

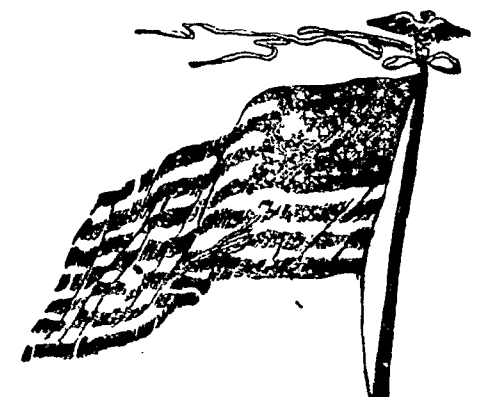
# OUR VICTORY AT MANILA.

Story of the Destruction of the Spanish Fleet and Dewey's Brilliant Success.

## NO AMERICANS KILLED.

The United States Ships Received No Serious Damage, While Spain's Fleet Was Totally Destroyed.

According to Their Own Figures the Spanish Loss Was 300 Killed and 400 Wounded—The Battle Lasted Seven Hours and Twenty Minutes, the Spaniards Making a Stubborn Fight—All the Mines and Magazines Blown Up.



Like thieves, in the dark, With an electrical spark, 'Twas done in the night by Spain! In God's broad daylight, In a square open fight, We made them remember the Maine.

Hong Kong, China, May 11.—When history speaks of great naval engagements, the battle of Manila, fought on Sunday, May 1, 1898, will rank among the first.

Beside it that of Trafalgar faded into insignificance, for not there nor at any other place has such a victory crowned the efforts of a fleet.

With shot and shell pouring from forts and warships, with leaden hail falling in sheets upon the decks, with torpedoes ready to do their deadly work and in a harbor thickly studded with mines, not a single man was lost on the American side.

With a fearlessness that is a marvel to the whole civilized world, Admiral Dewey kept on, himself in the place where the danger was greatest.

Not a single American vessel was damaged. Each one that took part in the engagement is in condition to go into and then fight with the flower of Spain's navy at that. At a moment's notice. Among the Spanish cruisers and gunboats sunk were the flagship Reina Maria Cristina, Castilla, Velasco, Don Juan de Austria, the Isla de Cuba, Gen. Lezo, Marquez del Duero, Minano and Ulloa.

The Killed and Wounded. One-third of the Spanish fleet's fighting force was killed or disabled. According to their own figures they lost 300 killed and 400 wounded. It is even possible that the list of casualties will be greatly increased.

The news of the great victory in all its details would long since have been cabled but the Spanish Government refused to permit the cable to be used. So for that reason Admiral Dewey cut the cable. If he could not have it he decided that the Spaniards should not use it.

For seven hours and twenty minutes the battle lasted. Beginning with midnight of Saturday, Dewey's fleet of nine vessels started to run the blockade past the forts of Corregidor Island. The fleet consisted of the Olympia, Baltimore, Boston, Concord, Raleigh and Petrel. The other three were the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch and two transports.

Every precaution had been taken to deceive the enemy.

No lights whatever burned, except in the stern of each boat, as a guide to the others that followed.

They passed Corregidor unseen, and it was not until the McCulloch had gone a considerable distance that the presence of the fleet was detected.

Then the guns from Corregidor opened upon her and the first of the engagement had begun.

The Battle Begins. A few hundred yards away was the Boston, which at once replied with a three-inch gun. It seemed a surprise to those on the fort, as after wasting four shots their guns were silent.

Up the bay toward the distant city then steamed the American fleet at a four-knot pace, and just as the gray dawn of morning dispelled the shadows of night they were off Manila.

Not until the mists lifted did the Spaniards realize that the enemy was at their door. Then activity was discernible at every point.

In the twinkling of an eye, as it seemed, the big guns of Manila fort began to roar. They came thick and fast. But there were many merchantmen in the bay, and Dewey did not want to harm them. So for the time being he did not respond to the fire.

