

ODD HUMAN FREAKS.

OFTEN COMPANIONABLE AND CULTIVATED PERSONS.

Facts of Interest About Noted Dwarfs, Giants, Bearded Women and Other People With Abnormal Characteristics.

ALMOST everybody is interested in the human freak, perhaps because there is, aside from the curiosity to see the unusual, a comfortable see-what-I-can-get-have-been sensation that causes the beholder to become more satisfied with his present lot. Who, for instance, even with the possibility before him of untold gold and a peaceful old age, with no chance of his becoming a charge upon the community, would



CHANG YU LING, THE CHINESE GIANT.

San Francisco. She was a Mexican by birth and she died a very rich woman. Then there are the Murray triplets. The height of the smallest is thirty-seven inches. The one standing in the middle is the largest and most intelligent. He is a cross triplet and bullies his smaller and duller brethren. At the taking of this picture the Murray midlets or triplets were twenty years old. Miss Annie Jones was eighteen years old in 1887. She was Barabum's bearded lady and, in addition to her beard, she has the most luxuriant hair of any living woman with the exception of the Sutherland sisters. She takes great pride in her clothes, which are very good, and she also indulges herself in a strong propensity to acquire many beautiful gems. Big Eliza, the Kentucky giantess, is

want to be a frog boy, for example? No prosperity in that condition would tempt, and yet the female freak who makes a good living, no matter how repulsively she may be physically, never wants for offers for marriage. This simply shows how fierce and eager is the greed of gain at the present time.

As a matter of fact the freak is often a most intelligent, companionable, and cultivated person, who feels the unpleasantness of his lot keenly, but who has been debarred from any other occupation by his deformity. Of course, in time the freak becomes callous, as it were. He forgets that he is regarded only with disgust and pity, that he is looked on with feelings purely of curiosity, and that he attracts only by reason of the morbid appetite for horror which is present and dormant in all.



MISS ANNIE JONES, THE BEARDED GIRL.

There was a romance in the life of the ossified girl. The Zulu chief fell in love with her and used to make her small gifts. He used to work her embroidery in his native Zulu way and present them to her. At last it was planned by them to elope, and at the same time the three-legged man was going to elope with the piano-player in the museum. But the ossified girl's mother found out her daughter's little game and prevented it.

Miss Lucia Zarratti enjoyed a proud distinction and a handsome income as a result of being the smallest woman on earth. She died in 1890. She was only twenty-one inches in height. Her foot was only an inch and a half long. She appeared before every court in Europe, and she possessed many handsome presents which had been presented to her by royalty. She could be com-



THE IRON-JAWED MAN.

pletely hidden in a top hat, and an ordinary finger ring could be slipped

over her hand and be worn as a bracelet. She died on the cars coming from East



CAPTAIN AND MRS. BATES.

She soon became a giantess. While in the show business she met the captain, who was the giant in a museum. They were married in St. George's, Hanover square, London, and the queen presented Mrs. Bates with a ring. Mrs. Bates is one inch taller than her husband, but when they are together in public she does not wish this to be noticed, as she stoops. Mrs. Bates told the writer a little incident that happened to her once. She speaks with great deliberation, what is known as an English accent, and a careful choice of words. "I was sitting one day," she said, "in the museum, and no one else was there. I happened to be sunk in deep thought and oblivious to the world about me. Suddenly I felt a sharp pain in my arm. I sprang up with a cry and found a countryman of my own, who had entered unobserved by me, and seeing me sitting silent and immovable had thought that I was made of wax or some other substance, and had stuck a pin in my arm to see if it was impuncturable. I very soon gave him to understand that I was made of flesh and blood, I can tell you."



THE MURRAY TRIPLETS.

daily growing fatter, and where she will stop there is no knowing. She is very pleasant and agreeable and laughs a great deal. In fact, she lives the saying "Laugh and grow fat." Big Eliza, despite the fact that the market is over-crowded with fat women, has made and still makes a great deal of money. She supports an aged father and mother down in Kentucky, who are very proud of their fat daughter.

