

A POLITICAL RANGE Given to the Fourth by the Tiger's Methods of Celebration.

HILL WRITES TO TAMMANY Urging That All Democrats Unite for the Coming Fray, and GROVER SENDS A LETTER, TOO.

Bourke Cockran and Other Orators Arouse Party Enthusiasm. PATISON NOT QUITE SO PARTISAN

NEW YORK, July 4.—The one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated on an elaborate scale by the Tammany Society in the big wigwam. Every seat in the body of the hall and in the gallery was occupied, and before Grand Sachem Thomas F. Gilroy had concluded his brief address of welcome there was not even standing room in the aisles. The private boxes were occupied by ladies who displayed quite as much enthusiasm as the members of the society themselves.

On the platform were seated the prominent statesmen of the different States who were to deliver patriotic talks. Among them were Hon. Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland; W. H. Bryan, of Nebraska; Crain, of Texas; John O. Pendleton, of West Virginia; Benjamin A. Enloe, of Tennessee; L. F. Livingston, of Georgia; W. C. Maybury, of Michigan; John F. Heard, of Missouri; John F. Epes, of Virginia; H. A. Herbert, of Alabama; Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana; Owen Scott, of Illinois; Frank E. Holtzheuser, of Pennsylvania; Irvine Duncan, of Ohio; C. H. Mansur, of Missouri; John J. Hemphill, of South Carolina, and E. J. Talliferro, of Alabama.

Grover's Idea of the Day. The address of welcome and the Declaration of Independence having been presented, Secretary M. C. Goldrick read the following replies to invitations to be present:

GRAY GABLES, } BREZARD'S BAY, MASS., JUNE 26, } Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Grand Sachem: DEAR SIR—I acknowledge with thanks the courtesy of an invitation to celebrate the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of American Independence by the Tammany Society on the Fourth of July. It will be impossible for me to take part in the interesting exercises you contemplate, but I hope the celebration will be abundantly pleasant and profitable to those who are fortunate enough to participate. I believe that Independence Day should be celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm by the old and young in every part of our land and in every condition of life. No man, woman or child within the limits of American citizenship should forget or outgrow the sentiments related to the birth of our country on the Fourth of July. Because there are influences and tendencies abroad which tend to the weakening of this country, and because the patriotic efforts of the Tammany society to rescue it from indifference should be universal, I notice that my invitation contains the declaration that the coming celebration by the society "is designed to be of educational significance and extended effect." I have no fear that this design will miscarry; for I believe that the Tammany society will not lose the opportunity of the occasion afforded to teach the people of this country that Independence was a move on the part of the people determined to govern themselves; so that the patriotism which inspired the founders of our country is only successful when approved and trusted by an intelligent popular judgment.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Hill in Line With the Party. Senator David B. Hill wrote defining the power and purpose of the Democratic party, reviewed recent political history in New York and closed thus:

Our course at the present time is plain. The Democracy of New York in the approaching struggle should present a solid front to the enemies of the people. The cardinal Democratic principles and regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour.

Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa, wrote: Occupying, as it does, the position of the most powerful organization of its kind in this continent, and wielding tremendous influence that reaches to the centers of vast numbers of men intent upon the same object, it is indeed appropriate that on this anniversary of the birth of our nation, the society should renew its allegiance to the principles and purposes of the party of every citizen of every other country in the civilized world.

Fattison Lays Aside Partisanship. In his letter Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, commended as a sentiment the conclusion of Edward Everett's oration July 4, 1828:

Let us then, as we assemble on the birthday of the nation, to give to the sacred cause of constitutional liberty. Let us assure the interests and passions which divide the great body of our fellow citizens. Let the race of party spirit sleep to-day. Let us resolve that our children shall have cause to bless the memory of their fathers, as we have cause to bless the memory of ours.

Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, wrote: I cannot too heartily commend such celebrations. Patriotism is the basis of good government. It should be cherished and fostered, aroused and thrilled by the review of the activities of this great nation. Its rapid development and its almost limitless resources for future development lead us, do not we, to wonder what manner of nation it may yet become.

