JERSEY DIPLOMACY.

Gen. F. Burd Grubb Eclipsed by the New Minister to Germany,

Who Appears at Court in the Dress of a Militia Officer.

How William L. Marcy Grapples With the Gold-Lace Diplomats.

Ex-President Buchanan's Experience at the Court of St. James.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 1. — Gen. E. Burd Grubb, the doughty warrior from the sandhills of New Jersey, who, as United States minister to the court of Madrid, tickled the vision of royalty, and at the same time caused a smile to flutter over the countenance of Uncle Sam, by appearing at an official reception decked out in the gorgeous uniform of an officer of a Philadelphia militia company, has been eclipsed. Another Jersey diplomat has set at naught the rule regarding the garbs to be worn by representatives of this government at foreign courts, laid down by old Gov. Marcy, of New York, when he was secretary of state in the cabinet of President Frank Pierce, forty years ago; and now the gold lace and plumes of the Hoboken Rifles entrance the aristocracy of the court of the Hohenzollerns, while the Philadelphia Home Guards are no longer known at Madrid.

First Official Dress.

Seriously, however, the unexpected vanity displayed by Minister Runyon at Berlin has done more than cause a smile at the state department, and it is not unlikely that Secretary Gresham will have something to say regarding the matter later. In the early history of the diplomacy of the United States an official dress was prescribed by our state department that would today be almost gaudy enough for either of the two distinguished New Jersey statesmen, Gen. Grubb or Minister Runyon. Beginning with our mission to Ghent, the dress recommended was as follows:

'Twas Very Gaudy.

"A blue coat, lined with white silk; straight standing cape embroidered with gold; buttons plain, or, if they can be had, with the artillerist's eagle stamped upon them; cuffs embroidered in the manner of the cape. White cassimere breeches, gold knee buckles; white silk stockings, and gold or gilt shoe buckles. A three-cornered chapeau-bras; a black cockade, to which an eagle has been attached. Sword, etc., corresponding."

But, lest the dress described above might not be gay enough for the Grubbs and Runyons of eighty years ago, the department made the following exception for gala days and state occasions: "On gala days the uniforms may be made more splendid with embroidery, and the hat decorated with a white ostrich feather."

Changed by Jackson.

Thus this matter remained until President Jackson came into the White house. His plain, outspoken Democracy and love for simplicity rebelled at the thought of a representative of the republic appearing at a foreign court in such toggery, and he was inclined not only to abolish the official dress, but also the ministers who had been accustomed to appear in such garbs. He was finally prevailed upon to make only a few changes in the line of cheapness and adaptation to the simplicity of our institutions. The blue coat was directed changed to black, the cape was to be omitted altogether, the trousers could be either white or black, a gold star was to be affixed to each side of the coat collar, and the chapeau-bras with the cockade and eagle, and the sword were retained. This was a considerable change, and was much protested against in some quarters at the time, but it greatly pleased the supporters of "Old Hickory," and was indorsed by the people of the country generally.

Marcy's Circular.

One of the first subjects considered by Gov. Marcy, Pierce's secretary of state, when he took charge of affairs in 1852, was this matter of dress, and he handled it just as he did the distribution of patronage. He believed that "to the victors belong the spoils," and he carried out his theory or belief. He also believed just as firmly that the plain garb of an American citizen was the proper attire for a representative of this government to wear in the transaction of his duties, and quite good enough to be worn with pride in the presence of royalty at any and all European courts, and he promptly said so in his famous circular of June 1, 1853. In this all the ministers to European countries were directed to appear at the courts to which they were accredited "in the simple dress of an American citizen."

This circular excited little adverse comment at any of the European capitals except London. August Belmont was at the Hague, and at once proceeded to carry out his instructions. He was told that it would be more satisfactory if he wore a uniform, but he stated his instructions and went to the audience in plain black clothes. In speaking of Mr. Belmont's success, Rhodes says:

Belmont's Success.

"In his dispatch he described his appearance as singular, for the king, his aide-de-camp, and the minister of foreign affairs, the only persons who assisted at the ceremony, were in full uniform and covered with stars and decorations. Belmont had more anxiety about the presentation to the queen mother, for at her court ceremony was a weightier matter than at that of the king. His brother diplomats, who had wondered at his previous temerity, were concerned about the result, for they knew that she had often resented with rudeness any infringement of etiquette. The presentation, however, took place without incident; and after several months' residence in Holland, Belmont could report that he and his family had been treated by the royal family on every occasion with the utmost courtesy. Indeed, at a casino ball, the queen paid him honor above any of the diplomats present by asking him to dance a quadrille, and at a court ball the king shook him most cordially by the hand and entered into an interesting and animated conversation with him of more than half an hour."

