postoffice.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, June 25. | Normannia, July 9.
Columbia, July 2. | A. Victoria, July 16.
1st Cabin, $50 and upward; 2d Cabin, $30 and upward.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ hrs., free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6½ hrs.
HA