

THE SILVER SITUATION.

EFFECTS OF INDIA'S ESTOPPEL OF FREE COINAGE.

The Price of the White Metal Takes a Big Drop—Many Mines in Colorado, Montana and Utah Shut Down—The Cost of Silver Production—The Opinion of Experts.

The demoralization in the price of silver bullion, owing to the action of the Indian Council in closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, continued in Wall street, New York, until not only was the price for silver bullion itself depressed, but there was heavy selling of other securities which were supposed to be affected by the decline in the white metal. The stocks of those railroads whose earnings are dependent upon the carrying of ores from the mines to the smelters, and supplies, timber and machinery to the mines, fell away sharply. On the New York Stock Exchange silver bullion certificates were quoted first at 71, then they were offered at 70@69 1/2, with-out receiving a bid. The dealing in mining shares on the Stock Exchange of late amounts to very little. At 69 cents for bar silver, the standard silver dollar is worth intrinsically 53.49 cents.

The fall in silver caused dismay to the mine owners in the Salt Lake (Utah) region. The Daly-West mine at Park City was ordered closed down. The Diamond mine at Eureka, Nev., and the old Jordan and Galena at Bingham, Utah, were also ordered closed. The owners of mines as follows also decided to close: Sampson at Bingham; Bullion, Brock and Champion at Tinti; Caroline at Eureka; Yosemite at Bingham; Crescent at Park City, and Anchor at Park City. These have all been steady and strong producers.

The drop of silver caused consternation in Butte, Montana, among the mine owners and miners. The sudden and radical jump was totally unexpected, and therefore those most interested were nonplussed. The principal silver producers are the Albo, Moulton, Lexington and Gagnor, and the managers of each, on being interviewed, said that unless there was an immediate change for the better work would be suspended. With silver at eighty cents the mines were operated at a small loss, but this was sustained, as it was thought to be cheaper to lose a little than to entail the greater expense of a shut-down, the presumption being that the price would before long go up.

The following interviews bear upon the subject of the low price of silver:

State Inspector Hutchinson, of Colorado, says: "Every ounce of silver taken out of the ground in Colorado has cost \$1.55, taking into account the sums spent in prospecting and development work. There are in the State perhaps half a dozen bonanza properties which can produce silver at fifty cents per ounce." The best informed men at Aspen, Col., figure that it costs from eighty-three to eighty-five cents per ounce to produce silver in that camp.

President Ingberman, of the Mollie Gibson Company says: "I do not know of a mine in the Aspen belt, except the Mollie Gibson, which could produce silver at sixty cents per ounce. Silver at sixty cents to seventy cents will close every mine in Aspen, which means the closing of every other mining camp in the State, with the possible exception of Creede. The stoppage of silver mining in the United States will materially reduce the gold production, as so large a portion of gold is obtained in connection with silver."

That the action of the Indian Government in suspending the coinage of silver will have a depressing influence in the United States is the general opinion in banking circles. Many consider that the only method of relief lies in the immediate repeal of the Sherman Silver law. This, it is thought, will not only restore confidence in this country but will have good effect abroad in showing that this Government is willing to follow in the well tried lines of Old World financial experts.

The newspapers in India generally approve of the action taken on the silver question, but express the hope that the Government will compensate the banks, the holdings of which are largely in silver.

FOR \$15 A WEEK.

Estimated Cost of Seeing the Columbian Exposition.

A few days spent at the World's Columbian Exposition has given me some fair conception of the vastness of the magnificent structures that compose this white city by Lake Michigan, writes a Washington Star correspondent. I shall not attempt any long description of the thirteen palatial buildings, whose names indicate clearly the purposes for which they were designed. I will, however, in passing, refer to the Administration Building with its gilded dome rising above the surrounding buildings, a gem of architectural grandeur, and one of the jewels of the entire Exposition.

One of the notable features connected with this building is the statue of Columbus, standing upon a pedestal fourteen feet high, directly in front of the east entrance to the building. The figure represents Columbus taking possession of America. This statue was begun by Louis St. Gaudens, but finished by Miss Mary Lawrence.

