CAPTAIN ALLYN CAPRON.

Fish Was Grandson of Hamilton Fish, President Grant's Secretary of State.

was the Son of Banker Nicholas Fish and Nophew of a Railroad President and of a Speaker of the New York Assembly-Was 26 Years of Age and Very Popular - Better Athlete Than Student-Member of Union League Club.

Hamilton Fish, third, belonged to one of the best known families of New York. His father, Nicholas Fish, is a banker at 120 Broadway and lives at 16 Irving place. One of his uncles is Stuyvesant Fish, President of the " Illinois Central railroad. Another uncle is Hamilton Fish, who was speaker of the New York Assembly in 1895 and 1896. His grandfather was the first Hamilton Fish, who was Secretary of State under Grant Young Fish was about 26 years old.

Like most members of the family he was very tall, standing 6 feet, 3 inches wan his stocking feet. He was of powerful build, though stoop-shouldered. For two or three years he was a siudent at Columbia University, of which his father has been a trustee for many Tears. He gave little attention to his studies, but devoted a good deal to athletics, particularly to rowing lie was one of the strongest cars in the Columbia 'Varsity crew of 1895, which upset all calculations by defeating Cornell and the University of Pennsylvanla at Poughkeepsie. Soon after

this Fish left college and went out to Utah to rough it on a railroad. Fin several months he worked as a brakeman, at the end of which time he jammed his index finger in coupling cars. He came back to New York in 1596 to have the finger amputated, and remained here most of the time until aix or eight months ago. Fish was always of a roving and ad-

venturous disposition, and it was merely a verification of his friends predictions when news came from the West that "Ham" Fish had joined Roosevelt's rough riders. While 'he regiment was in process of organization at San Antonia, Tex., Fish receivad a Sergeant's commission in his company.

Fish's prowess was displayed on sevstal occasions while he was in this city in fist fights which he had, in most of which he was victorious. In spite of these exploits, Fish was ordinarily the est natured of men, and had hosts of friends who swore by him, many of them Columbia students and members wof prominent New York families.

Fish was a member of the Union League Club and the St. Nicholas soelety. He belonged to the Delta l'si - college fraternity.

Capt. Allyn Capron was born in Florida and entered the Military Academy in 1863. He was graduated an 1867, and received an appointment as Second Lieutenant of Artillery. In 1371 he became First Lieutenant, and Captain in 1888. He was graduated from the Artillery School with honor in 1873. Capt. Capron was in command of Company E of the First Aftillery, and was twenty-fifth on the list poor promotion. Among the wounded was Major Bell,

a Pennsylvanian. He served during the civil war in the Eighty-sixth Ohio. and when honorably mustered out he became Captain of an independent company of cavalry which he raised in his native state. Afterward he served as a Captain in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry until in 1865 he was mustered out. The next year he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Seventh regular cavalry. He became First Lieutenant in 1867. Captain in 1876, and in 1896 he was promoted to Major of the First Cavalry. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1990 for gallant services.

Capt. Knox is in command of Company K of the First Cavalry. He is a Tennesseean and entered the Military Academy in 1866. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in 1870, First Lieutenant in 1877 and Captain in 1889.

Capt. McCormick was born in Ohio. and entered West Point in 1872. He awas graduated in 1876 and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry. He became First Lieutenant in 1878 and Captain in 1895. He is a graduate of the infantry and cavalry

Lieut. Byram was born in Mississdepi and was graduated from West Point in 1885, receiving an appointpenent as Second Lieutenant in the First Cavelry. He was made a First Lieu-Senant in 1892.

Mrs. Gaylor Lost in the Grand Canyon. News was received here to-day that Mrs. James Gaylor, of Ridgewood, N has been lost in the Grand Canyon Colorado. She was last seen on Friday, when she started up the trail leading out of the canyon. Since then mething has been heard of her. Search has been made, but in vain, and the party with which the entered the can-For have given her up as lost. ser husband was at one time Assist-

Postmaster of New York and she
was a son, C. J. Gaylor, who is emstoried in the post office here.
Te day a press despatch tells the stery of her disappearance in the Grand Canyon of Colorado. It appears that she descended the canyon in comwith other tourists, reaching the decision of the canyon on Thursday.

Mere the party spent the night. The morning members of the party marted out on an exploration tour.

Marked out on an exploration tour.

Marked out on being alone, started up

trail leading out of the canyon.

