THE PLYMOUTH

"Plymouth Corner," Nicollet and Third, Minneapolis.

Wise buyers will save the clothing dealer's 30 per cent. profit—as usual.

Wise buyers will save the cloth weaver's profit—in very many cases.

Wise buyers will save our own manufacturing profit—in some suits even more.

THE PLYMOUTH

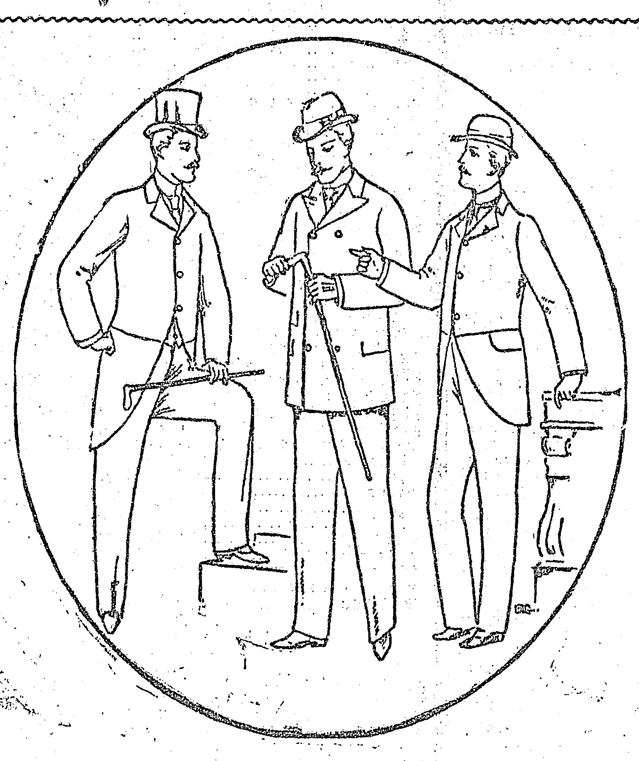
"Plymouth Corner," Seventh and Roberts, St. Paul.

A Great June Clearance Sale

2,000 Men's Suits

Regular $14, $16 and $18 Qualities.

In gray, black and brown Clay Worsteds, blue and black Serges, Fancy Worsteds in Fine stripes, broken checks and plain mixtures; Scotch Tweeds in light and dark shades; Cassimeres in pin-checks, broken plaids and hair-line stripes; plain black Cheviots and Unfinished Worsteds. These suits are made and trimmed in first-class fashion, the range of patterns to select from will astonish you, and are certainly the equal of any $14.00, $16.00 or $18.00 Suit sold by others. No house other than the "Plymouth" can make this price on goods of equal quality.



1,000 Men's Suits

Regular $20, $25 and $30 Qualities.

In Genuine Imported Scotch Cheviots, Genuine Imported Clay Worsteds in plain black and light and dark gray, Globe Worsteds in fine stripes, small plaids and fine mixtures; Imported Fancy Worsteds, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Cheviots; Imported Covert Cloths in light and dark shades; Unfinished Worsteds in plain blue and black, single and double breasted Sacks. These Suits are made and trimmed equal to tailor-made, and in style, make and quality of fabrics are superior to suits sold by others at $20.00, $25.00 and even $30.00.

Only $9.75 each

Only $13.75 each

Special Thin Underwear Sale This Week.

HIS REST WAS SHORT

Death Takes Away Sander Segelbaum With Startling Suddenness Yesterday Afternoon.

Minneapolis Loses One of Her Most Usefu and Highly Esteemed Residents.

In the death of Sander Segelbaum, the well known merchants, which occurred with startling suddenness yesterday afternoon, Minneapolis loses one of her most useful and highly esteemed residents. For some weeks Mr. Segelbaum has been suffering from what was considered only a slight attack of pneumonia, but at no time had his physicians or friends looked upon his condition as critical, and at the hour of his death he was thought to have passed the point of possible danger. The news of his death, therefore, was received with keen regret by his friends and the business community in which for years he has been held in the highest esteem. While chatting with wife and eldest son at the family residence on Chicago avenue, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Segelbaum fell suddenly forward and expired before medical aid could be summoned, his death, it was afterwards pronounced, being due to heart failure.