Then look at the iron-jawed man. Notice the expression of pleased contentment on the faces of the two men who sit beside the barrel. The iron-jawed man also pulls nails out of a thick plank with his teeth. He is strong all over and has rather a good figure. The tall and impressive looking Chinaman holding the watch is Chang Yu Sing, the Chinese giant. He was born



MRS. SQUIRES, THE BEARDED WOMAN.

in Pekin in 1847, of a very good family. He is over eight feet high and weighs 400 pounds. Chang is in every sense a gentleman and a very well educated man. He speaks English perfectly and reads French. For a long time he was in this country and was exhibited over the length and breadth of the land. Last year he went back to China and he is now engaged in the tea business in Hong Kong. When he was here he went into society a little and had quite a vogue among the ladies. He is very good looking and is well proportioned. Altogether Chang is a most attractive figure.

The lady and gentleman arm in arm, with an undersized man standing beside them, are Captain and Mrs. Bates, who are advertised as 7 feet 11 1/2 inches high. Mrs. Bates was Miss Ann Swan and came of a good Nova Scotia family, and her enormous height was a cause of great unhappiness to her parents. She kept on growing, and doctors were consulted. She was then taken abroad and European physicians were seen. She was put in iron, but all to no purpose.

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PRINCESS BONNAHOW.

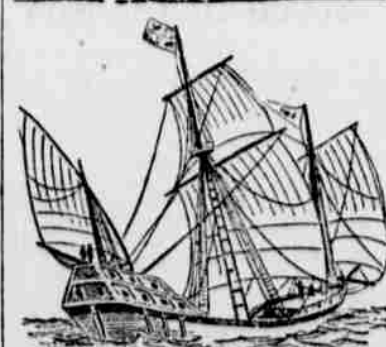
Captain and Mrs. Bates are now down in Kentucky, and the captain is breeding horses. The lady with the beard is Mme. Squires, the bearded woman. She has been on exhibition for a long time. Her sons are doctors, and in Boston have become quite prominent in their profession. Mme. Squires came originally from Boston, and is a woman of much cultivation and amiability.

The last picture is the Princess Bonnahow, an Indian giantess. She is six feet three inches in height, weighs 694 pounds, and is a full-blooded Pawnee. Freaks, of course, are numberless, but the best known, aside from Jo-Jo, Laloo, and the two-headed boy, are the ossified man, the turtle boy, the frog boy, and the camel girl. Their pictures are too unpleasant to be reproduced here and they have been written about for years, but it is interesting to know that Jo-Jo is quite a gallant among the ladies. Indeed, the Albino man was very jealous of Jo-Jo, who, he said, easily cut him out with the fair sex. The armless woman, who does everything with her feet, said that she made a great bit in London by nursing her child publicly, supporting it with her feet. —Chicago Herald.

Columbus's Fleet to be Reproduced.

The Santa Maria, which took part recently in the Spanish celebration of the 400th anniversary of the departure of Columbus for America, at Paos, Spain, is supposed to be an exact reproduction of the Santa Maria of Columbus's fleet. The vessel was launched at Caracas, Spain, June 26, 1892. Her length over all is 29.10 metres. The length between the perpendiculars is 22.60 metres; the extreme beam 3.86 metres. The weight of the hull is 157 tons. There are five decks, a main mast, foremast, mizzenmast and bowsprit. The armament consists of six falconets and two lombards. The lombards are on the main deck. The expense of building the Santa Maria was borne by the Spanish Government. Reproductions are to be made of the other two vessels of Columbus's fleet, the Pinta and the San Juan. They are being constructed at Caracas by a joint committee of Spanish and United States officials. The expense of building these two vessels will be borne by the United States Government.

As soon as the other vessels are completed it is expected that they will start for America, arriving in New York to take part in a Columbian celebration in October. After that celebration, the vessels will sail by way of the St. Law-



THE SHIP SANTA MARIA, AS REPRODUCED.

rence River and the lakes to Chicago, where they will constitute a feature of the Columbian Exposition. —New York World.

