IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Michigan Soldiers Wounded at Santiago Brought to the Northern Hospitals—Michigan Officers Have Yellow Fever—Capt. Gutman, Co. M, 31st Mich., Dead.

Michigan's Wounded Soldiers.

Of about 300 wounded U. S. soldiers from Santiago placed in the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, Va., 28 are Michigan volunteers. Eleven arrived on the City of Washington, 17 on the Breakwater. They are members of the 33d and 34th Michigan volunteers. Army regulations forbid giving out information regarding hospital patients, but it is known that none of the Michigan men are in danger, the majority of the wounds being minor gunshots received at the battle of Aguadores. Some of the members of the 33d who were severely wounded were left at Siboney, as their condition was too critical for them to undertake such a journey. Some of the men now in the hospital will be well enough to go home on furlough shortly, as the air is having a beneficial effect and everything possible is being done for the sick and wounded.

The following are the Michigan boys at Fortress Monroe: Third Infantry regiment—Sergts. Giesel, Co. M, Saginaw; Edward J. Stephens, Co. I, Benton Harbor; R. O. Woodruff, Co. G, Owosso; Privates Edward M. Hillborn, Jr., hospital corps, Benton Harbor; Fred Lewis, Co. C, Bay City; Walter S. Martin, Co. I, Benton Harbor; Morton, Co. I; Don. A. Stark, Co. L, Ann Arbor; Warren, Co. A, Otisville; James B. Hutton, Co. L, Sons of Veterans; George W. Mooney, Co. L; Byron Roat, Co. L; B. Evans, Co. K, St. Joseph; F. Kaiser, Co. K, St. Joseph; Irving, Co. L, Sons of Veterans; Moloney, Co. G, Owosso; H. McDonald, Co. K, St. Joseph; Pull, Co. H; Dermoines, Co. E; Stiff, Co. G, Owosso; George G. Trickey, Co. K, St. Joseph. Thirty-fourth regiment—Sergt. Harry Rice, Co. I, Ionia; Privates Frank Reando, Co. L, Marquette; Johnson, Co. G, Sault Ste. Marie; Johnson, Co. C, Muskegon; James N. McNally, Co. G, Sault Ste. Marie; Taylor, Co. G; Wilson, Co. K, Mt. Clemens.

The Olivette carried to the Brooklyn and Clifton, N. Y., hospitals the following Michigan boys who are wounded. Thirty-third—Andre G. Lockwood, Co. D, Saginaw; Corp. Frank Ransom, Co. L, Lenox. Thirty-fourth—Arthur D. Scott, Co. M, Traverse City.

W. S. Swager, trumpeter Co. I, 34th Michigan, is at Fort Thomas, Ky., recovering from a wound.

Michigan Officers Have Yellow Fever.

Washington: There was a rumor afloat that Brig.-Gen. Duffield, of Michigan, was one of the victims of yellow fever at Santiago, but no official information was obtainable.

The transport City of Washington which has arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., with wounded from Santiago, brings confirmation of the news of the appearance of yellow fever at Siboney and officers on board report that Maj. Merrill E. Webb, of the 33d Michigan volunteers, was among the first cases. Burr McIntosh, well-known actor and correspondent, was an early case. Two cases developed on the City of Washington on the trip north, Stephen Crane, famous novelist and correspondent, being one.

Later dispatches say Gen. Duffield is suffering from malarial fever and is recovering. He is still commanding at Siboney in the place of the Gen. Young, who is sick and on his way home.

The cases of Maj. Webb and the other Michigan men who have yellow fever developed about July 4. Others have been discovered since. The Michigan boys were the only troops left to guard the base of supplies at Siboney during the fighting at Santiago and it was while on this duty they became infected.

The following dispatch has been received from Santiago: "Gen. Duffield has yellow fever; is at the hospital, but is doing nicely."

Hot Blaze at East Lake.

Flames were discovered issuing from the residence of Mrs. Pentland, at East Lake, and in a very short time the entire building was consumed. The East Lake fire company was soon on hand, but not before the adjoining residence of Wm. Eddy was in flames. The Congregational church and the dwelling of Frank Wilson, being in line with the strong wind, were all consumed by the flames. How the fire originated is unknown, as Mrs. Pentland was away from home at the time, and there had been no fire in the stove for several hours. The loss exceeds $5,000, insurance $3,000.

Michigan Captain Dead.