Mr. Segelbaum, who for years had been at the head of the well known dry goods firm of Segelbaum Brothers, retired from business last February to enjoy a well-earned rest and the fruits of an honored and busy life, the business being now conducted under the firm name of S. Segelbaum & Sons.

Sander Segelbaum was born on March 26, 1835, at Obernkirchen, Westphalia, Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1866. He settled then at Harrisburg, Pa., where he engaged successfully in dry goods business. Six years later he and his brother, Max, established the firm of Segelbaum Bros., in this city. While his brother became the resident manager of the concern, Sander stayed in New York as its eastern buyer and representative. It was not until 1877 that he moved with his family. Since then he has remained a citizen of this city, residing since 1881 in the handsome family residence at 1826 Chicago avenue. In 1891 the partnership between the two brothers was dissolved and Sander Segelbaum became sole proprietor of the concern.

In 1870 Mr. Segelbaum married Charlotte Flesch. Four children were born from this happy marriage: one daughter, Dora, and three sons, Alfred, Theodore and Eugene.

The deceased was essentially a man of affairs, but he never took an active interest in politics, his life having been devoted to commercial pursuits. He was a member of the Hebrew Reformed church in the conduct and welfare of which he took a warm interest.

Important!! Your Teeth

Don't neglect your teeth, but take immediate advantage of the following low prices:

EXTRA! Best Set of Teeth on Rubber $5.00

Gold Fillings.....$1.50 up
Platina, Gold Alloy or Amalgam Fillings.. 1.00
Silver..... .50
Bone, Cement or Porcelain..... .75 up
Best Gold Crowns.... 5.00
Best Porcelain Crowns 3.50

Crown and Bridge Work (my specialty) and Gold and Alluminum Plates at the very lowest prices consistent with superior workmanship.

When necessary to have teeth extracted don't forget that I use

Odontunder

(Simply applied to the gums.)

The most pleasant, effective and harmless agent known for painless extracting.

Cleaning teeth free of charge when any considerable amount of work is done.

Gratis! Examation, honest advice and estimate of cost.

E. P. GREEN, D. D. S.,

Cor. 4th and Nicollet.

Over Milwaukee City Ticket Office.
These prices good for 30 days only.

PLEDGE THEIR SUPPORT

Trades and Labor Council Endorse the Striking Printers.

At the special meeting held by the Trades and Labor Council last evening to consider the situation of the printers' strike the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Dual City Publishing Association, consisting of the management of the Minneapolis Journal, morning and evening Tribune and Times and the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Globe and Dispatch, have seen fit to practically lock out the union employes, thereby striking a blow, not only at the typographical unions of the Twin Cities, but at organized labor in general throughout the state of Minnesota, leaving only two papers in the two cities, viz., the Minneapolis Penny Press and the St. Paul Volkzeitung (German), open to union labor, be it

Resolved, That the Minneapolis Trades & Labor Council in meeting assembled hereby condemn the action of the Dual City Publishers' Association, in refusing repeatedly to arbitrate the difficulty existing between them and their employes.

Whereas, The Trades and Labor Council favors impartial arbitrattion between the employer and employes, therefore be it

Resolved, That we pledge to the Typographical Union No. 30, of St. Paul, and No. 42, of Minneapolis, both our financial and moral support for the manly action they have taken in their stand against tyranny.

J. L. HUGHES,
E. J. HARRINGTON,
PETER VAN MILL.

DRUGGISTS AT LAKE PARK

Annual Meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

The members of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association got together today at the Lake Park hotel, Lake Minnetonka, for their annual meeting, which will continue for three days. The regular business of the association will occupy the greater part of the time, but the amusement feature has not been forgotten.

