

# URGED TO MAKE PEACE.

## Spain Consults Ambassadors, Sends to Vienna and invokes the Powers.

# ALL EUROPE'S WARNING.

## Has Been Told From London to Rome That She Must Either Stop or Be Lost.

Spain is driven to look for aid by the storm impending at home—London papers say that Spain must seek peace at once or she will be wholly ruined—Spain should accept the inevitable—Sagasta has lost his nerve.

London, June 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Madrid says that the cabinet, after a long discussion to-day, finally authorized Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, to expedite diplomatic action.

The duke therefore at once conferred with certain of the ambassadors in the capital. Instructions were telegraphed to Marquis de Hoyos, the Spanish ambassador to Austria, and Senor Aguirre, Marquis de Hoyos's designated successor, was ordered to go immediately to Vienna. The government is unquestionably looking to Austria for assistance.

Marquis Cerrado, the agent of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, says that his chief, who is still in Brussels, is kept thoroughly informed as to the course of events in Spain. While the war lasts the artists will remain quiet; but if a dishonorable peace is negotiated, they will act in accordance with their ideas of duty.

It was noticed during the debate in the cortes yesterday that Prime Minister Sagasta seemed to have lost his nerve. He remained passive under the attacks made on the government, and did not show any animation even when he was most bitterly upbraided.

A dispatch from Rome to the Daily News says that the Vatican has received the gravest news from Spain. It seems that the struggle with the United States is hopeless, but international complications are feared more than the result of the war.

The editorials in the morning newspapers here reiterate the advice that Spain should seek terms of peace immediately. They emphasize the futility of postponing the inevitable surrender, and say it is not now too late to save something from the wreck, but if Spain persists in her stubborn unreason, her final defeat will result in her total destruction.

Rome, June 15.—The Opinions, which is a government organ, says: "Spain's debacle has begun. The Philippines are lost. Spain should accept the inevitable. The government needs the stimulus of resignation and fortitude."

## Sagasta's Pitiful Exhibition.

Madrid.—When the Chamber of Deputies met Senor Sagasta said: "Spaniards should bear bad news with manly calm. The government, since the unexpected disaster to the fleet at Cavite, has received only three telegrams. The first said that after the destruction of Admiral Montojo's fleet there were sufficient forces to defend the territory and that the natives were to be relied upon. The second dispatch said that the American warships had brought the insurgent chief Aguinaldo to the Philippines, but that he had not been successful in inducing a revolt of the natives. The third message was the communication from Captain General Augustus saying that the situation was desperate and expressing his inability to hold out against the combined opposition of the Americans and insurgents much longer."

## Our Coast Defense.

Washington, D. C.—Instead of the Navy Department being dilatory in the forming of an auxiliary naval force for coast defense, it can be stated positively that the Department has seized every opportunity. All available men have been enlisted and every useful vessel that could be found taken into service. This is the answer the Navy Department makes to the charge of shipping men in New York that it has been slow in organizing the auxiliary reserve. Department officials assert that as a matter of fact the naval militia of the country, which it was thought would be such a source of strength in time of war, has really been of little value and is delaying the formation of a reserve by reason of the desire of its officers to be drafted into the regular army with the rank which they hold in the militia.

## Astor Battery to Philippines.

Washington, D. C.—It is now definitely settled that John Jacob Astor's battery will go to the Philippines. Final orders to this effect were sent to Captain March last night. The battery will start immediately, and it is expected that it will embark from San Francisco with the rest of General Merritt's troops, comprising the third expedition, about June 23.

# SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Among a large number of appointments made by the president were these: J. Warren Kelfer of Ohio, major general; John P. S. Gobin of Pennsylvania, the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, brigadier general, and J. E. B. Stuart, a son of the Confederate cavalry leader, commissary of subsistence.