Capt. John Gutman, of Monroe, Co. M, 31st Michigan, died of yellow fever, at the Read house, Chattanooga. He had been sick for two weeks. He left Camp Thomas to go home, accompanied by his wife, brother and Dr. Heath, who came to attend him, but was not able to travel further.

Capt. Gutman had been 17 years in the National Guard and 13 years an officer of his company. Maj. Harrah, Capt. Baxter, Capt. Sink, Lieuts. Harrington and Schmidt, Co. M, and 20 men from Co. M, went to Chattanooga to act as a guard of honor.

John Blatz, died at St. Joseph from the effect of sunstroke while picking berries.

New Michigan postmasters: Big Prairie, Newaygo, Laura E. Runnels, vice Mrs. A. Forwood, removed; Hungerford, Newaygo, Andrew C. Peck, vice John W. Rutherford, resigned.

Loud and long complaint is being made by the boys of the 32d Michigan regiment at Tampa that their camp is a veritable pest-hole on account of continuous rains, even the tents being filled with water and the men having to sleep in hammocks. The camp has been condemned by the surgeons. There are many cases of malaria and some of typhoid fever. The protest at last bore fruit and the 32d regiment was ordered to Fernandina, Fla., 250 miles northeast of Tampa, where there is an excellent beach and good sanitary conditions. Five other regiments and an artillery corps were moved also.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

The barn, sheds, three horses, 40 loads of hay and the newly-harvested wheat on Joseph Bieglock's farm, near Vassar, were destroyed by fire.

Albert Thiede, formerly of Wyandotte, was killed at Springfield, O., by Frank Hullinger who objected to Thiede paying attention to his young sister.

Adelbert D. Grimes, Co. F, whose father is a wealthy farmer near Mason, Mich., died at Lytle hospital Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, with fever.

O'Brien Atkinson, who went to Island Lake as captain of the Port Huron-Wyandotte company has been promoted to major of the 35th Michigan regiment.

E. C. Barber is under arrest at Lansing at the request of Clinton county officials. It is alleged that he had been "raising the wind" by impersonating a regular army recruiting officer.

While going home from a circus at Saginaw, Julia Beck, aged 16, and her escort were accosted by four villians, the young man was driven away and the four brutes assaulted the girl before rescuers could arrive.

The farm residence of John Klink, six miles east of Eaton Rapids, burned to the ground, together with all its contents. The family were away and there had been no fire in the house since morning. Loss, $1,500.

Frank G. Putnam, sergeant of Co. H, Twelfth U. S. infantry, was killed at Santiago. He was a Saginaw boy, 23 years of age, and was on his second enlistment. He was visiting his home when the war began and was ordered to join his command.

The state military board will soon organize one regiment for the Michigan National Guard. The boys will be armed with Blake rifles and the regiment will be organized on a strictly military basis as to physical condition and military experience.

Thomas Walker and half a dozen other Port Huron men drove to Ferd. Hoffman's roadhouse, five miles out, and got into a melee with Hoffman and back his hired man Steve Allen. Several shots were fired and Walker was fatally wounded in the stomach.

Will Neighorn and several other youths of Deckerville, wheeled over to Forester and after a short row upon the lake went in bathing. The boys were warm and three of them were soon in a helpless condition. Luce Clark and Will Marvin succeeded in rescuing two of them but Will Neighorn was drowned.

Warner P. Sutton, formerly of Saugatuck, spent some time in Porto Rico and speaks Spanish fluently. He worked himself into the graces of Porto Rican revolutionists in this country and has thus been able to supply the war department with valuable maps and other information which will be used by the Porto Rican expedition.

Gov. Pingree and Lieut.-Col. White went to Washington to present Michigan's war claim of $250,000 against the national government, and incidentally to try and wield enough influence with the war department to get the 35th regiment into some kind of service as soon as possible. The 35th would not object to going to Honolulu, but would prefer to go to Porto Rico or Havana.

Frank Phiscator, the Baroda gold king, of St. Joseph county, has just arrived from the Klondike with $120,000 in gold nuggets. Last year about this time Phiscator came out of the Klondike with $100,000 in gold. He sold four of his best claims to an English syndicate for $70,000. Early this spring he made a trip to Dawson City and has taken $120,000 from his remaining claim.