Took was the last seen of her. The other tourists missed her later and organized a searching party, but

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Gen. Campos, speaking in the Spanish Senate, declared that if the liberals are turned out of power and the Conservatives will no, undertake the responsibilities of Government, he himself, "in order to maintain the dignity and honor of Spain, will pick it up, even out of the gutter." This means that he would step into the breach as he did in 1874, when he put down both Carlists and Republicans and set the present King's father on the throne.

The Government at Washington, satisfied that the Cadiz fleet really is sailing towards the Suez Canal, and confident that Dewey, who will soon be reinforced, can serve the fleet as he did Montojo's, has planned to send our best warships to bombard the Spanish coasts as soon as Camara's squadron is fairly inside the Suez Canal.

The debate on the Hawaiian annexation scheme will be temporarily interrupted by the necessity of taking up three appropriation bills. Senators (1) posed to the job are strong in their determination to defeat it if it takes all summer

Secretary Long sent a letter of commendation to Lieut Victor Blue for making a detour around Santiago within the enemy's lines and securing absolute information that all of Cerveras fleet was in the harbor

An incoming Pacific Mul steamer reports sighting the second Philapine expedition last Monday. All on boar l were well. Gen Merritt has been J. rected to forward the balance of the troops with all possible haste

Major Lamotte and two volunteer

cavalrymen raised Old Glory on the Altares Mountains, amid the its of sidiers the sounding of ships stens and the playing of the Scar-Spange J Banner" by bands. Inspector General Howard Carrel,

after inspecting the Second New York at Tampa, said that there was un doubtedly some justification for corr plaint as to their rations and un-Five thousand Cubars from the west

of Santiago, under Garcia and Rabi, have been landed at A. ates to cooperate with Gen Shafter's army in the attack upon Bannago from the

Admiral Montejo, in an interview in the Caina Mail, blames his Government for his defeat at Manila. He had repeatedly asked it for suitable ships and torpedoes, but nothing came

John Dumas, a private in the Second Alabama Regiment, was tried by drum-head court martial at Mobile and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for striking a superior officer

Madrid is in a state of extraordinary excitement. The principal generals regard the prospect so threatening that they have offered to protect the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps.

The German Ambassador at Washington has given the assurance that his Government w'll not interfere in any objectionable manner with our occupation of the Philippines Destitute families of volunteers who

appealed for help several weeks ago are renewing their applications. The men at the front write home that they have not been paid. Drunken soldiers in camp at Mobile

created a reign of terror and the marines of the Powhatan had to be called upon to subdue them. Five hundred arrests were made.

The Spanish Cortes, closed by royal decree after tempestuous sessions in both branches, adjourned without giving the customary cheers for the Throne.

Agents of banking syndicates are paying factory hands 50 cents to \$3 for bidding on \$500, the bonds to be turned over to the ayndicate when al-

A Rome correspondent cables that a sham fleet is navigating the Mediteranean to cover Camara's movements -either toward Cuba, the Canaries, or

Cadiz. "A chapter of surprises and decisive events in Spain" will follow the close of the Cortes and the fall of Santiago and Manila, Senor Castelar predicts. Many perplexed citizens are visiting

the Collector's office to gain informa-

tion about the Revenue law. Banks have been asked to sell stamps. The Queen Regent burst into tears when she heard the reports of Admiral Cervera and Gen. Linares on the situ-

ation in Santiago. The remainder of Gen. Duffield's brigade (1,200 men) left Camp Alger for Newport News, en route to Santiago. Miss Helen M. Gould has subscribed for \$125,000 of the new bonds.

French Praises For Our Troops. Paris, June 29.—The military experts

here are beginning to do justice to the American troops. They never doubted their dash and pluck, but did not expect that a force consisting largely of volunteers would already be able to drive superior numbers of Spanish regulars back upon Santiago.

The Temps pays a handsome tribute to the bareful, business-like way the landing of the Americans was planned and carried out. The paper regards the fate of Santiago as already sealed. It urges Spain not to prolong her resistance, which is doomed to defeat, for "every hour materially augments the hardship of the terms on which Spain will have to treat."

Conditions of Peace. Berlin, June 29.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a despatch from Madrid saying that the people are increasingly disposed toward peace. The transfer of Manila to the foreign Consuls is a prejude to peace. The conditions of peace are even named. They are that the United States will receive Porto Rico as indemnity, Cuba will be independent under the protectorate of America, and the latter will have a naval station in the Philippines and a

coaling station in the Canary Islands. London, June 29.—The Gibraltar conrespondent of the Daily News says he is informed that about one-third of the gold reserve of the Bank of Spain has been quietly withdrawn for the purpose of making payments in England

pose of making payments in England amounting to six million pounds.