Never Required in Switzerland.

From Switzerland came the report that "an absurd and expensive uniform" had never been required. The king of Sweden was satisfied with the change, and John Y. Mason, then at Paris, was severely censured by Secretary Marcy for disregarding the circular and donning "monarchical dress" when, said the latter, "the plain black clothes had been almost universally commended by public opinion in the United States." The only serious difficulty was encountered at London, where the English papers took up the matter and made a great deal out of it. James Buchanan was then minister to Great Britain, and as soon as he received the circular he stated in a letter that he had made up his mind "to wear neither gold lace nor embroidery," but how to avoid doing so without exciting comment was no easy matter. In a letter to Secretary Marcy written after an interview with Sir Edwin Cust, master of ceremonies, Mr. Buchanan said:

"I am exceedingly anxious to appear at court in the simple dress of an American citizen; and this not only because it accords with my own taste, but because it is certain that if the minister to the court of St. James should appear in uniform, your circular will become a dead letter in regard to most, if not all, the other ministers and charges of our country in Europe."

Buchanan's Experience.

A few days before the opening of parliament Mr. Buchanan received an invitation, saying that no one would be admitted except in full court dress. In consequence of this, parliament opened without the presence of the American minister. This aroused a great deal of criticism, during all of which the keen and far-sighted Pennsylvanian never once lost his head. Some of the English papers attempted to show that the invitation sent Mr. Buchanan was in itself an insult to the United States; but regarding this Mr. Buchanan very sensibly wrote:

"I received a printed circular from Sir Edward Cust, similar to that which I have no doubt was addressed to all the foreign ministers, inviting me to attend the opening of the session. The following is extracted from the circular: 'No one can be admitted into the diplomatic tribune, or in the body of the house, but in full court dress.' Now from all the attending circumstances I do not feel disposed to yield to the idea that any disrespect was intended by this circular, either to my country or to myself."

Proud of His Country.

Matters were soon arranged, and Mr. Buchanan was received "in the simple dress of an American citizen," and in the following letter to his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, he gave an account of his victory:

"The dress question after much difficulty has been finally and satisfactorily settled. I appeared at the levee Wednesday last in just such a dress as I have worn at the president's a hundred times. A black coat, white waistcoat and cravat and black pantaloons and dress boots, with the addition of a very plain black-handled and black-hilted dress sword. This to gratify those who have yielded so much, and to distinguish me from the upper court servants. I knew that I would be received in any dress I might wear; but could not have anticipated that I should be received in so kind and so distinguished a manner. Having yielded, they did not do things by halves. As I approached the queen an arch but benevolent smile lit up her countenance, as much as to say 'You are the first man who ever appeared before me at court in such a dress.' I confess that I never felt more proud of being an American than when I stood in that brilliant circle in the simple dress of an American citizen."

Popular in England.

During all of this time Mr. Buchanan seems to have been supported by the intelligent and sensible people of England, for in another part of this letter he said: "I have no doubt the circular is popular with the majority of the people of England. Indeed, many of the most distinguished members of parliament have never been at court because they would not wear the prescribed costume."

In view of all these facts it is hardly surprising that the American people should smile at the performances of the two Jersey diplomats abroad. Perhaps the sound Democrats of the country are not far out of the way when they sigh for a little of the Democracy of the brand of William L. Marcy.

Synthesis of Air.

Prof. Dewar concluded his remarkable lecture on the atmosphere and liquid air, by performing before the audience, at the Royal institution, an experiment which, it is stated, has never been made before—the synthesis of atmospheric air. Fluid nitrogen and fluid oxygen were mixed together in the proportion of four to one, and so formed air when they returned to the gaseous state. He also showed that heat rays were not affected by passing those from a gas flame through a bulb of liquid oxygen and burning a piece of paper on the other side.

Fourth of July Celebration.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis railway will sell excursion tickets to all points within 200 miles at one and one-third fare, July 3 and 4, good to return July 5. A rare chance to visit your friends.

COLUMBIAN BOOKMARKS.

Useful and Dainty Souvenirs Which May Be Costly or Inexpensive.

New York Herald.

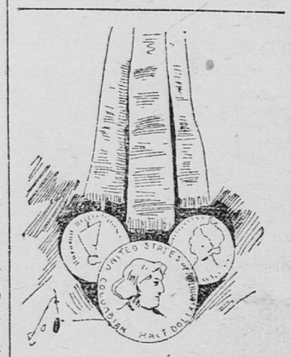
"A pretty little fancy is an historical bookmarker."
THE MARKER.