As soon as the 35th regiment is mustered in and is in shape for it Col. Irish proposes to desert Camp Eatoff and put the regiment in heavy marching order and tramp about the country. Shelter tents will be carried and the men will be given a sample of service hardships. Col. Irish says the men should have such experience to prepare them for what is to come, and he proposes to give them a good dose of army life.

The flag that was raised over the city of Santiago at the time of the surrender and which was selected for this purpose, was carried by a Michigan regiment through the late war and was sent to Secretary Alger by a member of his old comrades, who requested that it should be the first flag raised when Santiago surrendered to the American army. The flag is one of unusually large proportions and can be seen far out at sea.

A heavy windstorm which assumed the character of a young cyclone did considerable damage in the various portions of the state. Near Benton Harbor for a distance of one mile, a strip of land 80 rods wide is a scene of desolation. Peach, pear and apple trees and sturdy oaks were pulled up by the roots and twisted off. Several farm buildings were damaged and the surrounding country also suffered. In the vicinity of Traverse City and Menominee there was also much wreckage of farm property.

Joseph Eatough, Fred Suddaby and Wm. McCarthy were drowned while bathing in the bay south of Gladstone. The men were alone at the time, so nothing is known as to how they met their deaths, but it is supposed that one of the number was taken with cramps and in the attempt to rescue him lost their lives. Eatough was formerly city marshal and leaves a family; the others were single men. Suddaby was an engineer on the Soo locks and McCarthy an employe at Soo railroad shops.

Mrs. Margaret Baxter, of Saginaw, went to bed leaving a lamp burning. The lamp exploded. Loss $1,200.

Army and navy officials say that there are no difficulties from a military standpoint in retaining possession of Santiago and the eastern end of Cuba, now that the United States has secured a foothold there. The only Spanish forces of any size in the province not included in the surrender are at Holguin and Manzanillo, and two or three warships stationed in the inner bay could command all approaches to Santiago and prevent their retaking the city.

Spain is actively pushing defense works at coast points in anticipation of attack by Watson's squadron.

GERMANS INTERFERED

When Insurgents Attacked Isla Grande, but Dewey Taught 'Em a Lesson.

Manila, via Hong Kong: The insurgents reported that the German gunboat Irene in Subig bay refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Isla Grande. Rear-Admiral Dewey at once dispatched the U. S. cruisers Raleigh and Concord to the scene. On entering Subig bay, the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable, leaving her anchor in the bay, and steamed out by the other channel. The result of the fire of the American warship was that the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men, surrendered everything. On returning to Manila the Irene explained that she had interfered "in the cause of humanity."

A Hong Kong correspondent says that it is "now known that Admiral Dewey requested the correspondents at Manila not to give the full history of the Irene incident for fear of arousing feelings against America which might lead to complications with Germany." When the full details transpire it will be seen that the incident was more serious than it first appeared to be.

Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, declares that both the Spaniards and the Germans have made overtures to him U. S. Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong says Dewey's dispatches show that the Germans continually interfere, their action causing much anxiety, as they are assisting the Spaniards by landing flour and other supplies, and moreover, that the German officers have been seen in the Spanish trenches. The Germans have not been careful to observe the naval courtesies required by the situation. They have given Admiral Dewey much annoyance by going against his regulations and by insisting on sending their boats around the bay after dark. At the same time the German admiral informed Admiral Dewey that that he has no intention of giving offense to America and that his movements are not to be construed as any demonstration of ill-will. Admiral Dewey is said to have replied:

"Perhaps it would be better if matters were arranged a little differently."

On the report that the German fleet was landing large quantities of rice and flour for the Spaniards, the American admiral decided to be more strict and has put a boat at the end of the jetty to overhaul all launches. The blockade will hereafter be more rigid. Although the attitude of the Germans is irritating, Admiral Dewey is managing them with great diplomacy, and he does not expect any trouble with them.

Yellow Fever Among American Troops.

The dreaded yellow fever has found a foothold among the United States forces before Santiago, and while the authorities at Washington and at the front are naturally alarmed they are taking every precaution to nip it out and prevent its spread and express confidence in their ability to obviate a serious epidemic. The 14 cases which were first discovered in the field hospital at Siboney were immediately isolated in a hospital which had been established by Dr. John Guiteras, the famous yellow fever expert, for just such an emergency. This hospital is in charge of immune surgeons and nurses. The first 14 cases were all from the quartermaster's department teamsters and others—but later cases have appeared among the troops nearest the coast. All cases are mild, however.

