SEVERAL FAMOUS FREAKS

Museum Characters Who Have Made Princely Salaries for Peculiarities.

Circassian Beauties, Fat People, Ossified Heroes, Skeleton Dudes, Hairy and Deformed Creatures Well Known to the Public.

Detroit Tribune.

The dime museums of the country have brought into existence a new and singular class of people—the freaks of nature. There have been monsters in all times, but it was not until the museum manager appeared that deformities began to have a commercial value and human freaks of nature were raised to the dignity of a professional class.

The merit of the freak is his singularity. A commonplace monster, like the fat lady and the Circassian girl, is a drug in the market now. The business is suffering from overproduction. The tattoed man business has been sadly overdone, too, and even the tattoed lady with her plump calves exposed to the public gaze is no longer a drawing card.

A great many pleasant and interesting things have been said by the side-show lecturers and the museum men about these freaks—most of which have been untrue—to cover with the embellishments of picturesque narrative the deficiencies of the freaks themselves. The real story of the lives of these strange people is often very different from the story that is given to the world, but often it is quite as interesting. The fat lady has her private griefs and the midget has her love affairs. The skeleton is sometimes the father of a family and the Circassian beauty is frequently a flirt and married at that.

The most famous fat woman that ever lived was undoubtedly the negress Big Winnie. She weighed 623 pounds net, and that is more than any other woman who has yet appeared in a museum has weighed. When she was on exhibition in Detroit, seven years ago, she made a tremendous sensation and drew a salary for her manager of $700 a week. Big Winnie came from some place in Ohio. A Chicago museum started in by giving her $60 a week, and then by a series of clever advertisements that set the whole city talking, they succeeded in making her one of the most remarkable attractions ever put on exhibition. Meanwhile Winnie's manager began to raise the price of his exhibit, each succeeding week demanding a larger and larger salary, until Winnie was drawing $725 a week. Unfortunately, just at the height of her career this fat woman died.

Hannah Battersby was one of the most famous fat women ever on exhibition. She was a very large woman, and she had the advantage of a pretty face, which is always of commercial value to a freak. She was a quiet, abstemious person, and in her long career managed to accumulate a considerable fortune. She was very fond of diamonds, and wore immense quantities of jewelry. She has been dead some five or six years now.

There are several fat women in the business who still make good salaries. One of them is Princess Bonnahaw, the Indian giantess. Another is Mlle. Josephine, a girl fourteen years old.

THE OSSIFIED MAN.

The most remarkable freak of nature that ever lived was undoubtedly Jonathan Bass, the ossified man, who died a few years ago in Pittsburg. Jonathan Bass was blind and his limbs were petrified. He could not open his mouth, but had to be fed with a spoon, yet he retained all of his mental faculties, was a garrulous old chap, fond of telling stories and of hearing others tell them. His manager used to take him off the couch and stand him up against the wall like a piece of board, and Bass would talk to the people by the hour. He was always quite contented, but exceedingly fond of money. Though he had not seen a piece of money for twenty years, and could not tell how it felt, he complained bitterly if his manager spent more than 15 cents for a meal. He hoarded every cent that belonged to him. He used to get $100 a week, while his manager got $500. By and by Bass made up his mind that his manager was getting too much, and he started out under his own management. He failed utterly because neither he nor the men he employed understood the business of advertising. It is said that one time a doctor came to Bass and offered to cure him of his ailment, but Bass was frightened and did not want to be cured. He preferred to remain as he was and make his $100 a week.

One of the most popular freaks is Charlie Stewart, known as the handless artist. He has neither hands nor feet, but has managed to acquire considerable skill in painting with the stubs of his arms. He has been in the business a great many years, is a pleasant and entertaining talker, full of reminiscenses of the show business, is quite proud of his acquaintance with all the famous freaks that have ever been on exhibition. One amusing incident of Stewart's career is related by Charles Williams, of Wonderland. In one of the old Bowery museums, some ten or eleven years ago, it was the custom for the management to provide rooms for the freaks on the top floor of the building. At that time there was living in the museum Australian Bob, who was in charge of Charlie and Oscar, the famous Zulu chiefs. At the same time Tom and Hattie, the Australian and Turlutu, the giant and Stewart were all sleeping in the museum. It happened that Australian Bob came home a little the worse for drink one night, and by mistake got into the room of the giant Turlutu. Turlutu thought he had been attacked by burglars, leaped up and began hurling things about the room. Presently Charlie and Oscar, the Zulus, were roused, and began chattering and shouting. Then Tom and Hattie came out of their rooms to see what was the matter, and there was a terrible disturbance among the freaks. In the midst of it all Charlie Stewart came hobbling out of his room with a long cavalry pistol, and scattered the whole mob of freaks. They rushed in wild panic down the stairs and into the arms of an officer at the foot of the stairs.