Admiral Sampson believes more than half of the enemy's guns at Santiago were dismounted by the bombardment. The admiral has commended the bravery of Ensign Palmer of the New York, who ran in a launch to within one hundred yards of the Santiago batteries, under fire, and learned that the Spaniards were remounting guns.

The world's staff correspondent at Chickamauga finds that the most of the trouble about food there is due to the incompetence of commissary-sergeants and cooks. At the commissary department in Washington it is declared that "sufficient quantities of good and wholesome food have been sent to all the camps."

The president of the Maritime Canal Company has offered to turn over to the government 700,000 shares of Nicaragua Canal stock on condition that the government guarantee the payment of principal and interest of a new issue of bonds amounting to \$100,000,000.

It is reported from San Francisco that the Charleston and the Philippine expedition will seize the Ladrones Islands on their way to Manila. The islands are fortified and have a good harbor and coaling station. Navy department officials discredit the report.

Lieutenant H. H. Whitney has turned over to the government the maps, pictures and information about the Spanish forces in Porto Rico, which he obtained while on a scouting trip there which equals Lieutenant Howland's work of a similar character in Cuba.

There is a rumor at Cavite that the crews of the Spanish ships sunk by Dewey were sent gradually from Manila to China to man three powerful armored cruisers bought from China and to suddenly pounce upon the American squadron.

A semi-official note issued in Madrid charges that Spanish letters are seized in the United States and threatens reprisals on the property of Americans in Spain. Postmaster-General Smith officially denies that mails are tampered with by our Government.

A Toledo, O., manager has contracted with the Government for the establishment of a casino at Chickamauga. The building will be erected at Government expense and free tickets for the performances will be issued to the soldiers.

The second expedition to the Philippines will sail from San Francisco next Wednesday. Among the transports will be the Senator, one of two of the Pacific Steamship Company's boats impressed by the war department.

The Pullman Company is building a hospital train, ten sleepers, dining car and a private car for physicians. It will be used to carry wounded men from Tampa to the Chickamauga field hospital.

The Post-Office Department has established branches at New York and San Francisco for the extension of the service to Cuba and the Philippines respectively.

Six steamships of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company will be given American registers if the House agrees to the bill passed by the Senate yesterday.

Miss Evangelina Cramer, who escaped from prison in Havana, was married in Baltimore to Lieutenant Carbone, who aided her to reach the United States.

Diplomats in London believe that Spain will sue for peace within a week offering to give up Cuba, but asking for the return of the Philippines.

Negotiations for the exchange of Hobson and his men were begun by Admiral Sampson and referred by Admiral Cervera to General Blanes.

Cables between Cuba and Hayti and Jamaica were again reported cut, though Kingston claimed still to be in communication with Santiago.

President McKinley may send a message to Congress urging the annexation of Hawaii as a war measure if Congress does not act soon.

Until the mystery of the phantom fleet reported off the north coast of Cuba is cleared up the Santiago expedition may be delayed.

Insurgents have assured Commodore Schley that all of Cervera's fleet are at Santiago and that only 6,000 soldiers defend the place.

The Marblehead reduced the forts at Guantanamo, east of Santiago. It was reported that the place had been seized as a general base.

It is said that General Thomas L. Rosser, the Confederate cavalry leader, will be nominated a brigadier general to-day.

The Letter Hospital, formerly the Chickamauga Park Hotel, was opened with eighteen patients from Camp Thomas.

It is believed in Washington that 800 marines to act as a landing force, have reached Admiral Sampson's fleet. The insurgents and Spaniards about Santiago fight daily. The former are aided by our fleet.

The Dolphin shelled and struck a train filled with Spanish soldiers on the coast, near Santiago, killing many of them.