The entertainment program includes on the first day a vaudeville entertainment given by the hotel management and an exhibition by Hindoo fakirs. The second day there will be boat races, a ride over the lake on the St. Louis, an address by Prof. Prescott and a legerdemain performance by Prof. Harding.

The third day's entertainment will open with a ball game between the travelingmen and the druggists, and the evening will be devoted to games. An informal hop at 8:30 in the evening will close the meeting. At 12 midnight the special train will leave for Minneapolis and St. Paul.

THOMAS PAUL LEATHERS.

Capt. Thomas Paul Leathers, an old-time Mississippi boat man, died Friday at New Orleans from injuries sustained June 1 by being struck by a scorcher.

Capt. Leathers was 80 years of age and has for half a century been prominently connected with Mississippi navigation. He built seven of the nine Natchez steamboats.

DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS SELL IT

WARE'S Frecklemilk....

The Great Skin Purifier.

A BOTTLE OF BEAUTY.

The contents of one bottle of Frecklemilk contains more beauty and will accomplish more for the skin and complexion than any known remedy. PIMPLES, FRECKLES and MOTH disappear as if by magic. A perfectly natural and permanently good complexion guaranteed by its use. Price $1.00

MRS. EUDORA C. WARE, Complexion Specialist and Electric Masseuse, 1123 Hennepin Avenue.

STRIKE UNSETTLED

Publishers Claim to Be Under Legal and Moral Obligations to Their "Rats."

New Morning Paper at St. Paul May Be the Outcome of the Strike.

Strike matters are still unsettled. The meetings held yesterday have as yet resulted in nothing.

The publishers and printers would probably have come together before this, had it not been for the fact that the printers insist on the reinstatement of all who were forced out by the strike, while the publishers claim to have assumed certain legal as well as moral obligations with regard to the men they have taken into their employ during the strike, and these obligations they see no way of avoiding. By discharging them, the publishers make themselves liable to suits for damages, and by retaining them a settlement of the strike is impossible. The number of men thus employed is claimed by the publishers to be sixty in the two cities. The printers, however, have reasons to think that not more than three or four are competent enough to cut any figure in any kind of deal where printers are concerned. And with these the local union is willing to deal directly.

International President Prescott is still in the city, and will attend a meeting to be held this afternoon, which will probably be the last one.

In case the strike is not settled very soon, President Prescott is said to favor the plan of establishing a morning paper at St. Paul, the Penny Press answering all purposes in Minneapolis. In that event the Minneapolis contingent would take care of the St. Paul paper's interest in this city, the St. Paul faction doing the same for the Penny Press in St. Paul.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Meet and Do Nothing—Funds Too Low.

At a business session held by the county commissioners yesterday a petition was presented by A. Kirkwood, of Edina, asking that a portion of school district 127 be added to district 120. The commissioners refused to act in the matter, for the reason that the petitioner is not a resident of either district.

A number of requests for road improvements were made by interested farmers, but the commissioners decided to take no action in the matter, in view of the strained condition of finances.

ANOTHER OF THE BREED.

"Jones is what you might call a bicycle jingo."

"What do you mean by that?"

"A man who feels like fighting anybody who says his wheel is not the best made."—Puck.

A MATTER OF OPINION.

THE OBSERVING FARMER.

"That there thin chicken with the dragged feathers," said the farmer to the summer boarder, "is the one I call the socialist. Know why?"

Of course the boarder didn't know.

"Well, I'll tell you. I call him that 'cause he spends so much time chasin' the other chickens to git their vittles away from 'em that he don't find no time to pick up none for hisself."

EASY TO FIGURE UP.

First Citizen—Do you think a bounty is preferable to a protective tariff?"

Second Citizen—Decidedly. With a bounty you can tell at the end of each year just how much the country has been robbed.—Puck.

SUPPLY LESS THAN DEMAND.

Little Boy—The preacher says there is no marryin' in heaven.

Little Girl—Of course not. There would not be enough men to go around.—La Crosse Argus.

THERE'D BE OTHERS.

She—Marry John Smedler! If there wasn't another man in the world I wouldn't have him.

Uncle George—Considering the opportunities that would give him for selection I think you are right.

