

UNITED STATES HAS POWER TO BUY

CANAL TITLE VALID.

Attorney General Gives Result of Investigation of the Panama Co. Objections Answered.

Attorney General Knox has decided that if the United States should accept the offer of the new Panama Canal Company, submitted last spring for the sale of the canal for \$40,000,000, it would receive through the purchase in interest a valid and unincumbered title to the property. He has formally submitted the opinion to President Roosevelt. The opinion takes up the principal objections which have been made in this country to the title proposed to be given to the United States as follows: 1-That the new Panama Canal Company has not power to sell the canal and railway property. 2-That the liquidator of the old Panama Canal Company has not power to consent to such sale. 3-That the French courts have not power to authorize the liquidator and the new company, or either of them, to enter into the sale. The history and nature of French companies of the kind in question are explained at length. His investigation shows that the new Panama Canal Company is quite solvent, and there is no law forbidding it to sell. The liquidator of the old company, when he turned over the assets to the new company, stipulated for 50 per cent of the profits of the canal when finished. It is held that the new company has full power to dispose of the assets of the company, and consequently to consent to the sale of the 50 per cent which is a part of those assets. He holds that no French court or other authority has power to declare any French statute void. As to the objection that Congress has authorized a purchase from the new company only, the opinion says: "In view of the condition of the title the purchase will be from the new company, and the consent of the liquidator will be at most a warranty of title as to property transferred to the new company. What Congress wants is a good title from the owner of certain specified property, the owner being supposed to be, and being admittedly in part, the new company, and it is entirely justifiable to buy from the owner, although the principal ownership should be found not to be in the company. Whether we believe it is in the new company or the old company, so long as it is not one of both, seems to me altogether immaterial, since both join in the proposed sale." The opinion closes as follows: "For the reasons I have given I am of opinion that the United States would receive a good, valid and unincumbered title."

DIED IN HIS 107TH YEAR.

Did Not Retire From Business Until He Was 100 Years Old.

Simon Raphael, for many years a dry goods merchant in New York city, is dead, in his 107th year. He was born in Russia in 1796 and came to this country when young. For 50 years he was a prominent business man and resided in Manhattan. He retired from business on his 100th birthday. He is said to have been the oldest man in the state. A son six daughters, 45 grand-children and 28 great-grand children survive him.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Senator Don Emilio de Ojeda, the recently appointed Minister of Spain to the United States, has formally presented his credentials to President Roosevelt.

The annual report of Rear Admiral Kenney, commander general of the navy, devotes considerable space to showing that there is a shortage of officers for the service.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to be present at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of New York December 11. He will make an address.

Acceptances were received by the President from all the members of the coal strike arbitration commission. Each one indicated his intention of being present at the session.

The state department has no knowledge of the departure of any expedition from this country for the Territory of Acre, and it is said that if any such has gone it has no official standing.

Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, at present commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, is to be relieved at the end of his tour of short duty some time this winter by Captain Bowman H. McCalla.

Hiram B. Ware, father of Pension Commissioner Ware, died Tuesday of old age. The commission on Mrs. Ware left Washington, accompanying the body to Ft. Scott, Kan., where the funeral will occur.

Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the dressmaker who was brutally assaulted at her home December 9, is in a dying condition. From the effects of the blows on her head she had become paralyzed and her mind impaired.

The Portuguese government has asked the privilege of sending a naval expert to this country to examine the mechanism of the submarine boats now in course of construction for the United States government. The request has been referred to the judge advocate general.

President Roosevelt has begun the preparation of his second annual message to Congress. It is said on good authority that he is determined to force legislation upon the anti-trust question at the next session of Congress.

Postmaster General Payne and Secretary to the President George B. Cortelyou, attended the meeting at Canton, O., of the trustees of the William McKinley Memorial Association. The meeting was held for the purpose of selecting a site for the memorial to President McKinley.

TURN MINERS BACK.

Operators Refuse to Discharge Competent Men to Reinstate Former Workmen.

