

MICHIGAN NEWS SUMMARY.

Doings of the Week Recorded in a Brief Style.

CONCISE AND INTERESTING.

Michigan Loses Many of Her Soldier Boys by Fevers in Cuba—Michigan Naval Reserves Will Remain on the Yosemite Until the War Closes.

More Michigan Boys Die at Santiago.

The list of deaths among the Michigan troops at Santiago is added to almost every day. The following are among the latest victims of fevers:

Max H. Pauser, Co. C, 33d Michigan, died of yellow fever; Edward Benjamin, Co. A, 33d, dysentery; Corporal Charles E. Wrangle, Co. E, 33d, fever; Ward More, Benton Harbor, Co. I, 33d, typhoid fever; Rinaldo K. Speed, Co. H, 34th, dysentery; W. J. Dolan, Co. D, 34th, malarial fever; Musician Geo. R. Holderness, of Chicago, 34th, fever; D. G. Lebo, 34th, fever; Moore Stewart, 34th, fever; F. J. Vivian, Co. D, 34th, malarial fever; John A. McDonald, Co. D, 34th, malarial fever; J. Kosling, Co. H, 33d, yellow fever.

Later additions to Michigan's death list are: Sergt. John Oliver, Iron Mountain, Co. E, 34th Michigan, consumption; Albert J. Chapman, Big Rapids, Co. A, 34th, malarial fever and gastritis; Arthur Fesetter, Saginaw, Co. C, 33d, yellow fever.

Henry Koester, jr., Negaunee, Co. L, 34th Michigan, malarial; Peter P. Haan, Calumet, Co. D, 34th, malarial; Joseph Greiner, Calumet, Co. D, 34th, malarial; Geo. Martin, Escanaba, Co. L, 34th, malarial; Peter L. Vanderpoen, Co. L, 34th, malarial; Patrick Nealy, Co. F, 34th, yellow fever; Owen Thornton, Co. B, 34th, yellow fever; Corp. M. C. Nottingham, Co. M, 33d, acute meningitis; Thos. V. Jilbert, Co. D, 34th, malarial; Dallas Tannay, Co. K, 34th, malarial; A. J. Grills, Co. H, 34th, typhoid; Frank J. Muck, Co. D, 34th, typhoid and gastric fever.

Tried to Steal Other's Glory.

Three young men who represented themselves to be brave members of Uncle Sam's fighting force—Edward A. Flading, and Edward E. Van Dyke from Bay City, and members of Co. C, 33d Michigan volunteers, and William E. Locke, Co. A, 33d regiment, from Flint—took Detroit by storm, being at once surrounded by admiring crowds, to whom they told their experiences in Cuba. One had a scratch on his left eye which he said was made by a Spanish bullet. All wore the uniforms of U. S. volunteers and had handtaek, brass medals and cigarette buttons all over their coats. They told about the fight at Aguadores, how bravely they had acquitted themselves; complained of the lack of surgeons and the poor medical facilities; cursed the Cubans for poor, thieving, know-nothings; but did not know who Gen. Duffield was, and were somewhat at a loss when questioned closely as to the reasons for getting three months' furloughs at this time. Investigation showed that their names were not in the official roster of the 33d regiment. Dispatches say they were recently discharged from the hospital at Camp Alger, where they have been since the remainder of the regiment left for Cuba.

Michigan Crop Report.

The monthly Michigan crop report says that the average yield of wheat per acre, is estimated for the entire state, 17.96 bu.; southern counties, 18.16; central counties, 17.93; northern counties, 15.57. The figures point to a crop of about 30,700,000 bu. and the crop has been secured in fine condition, and is of excellent quality. The average condition of corn in the state is 82. The condition in the southern counties is substantially the same as one year ago, but in the central and northern counties it is lower. Oats are estimated to yield 29 bu. per acre. Potatoes promise three-fourths, beans eight-tenths, and hay nine-tenths of average crops. Apples now promise in the state about two-thirds of an average crop. Peaches are estimated at about seven-tenths of an average crop.