THE ORIGINAL "WHAT IS IT?"

One of the most profitable freaks now on exhibition is Zip, who travels with Ashberry Ben, the spotted boy. Zip is the original Barnum's "What Is It?" and has been in the business for something more than thirty years. He came originally from Williamsburg, a suburb of New York. He was a colored boy with a peculiar-shaped head, and, though an idiot, he possessed sufficient cunning to play the part that was assigned him as the missing link to perfection. It was said that he could not speak, but that he could understand perfectly. Zip has never been heard to speak, not even by the employes about the circus where he was on exhibition, except on rare occasions when his good nature was overtaxed and he got angry. Then it was found that he had a fine command of billingsgate. Zip and Ashberry Ben are still on the road, and though Zip is now an old man he looks just as young as he did twenty years ago, when Ashberry Ben, the spotted boy, was a very little fellow.

Then there was Marcus Goodwille, known as "Big Fat Marcus." When he appeared at the museums they used to stuff his trousers with straw and hang them outside the building to show how big he was. Big Fat Marcus was a terrible grumbler. He was always growling about something or other. Once when he was playing in Chicago the managers got him to lie down because he showed up bigger that way. He was so fat he could scarcely sit up, but at the end of the week Marcus came down to the office and kicked. He said he could not afford to lie down all the time for $50 per week. It was too hard work, he said, and if they wanted him to lie down they would have to give him $10 more a week. He insisted on that price, and thereafter, wherever he went, he charged $10 extra for lying down.

One of the most remarkable and at the same time ridiculous freaks was Ivanovitch, the wild man. When Ivanovitch first came to this country he traveled as the hairy man. He had a thick growth of hair all over his body, and wore long hair on his head like a Russian immigrant. He traveled in that way for some time and then salaries began to grow less and he bethought himself of a new idea. He went and got himself an iron den and furnished it picturesquely with chains and all that. Then he arranged it so that he was only on exhibition for a few minutes at a time. He worked the wild-man business up strong. He growled, and shook the bars of his cage, and rattled his chains, and was making money until he reached Milwaukee, where he gave such a picture that women who saw him fainted and others screamed and fled in fright. Then the police put a stop to it. Poor Ivanovitch, who was perfectly harmless, was terribly afraid of the police, and, taking his den with him, he hurriedly left the city and went on to Chicago. There the men about the museum so frightened the wild man that he determined to go out of the business.

HE WASN'T WILD.

Every little while they would bring an officer upstairs. Ivanovitch, seeing the officer, would say: "Meester Police, I am not vild. I play vild. Am not vild. They give $50 week to play vild in the museum."

Finally Ivanovitch determined to quit the museum business. He told one of the men about the place in confidence what he proposed to do. He intended to rent a cellar on the Bowery, New York, and start a coffee house. Then he would put out a big sign, "Get a cup of coffee and see the wild man. 5 cents."

Once upon a time there was in Philadelphia a living skeleton by the name of Sprague. He was not a distinguished skeleton, not remarkable in any way. He had been the hero of several matrimonial adventures before he came to Philadelphia. He couldn't walk alone he was so thin. He had to have a man to carry him home at night when he had finished his work at the museum. He was always making love to the ladies, however, and one day he made the acquaintance in the museum of the daughter of a brickmaker, who lived in the outskirts of Philadelphia. The girl was young and pretty and by some strange jocularity of fate she fell in love with Sprague. They planned to elope. One morning the skeleton's man carried him to a down-town church and they were married. No one at the museum knew anything about it. But it came out when Sprague registered at the hotel that night. The next day the girl's parents came and took her home. Then the story all came out. Sprague cried when he learned that they had taken the little girl away from him.

It was at this point that the managers of the museum stepped in and took part in the little drama. They saw an opportunity to get a great advertisement out of the circumstance. They immediately employed counsel and got out a writ of habeas corpus for the skeleton's wife. She was brought into court by her parents. Of course the whole thing came out in the newspapers and the town rang with the story that a pretty Philadelphia girl had eloped with a living skeleton. The court room was crowded for several days during the progress of the trial, which was purposely prolonged. Sprague still continued at the museum at increased salary and for six weeks the museum was thronged by curious people who wanted to see the skeleton who had eloped with the brickmaker's daughter. Sprague never got possession of his wife. She repudiated him in open court and the judge let her return to her father and mother.