Two guns of Santiago opened fire on our fleet Thursday.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

# WHEAT KING DETHRONED.

## Collapse of Leiter's Big Deal in Wheat by Which Millions Were Lost.

# TURNING OF THE BEARS.

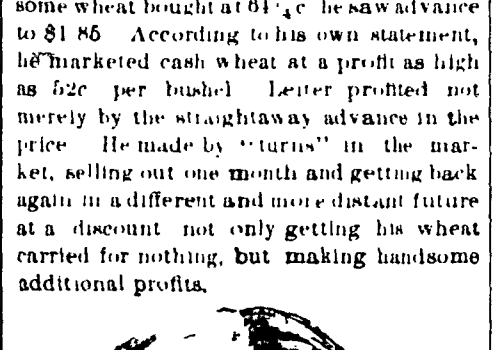
## He Owned Sixteen Million Bushels of Wheat When Business Began in Chicago Yesterday.

His Father Became Afraid—Refused to Back Him Further Magnanimous When In Power Those Who Were Indebted to Him Are the Ones Who Put on the Sere—The Only Man Living Who Has Made One Dollar per Bushel on Wheat.

June 15.—Joseph Leiter, for more than a year the wheat king of the world, was dethroned today. Three weeks ago he had a paper profit of \$4,500,000 at noon to-day his deal showed an actual loss of \$9,000,000 in about twenty-one days. He had the bear by the tail for fourteen months. Today the animal turned and trampled him with its claws.

Young Leiter beated the world, and it was to big for him. There are rumors also that those with whom he did business and in whom he had faith sold him out. Leiter was magnanimous in power, and it cost him millions of dollars. In December and May, when he could have squeezed those who were indebted to him out the screws and he winced under the pressure but gave no sign.

Leiter is probably the only man living who in a speculation made \$1 per bushel in wheat. To-day he experienced the sensation of seeing a loss of 91 per bushel, for some wheat bought at 61¢ per bushel advanced to \$1.85. According to his own statement, he marketed cash wheat at a profit as high as 52¢ per bushel. Leiter profited not merely by the straightforward advance in the price. He made by "turning" in the market, selling out one month and getting back again in a different and more distant future at a discount not only getting his wheat carried for nothing, but making handsome additional profits.



JOSEPH LEITER.

When the Board of Trade session began to-day Joseph Leiter owned sixteen million bushels of wheat, it is estimated, contract and option. The latter was sold out under pressure and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was made trustee for the remainder. Those who are in a position to know say the loss on the sixteen million bushels will average thirty cents per bushel, which would aggregate \$4,800,000. Other experienced incident to the deal will bring the loss up to a round \$6,000,000, and this immense sum the elder Leiter obligates himself to pay in order to help his boy out and maintain the commercial honor and integrity of the family.

The mischief was done since the beginning of the present month. Unknown to his father, and to George B. French, his manager, young Leiter bought options by the million, and when this became known on Saturday last there was consternation. The elder Leiter had backed his son liberally up to the close of the May deal, but when he learned that Joseph had gone further than that he refused to stand god. To-day at an early hour he notified the banks that he would not be responsible for further indebtedness of his son, and this led to the selling.

## Fled With Their Gold.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 11.—The Royal Mail steamer sailing for London this week will carry \$200,000 in Spanish gold. Broad Alfonso pieces are more in circulation in this island than English sovereigns. Probably a million dollars in coin has been brought to Jamaica from Cuba by refugees during the last six weeks.

Three or four thousand of these refugees fill the hotels, lodging houses and vacant dwellings in the coast towns.

The refugees, instead of being lean and ill favored, as one might suppose, are remarkably prosperous looking. The women are dressed in the Paris and New York fashions of two years ago. Some are attended by servants. Among the baggage are extraordinary boxes and chests that look antique enough to have been made in Spain in a former century.

One refugee entered a local hotel behind six strong men, each of whom carried a leather bag filled with gold. He was a noted miser of Havana. They do not know what has become of their homes and estates. Most of them sympathize with the insurgents. A few bitterly denounce Spain. The Spanish vice consul here, Don Jose Buigas de Dalman, formerly at Tampa, said:

"What disgusts me is that for three years these people have been talking for Spain, and now they turn and revile her. They are too cowardly to fight on either side. They are—what do you call it?—atmospheric warriors."