Richardson, "the novelist of the boudoir, the dairy and the tea table," who has always been exposed to a strong undercurrent of ridicule, was the favorite of Napoleon, Thackeray, Rousseau and Lamb.

THE HOMESTEAD SITUATION,

ABOUT 2,300 MEN AT WORK.

The Troops to Remain. Cost to the State This Far \$200,000.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY HIS FRIENDS. The story of the day of the existence of Camp Black at Homestead was that of the one in which the first accident of any kind among the troops was to occur, and as a result the deepest gloom has settled upon the encampment. Thursday morning while lying asleep in his tent, Jeremiah Benninghoff, of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, was accidentally shot by Private Ford Smith, of the same company, and died an hour later. Benninghoff had been on duty Tuesday night, and was resting in his tent, which adjoined that of Smith. The latter, with a friend, was in his own tent getting instructions how to handle a revolver. While thus engaged the revolver was accidentally discharged. The ball passed through the canvas of both tents and struck Benninghoff in the left breast, making a slanting course and penetrating the left lung and the kidney. Benninghoff staggered out of his tent holding his hand to his breast. He cried: "I've been shot," and managed to return to his tent. He was removed to the hospital tent. The wounded man realized the gravity of his fact as fully as the attending surgeons and tears stood in his eyes as he lay waiting for his last moments upon earth. When he spoke he did so in a calm voice. He said: "It's hard to die, my mother that my dying request was that she should forgive me for going contrary to her wishes in joining the militia." These were the last words the young soldier spoke. He died, just one hour after being shot.

General Wylie no sooner heard of the shooting than he issued an order that all private be dressed in uniform. The captain of the various companies carried out the order at once. In speaking of the sad affair, General Wylie said he could never see the reason why a man should carry a gun and a revolver, and yesterday's fatality set this matter in his mind. He spoke very regretfully of the shooting, and was greatly grieved that the first accident had been of a fatal character.

SOLDIERS WANT TO STAY. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, through their officers asked to be kept at Homestead as long as there is any evidence of trouble. According to Colonel Kreps the request will likely be granted. The boys have been here ever since the strike began and say they would like to stay until the trouble is adjusted. The militia think that if Homestead had remained under martial law the disorder that accompanied the removal of Nicholas Rattigan's household goods would not have occurred.

THE BITTER FEELING EXISTING AGAINST persons who are directly or indirectly connected with the Carnegie works at Homestead manifested itself the other day in a very pronounced manner. During the afternoon Captain Windsor, of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, was passing the Homestead, and sent his cook across the river on an errand. When the cook reached Homestead he was set upon and brutally beaten. His head was cut open in several places, and he was otherwise badly used.

This affair had not ceased to be talked about before another was reported. Edward Smith, weighman in the 35-inch mill, lives at Bradlock. He had been in the habit of visiting his home every other evening. As he was boarding a train at Bradlock, he was accosted by four men, pulled from the car step and beaten in a terrible manner. His assailants escaped. Smith could hardly walk, but managed to reach the steamer Little Bill, which was lying near Bradlock, and was taken to Homestead. Some time will be required before he can resume his duties.

A number of non-union men were leaving the mill when a boy about 18 years of age set up a vigorous "bating." The youth kept it up until a couple of deputy sheriffs came along and took him in charge. He was escorted to the county jail, and it is safe to say no boy was ever more thoroughly frightened. He was kept under guard a short time, after which he was given some wholesome advice and discharged. An hour or two later three non-union men passed through the gate near Munhall station. No sooner had they reached the street than they were halted by several union men. One of the non-unionists, a strapping big fellow, denied anybody's right to interfere with him and emphasized his objections to such interference by knocking down one of the strikers, whereupon the companions of the latter took to their heels, while the non-union men proceeded to their boarding house without further molestation.

FOUR LOCKED-OUT MEN presented themselves at Superintendent Porter's office, and asked to be given employment. Two of the men were given their old positions.