Employees of the different collieries in the Shenandoah region whose places were filled by non-union men during the strike will not be reinstated. This fact was made plain to the men when they reported at the collieries for work. Superintendent Adam Boyd, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, said that his company would take care of all men who helped them during the strike, and that anyone who molested the workers would be discharged at once. Under these conditions a partial resumption of activity was made Thursday. At all but two of the collieries steam was raised for the first time in six months. It will take at least two weeks before active mining can be commenced. It will be a month before 75 per cent of the possible output is being mined. The most serious situation is the retention of the non-union men who worked the pumps and assisted in saving heavy loads of mine from flooding. It was for these men the engineers, firemen and pumpmen that a fight was made at the Wilkesbarre convention. Those who have received the edict of their employers, that their places are taken, are disgruntled. The local unions have been applied to, but they are powerless, unless they repudiate the advice of their president, Superintendent Boyd in discussing the matter said: "To all men who applied to us for work we told them that in the instances where the places had not been filled by competent men positions were waiting for them. We propose to take care of all the pumpmen, engineers and firemen who aided us during the strike regardless of circumstances. To employ those whose places are filled we have not refused employment in the mines entirely, but have retained them the places that they formerly held. If they so desire they can go to work in other positions. When the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's miners reported for duty in the Panther Creek valley at Tamaqua they were met by the officials and told their services were not needed at present. At one of the collieries the men were stopped by the guards, who refused to allow them to report at the colliery office. The company posted the following notice: "Any person working for this company guilty of ill-treatment or molesting any man who has worked during the late strike, or of assisting any member of his family, will be immediately discharged. From the individual operations in this section resumed full handed Thursday. At Wilkesbarre the resumption was not as general as was expected. Unlooked for difficulties were encountered in the shape of water and accumulated gas, and dangerous roofs, which threatened to fall and entomb the workers. We also discovered in many of the collieries. The mine superintendents would take no chances, and the mining of coal was put off until all parts of the underground workings had been made safe. From reports received from the entire anthracite region the number of mines in operation is given as a little less than two-thirds of the total number, but the output of coal was less than half the normal. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company took the lead in production. Its collieries are in better shape than the mines operated by the other large companies. About one-half of the mines of the Delaware & Hudson Company are working. The mines of the Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke are in operation, but only the upper levels could be worked, as the lower levels contain considerable water. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company operated about one-half of its mines with a full force of men. The Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company mined coal in several big mines. The Kingston Coal Company started up two of its four collieries. Only two of the 28 collieries in the Hazleton district resumed operations. Those operating are the Hazle mines, Lehigh of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and the Upper Lehigh mine of the Upper Lehigh Coal mine."

ENFORCE PROHIBITION LAW.

Federal Court in Iowa Endeavors to Reach an Express Company.

The Federal grand jury at Keokuk, Ia., has indicted the Adams Express Company for violation of the internal revenue laws. Persons at Birmingham, Ia., received C. O. D. packages of whiskey from consignors in Illinois and paid collections and charges to the express agent. The grand jury and District Attorney Miles held that the C. O. D. method constitutes a sale of goods by the express company to the consignee and requires a retail liquor dealer's license. The case grows out of efforts of people in Iowa communities to prevent the sale of liquor, and the efforts of dealers to circumvent the Iowa prohibition law. The latter is badly crippled by a decision of the United States supreme court that interstate traffic in original packages cannot be stopped by a state law.

Jarred by a Meteor.

The village of Baptist Hill, a few miles from Canadagua, N.Y., was practically wrecked as the result of the explosion of what is believed to have been a meteor. While the sky was clear there was a sudden terrific explosion, followed by darkness and a strong smell of sulfur. Windows were broken, trees and telegraph poles demolished and holes burned in clothing of many of the residents.

Acquired a New Line.

The Pennsylvania Company has acquired that part of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hoeking railroad lying north of Columbus. The latter road had been in the hands of a receiver for some time and was sold under foreclosure proceedings.

UNANIMOUSLY VOTED FOR PEACE.

ACCEPT ARBITRATION.