As a further precaution the little town of Juraguacito (Siboney), where the field hospital is located, was burned under the orders of the army health authorities. Almost every building of the 50 along the irregular bluff was set fire to during the day and the Cuban inhabitants fled to the caves in the overhanging hillside for shelter. The action was taken at the urgent request of the hospital corps, and gratefully rid the hospital camp of the unhealthy and dirty buildings and drive away scores of Cuban followers whose presence was a serious inconvenience to the hospital workers.

There are several kinds of fevers in Cuba, all of which are classed generally as malaria unless the decided symptoms of yellow jack show themselves. Army medical officers say that in the Cuban climate yellow fever is not necessarily a deadly plague. Indeed they claim that typhoid and malarial fevers are worse; that with proper tents, nurses and medicines, soldiers will go through the fever with little if any loss.

"Everything needed to bring that army through all right will be sent," said Secretary Alger. "Large, comfort able tents, plenty of cots, ample extra clothing, nurses, medicine and doctors will be taken down by special ship. Camps will be pitched for different commands upon the highest, airiest land to be reached. Patients will be segregated. And as fast as a command has been there a certain number of days without developing a case it will be taken off the island and transferred to a more salubrious climate in the United States, where the soldiers can soon recuperate from their terrible exertions."

So far, cases among the troops have been very mild and they say that yellow fever often runs that way in Cuba. In fact the natives have very little fear of it. By the system proposed by Secretary Alger, with perhaps a further detention station at Dry Tortugas, it is expected that the volunteers will be withdrawn from Santiago without much if any loss and their places taken by the immune regiments.

So complete has become the confidence in the exemption of our ports from attack by hostile vessels that the government in response to pressure of communicated interests, has ordered all mines planted in our harbors to be removed. They will be exploded as the easiest method of removing them.

Washington: It can be stated that no representations have yet been made to the German government respecting the actions of the German naval commanders in the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has so conducted himself in dealing with the foreign men-of-war in the Philippines as to leave no room for suggestion or representation on the part of the state department, and so long as this state of affairs continues it is not likely there will be any interference with this able officer.

The government will fumigate all mail coming from Santiago.

MOVE ON PORTO RICO.

GEN. MILES HEADS THE EXPEDITION TO THAT ISLAND.

Transports Will Sail as Rapidly as They Can be Loaded—Chickamauga to Furnish a Large Force—A Short and Vigorous Campaign Expected.

Washington: After three days' consultation between President McKinley, Secretary Alger and Maj.-Gen. Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with Gen. Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way. Gen. Miles with some artillery and troops sailing from Santiago for Porto Rico on the auxiliary cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men. The same day Gen. Miles sailed from Santiago three regiments of volunteers embarked at Charleston, S. C., for Porto Rico and others will follow from various ports as rapidly as transports can be provided and made ready for the journey.

Maj.-Gen. Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans.

One part which the navy is to take in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong secondary batteries. Secretary Long said that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the naval plans he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army. The movement of the ships from Santiago to their new fields of action will begin at once, and it is probable that some of Admiral Sampson's ships were detached and proceeded with Gen. Miles' first expedition toward Porto Rico, if they will be needed to cover the debarkation of the troops on Porto Rican soil. The others will follow as soon as the full army expedition is ready to make a landing, when the attack will begin simultaneously from land and sea.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island, and it is expected that the Spanish will soon become convinced that they have no reasonable chance to resist successfully. The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start, and it will be swelled soon to 40,000 men, and if necessary to 70,000 men, the equipment of the volunteer forces having now progressed so well as to warrant the statement that that number of men can be ready for service in Porto Rico in a short time. The preparations are to be more complete and ample than have ever before been made by any government in any enterprise of a similar nature. Ships and men, hospitals and supplies, doctors and nurses, ammunition and provender, artillery and fittings, all are to receive such care as to make the enterprise a swift and deadly one for Spanish hopes in the remaining island of the West Indies dominated by Spain.

It is probable that the preliminary expedition will make its first landing at Porto Ponce, on the south coast of Porto Rico. Ponce the second city of the island, has a harbor that can float ships of 25 feet draught. It is healthy, has plenty of good water and is defended only by a couple of small batteries. The 6,000 regulars and the artillery with Miles can hold the place and, having established a base of operations, Gen. Brooke can bring on his army of occupation and land his forces with deliberation. It is the expectation of the secretary of war that by August 1 an army of 40,000 men will be encamped on Porto Rican soil.