FREE PILLS.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proven invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Hoffin-Thompson Drug Co.

OLD CIRCUS GROUNDS

Where Tents Will Be Pitched for the Pythian Encampment.

At a meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon the big vacant lot at Thirteenth street and Vine place was formally selected for the pitching of tents for the Uniformed Rank, K. of P., during the encampment in September. The grounds have been rented at a cost of $100, and the committee decided to let a contract immediately for tents, as follows:

Eight hundred tents, 10x12, $1,600; six tents, 12x14, $18; one tent, 50x80, $50; four tents, 24x36, $40; 19 Burgees, $91.

All the tents will contain cots, and it is estimated there will be accommodations for 5,000 people at "Camp Yale."

In the matter of official souvenir, Col. Wheaton submitted an offer from an Eastern firm of $1,200 and 25 per cent of the receipts from the sales of souvenirs alone. The secretary also called attention to the immense revenue to be derived from the sale of privileges of various kinds. He ventured the prediction that if the privilege feature of the big encampment was properly looked after it would bring in a sum sufficient to pay half of the expenses of the encampment.

This matter will be looked after by a committee consisting of Mayor Pratt, Wheaton, Robert Stratton, Ald. Phillips and W. G. Nye.

Other committees were appointed as follows:

On prizes, Robert Stratton, A. C. Clausen, O. B. Clark, T. M. Weston and Frank S. McDonald.

On advertising, Col. Wheaton, A. E. Reuillard and W. G. Nye.

On horses, Mr. Godfrey.

THE TWO SHOTS MET.

A half dozen or so men were sitting out in front of an up-town hotel the other evening telling stories.

"When I was 21," said a tall man, evidently from a Southern state, "I had an ungovernable temper, and a half brother three years older than myself. We were both church members, but that didn't seem to bring us any closer together, for he was a Methodist and I was a Baptist. You may have observed," he threw in as a decoration to the story, "that Christian charity and brotherly love don't always thrive on denominational feed. However, as I was saying, we were of different denominations, and we got along fairly well together until we began arguing on our respective faiths. Then we got hot, and I always lost my temper. I may say that he wasn't quite as bad as I was in that regard.

"One day we were out hunting with only one gun, a squirrel rifle, between us, and I had the gun. I may add here that we lived on a farm, and a one-gun hunting party was not at all unusual. We had sat down on a rock near the edge of a stream to rest, and in some way I slipped and went into the water. It made me mad to begin with, and when he began chaffing me and telling me that a Baptist ought to be used to a little thing like that, I got ten times worse, and hit him a lick in the face. He ran off a few yards and picked up a boulder about as big as your double fist, while I made a grab for the gun, which I had set up against a willow under the bank.

"Of course we did not know what we were doing by this time; only I remember telling him if he raised his hand to throw the stone I'd shoot him. He was nervy, though, and I hadn't more than got the words out of my mouth than he let the boulder come at me, and, true to my word, I banged away at him. We weren't 40 feet apart, and it was stand-off between the boulder and the bullet as to which was the more dangerous, but Providence, I reckon, was watching over us, for as I fired the boulder flew into a dozen pieces, and both of us were left standing looking at each other in a dazed, helpless kind of way. Then, still not understanding what had happened, but realizing how nearly our tempers had brought us to bloodshed, we rushed into each other's arms and began crying over each other.

"When we had got over the excitement and collected our wits sufficiently to make an investigation, we discovered that by the merest chance—by Providential interference I mean—my bullet and his boulder had met in their flight and nullified each other. On one piece of the broken stone we found the battered bullet. He took the bullet and I took the piece of marked stone, and we have kept them to this day as sacred souvenirs, and as very potent reminders never to discuss our respective beliefs. I'm just as strong a Baptist as ever and he is equally as strong a Methodist, but we both believe that greater than either Baptist or Methodist is the Providence that watches over us all."—Washington Star.

ALL FREE.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not now have the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample bottle of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Hoffin-Thompson Drug Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

EXPERIMENTING ON NEW COINS.