Daring Bank Robbery.

One of the most daring and successful robberies ever perpetrated in Michigan was carried out when the Union bank at Richland was entered and the safe blown open with nitroglycerin, three distinct explosions being heard by a number of people, but the gang escaped with its booty. According to witnesses the gang was composed of six men, who came to town on a hand-car. Four were placed on guard outside the bank, which is a small wooden building. The bank is owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Gilkey. They say the loss is between \$6,000 and \$7,000, mostly farmer's deposits. The loss will not affect the stability of the institution, as its owners are rich men.

It appears from the latest reports of the stockholders of the bank that the robbers were about a month late to make a great haul, as the amount on deposit was \$70,000 at that time.

The little building was badly wrecked by the three explosions of dynamite.

Richland is a village of 300 inhabitants situated near Gull lake, Kalamazoo county.

The remains of John Hiland, Co. D, 34th Michigan, who was overcome by heat at Camp Alger, were sent to Calumet for interment.

The wife of Lieut.-Col. Vos, 32d Michigan, has sued at Grand Rapids for a separate maintenance and has also commenced suit against Rose Vanderluis for \$10,000 damage for alleged alienation of affections. Miss Vanderluis is a prominent church member and well known in society.

Michigan Naval Reserves Mustered Out

Upon order of the secretary of the navy the Michigan Naval Reserves on board the Yosemite have been mustered out and sent to their homes, and the stanch cruiser in which they have seen service will be turned over to the Massachusetts and Rhode Island reserves. For several days, since peace negotiations began, Secretary Long has been busy arranging to reduce the auxiliary naval force and dispose of the cruisers acquired expressly for the war with Spain. He had about decided that the Naval Reserves on the Yosemite would not be given any further active service when he received a request from Gov. Pingree, backed up by communications from several members of the Michigan delegation in congress, to discharge the Michigan Reserves as soon as their services would no longer be needed. Secretary Long appreciated the fact that no class of men who went to the war sacrificed so much in the way of important private interests as the Michigan Reserves, and he was therefore quite willing, in view of the destruction of the Spanish fleets, that the Michigan boys should be excused from further duty and sent home. At the time he was not quite ready to put the Yosemite out of commission, but as the Massachusetts and Rhode Island reserves have been drilling hard all summer and were very anxious to go to sea for a short period at least, the secretary saw his opportunity to kill two birds with one stone, and he therefore issued the order mustering out the Michigan Reserves and sending the New England boys aboard the cruiser.

Michigan Boys Stay on the Yosemite

When the members of the Michigan Naval Reserves on board the U. S. cruiser Yosemite learned of the action of their friends at home in securing an order for them to be mustered out before peace was declared they were much worked up over it. The sailor lads kept the wires hot until the navy department countermanded the order. A petition the Michigan boys sent to the secretary of the navy stated that they had gone into the regular service as common seamen, not for any especial love or aptitude for scrubbing decks or coaling ship, but because their country needed them. Having taken their ship into action and proven themselves competent to handle and fight her, they desired to remain in the naval service of the United States just so long as there was any need for an auxiliary armament. In other words, having entered the fox chase, they propose to stay in and share the final honors at the taking of the brush. Consequently the order for their discharge has been revoked and they will now, it seems, take their ship to Manila to serve under Admiral Dewey.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

The postoffice at Greening, Monroe county, has been discontinued and mail will go to Monroe.

A new postoffice has been established at Goodwell, Newaygo county, with Mary J. Seward as postmaster.

Benj. E. Rolph, Co. F, 33d Michigan, who died of fever at Ferdinandia, was given a soldier's burial at his former home at Coldwater.

Gov. Pingree and the officers of the 35th Michigan presented a magnificent pearl-handled sword to Capt. Irvine, the U. S. army officer who has mustered in all of the Michigan volunteers at Camp Eaton.

Alfred Daniels, a farmer near Saline, attempted to pick up a leather strap lying on his kitchen floor after dusk. The strap turned out to be a rather lively rattlesnake, and Daniels is likely to die from its bite.