The entire body of troops at Tampa will be taken, numbering 13,000 men, and including a lot of heavy and light artillery under command of Gen. Rodgers. The expedition will be particularly strong in artillery, as some of that at Santiago, commanded by Gen. Randolph, is to be drawn upon. The Tampa troops are known as the Fourth corps under Maj.-Gen. Coppinger, comprising the Eleventh and Nineteenth U. S. infantry, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, Third Pennsylvania, 157th Indiana, First Ohio, Third Ohio, Fifth Ohio, First Florida, 32d Michigan, 69th New York, Second Georgia, the provisional cavalry brigade under Col. Noyes and consisting of detachments of the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Tenth U. S. cavalry and eight troops of Rough Riders; artillery brigade under Gen. Randolph, consisting of two light and 10 heavy batteries.

Gen. Brooke will take with him from Chickamauga the Second of the First and Second brigades of his army corps, comprising the Fourth Ohio, Sixth Ohio, 31st Michigan, Third Illinois, Fifth Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky, First Georgia, 158th Indiana, 160th Indiana, First West Virginia, First Pennsylvania, 14th Minnesota.

There will be plenty of stores and supplies provided for the army. From Newport News will be shipped 6,000,000 pounds of stores and 200,000 pounds of refrigerated beef. The transport Roumanian has left with 800,000 pounds of fodder for 1,000 animals.

The troops which have already sailed from Charleston are the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

Six barges with structural iron for bridges have left New York for Santiago.

Senor Du Rose and Lieut. Carranza, formerly of the Spanish legation at Washington, but later conducting a spy system throughout the U. S. with headquarters in Canada, have finally sailed for Spain after repeated requests that they do so had been made by the Canadian government.

Madrid advices say there are strong indications of an early Carlist uprising in Spain. For some time past the Carlists have been secretly placing stores, arms and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier. When the signal for a Carlist rising is given the taking of these across the frontier will occupy but a single night, as the men are ready. The government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind. Gen. Weyler is reported to be in communication with both the Carlists and the republicans.

DEWEY AND THE GERMANS.

Gunboat McCulloch Fires on the German Cruiser Irene.

A Hong Kong correspondent says: U. S. Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser Irene was passing Mariveles, near Manila, the other day the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch was sent after her to ask her to stop. As the Irene refused to obey a shell was sent across her bow and a small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German admiral protested and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral Dewey declined to recognize. It is reported that Admiral von Diedrichs, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Capt. Chichester of the British cruiser Immortalite as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Capt. Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that.

It is said that Admiral Dewey sent a messenger to the German admiral recently to inquire whether America and Germany were at war or at peace. If they are at peace he demanded that the German warships should pursue a different course. If they are at war he wanted to know it so he could govern himself accordingly.

Admiral Dewey was prompted to send this peremptory message by the action of the German cruiser Irene in preventing an insurgent attack upon the Spanish garrison at Subig bay, which greatly displeased him, and by the persistance of the Germans in violating the rules of the blockade.

Admiral von Diedrichs, returned a verbal answer, which was apologetic in tone and satisfactory. But afterward he sent to Admiral Dewey a note stating that he objected to the Americans stopping German ships which have been in the bay once and been visited. Admiral Dewey replied that Manila is a blockaded port and that he would continue to have all ships communicated with. They will report whether on the first or the hundredth time of entering the bay.

Aguinaldo False to Dewey.

A Hong Kong dispatch says Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief, held an interview with Capt. Gen. Augusti in which he urged the Spanish commander to surrender the city asserting that 30,000 insurgents surrendered it and could take it any time. Aguinaldo said that if the insurgents stormed the city it would be "with the inevitable slaughter unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of battle they cannot discriminate." Aguinaldo proposed a reconciliation between the Spaniards in the Philippines, under a republican flag and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine islands. Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands. The captain-general replied that he must fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause.

Duffield's Brigade Isolated.

It is altogether likely that the outbreak of yellow fever will put an effectual stopper upon any further military operations against the army of Brig.-Gen. Duffield's command as well as subject them to an indefinite stay at Santiago. The war department has decided to isolate the 33th and 34th Michigan and Ninth Massachusetts regiments until all danger of their contracting the fever is past. They will be placed upon the high altitudes surrounding Santiago, where it is said the fever can be easily combated. None of the command will be sent to Porto Rico or on any other expedition, but as soon as it is safe to do so they will be brought back home.