In fact, it was with an expression of contempt that Dewey gave the order to the fleet to form into double column of battle.

In that array they advanced and opened up a murderous fire on the heavy forts at Cavite, six miles south. In the first line was the Olympia, the Baltimore and the Boston. They bore the brunt of the enemy's fire. In the

second line and further from the forts were the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel and the McCulloch.

In similar way the Spanish fleet prepared to give battle to the Americans, and the firing from that moment became general on the Spanish side.

Still as cool as ever, and with words of assurance to his wonderful gunners, Dewey waited to get to closer range. When the vessels did get nearer, what a sight it was!

Dewey's Daring Move. Just when the Olympia got within 2,500 yards of the Spanish fleet, she turned west, and, followed by the others of the fleet, passed directly before the Spanish ships and the forts. It was a daring move and it won.

The Olympia moved the range and then shot and shell began to fly. The others joined in and then it looked as if the very heavens had opened and joined the artillery by the clouds to the awful din.

The Spanish Rear Admiral, Patricio Montijo y Parason, could plainly be seen on the flagship Reina Cristina, giving orders to his men. He came boldly out to meet the enemy, and as a result the Olympia's fire was concentrated upon her.

Several times the Spanish flagship was struck, and at length the port bridge, upon which the Admiral stood. As coolly as if nothing had happened he shifted to the other end.

His bravery was unavailing. His gunners were bad and he had to retreat. As his vessel turned the eight-inch gun on the Olympia was turned upon her.

A quick sight on the part of the American gunner, and the next second the Christina was struck squarely astern. She was raked the entire length, and as the projectile ploughed through, one of her magazines exploded and she had to be abandoned.

Such was the destruction on board the Christina that 130 of her men were killed and 100 were wounded. Then the admiral transferred his flag to the Castilla, which was also disabled with great loss of life.

Two minutes more and the Christina was ablaze from stem to stern. Three explosions followed and she was blown skyward.

A cheer went up from the American tars, for all could see that the victory was there in sight, and assured. It was then that the greatest danger threatened the Americans.

Olympia's Fine Work. In the harbor, protected by the fleet, lay two Spanish torpedo boats. During the firing and the consequent excitement, they put out through the smoke to destroy the Olympia, the Baltimore and the Boston.

Lynx-like eyes were watching for them, however, and they were discovered just as they were leaving the breakwater.

Instantly the Olympia's second battery was concentrated upon them. Still the Spaniards came on until the Olympia was less than 500 yards from them.

At that point the fire from the Olympia was of the most desperate order and the torpedo boats started to return to shelter. It was too late for the safety of one of them.

A solid shot struck her in the stern. It was followed on the instant by a terrific explosion and a torpedo boat, with all on board, were sent 200 feet into the air. The other torpedo boat was disabled, but managed to beach.

The battle was practically over after that. Spanish vessel after vessel went down under the withering fire poured upon them and gun after gun on the forts became silent.

Then, when everything was well in hand, the Petrel was sent into the inner harbor, behind the fortifications, and destroyed all the warships not already fired.

She captured, among others, the storehouse Manila, rated at half a million dollars, and many small steamers. The Manila's cargo included 600 tons of coal.

The Spanish fleet, or what was left of it, quickly surrendered and then Commodore Dewey took possession of the arsenal and forts.

He destroyed all the guns and then promptly blew up all the mines and magazines. Then as the American fleet lay to before Manila Dewey sent word to the Governor. The message was short, but had a world of meaning.

A Warning to Manila. It was to the effect that if the American fleet was fired upon again, or any hostile demonstration made he would destroy the city. The warning was sufficient.

So Monday passed, with the American fleet, with colors flying, lying before the city of Manila and in a position to take it at any time.

No move to do so was, however, made, as the commodore did not want to harm the non-combatants.