State Salt Inspector Caswell's report for July is as follows: Manistee county, 219,059 barrels; Mason, 84,802; St. Clair, 67,033; Saginaw, 49,955; Wayne, 40,934; Bay, 32,977; Iosco, 6,000; Midland, 4,000; total, 495,501 barrels.

Private Jeffreys, Kalamazoo, Co. C, 32d Michigan at Ferdinandia, was drunk and disorderly at the canteen and when the guard attempted to arrest him he resisted. He also personally insulted Lieut. Redmond and will be court-martialed.

Nine years ago Robert Morrison, employed at the machine shop of A. F. Bartlett & Co., Saginaw, disappeared. A few days later a body was fished out of the river which was identified as that of Morrison and was buried as his. However, Morrison has just turned up in Saginaw safe and sound. He has been in Pittsburg.

Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, rector of St. Johns church, Saginaw, has resigned his pastorate, laid aside the robes of his calling and fled from home and friends, leaving a wife who is the daughter of a millionaire, all for a woman—Alice Keyes—who had won his affections and with whom he had been living as man and wife at Detroit.

Detroit business men are making arrangements for a big Business Men's convention, August 23, 24 and 25, and 15,000 invitations are being sent to merchants throughout the state. It is proposed to expend \$10,000 in entertaining the strangers. All of the Michigan railroads have made an excursion rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in the state.

The Michigan department headquarters train for the national G. A. R. encampment at Cincinnati will leave Detroit, Monday, Sept. 5, via the Lake Shore railroad to Toledo from which point the route will be over the Toledo & Ohio Central and Big Four routes. Tickets will be on sale in Michigan Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6, good for a continuous passage commencing the day of sale, and good to return not later than Sept. 13. Commander Patrick invites all veterans and their friends to accompany him on the headquarters train.

Michigan Republican editors will meet at Alma, Sept. 1 and 2.

GET AWAY FROM SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter's Army Being Sent to Northern Camps

TO AVOID FEVER'S RAVAGES.

American Officers Before Santiago Point Out the Danger of Keeping the Brave Boys in that Unhealthy Spot—Will Encamp on Long Island.

Maj.-Gen. Shafter called a meeting of every commanding and medical officer of his corps at Santiago to consider the recommendation of the war department that the army be moved to the interior to a healthier location. Col. Roosevelt handed Gen. Shafter a letter in which he gave it as his opinion that if the army is kept in Cuba during the next two months one half of the soldiers will die, as an epidemic of genuine yellow fever is sure to break out which would ruin, from the standpoint of military efficiency, the flower of the American army. While the sick list exceeds 4,000 it affords but a faint index of the debilitation of our forces. Not 10 per cent are fit for active work. Every shifting of the camp doubles the sick rate and, besides, the coast is as healthy as the interior at this period. For these reasons Col. Roosevelt urged the immediate transportation of the army north. Following this a paper was signed by every American general officer present, stating, "This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of thousands of lives."

Gen. Shafter at once cabled this to Washington and a conference at the White House took action for the prompt transportation of the army from Cuba to the splendid camp at Montauk Point, L. I. The first troops moved will be the five cavalry regiments, including the Rough Riders.

Troops Hurrying From Santiago.

Maj.-Gen. Shafter began to move his troops to the transports as soon as he received orders to send them to a more healthy camp at Montauk Point, Long Island. There were six transports at Santiago at the time and they were ordered to discharge their cargoes and to get ready without loss of time. Gen. Shafter's orders for the movement of his command provides the following program: The embarkation of the Third and Sixth regular cavalry, then the First regular cavalry and First volunteer cavalry (Rough Riders). For the present the Ninth and Tenth cavalry will remain in camp. The First brigade of Gen. Lawton's division, under Gen. Chaffee, will go next. The volunteer regiments will next be shipped in the following order: First Illinois, First District of Columbia, 71st New York, Ninth Massachusetts, Second Massachusetts, Eighth Illinois, 33d Michigan, 34th Michigan.