These are a few of the events in the private life of famous freaks. The freak business is somewhat on the wane nowadays. Managers are going more into the variety business now, and the curio halls that used to be crowded with monstrosities are now filled with people who have some unique form of entertainment to offer the audiences who assemble there.

How He Happened to Know.

Kate Field's Paper.

There was a little incident not down on the regular programme mapped out for the reinterment of Jefferson Davis at Richmond. Leaning against the clerk's desk at one of the leading hotels was a well-known gentleman whose name has heretofore always been synonymous with bravery in action on the side of the lost cause. Unnoticed by him and equally unmindful of his presence, there approached the desk a man who enjoys the rare distinction of having served in the confederate army as a private. Running his finger down the open register that lay upon the desk, the newcomer halted a moment, and turning to a companion, exclaimed: "General Blank; so he's here; well, I should like to meet that fellow again. The last time I saw him was at the battle of Y——, where he was running like a turkey from the enemy."

Here the General turned, and the two men recognizing each other the speaker held out his hand in greeting and instantaneously concluded—"and I was keeping him company."

The Straw Hat in London.

Harold Frederic.

The terrible drought and heated term, which seems at last to have come to an end here, has been responsible for many wild phenomena in staid London's dress department. It seemed incredible when the institution of the straw hat conquered a place for itself on the Stock Exchange, but the spectacle of a Minister actually wearing one to a Cabinet council in Downing street quite staggered belief. After that the bars were all down and flannel shirts and yellow shoes could be seen all over the place. Some adventurous few of London's great society ladies even went to the length of appearing at the opera without gloves, and the word went round that this was a foreshadowed revolution. But the Princess of Wales promptly showed herself at the opera on three consecutive evenings gloved to the elbow and thus stamped out anti-kid emeute completely.

Something of an Oversight.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

It is to be noted that while painters of recognized rank receive a fair share of public attention, sculptors, no matter what their position, are rarely accorded their just dues, either at Chicago or anywhere else. In the presentation to that city of the group of bronze figures commemorating the massacre of Fort Dearborn in 1812, everybody connected with the affair is commendably mentioned except the sculptor. The press reports of dedications, unveiling and similar ceremonies almost invariably omit the name of the artist to whom the statue or memorial owes its existence. The present instance was no exception to this rule, and so far as interest in the work of the sculptor goes, the Fort Dearborn group might as well have been manufactured in a stove foundry for all that the reports have to say about it.

The Professor's Smart Baby

Boston Courier.

Professor Baldwin, of Princeton, who is making his eight-months-old baby pay for its board by serving as a subject for experiments in the perception of color, and other problems of the sort, records that, "so far from being distasteful to the infant," he has "found that, with pleasant suggestions thrown about the experiments, the whole procedure gave her the most intense gratification, and the affair became to her the most pleasant daily occupation." Heaven only knows what this scientific age is coming to when children of eight months find intense enjoyment in psychological experiments. The time is evidently at hand when the prediction of the Scriptures, that the children shall die an hundred years old, will be far outdone, and the infant of days will have the wisdom of centuries.

They See Nothing Funny About It.

Chicago Record.

He (the bridegroom at the world's fair)—Do you want to go to the Art Building, dear?

She (the bride)—Do you?

He—I do if you do.

She—If you do, I do, dear, dear.

He—Just as you say.

She—Do, dear, take your choice.

He—Well, I don't want to unless you want to.

She—I don't want to unless you want to. (With solicitude) Do you want to?

He—If you want to, dearest.

She (timidly)—Well, let's go.

He—Are you sure you want to go?

She—If you are.

He (timidly)—Well, let's go.

[Exeunt absent-mindedly toward the stock pavilion.]

Explaining Carter Harrison's Remark.

Washington Post.

He is doubtless as much interested as his rival in keeping on the right side of the bomb throwers, but it is not so certain that he regards Gov. Altgeld's extraordinary exercise of the pardoning power as a masterstroke of policy. The probabilities are that he said "good" because of an instinctive conviction that if Altgeld ever had any show for the Senate he had deliberately and suicidally parted with it.

MONEY, STOCKS AND GRAIN

Much of the Depressing Weight Lifted from Wall Street Business.

Trade Active and Excited, and a Better Outlook If Money Should Loosen Up This Week—Indianapolis Cereals Dull.

THE BOND MARKET.

Railway Issues Firmer Saturday, Sales Reaching Only $435,000.

At New York Saturday money on call was nominally 6 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent.

Sterling exchange was quiet, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.80¾@4.81¾ for sixty days and $4.83¼@4.85¾ for demand.