London, June 25.—The Telegraph's Vienns correspondent says that the Vienns correspondent says that the London that the London is a second that the London is a second that the latest despetches from Madrid forespondent says that the latest despetches from Madrid forespondent says as a second with abortly issue a pronunciamiento and attempt a distancement.

10 Killed and 37 Wounded, but They Routed the Enemy.

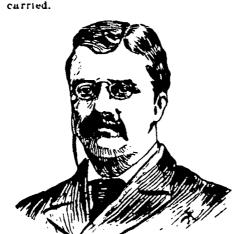
SIX CAVALRYMEN KILLED.

Wood and Roosevelt Led the Charge -Hamilton Fish Was the Third One Killed.

The Fight Took Place Friday Morningbonniards Were Hidden in the Grass on the Road to Santiago and the Rough Riders Were in the Advance A Deadly Fire Poured Into (fur Troops, but the Spanlards Were Put to Flight.

Aquadores, June 29, via Playa del Este Ten of Roosevelt's rough riders were killed in an engagement Friday morning with a Spanish force that ambushed them. These troops had requested that they be sent to the front at once, and they were ordered to march over the foothalls om Barquiri last night

The triops sent out in advance were commanded by Gen Young The rough riders were on his flank several miles further inland. They were guarding him from a surprise the cavalry there were in the expedition several troops of the First and Tenth Cavairy and eight batailons of the Rough Riders, all dismounted There were not 1 200 men in all. They found 2,000 Spanish in a thicket and finally drove them back to the defences of the town Fourteen dead Spaniards were found, but this dies not measure the Spanish loss. The last resistance of the Spanish was at a blockhouse, which was stormed and



Cal Leonard Wood and Lieut Col Roosevelt led the charge with great bravery They scorned to hide themselves in the grass or underbrush as the enemy did, and ultimately they drove the enemy back toward Santiago The rough riders were supported by

the Second Massachusetts Volunteers and the First regular cavalry. THE KILLED. Capt. Allyn Capron, First Artillery,

U. S. A. Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Roosevelt's

rough riders. Cap' Lung. Private Tillman Private Docherty. Private James Crews. Private Edward Culver. Private Erwin.

Private Dawson. Private Harry Heffner of Troop G. In the First Cavalry the following were killed Corporal Wheeler and Privates Kolbe, York, Dixon, Lennard, and Burlin.

TOTAL OF WOUNDED THIRTY-

SEVEN. Everything possible is being done for the relief of the wounded.



MAP OF ROAD TO SAWTIAGO. The rough riders have received high praise from Gen. Shafter, for the galiant style in which they defeated the Spaniards. The enemy were utterly

routed. Gen. Castillo. with 2,000 Cubans, renorts having defeated the Spaniards at Guasima with heavy loss. The Cuban losses were less than fifty. The insurgents captured two railroad

trains leden with food supplies and s hundred tons of coal. Further reinforcements of Cubans are expected shortly. Transports are now en route to Cerra to get Gen. Garcia and his forces, who will be brought

here as quickly as possible. Large quantities of supplies and a number of horses were landed at Si-

SPANISH STORY OF MANILA. Admiral Montojo's Account of His Defeat

by Dewey.

San Francisco, June 29. - The Hong Kong papers which arrived to-day on the steamer Peru contain some interesting matter in regard to the battle of Manila, which was not sent by cable, It seems that the Spanish were intensely disgusted that Admiral Dewey should not have given formal warning that he was going to enter Manila harbor and that he should have entered it by the broad channel instead of by the narrow channel, which had been mined. The few shots which Admiral Dewey's ships fired at the Corregidor forts on the night they entered the harbor killed forty-two men, although the only target the American gunners had were the flashes of the Spanish

The correspondent of the Hong Kong China Mail, who went to Manila on the British steamer Esmeralda, arrived of the day after the battle on May 3 he had an interview with the Spanish Admiral Montolo, and obtained his version of the battle. It contains some novel and interesting facts. The correspondent describes the Admiral as "an id man about 65 years of age slight in stiture and in appearance everything but wartik. He restzed my ideal of an old Spanish granite. was cordiality riself, and talked with frankness of Suntay's conflict. Ad | Grat. Briain is encouraging the minal M n'de said his mention was to go to Subig Bay and firtify it, but he found that it wou, I require at least a minth. So after spending a week ing to the Philippines, but he there there he returned to Manda on April Senor Sagasta nor anybody else knows 30 Had been and I be layer of he would thus have caught the by an 18h Beet outside Minnig harbot