All Objections Overcome and the Mine Workers' Convention Voted to Go to Work.

With a shout that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers who have been on strike since last May officially declared off at noon at Wilkesbarre the greatest contest ever waged between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the struggle in the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the President of the United States. While the large army of mine workers and their families numbering approximately a half million persons are gratified that work is to be resumed, the strikers have still to learn what their reward will be. President Roosevelt has taken prompt action in calling the arbitrators together for their first meeting on Friday, the miners hope they will know by Thanksgiving day what practical gain they have made. The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one, and was followed by a heated and long debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration proposition was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fall to get back their old positions or would be unable to get any work at all. The engineers and pumpmen get better pay than other classes of mine workers, and they did not wish to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and being compelled to dig coal for a living. This question came up and was argued right up to the time the vote was taken. No one had a definite plan to offer to overcome the objection, and the report of the committee on resolutions recommending that the strike be declared off and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for decision was adopted without the question being settled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the farthest corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the three executive boards for solution, and his suggestion was adopted. After Mr. Mitchell had notified President Roosevelt of the action of the convention he sent out the official announcement that the strike was off. It was as follows: "You are hereby officially notified that we have unanimously decided Tuesday by the delegates attending the special convention that all mine workers should report for work Thursday morning, October 23, and that the issues which culminated in the strike should be referred for adjustment to the commission appointed by the President of the United States. We are authorized by the executive officers of districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 to caution all those who resume work to exercise more than usual care in order that accidents to life and limb may be avoided. Owing to the condition of the mines after an idleness of five months there will be great danger when work is resumed. We are prompted to offer this advice by the fact that at the close of the strike two years ago many more accidents and deaths occurred than take place when the mines are operating regularly. Headquarters here will be kept open at Wilkesbarre until after the award of the arbitration commission is announced. President Roosevelt soon as notified of the action of the convention immediately issued a call for the commission to meet Friday, October 24, at Washington."

DOCTORS ACCUSED.

Grand Jury Brings Crime of Body Snatching Home to Physicians.

The grand jury at Indianapolis, Ind., returned 25 indictments in the grave robbery cases. Five indictments have been returned against physicians who are charged with complicity in the "body-snatching business" for failure to keep record of bodies received, among whom is Jos. C. Alexander, demonstrator at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. From evidence given by Rufus Cantrell, the chief of the gang of ghoulies, 100 bodies have been stolen from cemeteries during the last year. The ghoulies say two of the physicians accompanied them on several of their night trips. Ten bodies were found buried in the basement of one of the colleges; four bodies were found in sacks on the street, where the hard-pressed ghoulies had dropped them; one body was concealed for two days in a saloon and 30 were found in cold storage in an ice-cream factory in Louisville.

Wants to Prohibit the Bible.

J. B. Billard has brought suit against the board of education at Topeka, Kan., to compel removal of Bible reading from the public schools. Billard's son was expelled from school because he refused to give attention when the Bible was being read.

Bonds Held at Home.

The report of Judson W. Lyons, register of the treasury, for the year ended June 30 shows that of \$78,924,430 of United States bonds only \$16,922,850 is held by foreigners, of which \$12,578,000 are on deposit in this country as insurance company securities.

High Bids for Fancy Stock.