Spanish deserters from Guantanamo say their soldiers there are absolutely starving and would surrender but for the fear of being murdered by the Americans, as their officers tell them they would be.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

New York—	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
Best grades...	$4 85@5 20	$4 75	$6 50	$4 70
Lower grades...	3 50@4 75	3 00	4 50	4 00
Chicago—				
Best grades...	4 80@5 25	5 00	6 25	4 10
Lower grades...	3 00@4 75	3 50	4 00	3 85
Detroit—				
Best grades...	4 25@4 75	4 50	5 75	4 00
Lower grades...	3 00@4 00	3 25	4 00	3 85
Buffalo—				
Best grades...	4 35@4 75	4 75	6 50	4 15
Lower grades...	3 00@4 75	3 50	4 75	4 00
Cleveland—				
Best grades...	3 90@4 25	4 00	6 00	4 05
Lower grades...	3 40@3 75	3 00	4 00	3 85
Cincinnati—				
Best grades...	4 00@4 50	4 50	6 25	4 00
Lower grades...	3 00@4 00	3 00	4 25	3 75
Pittsburg—				
Best grades...	4 75@5 00	4 75	6 50	4 10
Lower grades...	3 50@4 50	4 25	4 50	3 90

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No. 2 Red	Corn, No. 2 mix	Oats, No. 2 white
New York	80@80½	38@38½	29@29½
Chicago	75@75½	32@33	27@27½
***Detroit**	77@77½	34@34	29@29½
Toledo	77½@78	32½@32½	28½@28½
Cincinnati	77@77½	34@34½	27@27½
Cleveland	77@77½	32@32	27@27
Pittsburg	78@78	35@35	27½@27½
Buffalo	78@78	34@34	27@27

*Detroit—Hay, No. 1 timothy, $9.50 per ton. Potatoes, new Michigan 90c per bu. Live Poultry, spring chickens, 12c per lb; fowl, 7c; turkeys, 8c. Dressed—Eggs, strictly fresh 16c per doz. Butter, dairy, 14c per lb; creamery, 17c.

The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, manned by the Michigan Naval Reserves, has been ordered to Key West to coal preparatory to joining Watson's squadron bound for Spain.

It is estimated that it will cost the United States $500,000 to return the Spanish troops at Santiago to Spain. Col. Frank E. Hecker, of Detroit, who has charge of the bureau of transportation of the war department, has asked for bids of trans-Atlantic companies for carrying 1,000 Spanish officers first-class and 24,000 soldiers third-class or steerage.

The day following the surrender of Santiago Lieuts. Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor in steam launches and sunken the submarine mines. Later Commodore Schley, with Capt. Cook, of the Brooklyn; Lieut. J. H. Sears, the flag lieutenant, and Lieut. B. W. Wells, the flag secretary, explored the harbor on a steam launch, which moved slowly in order to make close observation of the Spanish forts and batteries. Morro castle was found not nearly so formidable as had been expected and it was seen that the strength of nearly all of the defenses had been overestimated.

CASUALTIES.

Rhinelander, Wis.—Anna Burns, aged 15, slipped into the water from a raft upon which she had stepped to gather water lilies in Bass lake and was drowned.

Franklin, Ind.—W. T. Houghan, Jr., was killed by a runaway team.

Dubuque, Iowa—Albert Kurr was drowned in the river while fishing.

Dayton, Ohio—David Appenzeller fell from the railroad bridge into the Miami river, a distance of thirty feet, and was killed.

Portland, Ind.—Fire damaged F. Bimel's spoke and hub factory and the electric-lighting plant belonging to the city. The city is in darkness.

Mount Carmel, Ill.—At Bellmont an Air Line wrecking train struck and killed Mr. Emmerling, an aged resident of that village.

Benton, Ill.—A 9-year-old son of Canada Rea was drowned in a pond on his father's farm near Christopher. His body was recovered.

Portland, Ind.—The Bimel hub and spoke factory was partially destroyed by fire. Loss, $12,000; no insurance. The city electric light powerhouse was also burned. Loss, $2,000; fully insured.

Rockford, Ill.—Mrs. Anna E. Gray was burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Mendota, Ill.—D. D. Humeston of Humeston, Iowa, was killed by the cars at the coal chutes in this city.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Seligman Schloss, wife of a retired merchant of Detroit, Mich., was killed by the cars at Okatchen Lake station.