August Ready to Surrender Manila.

Hong Kong dispatch says: Admiral Dewey has received word from Capt. Gen. Augusti that he is willing to surrender so soon as he can do so honorably. It is believed that he will only make a show of resistance. Dewey expects to take the city without losing a man. Should Dewey and Merritt begin the attack Augusti will propose to capitulate on these terms: The Spanish troops to march out with the honors of war; the soldiers and officers to be permitted to return on parole to Spain and an assurance to be given that the lives and property of Spaniards will be protected from naval attack.

A dispatch from Madrid says: The government has received a dispatch from Capt.-Gen. Augusti, saying that he had heard of the disaster of Admiral Cervera's squadron, the capitulation of Santiago and the opening of peace negotiations. Gen. Augusti adds that he has improvised defenses, but his supplies are diminishing. The rifle ammunition is daily decreasing and that for the mountain guns is about exhausted. The garrison is enfeebled by daily losses, and it is only by valor and endurance of their suffering that the troops are able to repulse the enemy. Nevertheless, Gen. Augusti declares, the government must understand that valor will not alone suffice to hold the city. There are limits to physical endurance, the troops have had no rest and no relief, and consequently under such circumstances it will be impossible to continue resistance unless support is received.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Gen. Wilson was appointed military governor of the city and province of Ponce pending Gen. Brooke's arrival.

The war department has abandoned Tampa as a camp, the troops which have not been ordered to Porto Rico or Ferdinandia to be moved to Savannah.

Capt. Clark, of the battleship Oregon, has been invalided and ordered home to recuperate. Capt. Barker, of the cruiser Newark, has been assigned to the command of the Oregon.

It is now asserted that the proposed camp at Montauk Point, L. I., for the American troops at Santiago, will have to be abandoned because of a lack of drinking water.

Six colored non-commissioned officers of the Ninth cavalry and 23th infantry, who rendered particularly meritorious services before Santiago have been appointed second lieutenants in the two colored immune regiments.

Acting upon recommendations of Surgeon-Gen. Sternberg the war department decided to abandon Camp Alger, near Washington, because of its unsanitary condition. The new camp is located near Manassas, Va., about 40 miles south of Washington and near the old Bull Run battlefield. The 20,000 troops at Camp Alger will march overland to the new camp.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Reports That Spain Had Accepted Our Terms Proved Immature.

Washington: Unofficially the President was informed that the Spanish ministry had accepted the terms of the United States for a cessation of the war. While this government has strong reasons for believing that its terms of peace have been agreed to by the Madrid government, the President is taking nothing for granted. Arrangements for pressing the war to a successful conclusion are going forward precisely as if no negotiations were in progress. In event of Spain's acceptance of the terms proposed by this country, the first step will probably be toward an agreement to close active hostilities, pending the drafting of a treaty of peace along the lines of the accepted terms.

Later, an appointment was made by M. Cambon, the French ambassador, acting for Spain, for a conference with President McKinley and Secretary of State Day to consider a communication from Madrid on the peace question. After a conference lasting just an hour Secretary Day emerged from the White House and announced that the conference was inconclusive; wherefore the parties to it had agreed to say nothing publicly as to what had occurred. From this it is gathered that the expected answer of the Spanish government to the President's note upon being received had turned out to be either a counter proposition or a request for a fuller statement in detail upon some of the heads of the President's note. Meantime in consonance with the declared purpose of the President at the beginning of the overture, this conference is not operating to restrain military operations in any degree.

The government is now waiting to hear again from Spain, and this time it is expected the answer will be final. Firmly, but courteously, the President has declined the earnest appeal of the French ambassador to modify the United States demands, except in slight and comparatively unimportant respects. One of these was that the commission to be appointed to settle the terms of peace shall meet outside of the United States, and preferably in France. The President sees no material objection to granting this request, and it is said to be practically settled that the conferences will be held in Paris.