Silver certificates were decidedly firmer to-day, with sales at from 71½c to 72c, closing at 73¼c bid, and 76c asked.

Wall street was in a more confident mood Saturday, and the anxiety which had been so pronounced during the week gave way to a feeling of relief. The change was due entirely to President Cleveland's proclamation calling for an extra session of Congress to provide legislation to alleviate the financial distress. The opening of the stock market was active and excited, and in the first fifteen minutes of business prices bounded up ⅛ to 4¾ per cent. While the bears were the most anxious buyers, purchases were not confined to the shorts by any means. Commission houses reported a little more inquiry from outside sources, and if money should work easier next week they look for a continuance of the demand. Toward 11 o'clock the market quieted down considerably, and prices ran off. Some of the traders then began to discount the effect of the bank statement, which they expected would be unfavorable. They were correct in their premises, and when the statement was given out showing a loss of $4,230,250 in surplus reserve, bringing the amount held in excess of legal requirements to $1,251,725, the whole market weakened. The decline from the opening figures of the morning was equal to ½@2⅜ per cent., and the reaction was greatest in the industrials, Missouri Pacific, the grangers, Lackawanna and Western Union. The market left off comparatively weak, although the majority of the prominent shares show net gains of ½@1½ per cent. for the day. The sales aggregated 110,450 shares, including 13,528 unlisted.

Railway bonds were firm. The sales were $435,000. Erie second consols rose 2, to 91; Burlington & Quincy debentures fives, 2, to 99.

Government bonds were steady. State bonds dull. Closing quotations were:

Four per cent. reg.	108¾	Lous. & Nash.	65¼
Four per ct. coup	108¾	L. & New Albany	15
Pacific 6's of '95	103	Missouri Pacific	32⅛
Atchison	22⅝	N. J. Central	102
Adams Express	145	Northern Pacific	12½
Alton & T. H.	25	N. Pacific pref.	33⅞
Alton & T. H. pref.	140	Northwestern	104¼
American Expr'ss	109	Northwest'rn pr'f.	135
Ches. & Ohio	18	N. Y. Central	101¾
C., B. & Q.	86	Peoria, D. & E.	9½
C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	Pullman Palace	166
Del., Lack. & W.	145½	Rock Island	70¾
Fort Wayne	145	U. S. Express	50
Lake Erie & W.	16½	W., St. L. & P.	8⅜
L. E. & W. pref.	70	W., St. L. & P. pref	16½
Lake Shore	120	Wells-Fargo Ex.	130
Lead Trust	30⅛	Western Union	81⅞

*Ex. interest.

Bar Silver—At New York, 70@72c per ounce; at London, 33½d.

Following is a statement of the condition of the banks of New York city:

Reserve, decrease	$4,230,250
Loans, increase	7,664,300
Specie, decrease	2,934,900
Legal tenders, decrease	1,316,600
Deposits, decrease	85,000
Circulation, decrease	65,000

The banks now hold $1,251,725 in excess of the requirements of the twenty-five-per-cent. rule.

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Dull Day in Trade Circles with Few Changes in Values Yesterday.

As would be expected for the first day of the month, preceding a holiday, trade was quiet on the wholesale streets yesterday. On Commission row, however, trade was brisk, and but little stock was left over, and all articles, except new potatoes, were firmer on account of the demand from other markets, such as Chicago and the large towns in the gas belt. Commission men say that not in years has the market been so active and the tone of business as healthy. There is a disposition to do business more on a cash basis than usual. Poultry and eggs are easier, and after the Fourth lower prices may be looked for. Provisions are still very firm in tone and moving fairly well. Sugars show an advancing tendency, and some grades East were yesterday ⅛c higher. Coffees are lower East, but unchanged as yet here. For a few days quiet business is looked for, unless it be in articles which come into daily consumption on the table. The small fruits and vegetables, Irish potatoes excepted, are all unusually high for July 1.

The local grain market is tame, receipts light, attendance on 'Change slim and but little interest shown in the bidding. Track bids ruled as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 red, 58c; No. 3 red, 53c; No. 4 red, 50c; rejected, 45@50c; unmerchantable, 35@40c; wagon wheat, 60c.

Corn—No. 1 white, 40c; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 4 white, 32c; No. 2 white mixed, 38c; No. 3 white mixed, 37c; No. 4 white mixed, 30@35c; No. 2 yellow, 38c; No. 3 yellow, 37c; No. 4 yellow, 30@35c; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 3 mixed, 37c; No. 4 mixed, 30@35c; sound ear, 41c for yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 32@33c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 mixed, 29c; rejected, 25@30c.