HERE is a pretty little fancy and really novel one—a historical bookmarker. To any one seeking a unique gift for a friend it is quite worthy of notice, and it has the decidedly uncommon merit that it may be just as costly or inexpensive as one chooses to make it.

Should you decide to dedicate it to the Columbian year let the narrow ribbons be one red, one white, one blue, the center one about eighteen inches in length, the other two a trifle less. Attach to them some of the coins issued if they can be obtained, if not, let the coins bear the date of 1892 or 1893. A charming souvenir would be a Columbian half-dollar and two of the new Isabella quarters. Antique or rare coins also possess especial interest.

When ribbons of rich, dark colors or different colors are used the handsomest effect is secured with one coin of gold and two of silver, or vice versa, rather than all of one metal. A slight difference in the size of the coins is also usually more effective. For instance, with dark blue ribbons a shining silver dime, with the yellow gold of a dollar glittering on either side, looks well. If one wishes something almost equally pretty, but of less value, a dazzling new cent flanked by silver half-dimes meets the requirements.

Very dainty are the ribbons of rose pink and pale blue weighted with spotless silver, while with a white ribbon gold affords a desirable contrast. Where the souvenir consists of valuable coins one should procure from a silversmith a small top bar in silver or gold, but for more modest affairs the ribbons at the top can be tied in a pretty bow or into



a gilt curtain ring. A fancy bead may conceal the end of ribbon to which the coin is attached, but a fine chain passed through the tiny hole drilled in the coin is perhaps better.

It is quite evident that this little arrangement may be varied to suit the taste of whoever is to receive it, whether historically inclined or otherwise.

DOLLY'S LECTURE.

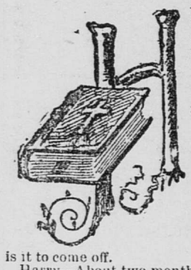
ROW, you're very wicked:
You'll surely come to grief—
The naughtiest thing in all the world
It is to be a thief.
You needn't turn your head one side,
As if you didn't care.
You know you stole poor Carlo's bone,
And, Crow, it wasn't fair.

He buried it so cunning
This morning in the ground;
He never dreamed, I'm sure,
That robbers were around;
And just as soon as he was gone
You took it—I declare
I saw you flying off with it—
And, Crow, it wasn't fair.

I think you'd better drop it,
And some other breakfast find,
Else when good birdies go to heaven
You'll sure be left behind.
You won't? Then sad will be your fate,
As sure as you sit there.
To steal a doggie's only bone,
O, Crow, it wasn't fair.

—Drake's Magazine.

A DIFFICULT POSITION.



HARRY, twenty-nine. George, thirty-one. Scene: In George's chambers, 1 a. m.

Harry (rising)—Well, I must toddle. Hope I haven't bored you to death, old chap. A fellow doesn't do this every day, you see.

George—Oh, that's all right. When is it to come off.

Harry—About two months' time.

George—Well, here's luck! (Drinks.)

Harry—Thanks. Are you in a hurry, George? Think I'll have another pipe. (Sits.)

George—Fire away. Mine's not half done yet.

(Harry fills and lights a pipe. A pause.)

Harry—Dashed queer feeling, you know.

George—Ah!

Harry—Rather a plunge, isn't it?

George—Suppose so; never did it.

Harry (with embarrassment)—I say, old man!

George—Well?

Harry—You—you know Dora?

George—Of course I know her.

Harry—Why, you introduced us, didn't you?

George—Hope you're properly grateful—and Miss Firmin, too.

Harry—It's a queer thing I should be going to marry her.

George—Don't see it?

Harry (with embarrassment)—I say, George—sure I'm not keeping you up?

George—Not a bit.

Harry—Well, I say, old fellow—oh, hang it.

George (irritably)—Well, man, what do you say? Trot it out.

Harry—I—I half wish I was out of it, George.

George—Hullo!

Harry—Fact is, I—I've heard—Look here, what do you think of her?

George (with emphasis)—I think she's a sight too good for you.

Harry—Really?

George—Find that incredible?

Harry—You know old Mrs. Green?

George—Yes.

Harry (after a short pause)—Did you ever hear, George, about another affair of hers?

George—What? Besides Green?

Harry—Green? Oh, I see. Hang Green! I meant of Dora's.