The Madrid government, through M. Cambon, propounded a number of questions as to the time when Spain would be expected to evacuate Cuba and the territory to be ceded the United States, and as to what provision would be made by the United States to protect the interests of Spanish subject in these islands, while the evacuation was in progress. There is one point, however, which the Spanish authorities, apparently, fail fully to comprehend, and Secretary Day made a special call upon the ambassador for the purpose principally of making perfectly clear this one point. The point was that the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrone islands, to be selected by the United States, and their permanent session to this government, was made a question precedent to all peace negotiations, and not until those terms had been fully complied with, will this government consent to entertain any peace propositions whatever.

Madrid: Consultations held between Premier Sagasta, the presidents of the chambers and other prominent persons, are of a national character, with a view of ascertaining the opinions of all parties. The cabinet will follow the advice of the party leaders and will leave to the crown the liberty of choosing advisers. All the leaders consulted have observed the strictest reserve, with the exception of Senor Romero y Robledo, leader of the Weylerite party, who declares himself for continuing the war. Owing, in a great measure, to the patriotic efforts of Gen. Polavieja, a tacit truce seems now established between all factors of internal disorder in Spain, until the peace treaty is signed. The feeling of all classes is that the humiliation resulting from this disastrous war falls not upon the Spanish nation, but upon the dynasty and government. The moment peace is signed the government will be made a scapegoat, and the people will then turn savagely against the dynasty and make it answerable for the consequences.

NOTES ON THE WAR SITUATION

July war expenditures were \$30,000,000. So far the war has cost Uncle Sam \$90,000,000.

Madrid dispatches say that it is certain that Don Carlos is to make an early attempt to seize the Spanish throne. Over 60,000 armed followers in the Pyrenees region are waiting his call and the army is honey-combed with Carlism.

Owing to the defiant attitude of the Philippine insurgents about Manila Gen. Merritt has asked that his force of 20,000 American troops be increased to 50,000 as soon as possible to place him in a position to meet any emergency which may arise.

The wreckers at work on the remains of Admiral Cervera's fleet have succeeded in floating the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and have notified the navy department that she will soon start for Norfolk under her own steam.

The talk of an extra session of congress being called to ratify the treaty of peace and formulate laws for the government of our newly acquired territory is somewhat premature. It is said that even with the terms of peace agreed to it would require two or three months to complete the formal treaty and as congress meets in regular session in December an extra session is unnecessary. As to the government of new territory, that will necessarily be under military rule for some time.

Regimental canteens are disappearing from Camp Thomas through the persistent work of wives and mothers.

THE PORTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

American Troops Steadily Moving Toward San Juan.

ARE WELCOMED EVERYWHERE.

Almost the Whole Southern Half of the Island Under Control of Gen. Miles—Navy Ready to Bombard San Juan's Fortifications at Any Time.

Gen. Miles reports from Ponce: "Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with us. They are bringing in transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded \$14,000. As to the government and military occupation I have given instructions based upon those issued by the President in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago."

Col. Hulings, with 10 companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, has occupied Juan Diaz, about eight miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. The American flag was raised and greeted with great enthusiasm by the populace. The American troops have also reached Coamo, about 16 miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. Thus far they have met with no resistance. The first real resistance is expected when our troops reach Albonito, 35 miles northeast of Ponce. Albonito has a thousand feet elevation. The military road to San Juan is broad and well beaten and will offer no such difficulties to the passage of artillery and supply trains as did the soggy and almost unbroken trails of Cuba to the advance of Gen. Shafter.

Capt. Goodrich, commander of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, seized the ports and harbors of Arroyo and Guayama, 40 and 45 miles, respectively, east of Ponce, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over both places. They will probably be used as a base of operations for the second division of the American army, the advance of which under Maj.-Gen. Brooke was landed at Arroyo by the St. Louis. Gen. Brooke at once marched north and took the town of Cayey, on the military road which runs from Ponce to San Juan, and directly east of Albonito. Thus Gen. Brooke will be able either to disregard the Spanish force at the latter point and to push on to San Juan or to close in upon it from the rear. The natural strength of the Spanish stronghold at Albonito and the character of the defensive works erected there necessitated a flank movement and this is what Gen. Brooke accomplished.

