

GELLSBROVE

Mrs. Sarah Gortner and daughter of Kansas, are the guests of Mrs. W. J. Gortner..... C. W. Christ spent several days with his family this week..... Miss May Reynolds, of Baltimore, is visiting with the family of H. Zeigler, D. D..... Miss Lucy Houts is spending her vacation with her uncle at Altoona..... The new pump at Murburger's corner has been put into place and now the people can slack their thirst with pure cold water..... J. J. Wagener and wife, of Bloomsburg, are spending the week at the home of Dr. B. F. Wagener..... Picnics are now the order. Last Thursday and Friday parties of young folks were out enjoying the cool breezes of the grove..... Miss Mary Noetling is attending the commencement exercises at Bloomsburg Normal School this week..... Mrs. Lottie Benson, Mrs. Anna Mumma are visiting in Williamsport..... Mrs. Six, who had been visiting in Thurmont, Md. for the past two months, has returned home..... Arthur E. Cooper spent last Sunday with William Bane..... Mrs. Fred. Boyer was the guest of her aunt and other friends in town..... Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Dimm are visiting friends about the West branch this week, making the trip in the carriage..... Miss Nellie Howell, of Lewisburg, is the guest of the Ethel Schoch.

ADAMSBURG.

Miss Myrtle Klose is visiting friends at Chillisquaque and Freeburg at present..... Meade Bower and wife from Beavertown were callers in town on Thursday evening..... Miss Pruella Moyer has gone to Philadelphia. She intends to have her eyes treated..... Miss Madge Keller accompanied by Mrs. Dwyer, from Lewistown were visitors at the merchant's hotel..... Children's play was observed in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening, the exercises were very well rendered..... Frank Dreese has had his residence painted, thereby greatly improving appearance..... Sheekler's views on lectures given here on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings were much appreciated by all who attended..... John Kurtz and family from Lancaster are at present visiting their son Hayden, at this place..... Chas. Goss, from Troxville, Sunday at this place.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Among the Boys Who Are to Go to Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 28.—The ordnance and quartermaster's departments are active preparing to complete the equipments of the 15 regiments to be moved to the front. Full details are expected today and tomorrow. Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster, says that he will have all the necessary arrangements made to carry troops forward as soon as they are ready. Recruits continue to arrive in large numbers from various states. About 10,000 reached the park Sunday, and an equal number arrived yesterday. Lieutenant John C. Hintz, Company Fourth Pennsylvania, of Reading, yesterday at the Letter hospital, after a month's illness of spinal meningitis.

Admiral Cervera Tried to Steal Out. Kingston, Jamaica, June 28.—It is believed Admiral Cervera contemplated a dash out of Santiago harbor last night. Four columns of smoke were seen at sundown, advancing toward the mouth of the harbor, and small boats, believed to be torpedo destroyers, were observed in the neighborhood of the sunken collier Merrimac. Consequently Rear Admiral Sampson ordered extra precautions to be taken, but no ships came out.

Clark Gets Five Years. Wilmington, Del., June 28.—Thomas Clark, convicted in the federal court of aiding and abetting and conspiring with William N. Boggs, deputy paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, was yesterday sentenced to five years imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000. His imprisonment was spent in the New Jersey penitentiary at Trenton, where E. T. Cooper, convicted recently of a like offense, serving a sentence of 15 months. The trial of United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley, another alleged accomplice of Boggs, begins July 5.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including wheat, flour, and other goods.

THE ROUGH RIDERS

Do Desperate Fighting Within Four Miles of Santiago.

PREPARING FOR A BIG FIGHT

The Battle of Santiago May Be Fought This Week.

THE BATTLE OF LA QUASINA.

Where Roosevelt's Rough Riders Braved a Deadly Spanish Fire—Sixteen of Our Men Were Killed and Sixty Wounded or Missing—Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt Seized a Rifle and Rushed Into the Thicket of the Fight—The Dead Heroes Buried Where They Fell Fighting for the Stars and Stripes.

Juragua, Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—Troops of the United States and Spain are almost face to face and less than four miles apart. The picket lines at certain points are within halting distance of the enemy. It seems certain that the battle of Santiago must come within a week.