There is likely to be a change in the silver coinage before long. The treasury is not satisfied with the designs on the pieces as they are. The face on the half dollar, quarter dollar and dime is particularly homely; besides, it looks to the right, while Liberty, on the dollar, gazes toward the left. It will be remembered that four years ago congress gave permission for altering all of the metal money of the realm, with a view to its artistic improvement. The half, quarter and dime were the only ones touched, and the result is not deemed happy.

The dollar is open to change without further authorization by congress. Its present design was adopted in 1878. At that time a number of dollars in different styles were struck by the government, and specimens of them today bring high prices being rare. One of them was the so-called "washlady dollar," which bore a female profile with an enormous head of hair held together by nothing visible. There were washlady halves and washlady quarters also. "The schoolgirl dollar" of the same epoch exhibited a youthful profile with flowing hair held by a ribbon. Only two of these are extant, and they are worth $150 each.

When the question of adopting a new design for a coin is being considered, a number of experimental pieces are struck. Anybody is at liberty to send in a drawing or model, and, if it is deemed sufficient artistic and complies with certain legal the shape of a coin. Perhaps a dozen such requirements, a mint will reproduce it in coins will be turned out experimentally, a few of each being stamped in metal. These samples are placed in the hands of the members of the committee on weights and measures in the senate and house, who choose the one they like best, with the advice of the secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint. The others are returned to the treasury.

The rejected ones are called "pattern pieces," or "trial pieces." Formerly the mint sold them to collectors over its counter at set prices, which were very high usually. Being hard to get, they were much sought after. For the sake of cheapness the dollars and coins of higher denominations were struck most commonly in base metal. Thus were made dollars, half-eagles, eagles and double eagles of copper, platinum, brass, tin, aluminum and various compositions. The treasury charged $60 for four different half dollars of 1861 in copper, composing a set, which bore the inscription, "In God Our Trust."

It will be understood that such pattern pieces were not intended to get into circulation. They were merely for collectors, who for a gold eagle in copper or tin did not hesitate to pay several times its weight in actual gold. But they were not dealt with fairly. Employes of the mint turned out copies of the trial coins surreptitiously and flooded the market with pieces for which the collectors were paying big prices onthe sole ground that only a few were supposed to be in existence. This was one notably in the case of the four coper half dollars above referred to, a set of which many may now be purchased for $8. The government did not even take the trouble to investigate this outrage with a view to punishing the perpetrators.

Any pattern piece in gold is very rare and valuable today, because the employes of the mint could not monkey with that metal—every pennyweight of it had to be accounted for. On the other hand, they had copper an tin to burn. Some trial coins at present are scarce and precious in certain metals, while common and almost valueless in others. It will be seen that he collectors had good cause for complaint in this matter; but the injury did not stop there. Having sold the pattern pieces at outrageous prices, the government subsequently declared a taboo against them and threatened to confiscate them whenever they were found in the possession or private individuals. Under Cleveland's first administration Mr. Kimball, the director of the mint, practically seized the collection of H. L. Linderman, who himself had been director of the mint at an earlier period.

Mr. Kimball actually stopped the sale of Mr. Linderman's collections. At the same time he put a stop to the selling of pattern pieces at the mint, and issued a circular forbidding all dealing in such trial coins by collectors and others. He even went so far as to declare that all pieces of the kind found in the possession of private individuals should be seized as contraband wherever found. He was not able to carry the matter quite so far, however. The ground he took was that such coins of base metals, many of them being exact reproductions of higher denominations as to form, might be gilded and passed off on the unwary or otherwise misused. Furthermore, they were specifically intended for the use of the government, and ought not to be in non-official hands.

The order in question was promulgated in 1887. Since then no trial coins have been sold by the treasury, and no collector has been able to procure them. In 1892 great efforts were made to procure patterns or designs of the new half dollar, quarter dollar and dime, but without success. Attempts in the same direction with reference to the Columbian halves and quarters were equally fruitless. If the patterns had been secured the holder would be obliged his possession of them secret. Suppose that a fresh design for the silver dollar should be adopted, there is no law to prevent the secretary of the treasury from presenting you with a pattern. But if you ventured to offer it for sale the detectives of the secret service would swoop down and grab it. Nobody is permitted even to possess trial coins struck since 1887.