Passing from this building, I entered the Woman's Building, erected for the special use of woman and her work. It was designed by Miss Sophie G. Hayden, and indicates the harmony of grouping and gracefulness of detail which evinces the architectural scholar. To her was awarded the first prize of \$1000 and also the superintendence of the design. In one of the vast rooms connected with the building will be found exhibits of paintings, ceramics, art work, manufactures, libraries, etc. In short, the exhibit is pronounced the most beautiful ever collected. Ladies of royal birth have contributed to this department; the Queen of England and her daughters, and the Empress of Russia, the Empress of Austria and the Queen of Italy have each contributed to make the woman's department wonderfully attractive.

In this building ample space has been allotted for the National Council of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Woman's Relief Corps, the King's Daughters, Young Women's International Christian Association, Woman's Columbian Club, the Emma Willard Society, Home for the Incurables and numerous other woman societies which I cannot now enumerate.

And now, perhaps, I ought to speak of the extensive preparations which Chicago has made to accommodate the millions of people whom she expected would visit the "World's Fair." I have been astonished to notice the great number of hotels and boarding houses that have been recently erected; hundreds of these I do not think will ever be filled. There are three hotels within a block of where I am boarding, and each of them has 200 to 400 rooms, and I am informed that not one of them has boarders to any extent.

The question is often asked, "What will it cost to visit the Columbian Exposition and spend a week there?" I need not speak of the railroad fare; that is well known; but, referring to the expenses after reaching Chicago, I have found that a good room, comfortably furnished with new furniture, can be procured for \$1 to \$1.50 a day. In some cases a double bed will be furnished, so that two persons can occupy the room, thus making the expense of each less. These are present rates. It may be that next month there will be an advance, but I doubt it.

It will thus be seen that the price of a room is very reasonable. Of course the figures above do not refer to the old portion of the city, but to the new—that is, in the vicinity of the Fair grounds—which, as you know, are eight miles from the center of the city.

I am staying on Seventy-second street and ride to the entrance at Sixty-fourth street gate, eight squares away, for five cents by electric cars. The location is pleasant and greatly preferable to the old portion of the crowded city, at least in my estimation.

And now I have given you the expense of a room I will close by adding the other items: First, the entrance fee to the Fair, fifty cents; then you will need a lunch, costing from twenty to forty cents; your supper on returning home need not cost over twenty-five cents; what you spend on the grounds in addition to the above will be at your own option. You will probably want to see some most of them will cost you twenty-five cents; and then you will want a "guide book," which will cost you twenty-five cents. To sum up, a week can be spent here comfortably and the entire expenditure need not exceed \$15 or \$20.

OFF FOR POLAR REGIONS.

PEARY'S SHIP STARTS ON HER NORTHERN VOYAGE.

The Bold Arctic Explorer, Accompanied by His Wife, Sails Away From Brooklyn on His Second Attempt to Solve the Mystery of the North Pole.

After laying in New York Harbor for three days Lieutenant Peary's Arctic ship, the Falcon, cast off her moorings and backed off into the middle of the East River from the foot of Dock street, Brooklyn, bound for the North Pole. There were fully 200 people on Excursion Dock, just under the east pier of the big bridge, as the whaler moved away, and they all raised their hats and cheered the brave little craft that is to take an American expedition to the nearest navigable point to



LIEUTENANT PEARY.

the North Pole. The Falcon was decked with hunting from head to foot, and Lieutenant Peary's personal flag hung from the mainmast. The Eskimo dogs ran about the quarter deck, and the Colorado burros stook their big ears up over the bulwarks and wagged farwell to the cheerers. After some manoeuvring the bells in the engine room rang "Go ahead," and the queer ship started up stream. The big sound steamer was just rounding the Battery, and as they passed the gayly decked Falcon they blew their whistles three times before going ahead. The Falcon answered each salute, but made no attempt to keep up with the big white side wheelers.



MRS. PEARY.