Last Friday's fight of Colonel Wood's rough riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth regular cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambush as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared, and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides, and then Colonel Wood at the right and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt at the left led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

General Young commanded the expedition, and was with the regulars,



SERGEANT HAMILTON FISH.

while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough riders several miles west. It is now definitely known that 16 men on the American side were killed, while 60 were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known that they were far heavier than those of Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already 37 dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully, and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enemy was located. The wounded were all removed.

A complete list of the American killed, revised to 4 o'clock Saturday, is as follows: Captain Allyn K. Capron, Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., Sergeant Doherty, Sergeant Marcus Russell, Privates Leggett, Harry Hoffner, Mildred W. Danson, W. T. Irvin, Silencio, B. Work, Krupp, Stark, Dix, Kelbe and Barlin and Corporal White. Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the small of the back. It is probable that at least ten in the list of wounded will die.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movement towards Sevilla was evident, as shown by the careful preparations they had made. Where the fight occurred the roads are but little more than gullies, rough and narrow, and at places almost impassable. Nearly half a mile separated Roosevelt's men from the regulars, and between them and on both sides of the road in the thick underbrush was concealed a force of Spaniards that must have been large, judging from the terrific and constant fire they poured in on the Americans.

In the two hours' fighting during which the volunteers battled against their concealed enemy enough deeds of heroism were done to fill a volume. One of the men of Troop B, desperately wounded, was lying squarely between the lines of fire. Surgeon Church hurried to his side, and, with bullets pelting all around him, dressed the man's wound, bandaged it and walked unconcernedly back, soon returning with two men and a litter. The wounded man was placed on the litter and brought into our lines. Another soldier of Troop L, concealing himself as best he could behind a tree, gave up his place to a wounded companion and a moment or two later was himself wounded. Sergeant Bell stood by the side of Captain Capron when the latter was

mortally hit. He had seen that he was fighting against terrible odds, but he never flinched. "Give me your gun a minute," he said to the sergeant, and kneeling down he deliberately aimed and fired two shots in quick succession. At each a Spaniard was seen to fall. Bell in the meantime had seized a dead comrade's gun and knelt beside his captain and fired steadily. When Captain Capron fell he gave the sergeant a parting message to his wife and father and bade the sergeant goodbye in a cheerful voice. Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man killed by the Spanish fire. Colonel Roosevelt, in front of his men, snatched a rifle and ammunition belt from a wounded soldier and, cheering and yelling with his men, led the advance. For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them, and every instant some poor fellow went down. Colonel Wood, with the right wing, charged straight at a blockhouse about 800 yards away, and Colonel Roosevelt, on the left, charged at the same time. Up the men went, yelling like fiends and never stopping to return the fire of the Spaniards, but keeping on with a grim determination to capture that blockhouse. That charge was the end. When within 500 yards of the coveted point the Spaniards broke and ran.

GERMANY TO BLAME.

But For Her Interference Manila Would Have Surrendered. Hong Kong, June 28.—A dispatch boat just arrived from Manila, having left there June 22, brings the following advice: An American official at Cavite writes as follows: "If great bloodshed and destruction come to Manila, Spain may justly blame the Germans. Manila would have surrendered before the arrival of the German squadron without bloodshed, but now, owing to the moral support of its presence, the city refuses to surrender." The Spaniards claim to have driven the rebels back, but really the position is unchanged. The arrival of the American troops is awaited, and they are expected any day. The Spanish outposts have prepared to retire promptly to the walled citadel, and will probably make only a nominal resistance. The Spaniards continue their nightly fusillade, but the volunteers decline to go to the trenches, while many of the regulars are idling about the town. Thousands of trees in the vicinity of the citadel have been cut down, but the botanical gardens remain. All food is held at famine prices. General Aguinaldo, according to letters brought here from Cavite by a German steamer, occupies the mansion of the late governor of Cavite, but he will shortly move to Imus to make room for the American troops. The insurgents now have 5,000 prisoners. A hundred and eighty-seven of the Spanish wounded have been sent to Manila, with a flag of truce by permission of Admiral Dewey. The wounded Spanish officers, with one exception, are at Cavite.

SANTIAGO'S DEFENSES.