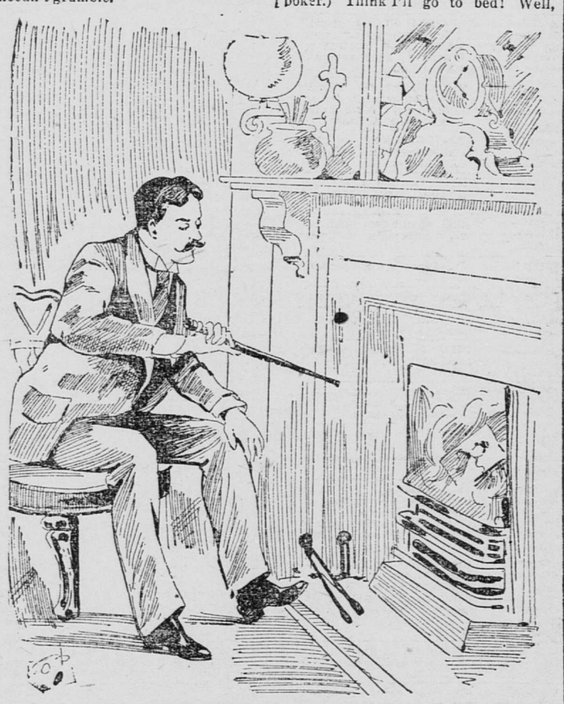
George—Oh, pardon. Another affair? What d'you mean?

Harry—Why, that she was engaged to another fellow before.

George—Most girls are engaged to another fellow before—it's in the breed.

Harry—Yes, of course; but that she chucked him over, you know.

George—Supposing she did? You needn't grumble.



"BLAZE AWAY, DOLLY."

Harry—I'm serious, George—chucked him over because he had no money.

George—Well, if he hadn't anything to live on, it was—

Harry—Yes, I know, but after she knew me, you see.

George—Oh, after she knew you?

Harry—Yes. (A pause. George refills his pipe.) Because I had, you know. Mrs. Green told me.

George—Pity Mrs. Green can't hold her tongue.

Harry—She said they'd been engaged two years.

George—Did Mrs. Green tell you who it was?

Harry—No. I asked Dora about it and she said it wasn't true. There had been a man once, who wouldn't let her alone, worried her to death, you know, but he was impossible—not a gentleman and all that. Nobody ever mentioned it to you?

George—No, nobody ever did.

Harry (with agitation)—George, I—I believe it's true. She was so confused when I asked about it. If I thought it was true——

George—All right; sit still.

Harry—By Jove, I'd have nothing more to do with her!

George—Well, it seems it isn't true.

Harry—I wish I knew. George, do you think she's the sort of a girl to do that?

George—Oh, Lord, I don't know.

Harry—I want your opinion. You're my friend, and you ought to tell me. Because, if she'll do a thing like that, she might—well, I'd rather not have her for my wife. Mrs. Green said she simply turned him out directly I began to show signs.

George—Have another drink?

Harry—I want your opinion. Why don't you speak?

George—Got nothing to say.

Harry (reproachfully)—You're playing it low down on me, old fellow. You know all about it, you know.

George—Hullo?

Harry—Mrs. Green said you did. She wouldn't tell me who the fellow was, but she said I'd better ask you.

George—Oh, did she, though? Confound her!

Harry—Do you know anything?

George—No.

Harry—Honor bright.

George—Want me to kiss the book?

Harry—George, don't be as ass. I'm in earnest—dead earnest. We've been friends all our lives, George. Don't give me worry now.

George—What's the use of talking? You've done it now.

Harry—You do know! Look here, I don't want to talk rot, or—or—but hang it, it's for life, George. Is—is she straight? I see you know.

George—I don't see why the deuce you should corner me like this.

Harry—As a friend, old fellow!

George—Well, I do know something.

Harry—I'd have sworn it.

George—I knew the fellow.

Harry—Who was he?

George—H'm, well, I don't think I exactly—

Harry—Oh, all right. But what's the truth? Do you know——?

George—I know all about it.

Harry—Was it—what Mrs. Green said—true?

George—No—all a lie. It was the man's fault.

Harry—Thank God! What, was he—?

George—Oh, he was a beast—a loose fellow; not fit for her. She was quite right to send him about his business. It was all over before she knew you.

Harry (seizing his hand)—George, old boy, I don't know how to thank you. But, I say, why didn't you tell me when I first asked?

George—Oh—er—well, in fact, the fellow's a sort of pal of mine.

Harry—Nice sort of pal!

George—Well, I've known him a long time, and—I can't exactly cut him.