This done, the fleet started to coast around the bay, picking up all Spanish vessels or destroying them. As they passed through the outer harbor a scene of desolation, the like of which has rarely been witnessed, was visible. There lay the wrecks of the Reina Christina, Don Antonio De Alfoa and Castilla. All had been fired by American shells. Only the upper works and some of the guns showed. Inside the harbor were the wrecks of eight vessels, all of them burned. Many of the guns can, however, be saved.

At the time the McCulloch started from Manila to send despatches from here it did not seem possible that there could be further hostilities there.

Germany is With Us. Washington, D. C.—Emperor William is quoted as saying recently to our Ambassador that it is important that America should understand that neither the Emperor nor the Government of Germany is hostile to us in this war. He added that the millions of Germans in America would not understand it if their fatherland were not friendly to their new home.

# "DESTROY SPAIN'S FLEET."

Those Are the Orders of Admiral Sampson from the War Department.

## REDUCE HAVANA LATER.

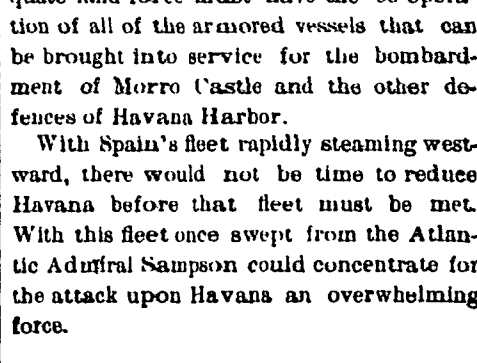
Invasion of Cuba Delayed Until the War Ships Which Sailed from St. Vincent Are Disposed Of.

Attack Planned Before They Reach a Coaling Station—The Armored Vessels of the Blockading Squadron, Reinforced by the Flying Squadron, Now Preparing for the Naval Battle That Will Follow Ocean Scouts' Reports.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—Spain's fleet in the Atlantic must be annihilated before an attempt is made to capture Havana. This is the conclusion arrived at by the War Board, and it is probable that the naval engagement will be fought between the Spanish fleet now on its way across the Atlantic and the armored vessels of Admiral Sampson's command, reinforced by Commodore Schley's flying squadron, before any steps are taken to land an army of invasion on the island of Cuba.

The policy of the administration will be to make the campaign against Havana short and decisive. In order to do this an adequate land force must have the co-operation of all of the armored vessels that can be brought into service for the bombardment of Morro Castle and the other defenses of Havana Harbor.

With Spain's fleet rapidly steaming westward, there would not be time to reduce Havana before that fleet must be met. With this fleet once swept from the Atlantic Admiral Sampson could concentrate for the attack upon Havana an overwhelming force.



MAP OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, WHERE THE NEXT GREAT NAVAL BATTLE MAY BE FOUGHT.

Captain Sigbee, of the St. Paul, and Captain Wise, of the Yale, have the advantage of knowing the direction in which the Spanish fleet sailed, and this will be of great advantage to them in locating it upon the ocean, as its approximate speed is known and its probable location at any given hour can be figured out. As soon as one of the auxiliary vessels sights the fleet and ascertains its location and direction the commanding officer will proceed with all speed to the nearest cable station and communicate with Washington.

The movements of the fighting fleet under Admiral Sampson will be governed by this information. It will be his object to give the enemy battle before they can reach either a coaling base or strike any American point toward which they may be headed.

If two of the scouting vessels should fall in with the fleet about the same time it will be the duty of one of them to keep in touch with the enemy and report any change of direction that may be made after the first vessel has left. No fear is felt for the safety of the scouts, as they are all fast enough to get out of the way of the fleet if an attempt should be made to attack them.