Rifle Pits and Barbed Wire Fences to Retard Our Troops. On the Rio Guama, Cuba, via Kingston, June 28.—The advance force of the American army rests on this stream, with the city of Santiago or Cuba four and a half miles westward, in plain sight.

The top of every hill and mountain north and east of Santiago is occupied by blockhouses, from whence the Spaniards can view the movements of the American army as it advances beyond Sabanailla, while to the eastward of the city, gashing every knoll and bit of high ground, are Spanish entrenchments, completely fencing every approach to the city. The ends of the trenches overlap where breaks in the line occur, thus securing comparatively safe retreat from rifle fire in case parties of the trenches are captured. Upon one of these works modern guns have been mounted. They can be plainly seen with the naked eye. Spies report that inside of the entrenchments are four parallel lines of rifle pits, shoulder deep, and in front of them are marked ranges and several rows of barbed wire fences.

The Cubans with the advance forces, in spite of the good behavior of their comrades at Guantanamo, seem to be utterly worthless. All day they sit in the shade of their palm thatched camps, and at night they make cigarettes and gorge on Uncle Sam's rations, while in sight of them Uncle Sam's boys, with empty stomachs and not a bit of tobacco for their pipes, build roads all day under the blazing sun and sleep on their rifles, under the starlit sky, at night.

Rewards For Deeds of Valor.

Washington, June 28.—The president sent messages to congress yesterday urging the thanks of congress to all and promotions and other rewards for valorous deeds, as follows: Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, be transferred to the line and "promoted as the president and senate may determine"; Cadet Powell, who watched for the Merrimac party on their perilous mission, to be made an ensign; Lieutenant Frank H. Newcomb and his crew of the Hudson, who rescued the disabled Winslow at Cardenas, a gold medal for Newcomb and silver medals for his crew; Captain Hodgson, commander of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch at the battle of Manila, retirement at full pay.

Third Manila Expedition.

San Francisco, June 28.—Yesterday afternoon the third fleet of vessels loaded with soldiers and supplies for the Philippines hoisted anchor, and amid the screaming of a hundred whistles, the clanging of bells and the booming of cannon proceeded down the bay toward the ocean, and this morning are well on their way to the Philippines. The ships carried about 4,000 men.

WATSON'S SQUADRON

Will Soon Leave Santiago For the Spanish Coast

TO STRIKE A CRUSHING BLOW.

Watson's Squadron Will Include the Battleships Oregon and Iowa, and Will Probably Leave Santiago's Fleet on the Fourth of July.

Washington, June 28.—The administration yesterday finally came to a decision to send an American squadron to the Spanish coast and into the Mediterranean. The first announcement yesterday, through a bulletin posted at the navy department of the government's intention, was received with incredulity. There was a suspicion that the story was being floated to deceive the Spanish government. However, when later in the day the details of the vessels selected to constitute Commodore Watson's eastern squadron were announced, and official orders were given to provision the fleet for four months it became apparent to the last doubter that the government was in earnest in this purpose to dispatch the fleet to Europe. The three vessels selected as colliers have started already on their way to Newport News to take on a large supply of coal. It will require about a week to get this down to Santiago's fleet, so if the start is to be made from that point it will be impossible for Commodore Watson to get away before the Fourth of July. This would seem to be an auspicious date for the beginning of an expedition that will, for the first time in the



COMMODORE J. C. WATSON.

world's history, start from the new world to attack continental Europe. No attempt is made to deny that the government is influenced in ordering this movement by a desire to check the progress eastward of the Cadiz fleet. It was not believed that the Spanish admiral could be guilty of the folly of uncovering his home ports in this fashion, but inasmuch as he seems determined to do so the naval strategists could not do less than take advantage of the magnificent opportunity afforded to strike a crushing blow at Spain, and thereby perhaps save much time and loss of life and money in the conduct of the tedious campaign in Cuba. The determination to send this squadron against Spain was the outcome of direct official advice reaching the state and navy departments as to the progress of Admiral Camara's squadron. These advisers give a list of the Spanish ships now nearing the Suez canal, which differs somewhat from the list given in the press dispatches and by Lloyd. The official list is as follows: Pelayo, Carlos V, Audaz, Osada, Prosperpina, Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Iste de Pancey, Colon, Covadonga and San Francisco.