From 25,000 to 30,000 people attended the American royal live stock show at Dorothea, Mo. A Galloway heifer, owned by C. N. Moody, of Atlanta, Mo., was sold to H. S. Swigert, of Champaign, Ill., for \$1,115. The Berkshire, Poland, China and Duroc Jersey hogs sold for \$160, \$175 and \$185. A 2-year-old Angora goat, owned by D. C. Taylor, of Lake Valley, N. M., was sold to A. Kemble, of Muscatine, Ia., for \$1,400, a world's record price.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Lone robber held up a Northern Pacific train and killed the engineer.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the woman's suffragist, is dead in New York. The King of Siam is soon to visit this country as the guest of the nation. The Kentucky Home for Confederate Veterans was dedicated at Pewee Valley, Ky. Striking molders at St. Catharines, Ont., have received concessions and returned to work. Two negroes are lynched by mob at Hempstead, La., after being legally tried and convicted. The National Spiritualists' association, in session at Boston, decided to send out missionaries. Governor Nash, of Ohio, signed the municipal code law passed by the extra session of Legislature. Earl Whitney and Claude O'Brien have been indicted at Lexington, Ky., for the murder of A. B. Chinn. The Iowa supreme court decided that the life of a child under 5 years of age cannot exceed \$5,000 in value. The crown prince of Germany and Great Britain are expected to visit America during St. Louis exposition. There has not been a case of yellow fever in Havana for a year, something unprecedented in the history of that city. Government employes in Washington have started a movement to secure a 10 per cent increase in all salaries. The Czar of Russia has pardoned all students who were guilty of participation in revolutionary street disturbances. The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor meets in annual convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on November 11. Harvey Lilly was shot and fatally wounded at David City, Neb., by burglars, who had previously poisoned his bloodhounds. Jay Cooke, the aged financier, was again stricken with congestion of the brain at his home on Gibraltar island, near Put-in-Bay, O. Fire at Buffalo destroyed the freight shed of the Union Steamboat Company on the marine slip. Loss estimated at \$75,000. The charred body of Captain Laurence Gollne was found in the ruins of the Union Steamboat Company's freight shed at Buffalo. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, has ordered a recitation of a decade of the rosary after each mass for divine guidance of strike arbitrators. J. M. McKnight, former president of the German National bank of Louisville, has been convicted for the third time of embezzling the bank funds. The Philippine commission is inviting bids for street railway, electric lighting and other franchises in Manila, the bids to be opened on March 5, 1903. The resignation of J. I. Tarte, minister of public works, of Canada, has been received and accepted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of the dominion. Mrs. Nettie Hall died suddenly at Lagrange, Ind., just after being told that she was under arrest, charged with the murder of her father, Geo. Nicholas. A burglar entered Hardin college, Mexico, Mo., and robbed several girls of money and jewelry before the Latin teacher's resistance forced him to flee. Santiago, Cuba, residents are alarmed over the propaganda of a league said to be sending children to this country to be converted to Buddhism. Russell Sage, the New York financier, makes two of his clerks trustees so that in case of his death collateral for loans may not be tied up in estate settlement. The McKinley Memorial Association at a meeting in Canton, reported about \$600,000 in subscriptions and located the projected monument in Westlawn cemetery. Chicago & Alton officials notified all shop employes of the system that the request for a general advance in wages had been granted, commencing November 1. President Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Me., and the other officers of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, were re-elected by the National convention. One hundred and fifty bicyclists from Switzerland are now in Canada and have applied to the United States government for permission to bring in their wheels free of duty. Throughout the anthracite coal region the information that the Mine Workers' convention at Wilkesbarre had declared off the strike at an end was received with rejoicing. State Labor Commissioner William Blackburn, of Washington, will rigidly enforce the female labor law of that State, forbidding the employment of women over 10 hours a day. Total exports of specie from the port of New York to all countries for the week were \$817,844 silver and \$207,500 gold. Total imports of specie were \$13,717 silver and \$235,611 gold. When the case of Clarence Peake, convicted in a lower court of murder, and now a raving maniac, was called in state supreme court at Knoxville, Tenn., the man supposed to have been murdered arose in court and declared he was still alive. General Snyman, formerly of the Boer army, who is investigating the possibility of Boer settlements in Mexico, has received much encouragement from the government and people. The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Munson Griswold, rector of Christ church, Hudson, N. Y., was elected missionary bishop of Salina, the western district of Kansas, by the house of bishops at Philadelphia. Coke production in the Connellsville region last week was less than the preceding week.

INDIAN WHO KILLED GEN. CUSTER

TOMAHAWK WAS USED.

Former Sioux Chief, Now a Minister, Tells the Story for the First Time.

