BIG STEEL COMPANIES COMBINE

$50,000,000 CAPITAL.

Union and Sharon Corporations Merged—It Means a New Railroad to Lake Erie.

An agreement has been entered into for the consolidation of the Union Steel Company, whose works are at Donora, Pa., and the Sharon Steel Company, under capitalization of $50,000,000. The proposed capital investment contemplates, at no remote time, the construction of an independent railroad from Elk Creek harbor, on Lake Erie, to the works at Sharon, Pa., 60 miles away, and thence to Donora, over twice that distance from the lake. To cover the present assets of the two steel concerns and the improvements already under way, $32,000,000 in stock of the reorganized Union Steel Company is to be used at once. The consolidation combines the two greatest independent steel concerns of the country, outside of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. The assets of the two concerns, figured at $33,000,000, is regarded remarkably low. The two interests have in the great ore fields of the northwest properties estimated to hold 70,000,000 tons of ore. This, figured as the United States Steel Corporation estimates its ore in ground, is alone worth $70,000,000. This ore lies in the Mesabi and the Old Range regions. The two interests have already included in their assets an important start in an ore fleet on the lakes. In a recent purchase made of over 2,000 acres of ground at Elk Creek harbor in Pennsylvania, carrying with it a charter for a terminal railroad there, the Lake Erie Terminal Railroad Company, provision is made for the most important part of a new lake line. Surveys have already been partly made for this. The new Union Steel Company will in the near future have in operation seven blast furnaces, with aggregate daily capacity of 4,200 tons. To feed these monsters with ore, limestone, coal and coke, and the steel works with fuel, the new railroad will be an important factor. The two great independent interests have now arranged for terminal lines at their works and the railroad links from their coal properties. At Donora there is to be terminal railroad system, with a bridge over the Monongahela river. For this new railroad from the mills to the lakes there are now only tentative plans. When construction is taken up the additional $17,000,000 of stock will provide for the investment. The officers of the new company are Andrew W. Mellon, president; W. H. Donner and John Stevenson, Jr., vice presidents; Robert B. Mellon, treasurer.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The trial of the monitor Nevada, now under construction at the Bath Iron Works, Maine, will be set for the second week in December.

Lieutenant Colonel John A. Johnson, of the adjutant general's office, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Root, to take effect February 1.

A meeting of the board of trustees of the Carnegie institution will be held November 25, when the scope of the institution will be decided upon.

Minister Wu, who for more than five years, has represented the Chinese government in diplomatic capacity at Washington, left Tuesday for San Francisco en route to China.

A cablegram has been received from the Philippine commission stating that the number of cases of cholera had gone down to five a day, instead of 34 a day, as a week ago.

Differences have arisen between the state department and the Colombian government which may delay an agreement upon a canal treaty beyond the time in which it had been expected to conclude the treaty.

Although the state department has not yet decided to turn Godfrey Hunter, who shot and killed William A. Fitzgerald in Guatemala, over to the Guatemala authorities, it is thought that this action will be taken if it is learned upon further investigation that young Hunter was culpable.

Justice Brewer denied the application for an appeal from the decision of Judge Caldwell for the appointment of a master in chancery to supervise the coming election in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The Philippine commission has appointed John S. Powell judge of the court of the first instance in the Fourteenth district of the Philippines; Adolph Wislezenus, judge of the same court in the First district, and James H. Blount, judge at large.

Immigration Commissioner Williams, at New York, has received instructions from the treasury department in Washington ordering that the case of the 11 Cuban children detained on Falls Island be reopened.

Mail advices received at the War Department indicate that during the closing days of September the cholera epidemic in the Philippines reached its lowest stage for many months.

Secretary Moody has issued a formal order directing Admiral George Dewey to assume command of the Caribbean sea division in the coming maneuvers, and has instructed Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, to accompany the admiral as his chief of staff.

Clarence W. Mackay, President of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, called on Attorney General Knox and explained that his company was ready to proceed with the work of laying the trans-Pacific cable, even to laying an independent American line from Manila to Hong-Kong, a distance of 1,200 miles.

The War Department has been advised by General Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippine Islands, of the death of Major Robert P. P. Wainright, Fifth cavalry, at Manila, November 10, of cardiac embolism.

DECSEASE BY ROOT.

Secretary's Budget Shows Lowering in Estimates of $31,000,000. Amounts in Detail.