This squadron is the most formidable Spain has afloat. The Pelayo is the strongest of the ships, and is the only battleship in the Spanish navy. She is 9,900 tons, with a speed of 16.7 knots. She carries 35 guns of various caliber, and has seven torpedo tubes. The Carlos V has 25 guns and six torpedo tubes each, and are 30 knotters. Each carries six guns and two torpedo tubes. It is apparent that the main reliance of this fleet is on these four vessels. The others are auxiliaries and colliers. As there are only two armored ships in the lot Admiral Dewey's fleet of protected, but unarmored ships probably will take care of this Spanish squadron. With the Monterey added, he could certainly do so.

The eastern squadron which the United States will now send against Spain far outranks this Spanish squadron, the battleships Iowa and Oregon exceeding the Pelayo and Carlos V at every point, while the other United States vessels are far superior, ship for ship, to those of the Spanish squadron, with the single exception of the two Spanish torpedo destroyers. Besides these two vessels Commodore Watson's squadron will consist of the flagship Newark, cruisers Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie and colliers Scandia, Abrenda and Alexander.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

During a fire in Philadelphia two firemen were killed and another fatally hurt. Ex-Congressman Justice R. Whiting, Democrat, was nominated for governor of Michigan by the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. During the launching of a battleship at Blackwell, England, a frail structure which had been crowded despite warnings collapsed. Fifty were drowned. Thursday's variety boat race at New London was easily won by Cornell, with Yale second and Harvard third. Yale won the freshmen race, with Harvard second and Cornell third. At Norristown, Pa., James A. Clemmes was convicted of murdering Mrs. Emma P. Kaiser, and sentenced to die. The husband of the woman is now under death sentence for the same crime. George Herbert Stevens, dismissed professor of Lafayette college, at Easton, Pa., confesses that for revenge he fired and destroyed Pardee Hall and another building, and committed many acts of vandalism. He is under arrest.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Landing of General Shafter's Expedition Near Santiago.

Washington, June 28.—On Tuesday of last week came further news of General Shafter's arrival of Santiago with his invading army. General Shafter and Admiral Sampson went ashore and visited the camp of Calixto Garcia, the insurgent general, being most heartily welcomed. Plans for a combination of forces were discussed, and General Garcia assured the Americans that the soldiers need have no fear of contracting disease. General Shafter was greatly impressed with the hardy and soldierly appearance of Garcia's men, and had them supplied with provisions and clothing. In a speech at the Ohio Republican convention General Grosvenor, the administration leader in congress, declared that "never by order of McKinley's administration will our flag be pulled down from any flagstaff where conquest of arms has placed it."

On Wednesday Admiral Sampson and General Shafter established direct telegraphic communication with Washington, having removed the cable station from Camp McCalla to Playa de Este to be nearer the landing place of the invading army. As the government controls the cable but little news is allowed to slip through. Both the general and the admiral cabled that the landing of the army was proceeding satisfactorily, with no resistance from the Spaniards. Our war vessels shelled the vicinity before the landing. A dispatch from Havana states that Captain General Blanco has not decided against the exchange of Hobson and the other Merrimac heroes, but he will not consider such a proposition at present, owing to the knowledge that men have acquired of Cuba's defenses. Mothers of this section who have boys with General Lee's troops in Camp Cuba Libre, at Jacksonville, are officially informed that the health of the camp is excellent, there being but 1 per cent in the hospital, and there are no hardships.

On Thursday came the news of the landing of General Shafter's full force at Baiquiri, 12 miles from Santiago, which was accomplished without the loss of a man and with little or no resistance on the part of the Spaniards, the landing being protected by our warships. Two hundred Americans and 50 Cubans had a skirmish inland with 450 Spaniards. The enemy's flight was shameful. Sixty Spaniards were killed and 16 wounded, besides 16 being captured, including one officer. The Cuban-American loss was two killed and three wounded. President McKinley's nephews, J. D. Barber and J. F. McKinley, have entered the army as privates in an Ohio regiment. Efforts were made to have them made second lieutenants, but the president declined to use his authority in placing relatives above trained soldiers. Another expedition, 1,600 men, left Newport News on the cruiser Yale to join Shafter's army. All non-combatants who have been captured on Spanish vessels during the war are to be turned over to the French and German ambassadors, who will send them to Spain. Arrangements have been perfected for promptly forwarding mail to our soldiers in Cuba.