Harry—I should. However, that's your lookout. Gad! that's a weight off my mind. I shall sleep tonight now. (Rises.) I'm off. What a brute I was to believe that old cat's lies!

George—All right, don't be too down on poor old Mrs. Green. She meant it kindly, I dare say.

Harry—She ought to be hanged for spreading such infernal lies. Well, bye-bye, old man. (Takes his hat.)

George—Good night, Harry.

Harry—You'll see me through, of course?

George—Eh?

Harry—Be best man, you know.

George—Oh, I'm hanged if I do. I hate that sort of thing.

Harry—Oh, come, old chap, my oldest friend, you know.

George—Well, if I'm in England, but I may have to go abroad. In fact, I'm almost sure to be away then.

Harry—But if you're here?

George—Oh, if I'm here, I—I'll see you through.

Harry—At any rate, you'll be there in the spirit to wish me joy?

George—Rather!

Harry (taking stick)—Well, good night. By Jove, I feel a different man! Dear little Dolly! (Suddenly.) You're dead sure, George? You're telling me the truth?

George—Certain. Why, I knew all about the fellow.

Harry—Honor bright?

George—Yes, Harry—honor bright.

Harry—Dear little Dolly! What a brick she is! So long, old fellow.

George — So long. (George escorts Harry to door. Exit Harry. George returns to hearthrug.) Phew! that was a good run! Now, I wonder—now, I just wonder what a parson would tell a fellow to do in a fix like that? Uncommon tight place I was in, by Jove! (He whistles a minute, then goes to table, unlocks a drawer and takes out a photograph of Miss Dora Firmin.) Expect I'd better burn this. Beast like me isn't fit to have it. (Pokes fire.) Ah, Dolly, my dear! (Suddenly chuckles.) Rather rough on poor old Mother Green, though. Harry'll go and slang her all over the place! (Sighs.) Now, I wonder what I ought to have done. I don't like lying to old Harry. Well! (He looks at the photograph.) Dolly, Dolly, how I could have given you away! Deserved it, too, didn't you? Poor little Dolly! I wonder how they'll get on! Poor old Mother Green! What a rum world it is. Here goes, ta-ta, Dolly! (Puts photograph in fire, ramming it in with the poker.) Think I'll go to bed! Well, now, I'm hanged if I know what was the square thing. (To the photograph, which is curling up in the flames.) Blaze away, Dolly! Good for evil, my child; good for evil. Ah, why the devil did you, Dolly?

A Public Park at Valley Forge.

The governor of Pennsylvania has signed the act which provides for the acquirement by the state of the land embraced in the camp-grounds of the Continental army at Valley Forge and the maintenance of this territory as a public park. A recent survey, at the request of Francis M. Brooke, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, by engineers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad shows that the still existing entrenchments, constructed in the winter of 1777-78, are 4,625 feet in length and from 3 to 5 feet in height. There are also two earthen redoubts. These earthworks are on the brow of a high hill facing the south, the position being protected on the east by the Schuylkill river, and toward the north by the Valley creek. The land which will be converted into a state park does not include the house occupied by Washington as headquarters and the land immediately adjacent, which were acquired by an association and restored shortly after the centennial celebration of the evacuation of the camp. It was on this occasion that the late Henry Armitt Brown delivered the oration, which, through the school readers, has made the story of Valley Forge familiar to the youth of the country. After fifty years of unsuccessful effort the preservation of the Valley Forge camp ground is at least insured, largely because of the untiring attention given to the matter by Mr. Brooke.

WHEAT SHOT UPWARD

The President's Proclamation Causes an Advance on Chicago 'Change.

A Gain of Nearly 3c Recorded, With the Close at the Top.

Wheat Exports the Past Week the Largest of the Crop Year.

Stock Prices Also Advance Sharply on New York Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Wheat shot upward today nearly 3c a bu. Monthly deliveries accomplished without disaster and export clearances of 2,090,000 bu within six days, backed by the calling together of congress, seemed to restore confidence and give the market a buoyancy of feeling to which it has been a stranger for many weeks. The great July delivery day, notwithstanding widespread apprehension, passed serenely. The greatest anxiety was directed toward wheat, and, although 7,000,000 bu or more of the 16,000,000 bu of contract wheat was sent around, no one was seen running away from it; in fact, the bulk of it wended back into the same strong hands which sent it forth. That lifted a load from the spirits of the speculators, but there was 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 call 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. This 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 at strong at the top figures 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 bu compared with 3,216,000 bu a year ago. The exports from the Atlantic seaboard reported today amounted to about 700,000 bu. 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 were 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 for carrying profits. The Cudahys, through Eggleston, delivered out a large line of wheat. Of all the wheat going around Armour took, perhaps, two-thirds. A queer freak in the trade was Partridge taking 500,000 bu wheat as a carrier.