Lieutenant R. E. Peary and his North Greenland party number thirteen. Lieutenant Peary's yacht, the Falcon, is a ship within a ship. Her timbers are double throughout and her bow is protected with iron, so that it can ram the ice. She has two crow's nests, one on the fore and the other on the mainmast. The ship is 311 tons net and 162 feet long. She has twenty-six feet beam and draws seventeen feet of water when loaded. She was considered the best of the whaling fleet at St. Johns.

The Falcon will carry an interesting cargo. In the hold is a house which will form the winter quarters of the party. It will be 33x14 feet and 7 1/2 feet high. The walls, which are a foot thick, will be lined on the inside with red flannel. The house will contain two bathrooms as well as a separate sleeping room for Lieutenant Peary, who will be accompanied by his wife. It is to be lighted with electricity, the engines supplying power to the dynamo being run by oil.

The stores will be piled in boxes around the house to the height of five feet, and will be protected by an extension of the corrugated iron roof covering the house. There will be windows of thick glass in the roof, but they will let in but little light, for the house will be entirely covered with snow during the most of the long Arctic winter. Air will be supplied by ventilators, which will extend high above the roof.

The exploring party will consist of Lieutenant Peary, his wife and her maid; his colored servant, Matthew Henson; S. J. Entretien, of Westchester, Penn., who belonged to the party which went to Peary's relief on his first expedition; Edward Astrap, a Norwegian who accompanied him before; Doctor Vincent, F. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia, artist of the expedition; George H. Carr, Chicago; J. W. Davidson, of Nashville, Tenn.; Hugh J. Lee, Meriden, Conn.; and George H. Clarke, of Brookline, Mass.

The Falcon on leaving New York sailed direct to Boston and Portland, Me., Lieutenant Peary's home. She will then go to St. Johns, and from there to the winter camp above Whale's Sound, Greenland. The party will remain in the Arctic regions about two and one-half years. The expedition is expected to cost \$25,000, which Lieutenant Peary has already raised.

FIFTY DOLLARS A TON.

The European Hay Crop Proves to be a Total Failure.

The price of hay in England has advanced to \$50 a ton, a figure seldom, if ever before, reached. The fields of England, France and Germany are said to be parched.

The lack of fodder in Europe has led to the slaughter of large quantities of animals, which accounts for the low price at which wheat is selling.

FAYANSEE-GENERAL STEWART's statement of the expenditures of the naval review at New York shows that \$76,800 of the appropriation of \$350,000 was used, leaving a balance of \$273,200, of which \$250,000 will be covered into the Treasury on June 30, leaving a balance of \$23,200 to meet any contingent expenses which may be reported later.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Pietro Buccieri has been hanged at Reading, Penn. He killed a nurse in the hospital in which he was being treated.

The steam tug having the Viking in tow collided with a canalboat between Amsterdam and Fultonville, N. Y., on the Hudson. The Viking's crew left the tug in a sinking condition, came ashore and towed their ship three miles to Fultonville by hand.

A babe abandoned in a doorway and registered as "John Doe" died in the arms of a nurse in the Court of General Sessions, New York City, while two Italians were being tried for deserting it.

The Pennsylvania Chautauqua held its opening exercises at Mount Gretna, Penn.

EX-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON arrived in New York from Indianapolis, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McKee and their two children. They were on their way to Cape May, N. J., where they will spend the summer.

The eighteenth annual boat race at New London, Conn., between Yale and Harvard was won by Yale, with Harvard three lengths behind. Yale's time was 25.01, Harvard's, 25.15.

The Kings County (N. Y.) Grand Jury made a presentment censuring Mayor Boody and the Aldermen of Brooklyn for the manner in which railroad franchises were granted. The Grand Jury says it regrets the law will not allow it to present an indictment against these officials.

The Harvard Baseball Club defeated the Yale team at the Polo Grounds, New York City, by a score of six to four, thus winning the championship.

A FOOT BRIDGE over the canal at Cohoes, N. Y., collapsed while William Fryer, John Whittaker and two companions were crossing. Fryer and Whittaker were drowned.