On Friday there was some desperate fighting within five miles of Santiago, resulting in victory for our troops, though 16 of our men were killed and 60 wounded or missing. The Spanish loss was much heavier. Roosevelt's rough riders played a brilliant part in the fight, and left half a dozen of their number dead on the field. Among the killed in that regiment was Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., a grandson of the late Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in Grant's cabinet. Secretary Long wrote a letter of thanks to Naval Lieutenant Victor Blue, who at great risk examined Santiago harbor and located Cervera's fleet. It was announced that if Admiral Camara's Spanish fleet should enter the Suez canal, en route for Manila, a number of our warships would at once cross the Atlantic and bombard Spain's principal ports. The Spanish cortes dissolved without the customary cheers for the throne.

On Saturday it was announced that the capture of Havana will be made by at least 75,000 troops. The movement will be in the nature of a peaceful siege, which will end in the fall of the citadel. There is still one cable connecting Cuba with the outside world, Senator Castelar, the great Spanish republican leader, is quoted as saying that Santiago's fall will mean Spain's collapse. Three or four hundred of the soldiers encamped at Mobile are in the guard houses for riotous conduct. Officials at Washington highly praise the bravery of the Americans in attacking a superior force of Spaniards, ambushed in the thickets near Santiago.

Sunday's dispatches gave fuller details of the fight near Santiago, and in Washington the department officials were busy perfecting plans to hasten reinforcements to General Shafter. Three thousand more troops left Fort Monroe, and may arrive on Wednesday. The 1,300 which left last week are undoubtedly there now. Fifteen regiments at Chickamauga, including the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, are under orders to prepare for actual service, and it is believed they are to be sent to Cuba. Regarding the threat of our government to attack Spain's coast a Spanish official said: "Let them come; we will receive them as they deserve."

Selling the Captured Prizes.

Key West, June 28.—The auction sale of the prizes condemned by order of Judge Locke began at noon yesterday. The captured schooners and fishing smacks brought good prices from local buyers. The Severita went for \$1,350 and Santiago Apostol was sold for \$2,700. The steamer Argonauta, of over 600 tons net, and 182 feet long, was bid in by the United States government for \$17,000, to be used as a transport. The steamer Ambrosia Bolivar, of over 106 tons net, brought \$4,350. The sale of cargoes was begun in the afternoon and will continue for several days. The prices obtained for sugar, rice and other articles were excellent. The total receipts for the day were about \$75,000.

To Be Major General Frank.

Washington, June 28.—It was reported at the war department yesterday that the president would nominate Brigadier General R. T. Frank, just detached from the command of the department of the east, to be a major general. None of the officials would confirm the rumor.

WAR BREVITIES.

Wednesday, June 28.

Numerous cases of diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis and pneumonia have developed at Camp Merritt, California.

Admiral Sampson believes that Lieutenant Hobson and his men have been removed from the Morro at Santiago and taken up to the city. The Spanish commandant at Coronado has taken measures to arrest an alleged American spy, who arrived here on the British steamer Horns.

The steamer Algonquin arrived at New York yesterday with the Spanish prisoners comprising the captain and crew of the bark Maria Dolores. Queen Regent Christina's jewels and other valuables have been transferred to Vienna, but she will remain in Spain till her position becomes untenable. Senator Castelar says that Spain is at the threshold of a republic, "Carlism being out of the question and the monarchy being an absolute failure."

Thursday, June 28.

The Spanish steamer Purissima Concepcion has arrived at Trinidad, Cuba, with \$100,000 in gold. El Diario, of Barcelona, one of the most influential of the Spanish provincial papers, strongly urges the immediate conclusion of peace. The explosion of the shells fired by the Vesuvius into Santiago greatly terrified the people of the city and surrounding country.

The ship Alfredo, the first vessel of the Cuban navy, left New York for the Cuban coast under Captain "Johnny" O'Brien, of filibustering fame. Great distress prevails among the working classes of Catalonia, owing to the stoppage of factories and mines, and an outbreak of rioting there is feared.