The Navy Department confirmed officially the report that the outer harbor of Guantanamo has been seized by our ships.

# TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

## Have Been Appointed—Engineer Officers Also Selected.

Washington.—These are the nominations sent to the Senate to-day: To be brigadier general—Charles F. Row, of New York; Thomas L. Rosser, of Virginia.

First regiment, Volunteer Engineers.—To be lieutenant colonel—Captain Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Second regiment, Volunteer Engineers.—To be captain—Frederick J. H. Klockon, of California.

Third regiment, Volunteer Engineers.—To be second lieutenant—Henry A. Herbert, Jr., of the District of Columbia; William S. Whitehead, Jr., of New Jersey.

Second regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—To be surgeon, with rank of major—Floyd Stewart, of Louisiana, assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, Second Lieutenant Jacques del Lantier, First United States Infantry.

Third regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—To be second lieutenant—Alfred Hamilton, of Texas, commissary of subsistence, with rank of major; James Clayland Mulliken, of Maryland (nomination of H. Clay Mulliken hereby withdrawn).

Fifth regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—To be captain—Charles P. Newberry, of Maryland; John D. Treatwell, of Virginia; George T. Broome, of District of Columbia; first lieutenant, George D. Barber, of District of Columbia; second lieutenant, Edward W. Ellis, of Ohio; and Kenty Browning, of Ohio.

Fifth regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—To be assistant surgeon with rank of first lieutenant—Hugh H. Howland, of Mississippi; second lieutenant—Ludwig R. Hunt, of Virginia; and Langbehn D. Lewis, of Virginia; first lieutenant—James C. Dixon, of Alabama (nomination of J. Courtney Hixon, of Alabama, for above office, withdrawn).

Sixth regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—To be lieutenant—James C. W. Cox, of Tennessee; and Zachary D. Massey, of Tennessee.

Seventh regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—To be major—David F. Powell, of Wisconsin; second lieutenant—Kron Barnes, Jr., of New York.

Eighth regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—To be lieutenant colonel—Abram W. Hughes, of Tennessee; captain, Henry L. Jenkinson, of New Jersey; first lieutenant—James H. Cline, sergeant quartermaster sergeant—J. S. A.

Ninth regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—To be major—Duncan H. Harrison, of Illinois (nomination of Duncan B. Harrison, of Mississippi, for the above office, withdrawn).

Tenth regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—To be captain—William Frye Tebbets, of New York (nomination of William Frye Tebbets, of New York, to be captain of Eighth regiment, Volunteer Infantry, withdrawn).

Major General Copinger, Brigadier General Abraham K. Arnold, Brigadier General Hamilton S. Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Louis M. Maus, chief surgeon, Captain James E. Phifer, assistant surgeon, Captain Curtis B. Hoppin, Second Cavalry, recorder.

Ammunition for Dewey's fleet.—Washington.—The day ago the Navy Department requested the assistance of the War Department in transporting a large quantity of ammunition to San Francisco, to be shipped from there to Admiral Dewey at Manila. Col. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at New York, found that four carloads of powder were to go from Dover, N. J., six carloads of empty shells from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and three carloads of empty shells from the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Communicated with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which agreed to transport the powder at tariff rates and to break all freight train records, except that made in transporting the powder brought from Lapland last spring, which were got through from Jersey City to Seattle in seven days.

It was arranged that the three sections of the powder train should leave Jersey City, Dover and Portsmouth, Va., at one o'clock Thursday night, and that all three sections should meet at Omaha, and run as a special train from there to San Francisco. The railroad company agreed to have the train, barring accidents, in San Francisco in eight days.

The Jersey City and Dover sections got away in time. At Norfolk there was delay in loading the cars, and that section will run "special." In the thirteen cars are shells to fit all the guns of Dewey's fleet, in sufficient quantity to last him for a long time, and the powder cars contain powder enough for all the shells.