Corn was moderately active. Deliveries on July contracts were not as large as had been looked for, and for the opening there were a good many buying orders for July at the spread between September, there being 3¼c difference at the start, which later narrowed to 2⅞c. The action of wheat also helped the price. Opening quotations were at ¼@½c and under a good demand July advanced 8⅞@¾c, while September sold up but ¼@⅜c, reacted 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 ⅜c for July and ¼c for September, and closed steady with a net gain of ⅜c on July and ¼c on September. The offerings were lighter and the demand better.

Provisions felt the effect of heavy deliveries on 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 and that was at its previous price, $9.10 for September. Lard closed at a loss of 15c, and ribs of 20c.

Freights were slow at 1c for wheat and corn to Buffalo, and 2¾c for corn to Kingston. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 110 cars; corn, 700 cars; oats, 240 cars; hogs, 25,000.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	62-62⅛	64⅜	62	64⅜
September	69½-¾	72⅝	69⅜	70½
December	74⅝	75⅜	74⅛	75⅜
Corn, No. 2—				
July	38⅜-⅝	39¾	38⅜	39⅝
August	41	41½	40⅞	41⅜
September	42⅜-¼	42⅝	42-42⅛	42¼
Oats, No. 2—				
July	27½	28⅛	27½	28
September	26⅜	26½	26⅛	26½
Mess Pork—				
July	....	....	....	18 85
September	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10
Lard—				
July	9 25	9 37½	9 25	9 25
September	10 12½	10 12½	10 00	10 00
October	....	....	....	9 55
Short Ribs—				
July	8 25	8 40	8 20	8 30
September	9 10	9 15	9 00	9 00

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour weak, nominal. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 64¼@64⅜c; No. 3 spring, no sales; No. 2 red, 64¼@64⅜c. Corn—No. 2, 39⅝c. Oats—No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 33c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 29½@29¾c. Rye—No. 2, 48c. Barley—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, no sales; No. 4, no sales. Flaxseed—No. 1, $1.09. Timothy Seed—Prime, $4.90@4.95. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $18.85@18.97½. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $9.25@9.27½. Short Ribs—Sides (loose), $8.30@8.35; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $8.75@9; short clear sides (boxed), $9.5@9.75. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.12. Sugars—Cut loaf, 6¾c; granulated $5.76; Standard "A" $5.64. Corn—No. 3, 38c. Receipts — Flour, 10,183 bbls; wheat, 42,267 bu; corn, 484,000 bu; oats, 278,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,999 bbls; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 353,000 bu; oats, 135,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none. On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 16@26c; dairy, 14@17½c. Eggs quiet; strictly fresh, 12½@13½c.

Duluth Wheat.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, July 1. — The market opened strong and active, having felt the inspiring effect of Cleveland's message calling an extra session of congress. Cash to arrive sold early at 2c advance; July's first sales were ½c up, and September jumped up 1¾c. The market throughout the day was strong, active and with advancing tendencies. The receipts for the week were 437,000 bu wheat; shipments, estimating today's at 500,000 bu, will be 2,175,000 bu. All exchanges in the country felt the effect of Cleveland's proclamation, and Duluth was not behind. The close was strong and active at an advance over yesterday of 1½@1¾c for cash, 2c up for July and 1½c advance for September, as follows:

Cash, No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 northern, 61¾c; No. 2 northern, 58¼c; No. 3, 5¼c; rejected, 48c; July, No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 northern, 62c; September, No. 1 hard, 71½c; No. 1 northern, 68c; to arrive, No. 1 northern, 62½c bid. Receipts—Wheat, 58,510 bu; Shipments—Wheat, 107,417 bu. Cars Inspected—Wheat, 168. Cars on Track—Wheat, 133; last year, 84.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—Flour steady. Wheat higher; No. 2 spring, 63½c; No. 1 northern, 67½c; September, 67⅜c. Corn dull; No. 3, 37c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 29@32c. Barley nominal; No. 2, 55c; sample on track, 36c. Rye firm; No. 1, 50½c. Provisions steady.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Flour—Receipts, 39,000 pkgs; exports, 5,700 bbls, 19,000 sacks; sales, 3,000 pkgs; market dull, steady. Winter wheat, low grades, $1.9@2.45; do fancy, $2.45@3.45; patents, $3.40@4; Minnesota clear, $2.50@3; straights, $3.30@4; patents, $4@4.45.