Rev. Philip Daloria, a former Sioux chief, now an Episcopalian rector of Flora, S. D., who is attending the council of the Protestant Episcopal church at Philadelphia, Pa., said: "It was only a year ago that I learned the true story of the death of General George A. Custer. I had been the means of converting a stoical old warrior named Appearing Elk. Unlike most Indian braves, he was not much given to boasting of his exploits, but he was one of the most valiant of the tribe, and I knew that he had taken many scalps. Appearing Elk became a fervent Christian, and one day, after he had been baptized and taken into the church, I asked him to tell me of his experiences in the battle of the Little Big Horn. Every Sioux wants to know who killed Custer, and of course, that was one of my first questions. I was surprised when the old man replied: 'I did. We had surrounded the last cluster of soldiers, when my pony was shot from under me. When I got on my feet again I discovered that I was wounded. Suddenly a man in blue loomed up in front of me. I knew that he was a chief, but I did not know who he was. He was wearing like a drunken man from excess of food and loss of blood from many bullet and arrow wounds. I felt him with my tomahawk, and then sat on his body to be sure that I shouldn't be robbed of my rights. In order to make double sure I took the revolver from the holster of the dead man and stuck it in my belt. I didn't scalp the man because his head was shaved, and I was ashamed to. I know positively," continued Mr. Daloria, "that the revolver taken by Appearing Elk was subsequently identified as Custer's, and so far as I have been able to learn from my people and from what I have read in your books, he was the only man in the command who had his head shaved." Appearing Elk died last spring."

DOZEN LIVES LOST.

Workmen in Chicago Refinery Caught in Disastrous Fire.

Fire broke out shortly before midnight Tuesday in a sugar refinery in Chicago, and before it was under control three big buildings, one a 14-story skyscraper, was destroyed and 12 or more persons lost their lives. The plant of the refining company consisted of three buildings, the drying house, seven stories in height, the main refinery, 14 stories high, and another structure of four stories. The fire started in the drying house, the men employed in the three lower floors of the drying house ran for the doors and windows as soon as they had knowledge of the fire, and all of them succeeded in reaching the open air. The men on the seventh floor crawled along the window sills in an effort to reach a place of safety, but with the exception of two men all those who attempted to reach safety in this way made up their mind that it was certain death, and went back into the burning building. These two jumped and were killed. Four others jumped from the windows on the fourth floor and were horribly crushed, but living when taken to the hospital. A rigid investigation for the cause of the fire has been instituted.

CODE BILL ADOPTED.

Extra Session of the Ohio Legislature Adjourned.

The Legislature, which was convened in extraordinary session to enact a code of uniform laws for the government of Ohio municipalities, practically completed its work Tuesday by accepting the report of the conference committee and voted to adjourn sine die at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The final vote on the code was taken in both branches, the vote in the Senate being 21 to 12, and in the House, 55 to 35. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill, repealing the Royer law, which limited the jurisdiction of the supreme court.

TEXAS OIL PRODUCTION.

Large Yield Likely to Be Followed by Speedy Exhaustion.

The United States geologic survey estimates the production of crude oil in the Spindle Top field of Beaumont, Tex., from the beginning of 1901 to May 31, 1902, at 11,688,000 barrels, and places the value of wells and material at \$7,640,000. The great porosity of the rock favors a large storage and a rapid yield of oil, but also an early exhaustion. The rock contains about one-fourth of its volume of oil. The petroleum stored in the Trenton limestone is about 10 per cent of the rock and small portions of the best Pennsylvania fields have yielded 900,000 barrels per acre mile.

Penny Buys Farm.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has closed the deal for the Dr. John Fay 100-acre farm, one-fourth of a mile west of Williamsburg, Pa. The company contemplates the erection of large repair shops, and will use Junata river water power to run the electric dynamos.

Southern Pig Iron Prices.

A meeting in New York of representatives of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the Sloss Sheffield Company, the Virginia Iron and Coke Company, the Allegheny Ore and Iron Company, and the Lowmcor furnace agreed to maintain the prices of Southern pig iron during the latter half of 1903 at the same rate as for the latter half of the present year.