The most interesting trial piece in existence is the half dime of 1792. Several copies of this are extant. The obverse bears the head of Martha Washington. The silver of which they are made was furnished by George Washington, who sent some of his own family plate from Mount Vernon to the Philadelphia mint for the purpose. Thus the coins have a historical as well as a numismatic value. One of them in perfect condition is worth $30. The first pattern piece for a double eagle was struck in 1849. Only one was made in gold, and this is now preserved at the mint in Philadelphia. The treasury refused to sell it for $5,000 to George I. Seney, of Broklyn. A pattern of the same coin in brass, struck to try the die, was sold not long ago for $55.

Three quarter dollars in copper, corresponding to the regular silver issue of 1827, are known to exist. They are worth $50 each. In 1852 a few patterns were struck for a "ring dollar," as it was called, which was of gold, with a large hole in the center of it. Thus the coin was bigger than an ordinary gold dollar and more easily handled. It might be convenient, too, to string such dollars after the fashion of Chinese "cash," from which the idea was doubtless taken. However, the ring dollar was not considered worth adopting. It was hardly so extraordinary as the so-called "gold1" coin of 1879. They were intended to afford a compromise between silver and gold as monetary standards. There was a $4 piece of gold, a dollar of silver containing a few grains of gold, and a smaller dollar with less silver and more gold.

Twenty copies of each of the proposed pieces were struck. For a time the market price for a set of three was $100. But the idea excited much popular interest, and 586 additional sets were minted, in order that certain officials and each member of congress hould possess specimens. Thus the market was broken, and now one can purchase the three goloid coin for $20.

The mints furnish proof coin to anybody who wants them. They are made for the benefit of collectors, and in finish are far superior to the everyday pieces. They are struck not in the ordinary fashion by machinery, but with hand presses. The dies are specially cut for the purpose and carefully burnished, so as to be as smooth and clean as possible. Furthermore, the planchets or "blanks" of metal are burnished before they are put under the dies. The coin thus produced is beautifully bright, with a surface that is actually mirror-like. Such pieces are kept by collectors in little pockets of buckskin, in order that they may not suffer the slightest tarnish.

The mints have turned out these proof coin to order for the last forty years. However, they will furinsh only those of the date of the current year, no back number specimens are sold under any conditions. You may buy a set of proof pieces for 1896 for $2.50. These include the dollar, the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, nickel and cent. The total face value of the pieces mentioned is $1.91, so that you pay only 59 cents for the accommodation. Since 1869 all coin dies used by the mints have been destroyed at the end of each year. Of course, the mints also make dies for striking medals for the army and navy, for special occasions and individuals when ordered by congress, etc. The biggest gold medal ever given by this government was designed at the mint in Philadelphia, being awarded by congress to the late Joseph Francis, inventor of the life-saving car. It is as big as a tea-plate and contains $600 worth of gold. At present it is deposited in the National Museum.

The Columbian quarter dollar is already worth $1.50. A decade hence a specimen of this coin is likely to fetch $10. These pieces must rise in value because only 40,000 of them were struck. These are not very many to go around among 70,000,000 people. Many of those who possess them will hide them away, lose them, make bangles of them, and in other ways dispose of them, so that a few years hence only 25,000 of them will be in existence perhaps. They are interesting for several reasons. For one thing, they are the only coins ever struck or likely to be struck in this country bearing a crowned head. On the obverse is the portrait of Queen Isabella. This, too, is the only distinctively woman's coin ever issued. On the reverse it bears the inscription, "Board of Lady Managers." The Columbian half dollars will never be rare, they were struck by millions. The half dollar of 1893 is worth only its face value today, while that of 1892 is rare and will fetch 75 cents.