THE EMIGRATION of Homestead workmen continues unabated. Large numbers of the men leave on every train bound for other points where they have procured positions. Monday ended the second month of the lock-out at the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, and it finds the company claiming that the strike has been broken beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the old employees asserting with confidence that the end is not yet, and that victory will eventually perch upon their banner. The company claims to have sufficient non-union men to operate the plant successfully, and in proof of the assertion point to the amount of material being turned out, and the acceptability of its quality. On the other hand, the strikers contend that satisfactory work is not being done by the new men, and that a quantity of armor plate for Government cruisers has been rejected. The strikers also claim that their ranks are still intact, though the company asserts that it has reinstated a number of old employees who asked for work. On the heels of the claims of each side come the story that 300 of the locked-out men have obtained employment in the new steel works at New Castle, and are making preparations to leave Homestead. Just how much truth there is in these stories time will develop. In the meantime the State troops and the deputy sheriffs will hold the fort, with no immediate prospect of their withdrawal.

TWO SHOTS FIRED. Saturday did not pass without contributing to the almost daily accounts of assaults upon non-union men. A large number of the latter came to Pittsburgh Saturday evening and returned on the 10:50 train on the Baltimore & Ohio road. The men left the train at City Farm station. No sooner had they reached the platform than two shots were fired at them from the rear car of the train. There were about 50 persons standing on the platform at the time, but no one was hurt. Deputy McElhany and a number of soldiers were on duty at that place, but could not ascertain who fired the shots. The deputy asked a brakeman to stop the train in case any more shots were fired. The brakeman told the deputy to get to hades. The matter was reported to Colonel Gray, who informed Superintendent Porter of the affair. The latter will lay the matter before the Baltimore and Ohio officials.

William Welsh, a non-union laborer in the 25-inch mill, visited Pittsburgh Saturday night, returning on the late train. He got off at Munhall station, where he was made prisoner by three men, presumably strikers and escorted into the dark recesses of Munhall hotel. Here he was assaulted by three non-union men, who kicked him in the face. He was left lying where he fell, and was not discovered until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when some persons saw

THE PROSTRATED FORM OF WELSH, HIS HEAD AND FACE COVERED WITH BLOOD, AND NOTIFIED COLONEL GRAY, WHO HAD THE MAN REMOVED TO THE MILL HOSPITAL, WHERE HE NOW LIES IN A precarious condition.

An antagonistic spirit exists between the militia and the deputies at Homestead, and it has made itself apparent on several occasions.

Three Pinkerton detectives started on a still hunt for Winchester riders Saturday, but they failed to locate any of the gang. The search will be continued this week, and some lively times are expected.

THE TROOPS TO REMAIN.

THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE HAS THIS FAR COST THE STATE \$200,000.

Adjutant General W. W. Greenland visited Camp Black at Homestead Saturday. He said the troops would not be withdrawn until the condition of affairs at that place justified such a move. When General Wylie thinks the time has come when the soldiers can be withdrawn he will communicate with the Adjutant General, and together they will decide the matter. The troops will therefore remain at Homestead indefinitely. Thus far it has cost the State for the use of its militia soldiers at Homestead, Adjutant General Greenland does not think the grand total will exceed \$200,000, his original estimate. He inspected the camp and said that he had never before seen such cleanliness and good order in any encampment.

NEW MEN FOR THE MILL.

Sixty-five new men were received at the works Saturday, according to Superintendent Porter. The new men mill was started up on a single turn, and the blooming mill will be started at once. Everything is running along smoothly, and Superintendent Porter hopes to have every department running on double-quick by the middle of next week. There are about 2,300 men at work now, and the only addition to this number will be 25 or 30 laborers. It was thought that there were enough laborers already employed, but Superintendent Porter says the output has increased to such an extent that stock has commenced to pile up in the yard, and more laborers are required to aid in shipping.

THE CROPS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Reports From All Over the Country With Few Exceptions Favorable.

Following is the weather crop bulletin for the week issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington:

New England—Severe drought prevails in Southern Massachusetts; corn and tobacco have made heavy growth; horn-fly causing suffering among cattle.

New York—Week very favorable, corn making rapid advances; buckwheat and tobacco in excellent condition.

New Jersey—Absence of rain very injurious to all crops in southern counties.