RESUMPTION INCREASES DAILY.

Non-Union Miners Driven From Work—Mahany City Miners to Strike Against Blacklisting.

An increase in the working force at the different collieries is noticeable each day since the strike was declared settled. The different mines are being gotten in shape for working. A camp for the coal and iron policemen relieved of work has been established at East Mahany junction. A large force of men were at work at mines in the Wilkesbarre section clearing up the mines for general resumption. It is said nearly all the collieries are now in shape for work, and that there will be a heavy output of coal. Fifteen hundred employes of Lentz & Co., who operate the Park Place colliery near Mahany City, voted to go out on strike again until the blacklisted hands are reinstated. When the colliery resumed about 50 employes, prominent members of the mine workers' organization, were told that there was no more work for them under the company. By consent of President Eber, of the Reading railroad, speaking for the coal operators, and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, President Roosevelt has appointed the seventh member of the strike arbitration commission. Mr. Wright will continue to act as recorder of the commission. The board of seven cannot now be embarrassed by a tie vote on any proposition as it might be were there but six members. The Mill Creek Coal Company, near Mahany City, which employs about 2,500 men, has withdrawn the objectionable paper which it had prepared for its employes to sign and in consequence the resumption of mining will take place at its Buck Mountain and Vulcan collieries. Half a dozen non-unionists employed at the Oxford colliery of the Peoples Coal Company at Scranton were beaten and chased half a mile through a mangrove by a crowd of union employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company's Bellevue colliery, which it adjoins. The mines open one into the other in a number of places, and at one place the employes of both make use of the same gangway, or main road. The union men waylaid the non-unionists at a cross-cut, and after beating them, chased them until the fugitives reached the main barn in the Oxford workings, where they sought refuge. 100 deputies on guard at collieries in the Shamokin region during the strike were sent home under orders to be ready to return to duty on a minute's notice. Strikers are quiet, but object strenuously to working under non-union fire bosses and engineers.

CABLE FLASHES.