Gen. Miles, having received information that the fine military road from Ponce to San Juan had been mined by the Spaniards between Juan Diaz and Albonito formed a new plan, in accordance with which Gen. Stone, with some Wisconsin troops, pressed rapidly toward Arecibo, on the northern coast of the island and Gen. Brooke will advance toward San Juan from Arroyo. Gen. Stone, after occupying Adjuntas, to the north of Ponce, took Co. C, Second Wisconsin, as far north as Utuado, 15 miles beyond Adjuntas. The road is impracticable for the transportation of artillery and wagons, but the cavalry and infantry will have no trouble in advancing by this route to Arecibo, from which point a railroad and a good dirt road extend to San Juan. The artillery and wagons will be sent by transports to Arecibo.

While San Juan is thus being threatened from the west by the advance of Gen. Stone's troops, those under Gen. Brooke will have seized the Ponce military road beyond the danger points and from which place the Americans can advance rapidly. The Spanish forces which prepared to resist the Americans at Albonito are likely to find themselves beset by Americans on both sides, as the forces from Ponce are steadily pushing forward and their outposts are now 20 miles beyond Ponce.

The American navy has occupied as a harbor and base of supplies for the San Juan operations a large bay within the line of islands and reefs at San Juan point, 25 miles from Morro castle. This splendid anchorage was unsuspected. The outside seems to be made up of small islands. The entrance to the channel is tortuous. Fourteen of our ships are there and others are coming and when the American army appears before San Juan. The fleet will bombard the fortifications and make other diversions to keep the enemy busy at every point, while the army attacks the city from the land side.

Gen. Brooke's advance guard entered Guayama after sharp skirmishing, in which several on both sides were wounded. The Spanish force at Guayama, numbering 500, were driven back toward Cayey with the loss of one killed and two wounded. Gen. Haines occupies the town. Maj. Flagler's forces, while reconnoitering near Coamo, ran into the enemy's pickets, and was fired upon. Thirty shots were fired, but no one was injured.

Gen. Stone set a large force of natives at work clearing a road from Adjuntas to Utuado and then a general advance of the American forces at Ponce began.

C. G. Campbell's grain elevator and general store at Atlanta was totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$2,500; partially insured.

The first detachment of the Third brigade, First army corps, in command of Brig.-Gen. Fred D. Grant, consisting of six companies of the First Kentucky, embarked on the transport Hudson at Newport News for Porto Rico. The remainder of regiment and the Third Kentucky and 100th Indiana, with two batteries of Pennsylvania artillery, are to follow as soon transports arrive.

SPANISH ATTACK AMERICANS.

Manila the Scene of a Battle in Which the Dons Were Twice Repulsed.

Dispatches from Hong Kong say: The German steamer Petrarch has arrived from Manila and reports that the Spanish attacked the American troops under Gen. Merritt encamped south of Manila. The Spanish force numbering 3,000 men charged upon the positions occupied by the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers; First battalion California volunteers; Battery A, Utah artillery, and First battalion, Third U. S. artillery. The fighting continued three hours and the Spanish repeatedly charged the American lines, being repulsed with heavy losses each time. The American loss was 11 killed and 27 wounded; the Spanish loss is estimated at 200 killed and 300 wounded. The American volunteers acquitted themselves with great bravery. The insurgents did not participate in the fight.

Spanish in Porto Rico Losing Heart.

P. C. Hanna, U. S. consul at San Juan, who is with Gen. Miles, has received a dispatch from a Spanish official in the northern part of the island saying: "Resistance is impossible. The volunteers have refused to march, and we have no ammunition." Mr. Hanna declined to give the name of his informant, but it is known that he has excellent sources of information. He has all along insisted that the native Porto Ricans were eager for a change from Spanish to American rule and that the only danger in the island was from the Spanish regulars under the direct command of the captain-general. Mr. Hanna is busy assisting to adjust local conditions at Ponce to the new state of affairs. He is endeavoring to open U. S. postoffices in all the important centers of the occupied territory, and he has frequent interviews with merchants and bankers on the question of the money premium—an awkward question that is giving the American and local financiers much trouble. The merchants proposed to Mr. Hanna to agree to pay a premium of 100 on U. S. gold provided import duties on goods from the United States are removed. They also offered to buy everything from the United States.