Weapons All That Comes Needs. Camp Punta de Gaguanes, Cuba.—The veteran Maxim Gomez, the backbone and brain of the Cuban revolution, gives to the American people Cuba's thanks for freedom. He writes in his firm hand: "Cuba Libre, 30th of April, 1898.—I am much delighted at the action of the people and Government of the United States in doing justice to the cause of this heroic and exhausted people. For me, and in the name of my loyal soldiers, I extend most heartfelt thanks for the protection which is offered us. It shall constitute a bond of solidarity and eternal friendship between both peoples. I am ready, and thus I know my Government will be, to accept the alliance which is offered us, and therefore I await the official commission by General Miles (Lieut. Whitney, of the Bureau of Military Intelligence), to discuss the basis of the plan of campaign to be adopted against the common enemy. But General Miles should know now that he need not venture his ships too far in perilous enterprises, for in this, our own ground, we need no more than munitions with which to finish with the Spaniards, as the island of Cuba is in such a condition that they cannot resist six months of rigorous siege. "M. Gomez."

May Wheat Reaches \$1.00. Chicago, Ill.—Wheat has reached \$1.00 a bushel. This was the record made yesterday. No such advance has been seen since September, 1893, when "Old Hetch" put the price on the last day to \$2.

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

President McKinley has selected General Fitzhugh Lee, James H. Wilson, Joseph H. Wheeler and William J. Sewell, each with grand records for valor in the civil war, to lead the one hundred and twenty-five thousand men who have offered their services in freeing Cuba from the bondage of Spain. Eleven major-generals were appointed in all, and a large number of colonels and lieutenant-colonels were made brigadier-generals.

Steamers from the Canary Islands have reached Liverpool with the report that the American Consul at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, had left suddenly with plans of the harbor. There are 12,000 Spanish troops in Grand Canaria alone. The authorities are pushing forward the fortifications and making desperate attempts to raise revenue, even taking British property without compensation.

Admiral Dewey telegraphed to Washington suggesting that the surrender of Manila be demanded, and that a commission, with himself a member, be named to assume control of the Philippines. The McCulloch has left Hong Kong with instructions for Dewey.

Spain's fleet of five powerful modern warships at Cadiz—the battleships Pelayo and Victoria, the armored cruisers Empressor Carlos V. and Cardenal Cisneros and the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII.—may sail for the United States May 16.

Spanish authorities have sunk a ship loaded with explosives in the middle of the channel of the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, so as to destroy any invading fleet. Bread sells for 20 cents a pound in San Juan, and distress is general.

Prof. Woolsey, of Yale, who holds the chair of international law, says that it is our duty to hold the Philippines under martial law until the end of the war and then to cede them back to Spain under a treaty of peace.

By an order of the President telegraphed to every military and naval station in the country, all officers of both services will hereafter be required to wear their uniforms when on duty during the time of war.

England's greatest naval authority, H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclads in Action," has expressed the opinion that the Spanish fleet will run short of coal if it attempts to cross the Atlantic seaboard.

Volunteers to the number of 46,000 or 50,000, from fifteen States, will be sent to Chickamauga to be formed into three corps, to be commanded respectively by three of the newly appointed major-generals.

The troops at Tampa have been supplied with plenty of ammunition and rations to be ready for the invasion of Cuba. The 800 Cubans asked for by General Shafter have already been enlisted.

Captain Wiley, of General Shafter's staff, has arrived in Washington with important information for General Miles on matters connected with the impending invasion of Cuba.

A Madrid special to a London newspaper said the Spanish Government was willing to cede Cuba to the United States, but was unwilling to pay a war indemnity because unable to do so.

"Joe" Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee were sworn in as major-generals in the United States Volunteer Army. Gen. Wheeler is the first ex-Confederate to join the army.

Flour, tea, coffee and tobacco have gone up in price, and while a loaf of bread costs the same as in peace times, the loaf is getting lighter.

It is announced from Vienna that Austria will not attempt intervention in behalf of Spain unless there is concerted action by the powers.

Don Carlos said in Brussels he would not aid any Spanish revolution and would check agitation by his friends while the war lasts.

President Dole offered the Hawaiian Islands to President McKinley for war purposes, promising coal and munitions of war.