The Madrid paper, El Correo, a Ministerial organ, calls attention to the injury the war is causing to Spanish trade and industries, especially in the Catalonian district. Friday, June 24. A large supply of quinine was taken by General Shafter's army, and more will be sent later.

Brigadier General Roy Stone has issued a manual on the construction of military roads in Cuba. The feeling in Spain is that the country must be saved, even though the dynasty disappear in the effort. General Merritt has received orders from the war department authorizing him to organize a new Philippine corps. The war department is looking for a class of vessels specially adapted to cattle carrying purposes for the West Indian campaign.

Lieutenant William W. Harts, U. S. N., who was injured by the explosion of a mine at Jacksonville, Fla., has been left deaf and blind. Peace or war is the all absorbing topic at Madrid, and the desire for peace seems to be unanimous among the masses of the people.

Saturday, June 25.

A fleet of lighters has been sent to Santiago at General Shafter's urgent request. Major General Merritt announced that he would start for the Philippines next Wednesday. Senator Sagasta is in favor of peace, but declares that rumors of peace negotiations are premature.

The Cuban junta in Kingston, Jamaica, is informed that the marines have captured Guantanamo. Admiral Sampson has officially withdrawn the charge that the Spanish soldiers mutilated the bodies of the anglers. Three new regiments—the 201st, 202d and 203d—will be raised in New York state for the president's second call for troops.

Monday, June 27.

Up to June 23 the troops intended for reinforcement Rear Admiral Dewey had not reached Manila. Don Carlos has assured the pope that he has no intention of attacking the Spanish dynasty. There are no Spaniards in Baiquiri and Sevilla, showing that Friday's battle was an apparent rout.

European governments are reported to be advising Spain to immediately satisfy the American demands. The London journals speak in the highest praise of the bravery shown by the United States troops in Cuba. The entire Cuban army, under direction of General Calixto Garcia, is massing for a co-operative attack on Santiago. Nearly 2,000 insurgents have been landed at Juragua by the transport Leona. They are all plentifully supplied with ammunition.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Philadelphia, June 27.—Flour less steady; winter superfine, \$3.35; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$4.25; city mills, extra, \$3.85. Rye flour moved slowly at \$3.30 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat nominal; No. 2 red, July, 79¢; No. 3 red, July, 77¢; No. 1 yellow, for local trade, 80¢; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 78¢. Oats slow; No. 2 white, 32¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 32¢. Hay market favored buyers; choice timothy, \$12 for large bales, beef dull; beef hams, \$22.50; Pork steady; family, \$13.00. Lard dull; western steamed, \$9.00. Butter steady; western creamery, \$15.50; do. factory, 11¢; Eggs, 17¢; imitation creamery, 12¢; New York dairy, 12¢; do. creamery, 13¢. Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 19¢; do. wholesale, 18¢. Cheese very firm; large, white, 7¢; small do., 7¢; large, colored, 6¢. Light skims, 4¢; part skims, 4¢; full skims, 3¢. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 12¢; do. western, fresh, 11¢.

Baltimore, June 27.—Flour dull; western superfine, \$3.00; do. extra, \$3.25; do. family, \$4.40; winter wheat, patent, \$4.50; spring do., \$4.75; spring wheat, straight, \$4.50; do. 4.75; Wheat dull; spot and month, 85¢; July, 79¢; August, 77¢; September, 75¢; do. steam No. 2 red, 80¢; southern, 77¢; sample, 79¢; do. on grade, 80¢; do. Corn dull; spot and month, \$1.00; do. July, \$1.00; August, \$1.00; September, \$1.00; do. southern mixed, \$1.00; southern white, \$1.00; do. southern white, \$1.00; do. yellow, \$1.00. Oats dull and easier; No. 2 white, 31¢; No. 2 mixed, 30¢; southern, 29¢; and lower; No. 3 nearby, 28¢; No. 4 western, 26¢. Grain freights without change; no demand; steam to Liverpool per bushel, 24¢ July; Cork for orders, per quarter, 24¢. Sugar steady; fancy granulated, 1.00; bulked July, sugar; fancy creamery, 11¢; do. imitation, 10¢.