Admiral Montels said he had re quisitioned Madrid for ships and terpeloes bit had received to her so he laid the blattie of his lefeat in the Spanish Government In describing

the fight Admiral Montolo said The Reina Cristina and Don Juan d'Austria, asy u know were old cruisers the Castella was a wooden cruiser, but was unable to steam owing to the breaking down of her engines. The Don Anton o d Ulioa and the Velasco were helpless and were undergoing repairs off the aisenal. The Olympia, Baltimere, Raleigh and Boston engaged my flagsh p in turn about 530. attracted by my flag. I recognized the necessity of getting under way and slipped both anchors, ordering the other ships to follow my example. Although we recognized the hopelessn as of fighting the American ships we were busy returning their fire. The Rema-Cristina was bit repeatedly

Shortly after 6 30 I observed fire on my ship forward and our steering gear was damaged rendering the vessel unmanageable. We were subjected to a terrific hall of shell and shot. The en- | yet come for speaking of peace. gines were struck and we estimated we had sevents hits about our hull and superstructure. The boilers were not hit, but the pipe to the condenser was destroyed. A few moments later I observed that the after part of the ship pulsed, with loss, while attacking Sewas on fire A shell from an American ship had penetrated and burst with deadly effect, killing many of our men. My Flag Lieutenant said to me:

"The ship is in flames. It is impossible to stay on the Cristina any longer.'

"He signalled to the gunboat Isla de Cuba and I and my staff were transferred to her and my flag was hoisted. Before leaving the Cristina my flag was hauled down. My flagship was now one mass of flames I ordered away all boats I could to save the crew Many of the men jumped overboard without clothing and succeeded in reaching shore, several hundred yards away. Only a few men were drowned, the majority being picked up by the boats.

"Before jumping overboard Capt Cadarse's son, a Lieutenant on board the Cristina, saw his father alive on deck, but others say that as the Captain was about to leave a shell burst over the ship and killed him. We estimate that 52 men were killed on board the Cristina and about 150 wounded. The chaplain was killed and the assistant physician, the chief engineer and three officers were wounded. The boatswain and chief gunner were both killed. In the Castella only about 15 men were killed, but there were many wounded both on the Castella and the Don Juan d'Austria, on which 13 men were killed. Altogether, so far as we know at present, 400 men were killed and wounded on our ships. "As soon as I translated myself from the Reina Cristina to the Isla de Cuba, all the American shots were directed upon the Isla de Cuba, following my flag. We sought shelter behind the pier at Cavite, and, recognizing the futility of fighting more, I prepared to disembark, and gave orders for the evacuation of the remainder of the ships. The Castella had been on fire from end to end for some time, and was of course, already abandoned. The Ulloa was also burning. My last signal to the captains of all the vessels

was 'Scuttle and abandon your ships.' " He said: "The Captain of the Boston said to my chief of staff, Capt. Boado, 'You have combatted with us four very bad ships, not warships. There was never seen braver fighting under such unequal conditions. It is a great pity you exposed your lives in vessels not fit for fighting.' Commodore Dewey also sent me a message by the Eng. lish consul yesterday, saying that, peace or war, he would have great pleasure in clasping me by the hand and congratulating me on the gallant manner in which we fought."

The Yankee Destroys Five Ships.

Key West, Fla., June 29.-The Yankee, which arrived here from Cienfuegos yesterday, reports that on Saturday afternoon off the Isle of Pines she captured, burned and destroyed five Spanish schooners loaded with fish. She also captured two prisoners, who were released, and four dogs, now on board the Yankee.

The latter also report that the Spanish gunboat with which she was engared on June 18 off Clenfuegos was of 1,300 tons. The officers of the Yankee think the Spaniard was sunk, as the gunboat was greatly damaged by the Yankee's shots.

London, June 28 .- A despatch to the Daily News' from Paris, says that the friends of Spain are disappointed to hear that Daza's explosive is useless. boney this morning.

The landing was covered by the used or otherwise the first victims was Montgomery, Suwanes, Scorpion and be those who are using it. It is proWompatable which shelled the woods jected by comprised air and requires apocial mortant interest in the secondary of the secondary

Her Newspapers Lose Their Defiant Tone and Some Are in Despair.