A censored dispatch from Madrid reports that the Spanish have evacuated Manila, taking their arms, ammunition and stores. President McKinley told a friend that the war with Spain would not be one of territorial acquisition.

Theodore Roosevelt has left Washington for San Antonio, Tex., to join his regiment of rough riders.

Spaniards killed Col. Juan Delgado, one of Cuba's bravest leaders, at El Cano, and tore out his eyes.

Ex-Queen Isabella, who is in Paris, has gone into mourning for the Spanish sailors lost at Manila.

Captain-General Blanco declared a state of war in Cuba and revoked all the pacific decrees.

The Cuban insurgents are besieging the port of Manzanilla, on the south coast of Cuba.

The Spaniards have abandoned all of Eastern Cuba except four ports.

The relief expedition to Cuba will shortly start from Tampa.

Gold reached 116 in Madrid.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Madrid.—The Queen Regent is said to have again asked the Emperor of Austria to solicit European intervention to bring the war to an end, and the Austrian Foreign Office is reported to have prepared a note to the powers.

Valencia.—A state of siege has been proclaimed here and the city is under martial law. An angry mob with Republican propensities attempted hostile demonstrations, but were quickly dispersed by the mounted police.

Paris.—A Spanish mob burned the town hall and law courts at Murcia, stormed the jail, liberated the prisoners, dynamited a store, divided up the provisions it contained, cut the wires and tore up the railway.

London.—Great Britain has refused again to join in any European movement to interfere in the war, and has emphasized her refusal by hurrying into commission two battleships just completed.

London.—The majority of the important British provincial papers pay warm tributes to Commodore Dewey and the United States fleet at Manila.

# SPAIN'S GRAVE PLIGHT.

Monarchy in Such Peril That the Queen Regent May Have to Resign.

## SHOOTING THE RIOTERS.

The Soldiers Are Frequently Routed By Mobs Who Use the Torch and Sack Stores.

Outbreaks in the Provinces Are Assuming Alarming Proportions—The Troops Compelled to Fire On Rioters in Self-Defense—Government Cannot Rely Upon the Army, Which Is Becoming Incensed at Spain's Incompetent Ministers.

Madrid, May 11.—Outbreaks in the provinces are assuming threatening proportions. This is especially the case in the Province of Gijon, on the Bay of Biscay, where the troops have been compelled to fire on the rioters in self-defense. The latest news from that section is that the artillery has been ordered out.

At Talavera de la Reyna one of the Jesuit religious houses has been burned. It is asserted here that the riots arise from hunger rather than from political motives. Everywhere the dissatisfaction is growing, especially over the prices of bread. Acts against authority are becoming more and more overt. At Caceres, capital of Estremadura, the populace marched into the railway station to prevent the export of provisions and overpowered the soldiers.

All Valencia is in a state of siege. At Catalan the rioters captured the Mayor and Town Councillors and demanded a ransom. On the Mayor protesting he was shot through the leg, after which the gendarmes dispersed the mob. At Talavera the rioters were most determined, seeking many bakeries and setting on fire several Government buildings. In the town of Aguilas, in the Province of Murcia, a mob, mostly composed of women, burned the storehouses and offices.

The fishermen who broke out against the octroi duties at Gijon received the most determined assistance from the tobacco girls. Together they sacked several bakeries and burned all the octroi offices, with all the papers belonging to the foreign ships loading in the harbor. The civic guard was stoned at the prison and the mob marched off with the iron bars of the jail. When the troops appeared they were stoned, replying with fire and wounding many.

The mob then attacked the Government buildings and smashed the windows. The troops again fired, this time from the balconies, and wounded many; but the women kept on throwing stones. The Jesuit houses at Talavera was attacked because it was supposed that grain was stored there.

Congress Thanks Dewey and His Men. Washington, D. C.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by both Houses on the President's recommendation:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in pursuance of the recommendation of the President, made in accordance with the provisions of section 1,108 of the Revised Statutes, the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898.