15 Regiments More for Porto Rico.

The war department has ordered Maj.-Gen. Wade, who was placed in command at Camp Thomas after the departure of Gen. Brooke, to proceed to Porto Rico with 15 more regiments of volunteers, which are to form a provisional division, the regiments being selected from various brigades. The following regiments have been selected: First Rhode Island, First North Carolina, First New Hampshire, First New Jersey, Second Texas, First Maine, Fourth Missouri, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia, First Kentucky, Third Tennessee, 23d New York, First Arkansas, 52d Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware and First Maryland.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge has assumed command of the army at Camp Thomas, succeeding Gen. Wade.

Washington: The First Ohio cavalry, now at Tampa, will form part of the next expedition to be sent to the assistance of Gen. Miles in Porto Rico.

Gen. Coppinger, of the Fourth army corps, with headquarters at Tampa received orders to go to Porto Rico at once. This order was something of a surprise to Gen. Coppinger as he expected to go to Ferdinandia with a part of his corps which has been moved there.

Capt. Alger, of Gen. Miles' staff, son of the secretary of war, has been returned home with a badly sprained knee. He showed great bravery before Santiago.

The battleship Texas has arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard for repair of injuries received in the campaign off Santiago. Her fighting ability was not in the least impaired, however. The warship and her crew were given a wildly enthusiastic reception as she steamed up New York harbor.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

New York—Cattle Sheep Lambs Hogs

Best grades... \$1.00 to 1.30 81 75 86 25 31 50

Lower grades... 3.50 to 4.00 3.00 3.00 4.25

Chicago—

Best grades... 5.25 to 6.50 4.00 6.00 6.00

Lower grades... 3.00 to 3.50 3.00 4.00 3.85

Detroit—

Best grades... 4.25 to 4.50 4.50 5.50 3.85

Lower grades... 3.00 to 3.50 3.25 4.00 3.60

Buffalo—

Best grades... 3.75 to 4.25 4.75 6.25 4.00

Lower grades... 2.50 to 3.00 3.25 4.00 3.50

Cleveland—

Best grades... 2.75 to 3.00 4.00 5.50 4.00

Lower grades... 2.00 to 2.50 2.75 4.00 3.75

Cincinnati—

Best grades... 4.00 to 4.50 4.25 6.00 4.00

Lower grades... 3.00 to 3.50 3.00 4.25 3.75

Pittsburg—

Best grades... 4.75 to 5.25 4.75 6.00 4.25

Lower grades... 3.25 to 3.50 3.25 4.25 4.00

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat, No. 2 red, No. 2 mix, No. 2 white

New York 77 7/8 39 3/4 39 3/4 39 1/4

Chicago 79 1/4 33 3/4 33 3/4 33 3/4

Detroit 71 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4

Toledo 74 1/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4

Cincinnati 73 3/4 33 3/4 33 3/4 33 3/4

Cleveland 70 3/4 31 3/4 31 3/4 31 3/4

Pittsburg 72 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4

Buffalo 71 3/4 31 3/4 31 3/4 31 3/4

*Detroit—Hay, No. 1 timothy, \$8.50 per ton

Potatoes, new Michigan, 45c per bu. Live

Poultry, spring chickens, 12c per lb; fowl,

75c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, 7c. Eggs, strictly

fresh, 12c per doz. Butter, dairy, 14c per lb;

creamery, 12c.

By the death of Capt. Chas. Dodge of

yellow fever at Santiago the 24th U. S.

infantry is left without a single captain

the others having been killed in the

fighting before Santiago.

Admiral Sampson's fleet is still in