Rye—No. 2, 47c for car lots; 45c for wagon rye.

Hay—Choice timothy, $12.50; No. 1, $12; No. 2, $9; No. 1 prairie, $7; mixed, $8; clover, $9.

Bran, $11.

POULTRY AND OTHER PRODUCE.

[*Prices Paid by Dealers.*]

Poultry—Hens, 8½c ₱ lb; young chickens, 12@14c ₱ lb; turkeys, toms, 8c ₱ lb; hens, 9c ₱ lb; ducks, 6c ₱ lb; geese, $4@4.80 for choice.

Butter—Grass butter, 10@12c; mixed, 6@8c.

Eggs—Shippers paying 12c.

Honey—18@20c.

Feathers—Prime geese, 40c ₱ lb; mixed duck, 20c ₱ lb.

Beeswax—20c for yellow; 15c for dark.

Wool—Unwashed fine merino, 12@16c; medium unwashed, 17c; coarse or braid wool, 14@16c; tub-washed, 20@25c.

Hides, Tallow, Etc.

Hides—No. 1 G. S. hides, 4c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 3c; No. 1 calf hides, 6c; No. 2 calf hides, 4½c; horse hides, $2.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow, 4c; No. 2 tallow, 3½c.

Grease—White, 5c; yellow, 3½c; brown, 3c.

Bones—Dry, $12@13 ₱ ton.

THE JOBBING TRADE.

[*The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.*]

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches—Standard, 3-pound, $2.50@2.75; 3-pound seconds, $1.85@2; California standard, $2.50@2.75; California seconds, $2@2.25. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, 85@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, $1.20@1.25; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, $1.25@1.35; choice, $2@2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, $1@1.10; light, 70@75c; 2-pound full, $2@2.10; light, $1.20@1.30; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, $1.10@1.30; peas, marrowfat, $1.10@1.20; early June, $1.25@1.50; lobsters, $1.85@2; red cherries, $1.20@1.25; strawberries, $1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), $1.45@2.20; 3-pound tomatoes, $1.20@1.25.

CANDIES AND NUTS.

Candies—Stick, 7c ₱ lb; common mixed, 7c; G. A. R. mixed, 8c; Banner mixed, 10c; cream mixed, 10½c; old-time mixed, 8c.

Nuts—Soft-shelled almonds, 20c; English walnuts, 16c; Brazil nuts, 10c; filberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 7@8c; mixed nuts, 15c.

DRUGS.

Alcohol, $2.14@2.40; asafetida, 34c; alum, 4@5c; camphor, 55@60c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, brls, $1@1.10; cream tartar, pure, 28@30c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, $2.45; madder, 14@16c; oil, castor, per gal, $1.30@1.35; oil, bergamot, per lb, $3; opium, $3.10; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 29@34c; balsam copaiba, 60@65c; soap, castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb, 4½@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 35@40c; glycerine, 16@20c; iodide potassium, $3@3.10; bromide potassium, 38@40c; chlorate potash, 25c; borax, 12@14c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 28@30c.

Oils—Linseed oil, 49@52c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners, 45c. Lard oils—Winter strained, in barrels, 90c per gal; in half barrels, 3c per gal extra.

DRIED FRUITS.

Figs—Layer, 14@15c ₱ lb.

Peaches—Common sun-dried, 7@8c ₱ lb; common evaporated, 14@16c; California fancy, 18@20c.

Apricots—Evaporated, 16@18c.

Prunes—Turkish, 8@9c ₱ lb; California, 12½@15c.

Currants—5½@6c ₱ lb.

Raisins—Loose Muscatel, $1.75@1.85 ₱ box; London layer, $1.85@2 ₱ box; Valencia, 8@8½c ₱ lb; layer, 9@10c.

DRY GOODS.

Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L, 6½c; Berkeley, No. 60, 9c; Cabot, 7c; Capital, 6c; Cumberland, 7½c; Dwight Anchor, 8¾c; Fruit of Loom, 9c; Farwell, 8c; Fitchville, 6½c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 6½c; Gilded Age, 7½c; Hill, 8c; Hope, 7½c; Linwood, 8c; Lonsdale, 8½c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10½c; Masonville, 8½c; Peabody, 6c; Pride of the West, 11½c; Quinebaugh, 6½c; Star of the Nation, 6c; Ten Strike, 6½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 20c; Pepperell, 10-4, 22c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 18½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 20½c.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6¾c; Argyle, 6c; Boott C, 5c; Buck's Head, 6½c; Clifton CCC, 6c; Constitution, 40-inch, 8c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 7½c; Great Falls E, 6½c; Great Falls J, 5½c; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6¾c; Lawrence LL, 5c; Lockwood B, 6½c; A, 5½c; Princess, 5¾c; Saranac R, 6½c; Trion Sea Island, 5½c; Pepperell E, 6¾c; Pepperell R, 6c; Pepperell 9-4, 18c; Pepperell 10-4, 20c; Androscoggin 9-4, 16½c; Androscoggin 10-4, 18½c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag Staples, 6½c; Amoskeag Persian Dress, 8c; Bates Warwick Dress, 7½c; Johnson BF Fancies, 8½c; Lancaster, 6½c; Lancaster Normandies, 7½c; Carrolton, 4¾c; Renfrew Dress, 8½c; Whittenton Heather, 8c; Calcutta Dress Styles, 6¼c.

Prints—Allen dress styles, 6c; Allen's staples, 5½c; Allen TR, 6c; Allen robes, 6c; American indigo, 6½c; American robes, 6c; American shirtings, 4½c; Arnold merino, 6½c; Arnold LLC, 8c; Arnold LCB, 9c; Arnold Gold Seal, 10c; Cocheco fancy, 6c; Cocheco madders, 5½c; Hamilton fancy, 6½c; Manchester fancy, 6½c; Merrimac fancy, 6½c; Merrimac pinks and purples, 6½c; Pacific fancy, 6½c, Pacific robes, 7c; Pacific mourning, 6c; Simpson Eddystone, 6½c; Simpson Berlin solids, 6c; Simpson's oil finish, 6½c; Simpson's grays, 6½c; Simpson's mournings, 6½c.

Prime Cambrics—Manville, 4¾c; S. S. & Son's, 4½c; Masonville, 4¾c; Garner, 4¾c.

Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 12½c; Conestoga, BF, 14½c; Cordis, 140, 13½c; Cordis, FT, 13½c; Cordis, ACE, 12½c; Hamilton awning, 10½c; Kimono Fancy, 17c; Lenox Fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 12c; Oakland, 200, 7½c; Oakland, 250, 7½c; Oakland, AF, 7c; Portsmouth, 12½c; Susquehanna, 14½c; Shetucket SW, 7½c; Shetucket F, 8c; Swift River, 5½c.

Grain Bags—Amoskeag, $16.50; American, $16.50; Franklinville, $18; Harmony, $16; Stark, $19.50.

GROCERIES.

Sugar—Hard sugars, 6¼@6⅜c; confectioners' A, 5¾@6⅛c; off A, 5⅞@6c; A, 5⅝@6c; extra C, 5⅜@5¾c; yellow C, 4½@5c; dark yellow, 4½@4¾c.

Coffee—Good, 20@21c; prime, 22@23c; strictly prime, 24@25c; fancy green and yellows, 26@27c; ordinary Java, 29@30c; old government Java, 31@33c; roasted 1-lb packages, 23¼c.

Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 30@40c; choice, 40@45c; syrups, 30@36c.

Rice—Louisiana, 3¾@5c; Carolina, 4½@6½c.

Beans—Choice hand-picked navy, $2.30@2.35 ₱ bu; medium hand-picked, $2.25@2.30; limas, California, 5c ₱ lb.

Honey—New York stock, 1-lb sections, 16@18c ₱ lb.

Spices—Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 20@25c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 80@85c ₱ lb.

Salt—In car lots, 80@85c; small lots, 90@95c.

Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, $7@7.25; No. 2 tubs, $6@6.25; No. 3 tubs, $5@5.25; 3-hoop pails, $1.70@1.75; 2-hoop pails, $1.40@1.45; double wash-boards, $2.25@2.75; common wash-boards, $1.50@1.85; clothes-pins, 50@85c ₱ box.

Twine—Hemp, 12@18c ₱ lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 15c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c.

Shot—$1.50@1.55 ₱ bag for drop.

Lead—7@7½c for pressed bars.

Wooden dishes—No. 1, per 1,000, $2.20; No. 2, $2.50; No. 3, $2.80; No. 5, $3.50.

Flour sacks (paper)—Plain, 1/32 brl, ₱ 1,000, $3.50; 1/16 brl, $5; ⅛ brl, $8; ¼ brl, $16; No. 2, drab, plain, 1/32 brl, ₱ 1,000, $4.25; 1/16, $6.50; ⅛, $10; ½, $20; No. 1, cream, plain, 1/32, ₱ 1,000, $7; 1/16, $8.75; ⅛, $14.50; ¼, $28.50. Extra charge for printing.