Secretary Root just completed his estimates for the next fiscal year and he has succeeded in effecting a marked reduction in the amount of money required for the support of the army and navy department. Excluding river and harbor appropriations over which the department has little control, as they are directed largely by Congress, the secretary says that the estimate for each of the last five fiscal years shows an average annual increase from the estimates of the previous year of about $44,300,000. The estimates for the next year show a net decrease of $31,420,400 compared with the estimates submitted for the current fiscal year, and the decrease as compared with the current appropriations is $30,947,960. The estimates for the military establishment, which include all items for the support of the army and the military academy, show a net reduction of $21,862,921 from the estimates for 1903. The pay of the army is reduced more than $5,000,000 in consequence of the reduction of the force. The cost of subsistence is reduced more than $3,500,000, and the expense of barracks and quarters in the Philippines is reduced a million for the same reason. The cost of army transportation has been reduced $9,000,000 as a result of the peaceful conditions now existing in the archipelago, it is explained at the department that the increase of $149,800 asked for the signal service is largely to enable the signal corps to provide proper installations and maintenance of artillery fire control in our seacoast defenses. The increase of $1,400,000 for barracks and quarters is due to resumption of work on new and reconstruction of many of the old posts rendered necessary by the increase in the regular army. An increase of $750,000 will be required in order to provide a full year's supply of clothing and equipage during the next fiscal year. Increased estimates are submitted to procure an annual supply of ammunition for target practice and to provide for an accumulation to meet emergencies which must be anticipated. The estimates under the head of "Public Works," show a net reduction of $9,738,770, as compared with the estimates for 1903 and of $6,407,088, as compared with the amounts appropriated for 1903. The more important items embraced in the appropriations that come under this general head are river and harbor improvements, fortifications and seacoast defenses and military posts.

BENEFIT ORDER LOSES SUIT.

Rule That All Funds on Hand Are Subject to Taxation.

The Illinois supreme court has decided that all cash in the hands of the treasurer of a benevolent insurance society is subject to taxation regardless of whether a part of the fund is subject to payment to beneficiaries. The opinion was rendered in the case of the State Council of the Catholic Knights of Illinois versus the board of review of Effingham county. The treasurer of this society refused to list the money in his hands for taxation because there were outstanding orders payable to beneficiaries of deceased members. The supreme court says that the fact that orders have been drawn upon a benefit fund prior to April 1 to pay beneficiaries of deceased members does not exempt the fund from taxation to the amount of such orders, if no part of the fund has actually been paid out before April 1. This decision will affect every fraternal insurance society with its head office in the state of Illinois.

Sandow Reported Drowned.

It is believed in London, England, that Eugene Sandow, the strong man, was drowned in the wreck of the steamer Ellingamite, which went ashore on Three King's islands a week ago. The strong man's wife wrote to friends in London by the last mail saying that they intended to go to New Zealand from Melbourne aboard the Ellingamite, and since then no news of them has been received.

Anti-Trust Cases Fail.

The indictments pending in Texas for several years against John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and other members of the Standard Oil Company, charging them with violations of the anti-trust law of Texas, were dismissed. All efforts to serve the warrants failed through the refusal of the governors of New York and Florida to honor requisitions.

City of Camden Goes Dry.

Mayor Mowrey, at Camden, N. J., in obedience to a writ of ouster issued by the State Supreme Court, ordered the closing of all liquor saloons within the city limits. The court recently declared unconstitutional the law creating the city excise board, and all licenses granted by that body are void.

Invests in Niagara Property.

The Litz farm, on the Niagara river in Tonawanda, New York, was sold to representatives of H. C. Frick for $120,000. The farm contains only 100 acres, but it is reported that Mr. Frick and other steel magnates have options on nearly 1,000 acres.

Loss of $450,000 by Fire.

The Southern Pacific railroad depot and ferry on the Alameda mole at San Francisco, Cal., were destroyed by fire. Thirty-three passenger cars were burned, and the total loss is estimated at $450,000. One workman, Victor Deliasanta, is missing.

"Blind Tom's" Mother Dead.

Charity Wiggins, the mother of Blind Tom, the negro musician at Birmingham, Ala., died of dropsy of the heart. She was 102 years old.

GREAT FLEET WILL FOLLOW FLAG.

DEWEY IN COMMAND.

Most Effective Naval Force Ever Assembled by the United States. Formidable Showing.