The treaty for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies is defeated by a vote in the landsting of Denmark. The police at Petersburg, Russia, have captured an accomplice in the reported plot against Dowager Empress Marie Dagmar, of Russia. Fire broke out in Guild Hill, London, England, where the luncheon of King Edward and his party was given Saturday, just as the last guest was leaving. The blaze was in the roof of the building. The Second Bombay grenadiers, stationed at Mhow, Central India, have been ordered to Somaliland. Twelve officers and 400 men of the Twenty-third Bombay infantry will accompany the Second Grenadiers. In Old Bailey court, London, England, Lawrence Greig, clerk of the Carnegie Steel Company, was found guilty of defrauding the company out of \$125,000 by forgery, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. According to a Copenhagen correspondent of a baron in Russia, after visiting Italy, will proceed to Montenegro, Athens, and probably to Constantinople. While in Italy the czar will have an interview with the pope. Prof. Obaldston, the American massuer from Pittsburgh, who killed two men at Oberstein, Germany, is making a desperate fight to escape execution at the hands of the German headsman. Obaldston is undergoing examination as to his sanity by experts from Bonn university. The dispatch reports that a Bulgarian, disguised as a palace official, tried to kill Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, but that the guards were alert and overpowered the would-be assassin before he could harm the sultan. A man was detected at Paris, France, attempting to climb a wall of the Elysee palace. It is believed that he intended to hide in the palace garden in the hope of obtaining an opportunity to assassinate President Loubet. Premier Combes, of the French cabinet, had a conference with the national committee of the Miners' Federation at Paris and agreed to submit the demands of the miners to arbitration, which the committee declared, ought to include a minimum wage and regulation of the hours of work. King Oscar, of Sweden, has been summoned by the legatee of the late Helga de la Brache, daughter of the dethroned King Gustavus Adolphus IV., to bring into court documents that belonged to her and were given by her father to King Oscar's father. The papers are valuable for their historical character and for the court secrets they contain. It has been decided to establish wireless telegraphy apparatus at all stations and on all passenger trains on Italian railroads. King Victor Emmanuel has appointed William Marconi a chevalier of the Order of Industrial Merit. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, of England, is going to South Africa at the end of November, and will remain there till March. He will consult with the heads of all the political parties there and endeavor to decide the policy of the government toward the colonies conquered from the Boers.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, No. 2 red, 56 70; No. 2 white, 56 70; Corn, No. 2 yellow, 35 50; No. 2 white, 35 50; Mixed ear, 35 50; Oats, No. 2 white, 35 50; No. 2 white, 35 50; Flour—Winter patent, 3 40; Flour—Spring patent, 3 40; Flour—No. 1, 3 40; Flour—No. 2, 3 40; Flour—No. 3, 3 40; Flour—No. 4, 3 40; Flour—No. 5, 3 40; Flour—No. 6, 3 40; Flour—No. 7, 3 40; Flour—No. 8, 3 40; Flour—No. 9, 3 40; Flour—No. 10, 3 40; Flour—No. 11, 3 40; Flour—No. 12, 3 40; Flour—No. 13, 3 40; Flour—No. 14, 3 40; Flour—No. 15, 3 40; Flour—No. 16, 3 40; Flour—No. 17, 3 40; Flour—No. 18, 3 40; Flour—No. 19, 3 40; Flour—No. 20, 3 40; Flour—No. 21, 3 40; Flour—No. 22, 3 40; Flour—No. 23, 3 40; Flour—No. 24, 3 40; Flour—No. 25, 3 40; Flour—No. 26, 3 40; Flour—No. 27, 3 40; Flour—No. 28, 3 