Pennsylvania—Very little rainfall; corn, grass and vegetables suffering from drought; ground too dry to plow; some grain threshing; wheat above and oats below average yield; fruit poor, except peas and grapes.

Virginia—Drought has injured corn, tobacco and pastures suffering for rain.

North Carolina—Corn, cotton, tobacco and gardens badly damaged by drought.

South Carolina—Farmers think the cotton crop will fall below what it promised a few weeks ago.

Georgia—Complaints of rust and shedding from every section; the crop is far below the average.

Florida—Excessive rains in northwestern portion, elsewhere generally deficient and badly distributed.

Alabama—Cotton not doing well; outlook for crop fair.

Mississippi—Weather conditions continue favorable; cotton opening.

Louisiana—Cotton improving in northern portion and opening fast, though some complaint of worms; rice harvesting begun and a large crop will be made.

Texas—Northwestern counties, cotton will be light, but over other sections light showers have improved crops.

Arkansas—Cotton generally good; late corn injured by drought; peaches falling off; late potatoes injured in northern sections.

Tennessee—Fall plowing for wheat general; where rains fell acreage increased; general crop conditions good.

West Virginia—Crop in most sections need rain; some corn injured by drought.

Missouri—Necessity for good general rain; pastures short; plowing; harvest generally completed.

Illinois—Wheat and oats threshing well advanced; crop light, rain badly needed for corn, pastures, and fall plowing; fruit crop very light.

Indiana—Rain benefited corn, cloverseed being harvested, wheat nearly all threshed; plowing continues vigorously.

Ohio—Cotton and buckwheat in fair condition, with slight improvement; wheat and oat threshing well along, grasshoppers damaging vegetation.

Michigan—Crop, except corn, doing well except in southern counties, where drought prevails; corn may be injured by frost.

Wisconsin—Much needed rain now lightly falling; threshing next; prospects for yield fair; much tobacco will be cut this week.

Minnesota—Week favorable, except in some western counties, where wheat advanced corn.

Iowa—Deficiency of rainfall and cold nights have somewhat checked rapid growth of corn.

North Dakota—Under the generally favorable weather conditions harvesting was pushed vigorously during the past week.

South Dakota—Scattered showers and cooler weather favorable to late crops; wheat harvest far advanced; heat Tuesday crinkled corn; late wheat, wheat, late crops doing well where rain fell.

Nebraska—The normal temperature of the week was beneficial to corn, which though late is doing well.

Kansas—Conditions within rain areas beneficial; corn in central and northern counties, but not in southern, not doing well.

Oregon—Early grain nearly secured; corn improved; potatoes fast drying up.

California—Harvesting and shipping progressing satisfactorily; hop crop seems assured, looking about to be begun; some grape vines dying around Fresno.

Europe's Hot Wave Spreads.

The prevalent intense heat threatens to destroy the Austrian beet crop. In consequence the price of sugar is rising and sugar refiners are buying largely in anticipation of scarcity. A dispatch from Odessa says: The hot wave has reached Southern Russia. The heat is increasing in intensity, and to-day the thermometer registers 101° in the shade.

Two Prices For the Souvenir Coins.

The World's Fair officials, having in charge the matter of disposing of the souvenir half dollars have decided to offer them to all banks indiscriminately at the price of one dollar each.

A Cloud Burst at Roanoke, Va.

A cloudburst visited Roanoke, Va., Wednesday night and over \$100,000 worth of damage was done and one life, if not more, lost.

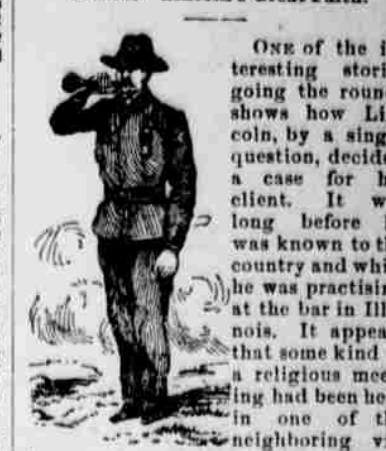
THOMAS SPIERS, the Jeannette policeman who tore down the French flag on Decoration day, was discharged from his position at the request of Secretary of State Foster. The French people are greatly delighted.