When, about three weeks hence, Admiral Dewey steams into the Caribbean sea with the four-starred flag of an admiral flying from the peak of the Mayflower, he will assume command of the most powerful fleet the United States ever sent to sea. It will be more powerful than the combined squadrons which fought the battle of Manila Bay and Santiago. In fighting effectiveness it will be the superior of all the squadrons and single vessels that in the past fought the fights that made glorious the history of American naval achievements. The admiral will have six battleships of the first rate in his force and 13 cruising vessels. The tonnage of the former will be 66,471 and of the latter 59,334. Among the cruisers will be the Olympia, which was the admiral's flagship in the action which raised him from the grade of a commodore to that now held by him, and the Brooklyn, the flagship of Admiral Schley in the fight off Santiago. Dewey's flagship during the maneuvers which have tempted the admiral to again go to sea is the Mayflower, the luxurious yacht which at other times is the vessel reserved for the use of the President. She is one of the large number of ships bought during the war with Spain, when the United States was acquiring everything that would float at enormous prices. In comparison with the squadrons which gave the American navy the fame it has the fleet which Dewey is to command is as a leviathan to a speckled brook trout or a six-inch rifle to a toy pistol. The squadron which Commodore Perry had when he defeated and captured the British squadron on Lake Erie was of a tonnage not much greater than the smallest ship in Dewey's fleet, the torpedo boats excepted. Perry's ships had a displacement of about 1,200 tons. Captain Barclay's ships had a tonnage slightly in excess of that of the American ships. But combined they had less than 2,500. Dewey will have the following ships, the displacement of each of which is in excess of the tonnage of the entire British and American squadrons in the battle of Lake Erie: Battleships—Illinois and Kearsarge, 11,525 tons each; Iowa, 11,340; Indiana and Massachusetts, 10,288 each. Cruisers—Atlanta, 3,000; Albany, 3,437; Buffalo, 6,888; Olympia, 5,870; Chicago, 5,000; San Francisco, 4,098; Cincinnati, 3,213; Dixie, 6,175; Prairie, 6,888, and Mayflower, 2,690. When General Grant went campaigning in Kentucky he took with him a fleet of 175 gun boats. The combined tonnage of those vessels was less than one of the new battleships. The fleet of Admiral Farragut when he passed the forts on the Mississippi was not equal to two of the battleships. The power of all the guns Perry, Grant and Farragut had was not equal to the guns on one of the battleships. And yet the fleet which Dewey is to drill is inferior to the channel squadron which Great Britain maintains in order to notify France and Germany that the tight little island is to remain so.

INCREASE FREIGHT RATES.

Central and Southern Railroad Association Agrees on New Tariff.

At a meeting of the executive officials of Central Freight Association lines the trunk lines and southern roads, held at the Trunk Line Association's headquarters in New York, grain, provisions and kindred rates were generally advanced. An increase of 2½ cents per 100 pounds on the Chicago-New York basis for grain and grain products was decided upon. A corresponding advance in rates on glucose, glucose syrup, corn oil, corn syrup, etc., was made. The rate on dressed beef was increased 5 cents a hundred, both domestic and export, and 5 cents a hundred also on provisions.

SHERIFF FAILED IN DUTY.

Official Removed Because He Did Not Prevent a Lynching.

Governor Durbin, of Indiana, notified Sheriff Dudley, of Sullivan county, that his office was vacant and the coroner becomes sheriff ex-officio. The Indiana law provides that a sheriff shall vacate his office when a prisoner in his charge is lynched, and the lynching of the negro Dillard brought Dudley under its provisions. The sheriff has the right under the law to ask to be reinstated, but he must show that he was powerless to protect his prisoner.

Septimus Winner Dead.

Septimus Winner, composer of "The Mocking Bird," and hundreds of other popular songs, died suddenly at his home in Philadelphia, aged 76.

Agreed on Schedule.

The American Federation and Independent Window Glass Manufacturers at Columbus, O., have announced a schedule for the following six months. A contract for 450,000 boxes of glass is to be filled and the present price is to be advanced at a per cent to be agreed upon by the manufacturer and jobbers at the end of 60 days.

Locomotive Exploded.

By the explosion of a locomotive in the Thompson yard on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, one man was so severely injured that he died later in the West Penn hospital, Pittsburg, and nine others were seriously injured. One of the latter will probably die. The cause of the accident is not known.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

All grades of refined sugars have been advanced 10 points.

Thieves robbed the Pelhurino bank at Lisbon, Portugal, of $165,000.

Eighteen natives were killed by an explosion of nitroglycerin at Cairo, Egypt.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company proposes to build a line across Canada.

Negro Dillard was lynched in Indiana before troops could be moved to protect.

Wages of about 500 Michigan Central railroad switchmen were raised voluntarily.

Unknown vandals smashed portions of the statuary group in the Sieges Alice at Berlin.