NEW YORK DAY was celebrated at the field of Gettysburg, Penn., by the dedication of the State's monument to its fallen soldiers; Governor Flower, Bishop Potter and General Sickles made speeches; monuments were also dedicated to the Twelfth Army Corps and the Excelsior Brigade.

South and West.

Reports from Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas show that the growing crops are in good condition, but beginning to need rain.

Governor ALTGELD was hanged in effigy by the party of Napserville, Ill., for pardoning the Chicago anarchists.

In Reynoldstown, a suburb of Atlanta, Ga., Tom Engan, an imbecile youth, nineteen years of age, killed his mother by cutting her head off with an axe, and then split her head open and otherwise mutilated the body. Mrs. Engan had been ill and was confined to her bed.

SENATOR STANFORD's will was filed for probate in San Francisco, Cal. All his wealth, except real estate and \$2,500,000, is left to Mrs. Stanford. The \$2,500,000 goes to the Stanford University.

GEORGE S. CRAWFORD, President of the Crawford Mill and Lumber Company, committed suicide at Cincinnati, Ohio, by taking poison. This he did to avoid the disgrace of an arrest on the charge of forgery.

CANADIANS celebrated at the World's Fair the anniversary of the passage by Parliament of an act which united the provinces and formed the Constitution of the Dominion Government. The Canadian pavilion was the centre of attraction.

EDWARD M. POWELL, lessee of the Lowmes County (Miss.) convict farm, was shot and killed by his brother, James C. Powell, near Tibbe station. The killing was premeditated. Bad feeling had existed for a year.

Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has received a telegram from Portland, Oregon, announcing the arrival there of the Hattie Republic with 500 Chinese aboard. The vessel was seized by the United States Treasury agents.

The President has appointed Scott Wilke, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; James F. Tillman, of Tennessee, to be Register of the Treasury; Overton Cade, of Louisiana, to be Superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans; Theodore S. Wilkinson, Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

The President left Washington immediately after issuing his extra session proclamation for his summer home on Buzzard's Bay. He will remain there about three weeks.

The President, before leaving Washington, signed an order reorganizing the military Department of Arizona under the name of the Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver.

ROBERT P. PORTER, Superintendent of Census, has resigned, to take effect immediately. Mr. Porter recently completed business arrangements with a New York enterprise which demands his early attention. The bureau will hereafter be in charge of Chief Clerk Wardle.

Foreign.

NELLIE HENDERSON, aged four years, and her aunt, Isabella Early, aged twenty-six, were killed by a Canadian Pacific train at Renfrew, Canada.

In consequence of the scarcity of hay, maize and fodders, caused by the long-continued drought that prevailed throughout Germany, the Government intends to prohibit the export of those articles.

Two convicts named Cayetano Olivares and Marcelino Garcia made an attack upon a number of fellow prisoners in the prison at Pueblo, Mexico, with shoe knives, killing three of them and wounding seven others. It required the efforts of several guards to overpower the two convicts. They are said to be insane.

The survivors of the British battleship Victoria reached Malta. Admiral Tryon is said to have admitted, before the Victoria went down, that the collision was his fault.

MR. GLADSTONE's resolution that the Home Rule bill should be reported by July 31, and should be closed in four sections, was carried in the English House of Commons by a majority of thirty.

REAR ADMIRAL MARKHAM has sent his official report of the Mediterranean collision to the British Admiralty. All the evidence points to Tryon's responsibility for the disaster.

SMOTHERED BY FLAMES.

Sad Death of Three of a Widow's Children.

Three children were smothered in a fire in the home of Catharine Neumann a widow, in Saginaw, Mich. The firemen arrived promptly, but did not know that the family had not escaped until the flames encircled the building.

The mother was taken out and sent to the hospital. She was terribly and fatally burned. Lida Neumann, aged twenty years; Lena Neumann, aged fifteen years, and Frank Neumann, aged twelve years, were smothered to death. Another daughter, Alina, aged seventeen, escaped with a slight scorching.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Brooklyn are playing great ball. O'Neil, of the St. Louis team, is six feet 2 1/2 inches tall.

TAYLOR has succeeded Robinson as Captain of the Baltimore team.