Second Philippine Expedition.—San Francisco, Cal., June 12.—General Merritt has issued verbal instructions, through Major General O'Neil, to colonels commanding regiments and battalions designated to sail in the second Philippine expedition, to have finished by Tuesday the placing aboard ship of all camp equipments and to be ready to embark their troops by noon on Wednesday.

As a result of these orders in the camps of the regiments that are to sail the packing has begun and every article not actually necessary for use between now and the time for departure is being packed away.

Arthur MacArthur, the last of the brigadier generals of volunteers ordered to report to General Merritt for the Manila expedition, arrived from Tampa and Chickamauga, where he assisted in the mobilizing of two armies.

War Over by August 1.—Geneva, N. Y., June 15.—Ricardo Diaz Albertini, secretary of the Cuban legation in Washington, is in Geneva on his way to his summer home at Coburg in Canada.

"We believe the war will be over by August," he said to-day. "The bottling up of Cervera in Santiago harbor has removed the only outside force upon which Spain could rely, and the ending of the war is only a question of weeks. It will not be necessary to fight a battle. Starvation will do the work."

Gibraltar, Friday.—An American, it is reported, was arrested at Algebras, on the Bay of Gibraltar, Spain, to-night, charged with being in possession of the plans of the fortifications at Cadix.

# FOURTEEN HOURS FIGHTING.

## Our Marines Attacked by the Spanish Who Were Hidden in the Scrub.

# FOUR REPORTED KILLED.

## The Shoes of Guantanamo Bay Ring with Our Fusillade—They Ran as Our Force Advanced.

Many of Our Boys Were Bathing in the Bay When the Enemy Fired into the Camp—They Sprang to Arms Dressed in Their Carriage Belts—They Beat the Undergrowth All Around, but the Spaniards Had Vanished.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 15.—The fighting continued untill dawn the next morning. It was found that Assistant Surgeon John Blair (tribe, Sergeant Smith, Private McClellan and Dunphy were killed, and Corporal Glass was wounded. Eight of the men who were on the outpost, including Lieutenants Shaw and Neville had not been accounted for when the despatch boat left.

Sergeant Smith who was on the extreme outpost, relieving the guard, fell at the first fire.

The outfit did not wait to attack the Spaniards but retreated and after the firing began again, half a mile to the right, in the woods.

There was a short skirmish and the Spaniards retreated.

They retreated shortly afterward and began an attack from another quarter. The fighting was kept up all through the night, only when the ships in the morning began shooting the woods did the Spaniards finally withdraw.

Dr. Gibbs was struck by a bullet, while standing in front of his tent and died within a few minutes. The bodies of the two privates were found in the scrub badly shot by machine guns.

Few of the Americans had ever been under fire before, but they acquitted themselves nobly. The Spaniards had the advantage during the night, as they fought from cover, and the position of the camp on the cleared heights made it an excellent target.

It is the expectation that the attack will be renewed to-night. Reinforcements have been landed from the ships in the harbor and the marines are prepared to avenge the death of their comrades.

War Runs by the Oregon.—San Francisco, Cal., June 15.—Gunner Robert W. White of the Oregon writes to his mother in Oakland, giving some interesting details of the ship's experience in Brazil. The letter was dated at Bahia. He says in part:

"When we left Rio we had to leave the Niechery. The Marietta steamed out shortly after us, and to our surprise did not bring the Niechery with her. As she is a sister ship of the Wheeling, our captain ordered her to paint her smokestack black—previous to this it was yellow—go into Rio, report as the Wheeling, and inquire for the Niechery. She completely fooled the natives, and came steaming out next day with the Niechery."