Hazelton, Pa.—While Andrew Rodka and his wife were away the house in which they lived was burned and their two children, Mary, aged three years, and John, nine months old, perished.

Fort Madison, Iowa—The residence of J. M. Murphy was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000; partially insured.

Bay City, Mich.—Miller Brothers' planing mill and box factory, operated by the E. J. Vance Box company, was destroyed by fire by a spark from a switch engine. Loss, $21,000.

Nashville—Fire destroyed seven business houses in Murfreesboro, causing losses estimated at more than $100,000.

Minneapolis.—George H. Spry, one of the best known lawyers in the northwest, ran in front of a street car and was instantly killed, the body being frightfully mangled.

Quincy, Ill.—While playing with matches the son of James Jarrett set fire to a window shade, from which his clothing ignited, burning him so terribly that he died several hours later.

FOREIGN.

London.—Irvine Stephen Bullock died at Liverpool. He was a lieutenant on the Alabama during the war of secession.

London.—The British government has formally consented to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, if the matter is not mutually settled by Aug. 15 next.

London.—The house of commons passed the report stage of the Irish local government bill.

Paris—The French chambers have adjourned.

Lima, Peru.—The Peruvian congress, in secret session, approved the protocol between Chile and Peru by a vote of 115 against 27.

Paris.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the alleged author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, has been arrested.

London.—At the Newmarket meeting the Dullingham plate, 500 sovereigns, was won by James R. Keene's 4-year-old bay colt St. Cloud II.

Shanghai.—The North China Daily News says rioters have attacked the Catholic and Protestant missions, at Chung King Fu and killed several natives there and elsewhere.

Honolulu.—Another plot at Seoul, the capital of Corea, against the government has been disclosed. Several prominent officials have been arrested on a charge of complicity.

London.—The National Artillery association has decided to send a volunteer team to take part in the Canadian competition. The team will sail on July 20 and will remain abroad seven weeks.

CRIME.

Avilla, Ind.—A tramp tore down an American flag at a farmhouse east of Avilla and beat the farmer's wife, who remonstrated. He was attacked by enraged citizens and nearly killed.

Madison, Wis.—Dennis Clancy, a printer, committed suicide by jumping into Lake Monona.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Hugo Hertting, committed suicide in a saloon by swallowing carbolic acid.

Mason City, Iowa—Mrs. Edwards Hughes has been bound over to the grand jury on the charge of murdering her husband.

New York—John McNamara, a bartender, was shot and dangerously wounded and Frank Russell and John Pearling were severely stabbed in a fight.

Creston, Iowa.—Robert Nolan, a traveling showman, became enraged at a crowd of boys at Talmage, and shot into the crowd, killing Frank Newkirk.

Columbus, Ohio—Charles C. Scott, colored, a convict who has been cooking for the warden's family at the penitentiary, has escaped.

Columbia City, Ind.—At Pierceton white caps administered fifty lashes with a blacksnake whip to William Keller, for beating his wife.

St. Paul—Mrs. I. N. Barber, principal of the St. Paul school of fine arts, committed suicide at Mendota, where she was in charge of the summer art school.

Moulton, Iowa — Ezra Abernathy blew out his brains in a fit of mental depression.

There are as good sea-serpents in a drug-store as ever came out of a saloon.

A young man never burns his candle at both ends if he has to pay for the candle.

A man's egotism may be pardoned if he doesn't permit it to degenerate into vanity.

One-half of a man's energy is wasted. Only the down strokes count in chopping wood.

The success of a charity bazaar depends upon how much has been taken in—and how many.

You Can Get Tired

By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, 25c.

Some men who are always grumbling about hard times would consider it an insult if any one were to offer him a job.

The girl whose ideal heroine is found in cheap novels should never marry.

Important to Mothers.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by frauds and imitations imperiling the Castoria trade mark. This counterfeiting is a criminal act, only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.

A woman's idea of economy is buying things she doesn't need because they are cheap.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and takes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Some men are so lazy that they are unable to dodge a slow fever.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-Worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Lots of young men look like animated clothing dummies.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

A boon to travelers. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures dysentery, diarrhœa, seasickness, nausea. Pleasant to take. Perfectly harmless.

Some architects can draw better houses than some actors.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The proof of the pudding is sometimes the post-mortem.

COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold everywhere.

A delicate child is to rule the parental domicile.

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