IMPARCIAL WANTS PEACE

Says That It Will Be Much Better to Treat Without Any Nation

as Mediator. Great Change of Front on the Part of Spain

-Her Hopeless Condition Generally Recognized - When Santiago Falls Peace Counsels Will Bel'ressed Sagasta Trying Hard to Avert an Internal Crisis-General Condition of the kingdom. Madrid, June 29 - The Imparcial

which has been one of the most strongly militant of the Spanish organs, now says it would be better to treat with the United States for peace without any mediators Other newspapers survey Europe,

and, Poling Spain without frends, give way to despair. They lectate that Inred Stores Prime Minister Sagasta reflerat d

to lay that Alimiral Camara was giwhere Spa fr will be a week helice Paris June 28. The Madrille frespopulated for the Tempos save that course Ar news is expected momental by from

Manlla and Santiag . Senor Sagasta is trying to avert an internal erisis until then The Heraldo says that while Prime Minister Sagasta may possess the con-

fidence of the Crown he does not possess the confidence of the country The Liberal accuses the Cabinet of shaping its demestic policy according to the vicissitudes of the war and of

placing the Constitution itself at the

mercy of American Generals The Nacional declares that the question of peace or war is being solved, not on its intrinsic merits, but to protect certain interests and institutions different from the country at large Continuing it says: "Will the Carlists revolt? Will the arm; be affended? Will the dynasty be imperilled! Everything is subordinate to these considerations if the Government falls it will be because the dynasty desires new instruments'

In an interview to-day Prime Minister Sagasta said the time had not

Spanish View of the Fight. Madrid Jame 29. The official and press telegrams concur in saying that the Americans were three times revilla, despite the fact that they used quick-firing guns. The Spanish loss : placed at eight killed and thirty-eight wounded, including six officers.

Gen. Linares' forces were posted along lines extending for twelve miles. Gen. Linares saw that the enemy, after landing at Baiquiri, intended to outflank him, the American left advancing concurrently toward Santiago and the bay. He rapidly concentrated his forces and made an orderly retreat to Sevilia and Grand Pena. It is expected that he will hold out there until Gen. Luque, with reinforcements from Manzanillo, enables him to take the offensive.

Admiral Cervera, it is said, can spare 2,000 men to aid in the defense without weakening his crews.

Captain-General Blanco cables that he has received several cargoes of provisions. He adds that the news from Santiago causes some anxiety in Havana. The troops are in a healthy condition. There are fewer cases of yellow fever than in previous years. The Americans are advancing on

Santiago in three columns by way of Altares, Firmeza, and Juragua, flanked by insurgents to force the Spanish positions at Sevilla and Grand Pena.

Uncle Sam Buyl a Big Fleet. Baltimore, June 29. - The Baltimore Storage and Lighterage ('ompany, operating the Atlantic Transport line, today sold to the United States Government seven vessels for \$4,000,000. The vessels are to be used as transport and supply ships. They are the Mohawk, Mobile, Massachusetts, Manitoba, Minnewaska, Michigan, Mississippi.

Each of these seven vessels has a

refrigerating capacity of 1,000 tons of fresh meat and an Additional capacity for 1,000 head of cattle or horses. The fact that these vessels have a refrigerating capacity of over 2,000,000 pounds of fresh meat was, no doubt, an important consideration in determining the action of the officials in buying them. The commissary's department is anxious to furnish fresh beef to the soldiers in the West Indies as far as practicable, and with such large steamers available for the purpose they will be enabled to put their wishes into effect.

For the uses of the Commissary Department exclusively, General Eagan is having inspected two ships which are now at New York. They are the Port Victor and the Port Chalmer, both over 3,000 tons with ample storage capacity for refrigerated beef. The probability is that three vessels will be necessary soon, and then frequent trips with large cargoes of beef and other supplies aboard will be ordered to Santiago and other places. General Eagan has been waiting on this matter before awarding the contracts for supplying the beef which he now expects to make in a few days.

For the Philippine expedition the Department has purchased a large steamer, which is to be delivered at San Francisco. Its capacity is a regiment of soldiers, with their equipments and supplies. The officials withhold for the present the name of the steam-

Spying on Clamanora. Pelay del Este, June 28.-The marines reconnoitered the approaches of Ciam-

anera this morning. Across the bay, on Punta Hicacan. Gen. Percy's force threatened the city from the west. There were no signs of Spaniards. Fires were observed in the neighborhood of the town.