Again in the letter, White says: "We called at Bahia to give our ship a final cleaning for battle. We gave out that one of our shafts was broken so as to get Brazilian protection until we were ready to move. An official came aboard to see if the shaft was really broken, but the captain had given orders to heat up the shaft room so hot that no one could stay there more than a minute. The official was conducted below, but soon came up dripping with perspiration. Rather than go down again he took our word for the broken shaft, and as he stayed at Bahia as long as we pleased."

Treatment of Soldiers Exaggerated.—Tampabay, Fla., Monday.—Reports that the soldiers here have not been properly cared for have been exaggerated in almost every instance. The correspondent interviewed privates in the Fifth Maryland, Second New York, Sixty-ninth New York, Thirty-second Michigan and several other regiments, and found little or no cause for complaint, when everything is taken into consideration.

In all camps and regiments there exist few disgruntled men, who seek every opportunity for the dissemination of unreliable reports.

At the beginning of the encampment here and on one or two occasions of late, there was a scarcity of food, this unfortunately existed for several days, but this is changed now. The scarcity was due to the arrival of so many troops at once that the commissary department was crowded beyond its capacity, and, as a result, somebody had to go hungry until the remedy was applied. Now the boys say they are fed regularly, and the only complaint is that the rations are not up to the standard of hotel life.

Naval Militia not in Favor.—According to these officials, the exigencies of the present war have demonstrated that insufficient drill has been given to both officers and men, especially to seamen who have not had previous naval training.

Upon the passage of the Auxiliary Defense bill Secretary Long sent a circular letter to the Governors of States and to Admiral Erben, suggesting that in order to secure the largest number of men the Adjutant General of the different States be instructed to remove their naval reserves for examination, and enlistment of such as might qualify.

Naval Militia officers objected to the examination. They desired to enter the service with the rank they hold in the military service, and said so.

Toronto, Ont., Monday.—Senors Du Bose and Carranza both declared their intention of fighting all the legal proceedings brought against them. They say there is no evidence in Canada that they violated the neutrality laws, and that the Washington authorities are not send evidence here. They assert that the Canadian fleet will reach Cuban waters shortly, and that Santiago will be relieved. Both declare that Spain is only now beginning to fight.

Canadian officials hold that the Crown has no power to expel Dubose and Carranza. They may be prosecuted if they do not leave Canada voluntarily.

# SHAFTER FOR SANTIAGO.

## Twenty Thousand Troops Now on Their Way to Capture the Cuban City.

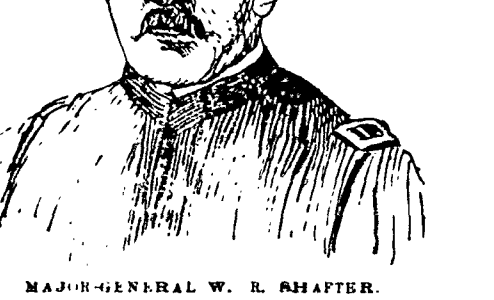
Washington, June 15.—Major General Shafter, with his army, twenty thousand strong, is at least en route to Santiago de Cuba. This is now officially admitted by the authorities.

Twenty-nine transports, laden with the best material of the United States army, are to-night nearing Key West, where they will meet additional convoys from Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet.

With the strong fleet of naval vessels conveying the transports no fear is entertained for the safety of the expedition.

Its arrival at Santiago is expected by Thursday. Thus, it seems reasonable to predict that the present week will see the American flag flying over Santiago de Cuba.

The army now on its way to Santiago comprises the best troops mobilized in the South. It is equipped and armed better than any body of troops the United States has ever sent into the field. Our infantry is furnished nearly exclusively with the modern Krak Jorgensen rifle, which is considered by ordnance experts the most destructive rifle now in use.



MAJOR GENERAL W. R. SHAFTER.

Insurgents, who are expected to form a junction with the American forces at the place of landing, have been armed by the United States with modern Springfield rifles. The army has an abundance of ammunition to carry it on a long and difficult campaign.