40; Flour—No. 29, 3 40; Flour—No. 30, 3 40; Flour—No. 31, 3 40; Flour—No. 32, 3 40; Flour—No. 33, 3 40; Flour—No. 34, 3 40; Flour—No. 35, 3 40; Flour—No. 36, 3 40; Flour—No. 37, 3 40; Flour—No. 38, 3 40; Flour—No. 39, 3 40; Flour—No. 40, 3 40; Flour—No. 41, 3 40; Flour—No. 42, 3 40; Flour—No. 43, 3 40; Flour—No. 44, 3 40; Flour—No. 45, 3 40; Flour—No. 46, 3 40; Flour—No. 47, 3 40; Flour—No. 48, 3 40; Flour—No. 49, 3 40; Flour—No. 50, 3 40; Flour—No. 51, 3 40; Flour—No. 52, 3 40; Flour—No. 53, 3 40; Flour—No. 54, 3 40; Flour—No. 55, 3 40; Flour—No. 56, 3 40; Flour—No. 57, 3 40; Flour—No. 58, 3 40; Flour—No. 59, 3 40; Flour—No. 60, 3 40; Flour—No. 61, 3 40; Flour—No. 62, 3 40; Flour—No. 63, 3 40; Flour—No. 64, 3 40; Flour—No. 65, 3 40; Flour—No. 66, 3 40; Flour—No. 67, 3 40; Flour—No. 68, 3 40; Flour—No. 69, 3 40; Flour—No. 70, 3 40; Flour—No. 71, 3 40; Flour—No. 72, 3 40; Flour—No. 73, 3 40; Flour—No. 74, 3 40; Flour—No. 75, 3 40; Flour—No. 76, 3 40; Flour—No. 77, 3 40; Flour—No. 78, 3 40; Flour—No. 79, 3 40; Flour—No. 80, 3 40; Flour—No. 81, 3 40; Flour—No. 82, 3 40; Flour—No. 83, 3 40; Flour—No. 84, 3 40; Flour—No. 85, 3 40; Flour—No. 86, 3 40; Flour—No. 87, 3 40; Flour—No. 88, 3 40; Flour—No. 89, 3 40; Flour—No. 90, 3 40; Flour—No. 91, 3 40; Flour—No. 92, 3 40; Flour—No. 93, 3 40; Flour—No. 94, 3 40; Flour—No. 95, 3 40; Flour—No. 96, 3 40; Flour—No. 97, 3 40; Flour—No. 98, 3 40; Flour—No. 99, 3 40; Flour—No. 100, 3 40; Flour—No. 101, 3 40; Flour—No. 102, 3 40; Flour—No. 103, 3 40; Flour—No. 104, 3 40; Flour—No. 105, 3 40; Flour—No. 106, 3 40; Flour—No. 107, 3 40; Flour—No. 108, 3 40; Flour—No. 109, 3 40; Flour—No. 110, 3 40; Flour—No. 111, 3 40; Flour—No. 112, 3 40; Flour—No. 113, 3 40; Flour—No. 114, 3 40; Flour—No. 115, 3 40; Flour—No. 116, 3 40; Flour—No. 117, 3 40; Flour—No. 118, 3 40; Flour—No. 119, 3 40; Flour—No. 120, 3 40; Flour—No. 121, 3 40; Flour—No. 122, 3 40; Flour—No. 123, 3 40; Flour—No. 124, 3 40; Flour—No. 125, 3 40; Flour—No. 126, 3 40; Flour—No. 127, 3 40; Flour—No. 128, 3 40; Flour—No. 129, 3 40; Flour—No. 130, 3 40; Flour—No. 131, 3 40; Flour—No. 132, 3 40; Flour—No. 133, 3 40; Flour—No. 134, 3 40; Flour—No. 135, 3 40; Flour—No. 136, 3 40; Flour—No. 137, 3 40; Flour—No. 138, 3 40; Flour—No. 139, 3 40; Flour—No. 140, 3 40; Flour—No. 141, 3 40; Flour—No. 142, 3 40; Flour—No. 143, 3 40; Flour—No. 144, 3 40; Flour—No. 145, 3 40; Flour—No. 146, 3 40; Flour—No. 147, 3 40; Flour—No. 148, 3 40; Flour—No. 149, 3 40; Flour—No. 150, 3 40; Flour—No. 151, 3 40; Flour—No. 152, 3 40; Flour—No. 153, 3 40; Flour—No. 154, 3 40; Flour—No. 155, 3 40; Flour—No. 156, 3 40; Flour—No. 157, 3 40; Flour—No. 158, 3 40; Flour—No. 159, 3 40; Flour—No. 160, 3 40; Flour—No. 161, 3 40; Flour—No. 162, 3 40; Flour—No. 163, 3 40; Flour—No. 164, 3 40; Flour—No. 165, 3 40; Flour—No. 166, 3 40; Flour—No. 167, 3 40; Flour—No. 168, 3 40; Flour—No. 169, 3 40; Flour—No. 170, 3 40; Flour—No. 171, 3 40; Flour—No. 172, 3 40; Flour—No. 173, 3 40; Flour—No. 174, 3 40; Flour—No. 175, 3 40; Flour—No. 176, 3 40; Flour—No. 177, 3 40; Flour—No. 178, 3 40; Flour—No. 179, 3 40; Flour—No. 180, 3 40; Flour—No. 181, 3 40; Flour—No. 182, 3 40; Flour—No. 183, 3 40; Flour—No. 184, 3 40; Flour—No. 185, 3 40; Flour—No. 186, 3 40; Flour—No. 187, 3 40; Flour—No. 188, 3 40; Flour—No. 189, 3 40; Flour—No. 190, 3 40; Flour—No. 191, 3 40; Flour—No. 192, 3 40; Flour—No. 193, 3 40; Flour—No. 194, 3 40; Flour—No. 195, 3 40; Flour—No. 196, 3 40; Flour—No. 197, 3 40; Flour—No. 198, 3 40; Flour—No. 199, 3 40; Flour—No. 200, 3 40; Flour—No. 201, 3 40; Flour—No. 202, 3 40; Flour—No. 203, 3 40; Flour—No. 204, 3 40; Flour—No. 205, 3 40; Flour—No. 206, 3 40; Flour—No. 207, 3 40; Flour—No. 208, 3 40; Flour—No. 209, 3 40; Flour—No. 210, 3 40; Flour—No. 211, 3 40