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar iron, 1.80@1.90c; horseshoe bar, 2¾@3c; nail rod, 6c; plow slabs, 3c; American cast steel, 9c; tire steel, 2⅞@3c; spring steel, 4½@5c.

LEATHER.

Leather—Oak sole, 28@38c; hemlock sole, 22@28c; harness, 26@38c; skirting, 31@33c; single strap, 41c; black bridle, ₱ doz, $60@95; fair bridle, $60@78 ₱ doz; city kip, 55@75c; French Kip, 85c@$1.10; city calfskins, 85c@1; French calfskins, $1@1.80.

NAILS AND HORSESHOES.

Steel cut nails, $1.60; wire nails, $1.80 rates; horseshoes, ₱ keg, $4.25; mule-shoes, ₱ keg, $5.25; horse nails, $4@5.

PROVISIONS.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English-cured, 15½c; sugar cured, 7 to 9 lbs average, 14c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 13½c; breakfast rolls, boneless, 13c.

Hams—Sugar cured, 18 to 20 lbs average, 14¼c; 15 lbs average, 14¼c; 12½ lbs average, 14¼c; 10 lbs average, 14¾c; block hams, 14¾c.

Bacon—Clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 12¼c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 12¾c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 13c; clear bellies, 18 to 22 lbs average, 12½c; 12 to 15 lbs average, 13¼c; clear backs, heavy, 20 to 30 lbs average, 12c; medium, 10 to 15 lbs average, 12½c, light, 8 lbs average, 12¾c; French backs, 12 lbs average, 11¼c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, in tierces, 11½c; Indiana, 10¾c.

Shoulders—English-cured, 12 lbs average, 11c; 16 lbs average, 10½c.

Boneless Ham—Sugar-cured, 14c.

California Hams—Sugar-cured, 10 to 12 lbs average, 11c.

Pickled Pork—Bean pork, clear, ₱ brl, 200 lbs, $22; family pork, $20.50; rump pork, $18.50 ₱ brl.

Dried Beef—Inside pieces and knuckles, 14c.

PRODUCE, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—New Tennessee, ⅓ bu boxes, 60@75c.

New Tomatoes—4 baskets in crate, $1.25@1.50; ⅓ bu box, 60@75c.

Watermelons—$18@20 ₱ 100.

New Green Peas—$1@1.25 ₱ bushel.

Bananas—$2@3 ₱ bunch, according to size and quality.

Cherries—$7@8 ₱ stand.

Currants—$7@8 ₱ stand; $2.75@3 per 24-quart crate.

Lemons—Choice, $4.75 ₱ box; fancy, $6.

Green Beans—$1@1.25 ₱ bushel box.

Oranges—Navels, $3.75; seedlings, $3.25.

Messina blood orange, $2.50 ₱ half box.

Sweet Potatoes—New, $4.25@4.50 ₱ brl.

Potatoes—$2@2.25 ₱ brl.

Cucumbers—30@40c ₱ doz.

Onions—$3.50@4 ₱ brl; Bermuda onions, $2 ₱ bu crate.

Peaches—⅓ bu box, 65@75c.

Pineapples—$1.50@2 ₱ dozen.

Cabbage—Early York, $1.50 ₱ brl; $2.25 ₱ crate.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12@13c; skims, 5@7c ₱ lb.

Apples—Sun-dried, 7@8c ₱ lb; evaporated, 12@14c; 3-lb canned apples, $1.10@1.20.

Red Raspberries—$1.25@1.50 per twenty-four-pint crate.

Black Raspberries—$2@$2.50 ₱ 24-qt. crate.

Red Plums—$1@1.50 ₱ 24-quart crate.

Green Corn—$2 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS.

Clover—Choice recleaned 60-lb bu, $6@6.25; prime, $5.50@6; English, choice, $6.25@6.50; white, choice, $12@14; Alsike, choice, $6@6.25; Alfalfa, choice, $5.75@6.25. Timothy—45-lb bu, choice, $2.15@2.30; strictly prime, $2.10@2.15. Bluegrass—Fancy, 14-lb bu, $1.10@1.15; extra clean, 80@85c. Orchard grass—Extra, $1.35@1.50. Red Top—Choice, 50@60c; extra clean, 38@40c. English bluegrass—24-lb bu, $1.60@1.75.

TINNERS' SUPPLIES.