"Section 2.—That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby extended through Commodore Dewey to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

"Section 3.—Be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Commodore Dewey, and through him to the officers and men under his command."

Don Carlos Upholds Weyler. Brussels.—Don Carlos the Spanish pretender, in the course of a long interview, said: "The Queen Regent has been a mere puppet in the hands of incompetent and self-seeking Ministers, blindly counteracting their pulling solicitations to European Powers and even the Pope for mediation between aggressor and aggressed upon. She has proved herself a fond mother but a feeble Queen. It is their Ministers whom I distrust and condemn. Senor Sagasta is not so culpable as Senor Moret, but he is an old man of falling power. As for Weyler, he is a typical caballero Español. He is purely a soldier; not in the least a politician."

60,000 Troops to Invade Cuba. Washington, D. C.—President McKinley has yielded to the plans of invading Cuba persistently advanced by Secretary of War Alger and General Miles. Sixty thousand troops will be landed as soon as possible at different points on the island. The decision was reached at a special meeting of the Cabinet. Everything is ready and an invasion of Cuba will be made in a few days. The invading army will consist of the regular army in the South and the portion of the volunteer army ordered for concentration.

France and Italy Suspended Traffic with Spain. Washington, D. C.—One of the latest news from this country has been that France and Italy have suspended their traffic duties on wheat, oil and other goods from Spain. These people have never been deluded with the idea that the foreigners pay the duty.

The French army is said to have sent a bulletin. The Italian is rumored to be preparing to send a similar bulletin. Both are probably propaganda and will suspension means to us not much more than have been in effect about Belgium.

## WE LAND IN HONG KONG.

Key West, Fla., May 11.—The first expeditionary force of the United States Government landed here. The expeditionary force, which left Manila on May 1, arrived here on May 11. The first party, a contingent from the 1st Cavalry, was put ashore on the north coast of Santa Clara, and landed at once for the interior. Senor Baldomero Acosta, the Cuban leader, headed the other party, which landed on the west of Havana, near Mariel.

The cruiser Wilmington shelled the Spanish cavalry as the expedition landed, and the American flag was unfurled on the Cuban colors as the insurgent forces changed the Spaniards.

Hong Kong's men retreated toward Harbin, taking about 20 wounded and leaving 30 dead on the field. Side by side the American and Cuban flags now wave on Cuban soil.

British Agents Visit the Philippines. Hong Kong, China.—It is learned that General Emilio Aguinaldo, the rebel leader who was taken over from Hong Kong by the American commander, landed on the shore from one of the American transports, taking with him a quantity of ammunition and arms for the insurgent forces that were about the capital city. It is thought that these insurgents will lead a brave fight against Dewey and the defense of the city and help to bring about a speedy end.

Madrid's Closing Trench. Madrid.—In a recent dispatch Senor Sagasta said: "On political grounds I am in favor of war, while I always have been in favor of the victorious nation. But I did not see why a Spanish Republic should be established by the United States. I realize that the war has been waged so long, and that the country is exhausted, but I think that which would have greater honor and honor, our right to a government did everything that it could, more even than I could. That our adversaries have been completely war weary, and were compelled to accept consequences, whenever they could."

THE MANIFEST. President.

New York.—New high markets for wheat were made in both the local and foreign markets. In the local market the wheat dealing the "May delivery" wheat, representing a net of 100,000 bushels, was sold at 90 cents a bushel, compared with 88 cents on Saturday.

In the Chicago market wheat sold at 91 1/2 cents a bushel, compared with 91 cents on Saturday.

In Chicago the opening of the wheat market was at 91 1/2 cents a bushel, compared with 91 cents on Saturday.

The average price of wheat in the United States is 91 cents a bushel, compared with 90 cents on Saturday.

The Exchange price of wheat is 91 cents a bushel, compared with 90 cents on Saturday.

Greenwich.—Wheat, 90 cents a bushel, compared with 89 cents on Saturday.

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