Cornmeal—Quiet, steady; yellow Western, $2.60@2.70.

Rye—Dull, steady; Western, 56@58c. Barley malt quiet, steady; Western, 62@90c.

Wheat—Receipts, 299,000 bu; exports, 410,000 bu; sales, 5,665,000 bu futures, 72,000 bu spot; spot market higher, dull; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 71¼@71⅜c; afloat, 74@75c; ungraded red, 70@74c; No. 1 northern, 74c; No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 2 northern, 72¼c; Milwaukee, 71½c; options were moderately active and firm; July, 2⅜c higher; other months ¾@1⅜c up, on light contract deliveries, shorts covering and a better feeling through the president's action; July, 69⅝@71⅜c, closing at 71⅜c; August, 70⅝@73 7-16c, closing at 73⅜c; September, 70⅝@73⅝c, closing at 73¾c; October, 70⅝@73⅝c, closing at 73⅝c; December, 8.4½@81¼c, closing at 81⅜c.

Corn—Receipts, 10,000 bu; exports, 35,000 bu; sales, 335,000 bu futures, 5,000 bu spot; spots firmer, dull; No. 2, 43c in elevator; 48¾@49c afloat; options firmer, very dull; July, 47½@47⅝c, closing at 47¾c; August, 48⅜@49c, closing at 49c; September, 49⅜@49¾c, closing at 49¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 61,000 bu; exports, 25,000 bu; sales, 295,000 bu futures, 81,000 bu spot; spot market quiet, steady; mixed ⅛c higher; options fairly active, firmer; July, 33¾c, closing at 34⅜c; September, closing, 35½c; No. 2 white, 37½c; No. 2 Chicago, 35½@35¾c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 3 white, 36@36½c; mixed Western, 34½@36c; white Western, 36@42c.

Hay—Dull, easy; shipping, 70@75c; good to choice, 85@95c.

Hops—Quiet, steady; state, common to choice, 19@22c; Pacific coast, 19@22c.

Cut Meats—Quiet, steady; pickled bellies, 12@12½c; pickled shoulders, 8@8¼c; pickled hams, 12@13c; middles inactive, steady; short clear, 9¾c. Lard quiet, steady; Western steam closed at $9.70; sales, 50 tcs at $9.75; option sales, none; July closed at $9.70 nominal; September closed at $10.40 nominal. Pork dull, steady; new mess, $19@19.50.

Butter—Quiet, steady; Western dairy, 15@18c; Western creamery, 17@22c; Western factory, 14@17c; Elgins, 22c. Cheese—Quiet, easy; part skims, 12@5c. Eggs—Quiet, steady; receipts, 5,000 pkgs; Western fresh, 16@16½c; Western fresh, per case, $2.50@3.

Tallow—Firm, quiet; city ($2 for packages), 4 11-16@4¾c. Cotton seed oil quiet, firm; crude 3.@3½c, nominal; yellow prime, 42½@43c. Petroleum quiet, steady; crude in barrels, Washington, $4.85; Washington in bulk, 2.35c; refined New York, 5¼c; other ports, 5.10c; New York in bulk, 2.65@2.65c. Rosin quiet, steady; strained, common to good, $1.21½@1.22. Turpentine quiet; 29@29½c.

Rice—Fairly active, steady; domestic, fair to extra, 2⅞@5½c; Japan, 4⅝@4½c. Molasses—New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, dull, steady at 30@38c. Coffee—Options quiet, December unchanged; others ⅛@15 down, closed steady 5 down to 5 up; sales, 6,000 bags, including: July, 15.65c; September, 15.50c; October, 15.39c; December, 15.20@15.25c; spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7, 16½c. Sugar—Raw quiet, firm; fair refining, 3¾c bid; centrifugals, 96-test, 4⅝c bid; refined firm, fair demand; off A, 4 15-16@5 5-16c; mould A, 5 9-16@5¾c; standard A, 5⅜@5 9-16c; confectioners' A, 5¼@5 7-16c; cut loaf, 5 13-16@6c; crushed, 5 13-16@6c; powdered, 5⅝@5 13-16c; granulated, 5⅜@5 11-16c; cubes, 5⅜@5 13-16c.