Carlies are also received from Senator J. G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Senator J. L. M. Ivey, of South Carolina; Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas; Congressman R. H. Tucker, of Virginia; Congressman C. H. Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Congressman Barnes Compton, of Maryland; John Milner, of Pennsylvania; Seth J. Thayer, of Tennessee; P. Chamberlain, editor of Albany Argus; T. T. Glass and W. A. Walker.

Governor Flower, in closing his letter, wrote thus: The party is fortunate in having as its standard bearers in this great contest for the rights of the people two excellent representatives of its principles and traditions, and under their leadership personal prejudices will be subordinated to party success.

Cheers for the Leaders. Before Mr. Bryan, the first speaker, had a chance to say a word, the patriotic crowd broke loose and gave cheer after cheer for Grover Cleveland, Mr. Hill, W. Bourke Cockran and for Cleveland.

After apostrophizing the day, the Nation and the youth as its future defenders, Mr. Bryan said he was glad to see his hearers appearing so vigorously that sentiment of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are born free and equal." Nothing grander had ever been known than those words penned by Thomas Jefferson, to whose name they had in turn given immortality.

"I am glad of their country," continued the orator, "loves these Jeffersonian truths accepted to-day as they were 100 years ago, or as they regarded more as a formality than as a reality. Every man should stand exactly equal before the law, and if we find that our Representatives are slow to hear the demands of the poor, but quick to respond to those of the rich, I say that we are trading on dangerous ground. If we find that the Chief Executive is in sympathy with those who need most help and turn the cold shoulder to those who need it, again I say we are trading on dangerous ground."

The next speaker was the Hon. John O. Pendleton, of West Virginia. He referred

to Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, as the man who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm, and paid a graceful tribute to the oratorical abilities of Bourke Cockran. Under the Republican system of taxation America had developed, he said, millionaires by the thousand and tramps by the tens of thousands.

Urging the Braves to Action. General H. A. Herbert, of Alabama, gave a "short talk" in which he urged the Tammany braves to work so hard for the Democratic National ticket that there would be no doubt of its success. He was followed by the Hon. Marcus Smith, of Arizona, who spoke in a similar strain.

Hon. E. T. Talliferro, of Alabama, aroused again the enthusiasm of the assemblage by quoting the Cleveland sentiment, "A public office is a public trust." He said Mr. Cleveland might have truthfully added to it that Democrats were the best trustees.

The next speaker was Hon. Owen Scott, of Illinois. Among other things he said "that the nation which has just received just remuneration for its toil, and that the struggle going on at the Carnegie works at Pittsburgh showed how the wealthy were oppressing the workmen."

Hon. S. M. White, of California, said that Tammany Hall was known throughout the land as the defender of Democracy and the terror of its enemies. They must have a care at the present time that they do not open the door to a more successful than the open one Wild and long continued cheering greeted Hon. W. Bourke Cockran when he was introduced as the next speaker by Grand Sachem Gilroy. He said:

"On the eve of a great contest, I regard this welcome which you have given me as a proof that you accept the assurance which I had the honor to make for you in the Democratic Convention at Chicago." [Cheers.]

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

The speaker continued for some length, impressing upon his hearers the importance of the coming election, and urged them in forcible terms to work hard for the success of the Democratic national ticket.

PRESENT DAY ISSUES. Presented by Noted Statesmen, the Guests of Henry C. Bowen.

WOODSTOCKS FEAST OF REASON. Tracy on the Presidential Office and Morgan on the Indians.

FRYE'S PLEA FOR AMERICAN SHIPS

WOODSTOCK, CONN., July 4.—The beautiful home of Henry C. Bowen was to-day the Mecca of the country residents, and within its hospitable gathered notable men of the nation who had come to speak at the annual celebration of Independence Day.

For years Mr. Bowen had succeeded in gathering here on July 4 prominent men, who have addressed all who would come to listen to carefully-prepared orations which have come to be the feature of the gatherings at Roseland Park.

This year Secretary of the Navy R. F. Tracy was the chief speaker, and his address upon "The Presidential Office" was delivered in the open air before a great throng that had congregated on the green turf lawns about the Bowen homestead.