It is an odd fact that the gold coins of the United States up to 1835 had no values marked on them; their denominations were only distinguishable by their sizes. In December last a copper cent of 1823 was sold at auction in Philadelphia for $190. At the same sale a copper half cent of 1796 was disposed of for $360. Both were in beautiful condition, almost as if fresh minted. Cents and half cents of the same issues may be purchased for 25 cents apiece in poor condition. Recently a paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspaers describing a priceless coin worn as a scarf-pin by Postmaster-General Wilson. It is a gold starter of Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. Philip was the first man that ever put his own effigy on a coin. This piece is worth about $6 intrinsically. It is not very precious from the collector's point of view, however. A specimen in first rate condition may be bought for $15.

WHEN IN DESPAIR CONSULT OLD RELIABLE Dr. ALFRED L. COLE

LATE PROFESSOR OF Nervous and Secret Diseas

24 Washington Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn

He is acknowledged to be the most successful specialist of the age in the treatment of all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Exhausting Brains, Impotency, and all sexual weaknesses and disorders of YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN a lifelong study and practice. Special attention given to diseases of the Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Prompt and perfect cures guaranteed.

BLOOD POISON (all stages) cured quicker than at Hot Springs with a specific antidote that instantly enters the blood; the first application checks the disease, and in two weeks all eruptions and traces of disease disappear.

Thousands safely treated by mail. Write if residing out of town.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12:30. Address

ALFRED L. COLE, M. D.
4 Washington Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn

JAP'S WHEELS A MYTH.

A gentleman writing from Japan says: "Edwin Dun, our minister to Japan, says that the Japanese are not manufacturing bicycles, and that the much discussed $12 Japanese bicycle is a myth. I'll venture to say, however, from my knowledge of the Japanese that they will soon be making their own bicycles. When I went to Japan I took my wheel along with me. That was long before bicycling had become a fashionable fad in this country, and I expected that my appearance on a wheel would createa sensation. I didn't know the Japanese. In Yokohama there were fully a hundred bicycles of all kinds. Half a dozen of them the modern safeties that tourists had left there, and the others were old-fashioned machines that must have been sold in the United States for junk. There were a lot of the old ordinary high wheels, and it was amusing to see the Japs in their flowing robes mounted on these bicycles and looking very conscious of the fact that they were doing something unusual. Several large consignments of second-hand wheels reached Japan while I was there. They were looked upon as great prizes. During the last year of my stay in Japan a lot of modern bicycles were imported, and I have heard recently that bicycles were as common in Japan as in this country."

THE WOMAN AND HER WHEEL.

Almost as soon as the academical course of five lessons has been completed and the learner has graduated into supposed efficiency by taking one or two lessons on the road in charge of an instructor, the wheelwoman begins to long for sympathetic companionship on her practice trips. This is because of the assurance she hopes to receive in the management of the machine and for the sake of the much-felt need of guidance as to the routes to be taken. for, strange as it may seem, very few new riders are sufficiently familiar with the driveways in Fairmount to pilot them well. Hence she usually thinks of joining one of the wheeling clubs whose schedules of runs are alluringly published, together with intimations that there are slow divisions for the especial encouragement of beginners. These arrangements are excellent in theory, and are good in practice, if adopted. But the experience of many riders last year taught them that there was not much cohesion in club elements, for to the usual diversity of tastes socially was added a wide diversity in ability to ride. Hence "club runs" were rarely successful, and it came to be generally acknowledged that the advantages of these associations were purely social. The most pleasurable wheeling trips are made in small, friendly broups.

INEVITABLE FATE.

"What is the use of my talking to you," said young Spoonamore, turning forlornly away. "You are not listening to a word I say."

"That's all right, Mr. Spoonamore," replied the young woman at the piano, her fingers still straying idly over the keys. "If you are saying anything worth hearing I shall see it in print some day, credited to London Tit-Bits."

WISHED THEY'D GONE SOONER.

"I was around to your place last night and took the liberty of borrowing some of those new novels."

"That's all right. I only wish you had come around before I read them."—Life.