Best brand charcoal tin IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12@12, $7.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20, and 12x12, $8.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, $6@6.50; IC, 20x28, $12@13; block tin, in pigs, 25c; in bars, 27c. Iron—27 B iron, 3¼c; C iron, 5c; galvanized, 67½ per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 6¾@7c. Copper bottoms, 22c. Planished copper, 25c. Solder, 15@16c.

WHEAT SHOT UP NEARLY 3C

Chicago Market Displayed Buoyancy to Which It Had Long Been a Stranger.

No Disaster on July Deliveries, Taken with Large Export Clearances and the Special Congress Called, Relieved Grain.

TRADING AT CHICAGO.

Corn and Oats Made Advances, but Provisions Weakened and Declined.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Wheat shot upward to-day nearly 3c a bushel. Monthly deliveries accomplished without disaster, export clearances of two million bushels within three days, backed up by the calling together of Congress, seemed to restore confidence and give the market a buoyancy to which it had been a stranger for a week. The great July delivery to-day, notwithstanding widespread apprehension, passed serenely. The greatest anxiety was directed towards wheat, and, although seven million bushels or more of the sixteen million bushels of contract wheat was sent around, no one was seen running away from it; in fact the bulk of it landed back into the same strong hands which sent it forth. This lifted a load from the spirits of the speculators.

There was also a prospective vision of the great weight of the silver problem being lifted from the shoulders of a long suffering business community which had a far more stimulating effect. The calling of an extra session of Congress to consider the financial situation seemed like a soaking rain on a parched country. It had an immediate revivifying effect. Wheat felt it at once and opened 1c higher for July and at ½c advance for September. That was only the beginning of a more decided rise, and as the market was coming to a close the advance reached 2⅞c for July and 1½c for September, compared with Friday's closing figures. The latest trading was strong, as at the opening of the day. The week's clearances from both coasts of wheat and flour were the largest of the crop year. They amounted to 3,971,000 bushels, compared with 3,216,000 bushels a year ago. The exports from the Atlantic seaboard reported to-day amounted to about 700,000 bushels. Cables show some appreciation of the advance here, and the reports concerning the spring wheat prospects were very discouraging. Those were the main features of the day's news on the bull side. The per contra items were some failures reported and stoppage of the Joliet steel works and also the absence of buying orders for wheat at working limits.

There are some peculiar features in the deliveries. In many cases deliveries were made by large houses so as to effect settlements on contracts, and then the wheat was taken back far carrying profits. The Cudahys, through Eggleston, delivered out a large line of wheat. Of all the whole going-around, Armour took perhaps two-thirds. A queer freak in the trade was Pardridge taking 500,000 bushels as a carrier.

Corn was moderaneley active. Deliveries on July contract were not as large as had been looked for, and at the opening there was a good many buying orders for July at the spread between July and September, there being 3¼c difference at the stars, and later narrowed to 2⅝c. The action of wheat also helped the price. Opening trades were at ¼@½c advance and under a good demand July advanced ⅝@¾c while September sold up but ¼@⅜c, reacting later ⅛@¼c, ruled firmer, and at the close July had gained 1¼@1⅜c and September ⅜@½c.

In oats there was a fair trade and a stronger feeling, prices advancing ⅝c for July and ¼c for September, and closed steady, with a net gain of ⅜c on July and ¼c on September.

Provisions felt the effect of heavy deliveries in July contracts and big hog receipts. Trade was light. It was almost impossible for some time after the opening to dispose of anything for July. There were no buyers for this month. Toward the close Cudahy came to the rescue by buying a little July stuff. There was only one trade in pork that was at its previous price, $20.10 for September. Lard closed at a loss of .15c and ribs .20c.

Freights were slow at 1c for wheat and corn to Buffalo, and 2¼c for corn to Kingston. Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 110 cars; corn, 700 cars; oats, 24 cars; hogs, 25,000. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Options.	*Op'ning*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat—July	62½	64⅜	62	64⅜
Sept	69¾	70⅝	69⅜	70½
Dec	74⅝	75⅜	74¼	75⅜
Corn—July	39	39¾	38⅝	39⅝
Aug	41	41½	40⅞	41⅜
Sept	42¼	42⅝	42	42¼
Oats—July	27½	28⅛	27½	28
Sept	26⅜	26½	26¼	26½
Pork—Sept	$20.10	$20.10	$20.10	$20.10
July	----	----	----	18.85
Lard—July	9.25	9.37½	9.25	9.25
Sept	10.12½	10.12½	10.00	10.00
Oct	----	----	----	9.55
S'ribs—July	8.25	8.40	8.20	8.30
Sept	9.10	9.15	9.00	9.00

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour weak and nominal; No. 2 spring wheat, 64