The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit, and the war ships will be disposed ahead, astern and on either flank of the fleet. Scouting vessels will be thrown far out in advance of the transports, and in order to insure against an attack from the rear some of these vessels will linger far astern, ready to signal the heavily armored cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe. The battleship Indiana is expected to lead the ships.

Manila Has Given Up the Fight.—Washington, D. C., June 13.—Manila has surrendered but the officials here are still without information as to whether it has surrendered to Admiral Dewey or the insurgent forces.

The news comes from Ambassador Hay in London, who called the State Department to-night that advice had been received there from Hong Kong saying that Manila had fallen.

General Augusti, Governor of the Philippine Islands, has surrendered the city of Manila.

"Advice from Hong Kong state that Manila has surrendered."

In the absence of positive information the authorities cannot say whether the surrender has been made to Admiral Dewey or to General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader. It is known that the insurgents, since Admiral Dewey's victory, have been close to the city of Manila, and that it was only a question of time when General Augusti would be forced to surrender.

Monterey Loses Some Coal.—San Diego, Cal., June 14.—The monitor Monterey, which left San Francisco last Tuesday for Honolulu and the Philippines, put in here to-day. She left her collier consort, the Brutus, outside.

The Monterey had 200 tons of coal on her deck, and when one day out from San Francisco eighty tons of it was washed away. She is so low in the water that the sea sweeps over her when she is under way, though the water may be smooth. She will take on 150 tons here, but it is doubtful if she has any better success in keeping it on board.

Kingston, Jamaica, Friday.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis was sighted of Morant Point, Jamaica, to-day. She reported that she had captured a Spanish merchantman just out of Kingston.

# THE MARKETS.

Produce.—Wheat—July..... \$ 75 @ 79 Sept..... 69 1/2 @ 70 1/2 Corn—July..... 32 @ 32 1/2 Sept..... 31 1/2 @ 33

BUTTER.—Creamery—West, extra..... @ 16 Firsts..... 16 @ 16 1/2 State Dairy tubs, extra..... 15 @ 15 1/2 Factory, Fresh, firsts..... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

CHEESE.—State—Full cream, new, large..... 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 Small..... 6 @ 6 1/2

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, old, 4 bbl..... 1 50 @ 2 00 Onions, white, 4 bbl..... 2 00 @ 4 00

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 4 lb..... @ 9 Chickens, 4 lb..... 18 @ 15 Turkey, 4 lb..... 9 @ 10 Ducks, 4 pair..... @ 50 Geese, 4 pair..... 75 @ 100 Pigeons, 4 pair..... 20 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.—Turkey, 4 lb..... @ 10 Broilers, Philadelphia..... 18 @ 22 Fowls, State & Penn., 4 lb..... @ 9 1/2 Squab, 4 doz..... @ 50

LIVE STOCK.—Beefers.—Medium to good native steers, \$4 05 @ \$4 45; 100 lb; good to choice oxen and stags at \$3 00 @ \$4 25; bulls at \$3 00 @ \$4 35; choice heavy at \$4 00 @ \$4 20; dry cows at \$2 25 @ \$4 00.

CALVES.—Common to prime veals, \$4 00 @ \$1 00 lb; choice and extra small lots at \$3 60 @ \$3 75; mixed calves at \$4 50 @ \$5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to good western sheep, \$3 75 @ \$4 75; 100 lb; medium to good clipped, do at \$3 90 @ \$4 15; choice small lots of \$4 00; number, heavy \$4 20 @ \$4 75; clipped do at \$3 00 @ \$3 30; spring lambs at \$4 60 @ \$5 50 each.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names like 'John F.', 'ELEGANT CITY', 'WILLIAM A. APRIL', 'SEND TICKETS AT LOW PRICES', 'P. CAVE', 'PATENT', 'W. R. I.', '1425 W. 99th', 'PR', 'Writ or He send to you of probab of High', 'ANY QUANTITY OF PATENT SPECIFIC', 'A. B. HUNTER'.