While John Berg was shooting at a target on the John Fair grounds, a 15-year-old boy named Clum jumped in front of the gun and was instantly killed.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

CAMP FIRE TALES.

How Lincoln Wrote the Truth from a Witness. Lincoln's Great Faith.



ONE of the interesting stories going the rounds shows how Lincoln, by a single question, decided a case for his client. It was long before he was known to the country and while he was practising at the bar in Illinois. It appears that some kind of a religious meeting had been held in one of the neighboring villages, and somebody outside threw a live duck through the open window into the church, to the consternation of the more sedate and the merriment of the more trifling of the congregation. It was a flagrant breach of the law protecting religious meetings, and suspicion fell on two young men who happened to be waiting on the same girl. One of these saw an opportunity in the incident and swore out a warrant against the other. Mr. Lincoln had satisfied himself of the situation and of the innocence of his client. When the case was called for trial Lincoln was present at the lawyer's table, but apparently paying little attention to it. When the jury was being impaneled he seemed oblivious of his relation to the case, but was hard at work writing out papers in another case. The opening speech was made to the jury and the enormity of the offence duly exhibited, but Lincoln was silent. One witness after another was called, but still he went quietly on with his writing and asked no questions. Finally the prosecuting witness was called and even this did not disturb Lincoln. The witness told his story coolly, calmly and with an assumption of candor, sometimes a little reticent when his evidence was against the defendant. At last his direct examination was concluded, and the prosecutor said, with an air of triumph, "Mr. Lincoln, take the witness."

Mr. Lincoln stopped at once, threw his feet on the table, and, looking steadfastly at the witness, who had braced himself for a long cross-examination, said solemnly: "Young man, is it customary in your village to get upon the witness stand and swear to a lie?"

Instantly there was a hubbub about the bench. The witness staggered and flushed in the face. The district attorney objected. When quiet was restored the question was repeated; the witness choked and gasped, and when the Judge calmly insisted that he should answer it, he fainting.

He afterwards confessed that he had thrown the duck, and had tramped up the charge against his rival. He lost his case; also his girl.

The above shows the clear insight of Lincoln into human character. He had before him a young man unfamiliar with the surroundings of the court-room, evidently a man with conscience, and yet with guilt in his soul. Taken off his guard by a sudden question calculated to reach the very centre of his emotions, he was thrown into utter confusion.

Another story of Lincoln, somewhat different in character. In the second day's fight at Gettysburg, General Sickles lost his leg and was taken to Washington. Lincoln called to see him, and asked whether he had not been greatly worried about the result of the fight, the President responded: "Oh, no, I thought it would be all right."

"But what made you feel so confident, Mr. President?" said General Sickles.

"Oh, I had my reasons, but I don't care to mention them, for they would perhaps be laughed at."

He was pressed for an answer as to his reasons, and replied:

"Well, I will tell you why I felt confident we should win at Gettysburg. Before the battle I retired alone to my room in the White House and got down on my knees and prayed to Almighty God to give us victory. I said to him that this was His war, and that if he would stand by the Nation now I would stand by him the rest of my life. He gave us victory and I propose to keep my pledge. I arose from my knees with a feeling of deep and serene confidence, and had no doubt of the result from that hour.

And it is not amiss to say that there were many who shared this confidence solely because they had faith that a Providence which had permitted this Republic to become a beacon-light to the oppressed all over the world would not desert it when its future was to be determined upon a field like that of Gettysburg. While millions had watched the course of the war and noted the varying fortunes of the Union Army, the three days trial at Gettysburg were marked by a sense of contentment that overspread the whole North, a supreme confidence in victory that would be decisive, due to a conviction that it was a day whose fate was to be determined by the God of Battles.

"WHERE did Bright spend his honeymoon?" "Money-moon, you mean; he married \$3,000,000." —Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE college commencement season is a time when the happy senior is in excellent spirits and often vice versa. —Elmira Gazette.