Pig Iron—Steady, quiet; American, $12.75@15.50. Copper—Quiet; lake, $10.60. Lead firm; domestic, $3.50. Tin about steady; straits, $19.25 asked; plates dull, steady; spelter dull; domestic, $4.20.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Wheat steady, demand moderate; holders offer moderately. Corn firm, demand fair; mixed Western, 4s 4½d per cental. Stocks of Breadstuffs—Flour, 227,000 sacks; wheat, 2,705,000 centals; corn, 290,000 centals. Stocks of Provisions—Beef, 1,000 tierces; pork, 500 bbls; bacon, 5,300 boxes; hams, 3,700 boxes; shoulders, 2,000 boxes; lard, 190,000 tierces; cheese, 42,000 boxes; butter, 500 packages.

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Wall street was in a more confident mood today and the anxiety which has been so pronounced during the week gave way to a feeling of relief. The change was due entirely to President Cleveland's proclamation calling an extra session of congress to provide legislation to alleviate the financial distress. The change of the stock market was active and excited and in the first fifteen minutes of business prices bounded up ½@¾ per cent. American sugar, preferred, jumped 4⅝ to 83⅝. St. Paul & Duluth, 4½, and the general list ½@2½ 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. The grangers, Lackawanna, Union Pacific, Manhattan and Western Union were among the strongest stocks at the opening. 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 $4,253,250 in surplus reserve, bringing the amount held in excess of legal requirements to $1,251,725, the whole market weakened. The decline from the top 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 showed net gains of ½@1½ per cent for the day.

The Post says: "With all markets governed to so extraordinary a degree by sentiment, it is not easy to say how permanent will be the present influence of the president's proclamation. Money accommodation has been universally permitted to stand over the 4th, and by that time the redeposit of July disbursement funds must bring relief. A return of the gloomy days witnessed this week, therefore, is scarcely probable. What would undoubtedly, however, ease the situation more than any other single event would be the resumption of gold imports, concerning which options vary in an unusual degree. The experience of the last two weeks suggests that with a decline in money rates sterling will advance. As this, however, means a return of the market to normal conditions, it can hardly be looked on as unfavorable, but even, with a considerable advance, rates would still justify the import of gold bars or eagles. These the Bank of England at present will not sell, and with its unprecedented large reserve of gold—upwards of £30,000,000—it is completely master of the situation. There is no gold in London's open market, and such as arrives from time to time is bought, as was the case this week, by the bank. But this situation can hardly continue permanently. The volume of grain exports, and the known foreign purchases of wheat futures, insure a later return in the trade balance; so that the best the bank can do in any case is to postpone the day of reckoning. The bank's present unusual strength in bullion renders it possible that the appeals of New York sterling bankers may be considered. If so, the flow of gold in this direction may begin very soon."

The Total Sales of Stocks

today were 110,000 shares, including

Atchison	2,000	Reading	5,000
C., B. & Q.	4,000	Rock Island	3,000
Chicago Gas	9,000	St. Paul	14,000
Erie	3,000	Sugar	12,000
Gen. Electric	8,000	Western Union	6,000
Northwest	3,000	Silver Cert's	155,000 oz
N. P. pfd	3,000		

Stock Quotations.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
C. & N. W.	104⅜	105⅛	104½	104¼
Omaha	39	39	38	38
C., M. & St. Paul	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅝
Northern Pacific	12½	12⅝	12½	12½
Northern Pacific pfd	34¼	34¼	34	33⅞
North American	5½	5⅝	8½	8⅝
C., B. & Q.	87	87	86	86
Rock Island	71½	72	71	70¾
Atchison	23¼	23⅝	22¾	22⅝
Union Pacific	26¾	27¾	25½	25½
Missouri Pacific	34½	34½	33	32⅛
Louisville & N.	66¼	66¼	65⅛	65¼
Canada Southern	50	50⅛	50	50
Lake Shore	120¾	121¼	120½	120½
D., L. & W.	147	147⅛	145½	145¾
Reading	14⅝	14¾	14	14¼
Delaware & Hudson	120⅝	....	....	120
New Jersey	104⅜	104⅜	102	102
New York Central	102	102	101½	101¼
New England	21½	21¾	21	21½
Wabash pfd	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½
Western Union	83	83	81⅞	81⅞
Whisky Trust	24	24¼	23¼	23¼
Sugar Trust	85	85½	83⅝	83½
American Cotton Oil	35¼	35⅜	35	35
Chicago Gas Trust	70½	70¾	69	68⅞
Lead	31	31	30⅛	31⅛
Cordage	11	11	11	11
Gen. Electric	71¼	72¼	71¼	71¾
Manhattan	125¾	125¾	125	125½

Government and State Bonds.

Government bonds steady. State bonds dull.