CARTER, Yale's pitcher, is the greatest college twirler of the year.

The New York team has been a disappointment to nearly every one.

DAILY and Shoch, of the Brooklyn, are utility men to be proud of.

DONOVAN is still far and away Pittsburgh's most successful base-stealer.

CANAVAN is playing left field better than any Cincinnati player ever did.

DUFFY, of Boston, was the first League player to make seventy-five hits.

GRIM is considered by his fellow players of the Louisville their surest batter.

COMBSKY, of Cincinnati, is this season batting better than for several years.

RUSIE, of the New Yorks, is a hard pitcher for a catcher to handle. He frequently crosses his signals.

BROOKLYN plays a great up-hill game, and is never beaten until the last man is put out in the last inning.

WARD, of New York, never batted harder in his life. He is also fielding well. His weakness is in catching through balls.

BALL players have an idea that shaving of the mustache has a good effect upon the eye, and consequently improves the batting.

BREITENSTEIN, the St. Louis pitcher, keeps his eye on first base all the time when the ball is hit. He is a valuable man in his position.

KNOCKING pitchers out of the box is not as common an occurrence as it was a month ago. It will probably be even less common another month from now.

The secret of the success the Boston team is having in making home runs on its own grounds is found in the fact that the left field fence is close, and the players have made a study of hitting balls in its direction.

INFLATED batting averages are the rule this year. A man may face a pitcher five times in a game, get hit by a pitched ball, go to first twice on called balls, make one sacrifice and a single hit and still have a batting average of 1000.

This is a hard season for the debut of young pitchers in the big league. Almost all of the youngsters who came to League clubs for trial with big reputations have suffered at the start, as, for instance, Parrott, Stafford and Rhodes.

In the first game of the series Harvard beat Yale at baseball on Holmes Field, Cambridge; the score was three to two, and there were ten innings. In the second game Yale defeated Harvard on the Yale field, by the score of three to zero.

HERE is the New York's hospital list: McMahon, broken finger; Davie, broken ligament in left arm; Davis, lame shoulder; Schmidt, cut in the elbow; Kelly, sick; Rusie, unsoundly worn; with strained leg, worried in mind and tired.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	35	18	.669	Baltimore	25	28	.481
Brooklyn	34	19	.642	Cincinnati	25	28	.481
Philadelphia	34	19	.642	Washington	24	30	.444
Cleveland	27	21	.563	St. Louis	21	31	.404
Pittsburgh	27	27	.500	Chicago	21	31	.404
New York	26	29	.471	Louisville	11	32	.256

A. J. DREXEL DEAD.

The Banker and Philanthropist a Victim of Apoplexy.

A private telegram to the firm of Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, Penn., announces the death at Carlshad, Germany, of Anthony J. Drexel, the head of that well known banking house and a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York; J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and Drexel, Harjos & Co., of Paris. Apoplexy was the cause of death. The news of his death caused widespread sorrow in Philadelphia, where, as a public benefactor, a philanthropist and a public spirited citizen, he is not less well known than as a distinguished financier.

Anthony Joseph Drexel was born in Philadelphia in 1826 and at the age of thirteen entered the banking house of his father, and of which he has been for many years the head. He has been prominently associated with the philanthropic work of his native city, and has made liberal contributions to charitable and benevolent objects. Two years ago he founded, in Philadelphia, and endowed the Drexel Institute, an institution patterned after Cooper Institute, New York. In it young men and women may receive free technical education in many branches of human labor. Its buildings cost three quarters of a million dollars and the endowment is sufficiently large to insure its continuance. Mr. Drexel was the intimate friend of Mr. George W. Childs and his partner in many works of charity. Born of a father who left millions, Mr. Drexel has largely increased his patrimony, and his wealth will probably exceed thirty millions.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Net Decrease During June of \$1,416,258.58.