It is thought that the Spaniards may

be evacuating the town. The cable from Santiago has been mended:

WATSON AND HIS SQUADRON.

With Oregon, Iowa and Yunkee He Will Visit Space ish Waters.

Washington, June 27 .- The Navy Department has issued the following bui-

letin: "Commodore Watson sailed yestereday in the Newark to join Sampson. where he will take under his command an armored squadron with cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish

It was later announced that Commodore Watson's squadron would be designated the Eastern Squadron and consist of the Newark (nagship), battle-ships lowa and Oregon, cruisers Yosemite, Yankee and Dixte, coll.ers Scindia, Abardena and Alexander.



CAPT. CLARK OF THE OREGON.

The start will be made at once from off Santiago. The bulle on also showed the following changes in designation of the divisions of our war vessels

North Atlantic fleet -Rear Admiral Sampson commanding First squadron, Commodore J. A.

Howell commanding Second squadron, Commodore W. S.

Schley commanding.

Naval base, Key West Fla., Commodore Remey commanding.

Affairs in Inmer Cubs. Key West, June 29 - The commission from Gen. Gomes and the civil Government of Caba which arrived here Sunday night, numbers seven men. They left the seat of the Cuban Government, Esperanza plantation, forty miles north of Puerto Principe, on June 18, to make their way to this country. The party consists of Morena de la Torre, Cuban Secretary of Foreign Affairs: Capt. Mora Esquibel, Lieut. Rios and four privates. The Cuban Secretary has gone on to Tampa.

They say the civil Government has been at Esperanza plantation three or four weeks, moving there from Sebastobai. All the officials are there except the Vice-President. The camp consists of seventy thatched huts and is guarded by 150 sold ters. There are in Puerto Principe province about 3,000 armed and 1,000 unarmed soldiers. The Spaniards have about 10,000 men there. Of these about 5,000 are in the city of Puerto Pincipe and the rest are in Nuevitas and a few coast towns. The Cubans hold the country. Every movement of the Spaniards is known to them, so the civil Government requires only a small force in its immediate neighborhood. The railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe is running heavily guarded by Spaniards, so the enemy in the towns do not lack food At times columns sally out of Puerto Principe raiding for cattle.

(in the other hand, the Cubans are threatened with famine in a few months if aid does not reach them. Not much food is being raised in the country and the cattle are giving out. It is believed the country has sufficient cattle for three months. The Cuban soldiers live principally on plantains and other fruits.

On June 9 a Spanish column of about 125 men sallied forth from Puerto Principe and raided for cattle for six days. The Cubans, 500 strong, under Col. Lopez Recid, harrassed them.

On June 16 the Spaniards discovered a Cuban camp and attacked it. A hot fight followed, the Cubans inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. The Spaniards were seen carrying sixty-five wounded men into the city. Ten graves were found, each containing the bodies of six or seven Spaniards. The Cuban loss was nine killed and thirtytwo wounded.

The Cubans in the province need ammunition badly, then arms. After that they ask for food and clothing.

THE MARKETS.

Produce. MILK AND CREAM. The average price paid for the surplus on

the platforms has been 13ac # qt. net to shipper. Wheat_July 711/2@ 731/4 68 ½ 32 ½

BUTTER. Creamery- extras......16 @ 17 Factory, Fresh, firsts..... 141/20 151/4

CHEESE. State—Full cream, new, large 65% 63% 63% 7

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, old, # bbl. 1 00 @ 1 25 Onions, white, # bbl. ... 2 60 @ 4 00 LIVE POULTRY.

DRESSED FOULTRY.

Turkeys, # ib...... 9 @ 10 Squab, & doz.....

LIVE STOOK. BREVES. - Medium to good native steers, \$4 95@\$4 45 ¥ 100 lb; good to choice oxen and stags at \$3 00@34 25; bulls at \$3 50@ \$4 35; choice heavy at \$4 00@\$4 20; dry

cows at \$2.25@\$4 00. CALVES .- Common to prime veals, \$4 00 # 100 lb; ohoice and extra smal lots at \$6 60@\$6 75; mixed calves at \$4 50@\$6 50. SHEEP AND LANES.—Common to good unshorn sheep, \$3 25@\$4 50. # 100 medium to good clipped do at \$8 90@\$4 15; choice small lots at \$4 50; unshorn lambs \$4.20,324 75; clipped do at \$4.00,345 30; spring lambs at \$4.50,35 50 each. Fu

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