Among other things, he said: The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

The President of the United States is nothing more than an elective trustee or agent, chosen by the people to administer certain well-defined and specific trusts for them and as their representative.

the correctness of this view. That has been proved by the fact that the Government has not been able to procure the necessary tonnage for its needs.

Now Our Lake Shipping is Protected. Under our laws enduring for almost a hundred years, foreign vessels have been excluded from any participation in it.

The result is a marvelous exemplification of the fact that the Government has not been able to procure the necessary tonnage for its needs.

Now I affirm, first, that "free ships," if we take advantage of the privilege, means the gradual but certain destruction of our coastwise trade.

That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

The Remedy Must Be Sufficient. That there is a remedy I believe; but the desperate condition of this industry now confronting us demands that it shall be effected at once.

A CLOSE HOLIDAY. Business Tied Up and the Local Wall Street Deserted.

TWO REASONS FOR REJOICING. A Good Record Already Made, and a Still Better One in Prospective.

SALIENT FEATURES OF REAL ESTATE

Yesterday was a close holiday in financial circles. Fourth avenue was as quiet as a desert, and the brokers were taking advantage of the opportunity to secure a day's rest and recreation.

There was no gossip worth repeating. One or two men who talked had digested the business reports for the expired six months of this year and mentioned the prediction that the splendid results achieved would encourage everybody to lay to rest and make the last half of 1892 a red-letter period in the business history of the country.

There is no danger of too often calling attention to the fact—for it is a fact—that the business situation is full of real strength, for encouragement is always appreciated.

The crops are again an important factor. They promise great results. The disturbances for interest and dividends will exceed all former records. Money was never so plentiful. If there is any section suffering for want of it, it is not because there is not enough to go round.

The industrial situation, taking the country through, is uncommonly favorable. The iron and steel trades are depressed, but railroad building will soon bring them up to the normal level.

As a rule, business is good, the movement of merchandise is large and people are paying their debts. Citizens had a double incentive to gladness yesterday—national freedom and prosperity.

Points in Reality. While the realty market is approaching the usual summer lull, the situation is full of real strength. Such dullness as there is represents a lack of speculative activity and not of investment interest.

The inquiry is good as all real estate operations are hampered by what investors consider unduly high prices. Any piece of business property offered on a basis which will return a fair income to the investor is eagerly sought.

There is an unusual amount of money seeking investment, and of that considerable it will be plied for real estate, in which everybody has confidence, is almost a foregone conclusion.

LIBERTY LIVE STOCK. Receipts Light and an Advance All Along the Line.

At the East Liberty stock yards there were 55 carloads of cattle on sale this morning against 98 cars last Monday. The bulk of those on sale were from Ohio and Indiana. Chicago did not furnish about two carloads. Markets opened strong and active at not less than 25c per cent advance over last week's prices.

Some dealers report a still greater advance. One carload of 1,500-lb cattle from Cambridge City, Ind., sold at 45c a cwt. Another carload of 1,500-lb cattle from Cambridge City, Ind., sold at 45c a cwt.

Another sale was reported at 45c per cwt. The highest price a week ago was 44 1/2c, but quality of offerings to-day being higher. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

Top price of sheep was 45c a cwt. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

Top price of sheep was 45c a cwt. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

Top price of sheep was 45c a cwt. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

Top price of sheep was 45c a cwt. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

Top price of sheep was 45c a cwt. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

Top price of sheep was 45c a cwt. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

Top price of sheep was 45c a cwt. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

Top price of sheep was 45c a cwt. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

Top price of sheep was 45c a cwt. The market for hogs is active and strong. Prices are 10c to 15c above last week's prices.

There was a very light run of sheep and hogs on the market to-day. About 15 carloads of each were on sale. Sheep were a strong 1/2c higher than last week. There were few choice sheep and no choice lambs on sale in carload lots.

WORK OF THE DRILL. No Ganges Given Out Yesterday, Owing to the Holiday.

Greenlee & Ford drilled their No. 3 on the Marshall and Chalfant lot