The public debt statement, just issued, shows that there was a net decrease of \$1,416,258.58 during the month of June. The interest-bearing debt increased \$1,990,000, debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased \$26,950,000, bearing no interest decreased \$221,162.50, and cash in the Treasury increased \$897,136.08. The aggregate interest and non-interest-bearing debt June 30 was \$961,431,766.13; May 31 it was \$962,848,024.71.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in Treasury June 30 was \$594,553,920, a decrease of \$9,977,097. The total cash in Treasury was \$745,004,601.89. The gold reserve was \$25,485,413, and the net cash balance \$26,976,877.38. In the month there was a decrease of \$8,063,177.17 in gold coin and bars, the total at the close being \$188,455,432.59. Of silver there was an increase of \$5,369,905.69. Of the surplus there was in National bank deposits \$12,082,573.65, against \$11,649,142.64 at the end of the previous month.

The receipts for the month of June were \$30,983,921.85, and the expenditures \$29,567,663.30. In May the receipts were \$30,571,457.64, and the expenditures \$30,872,502.79. Customs receipts decreased from \$15,424,853.83 to \$14,964,390.83. Revenue receipts increased from \$13,212,103.42 to \$14,003,127.32. The payments for pensions decreased from \$14,268,020.35 to \$11,411,301.98.

More interest has been aroused by the announcement that Professor Emmerich, of Munich, and his assistant, Professor Tschul, of Tokio, have discovered that Asiatic cholera is essentially a poisoning with nitric acid generated by Koch's comma bacillus.

HENRY RUSSELL, whose "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "A Life on the Ocean Wave" and other songs were among the most popular of the time a generation ago, recently entered upon his eightieth year.

THE LABOR WORLD.

CANADA needs farm hands.

ENGLAND has 1,500,000 union men.

FRENCH railroads have women gate-men.

BOSTON has 1000 non-union female compositors.

SEATTLE's labor convention indorsed single tax.

EIGHTEEN States have a ten-hour law for children.

SAN JOSE (Cal.) bricklayers get \$5.50 for eight hours.

AN Elkhart (Ind.) band instrument factory shares profits.

NEW YORK has fifteen unions of Brotherhood Carpenters.

WEDNESDAY is half holiday for Toronto (Canada) grocers.

FOUR WAYNE (Ind.) street car hands get fifteen cents an hour.

A UNION organization of farm laborers is being effected in Kansas.

SWEDEN intends to pension workmen who have reached sixty years of age.

READING, Va., has an organization of 4000 hardware workers who will camp for four days in July.

ST. PAUL and Minneapolis street car hands won a strike against being liable for accidents and breakages.

AT Boston the Central Union is considering a proposition that will give union men shoes at wholesale rates. Each man is to pay \$2 a year.

AT Denver, Col., men are numerous applicants for situations at housework and shirt ironing. The latter position pays from \$12 to \$16 a week.

A CONVENTION of labor delegates at Seattle, Washington, declared for State or city employment bureaus and in favor of Government control of railroads, telegraph and telephone.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) union bakers created a sensation by exposing the conditions under which bread is made in underground shops. Grocers and the Mayor are investigating the matter.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY declined to take action against the Tonawanda (N. Y.) striking lumber shovers who were charged with interfering with the trade of the importers.

DETROIT (Mich.) telephone girls decided to organize, but an interested person made them theater tickets the night of the meeting, and the meeting could not be held. Later the girls were allowed an advance of from \$2 to \$5 a month.

FOUR million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two pounds of maple sugar have been weighed for inspection in Burlington, Vt., this year.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MICHIGAN has an anti-Pinkerton law.

CHOLERA is raging in Southern France.

The Reading Railroad reorganization has failed.

The drought in Europe is causing widespread distress.

SOUTH CAROLINA has 10,773 acres planted in watermelons.

The losses by the forest fires in Wisconsin exceed \$2,000,000.

The State of Texas has won a suit to recover lands grabbed by railroads.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, is about to annex twenty square miles of territory.

The English courts are busy at present winding up the Australian banks.

LI HUNG CHANG, the Chinese Premier, has intimated that a new treaty with the United States will be drawn.

CANADA just now is agitated by the biggest public works steal at Montreal ever known in the history of the Dominion.

A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION suggested that every bell in the land be rung at 12 o'clock, Chicago time, July 4.