Big elephant Gypsy was killed in a Georgia cotton field after going mad and killing his keeper.

A Danube steamer crowded with workmen sank off Orsova, Austria and 30 were drowned.

Herr Goldberger, of Berlin, Germany, writes of America as "Land of Unbounded Possibilities."

Wilson Hall, a young farmer, was shot and killed by Benjamin Chenault, colored, at Foxtown, Ky.

Ohio and Michigan delegations to the next congress met and declared in favor of Cannon for speaker.

German machinery for converting mine waste into fuel is to be introduced into the United States.

The Rt. Rev. John N. Stariha was installed at Lead, S. D., as Catholic bishop for the Black Hills diocese.

Nearly 3,000,000 gallons of petroleum, stored in a reservoir at Odessa, Russia, have been destroyed by fire.

Pittsburg millionaires have purchased a New Jersey island which they purpose to make a rival of Newport.

The steamer Robert Wallace, loaded with ore for Cleveland, sank near Two Harbors, Minn. The crew escaped.

Two of the cabinet members advised the President to tone down trust section of his message to Congress.

The Columbia Oil and Gas Company, of Lisbon, O., capital $500,000, has been incorporated at Dover, Del aware.

Robbers cracked the safe in the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's bank at Arthur, Ia., and secured $2,300.

Fashion, estimated by some to be 35 years old, and too old to eat hay, won a blue ribbon at the New York horse show.

John Truck was electrocuted in prison at Auburn, N. Y., for the murder of Frank W. Miller at Virgil on March 14, 1899.

Governor Nash, of Ohio, appointed Theodore Hall judge of the common pleas court to succeed the late Judge J. P. Caldwell.

President Gompers and other officers were re-elected by the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans.

Edward Saatkamp, superintendent of the Ross-Moyer Machinery Tool Company, Cincinnati, was killed by robbers at the factory.

The Kansas missionaries, whose lives were in peril at Mequinez, Morocco, from the insurgent Kabyles, have reached Fez safely.

Robbers held up a Rock Island train in Ocwa, it being reported they got $20,000, but United States Express Company officials said $1,000.

American Federation of Labor completely exonerated President Gompers on charge of bad faith in the Amalgamated Association strike.

Major Ross, principal of the Liverpool, England, School of Tropical Medicine, will be awred the Nobel malaria research prize of $30,000.

Mrs. Lulu Miller Youngs, pleaded not guilty in Rochester, N. Y., to murdering Florence McFarlin, and was committed for the action of the grand jury.

American refugees arriving at San Francisco from Guatemala confirm the news of terrible loss of life during the eruption of Santa Maria volcano.

A telegram from Portal, N. D., announces the probable murder and the robbing of Stephen Hayes, a lawyer. He was formerly a resident of Cleves Ohio.

Fifty students of the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University, Chicago, were excluded from classes because they had not been vaccinated.

Corporal Edmond Perrin and Private David M. Milan were mysteriously assaulted at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Perrin died and Milan may.

The "Nero" soundings were turned over to the Pacific Cable Company by the government, which probably insures completion of the cable to Honolulu within six months.

To relieve the freight congestion in Pittsburg the Pennsylvania railroad has projected numerous cut offs on its main line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Ronald F. Brennen, 22 years old, who rose in two years from the position of an office boy to that of president of a trust company, which he organized in New York, has been sentenced to Sing Sing for 10 years, charged with securing money under false pretenses.

The Wisconsin Central railroad ore dock, at Ashland, Wis., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $525,000. The dock in falling carried down a number of firemen and dockmen.

The answer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company to the complaint of William R. Hearst, of New York, denies unlawful combination, confederation or agreement.

James Stillman, president of the National City bank of New York has presented $100,000 to Harvard university for the endowment of a professorship in comparative anatomy.

MUST ACCEPT OR QUIT THE UNION.

MINE WORKERS' CHOICE

President Mitchell Declares Fate of Miners Who Refuse to Abide by Verdict of Arbitrators.

After being on the stand for four and a half days, President Mitchell, of the Miners' union, completed his testimony at Scranton before the anthracite strike commission Wednesday. One of the most important things brought out during the cross-examination of President Mitchell was his emphatic declaration that the miners were opposed to separating the bituminous miners from the anthracite workers, thus creating two organizations. He made this reply to a question of ex-Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, counsel for the Reading Company, as to whether it would be better to have separate organizations. Mr. Mitchell's answer was that "It would not be possible or desirable. The anthracite mine workers have had independent organizations in the past. They have had several. They have gone. They are not here now, and the men do not want any more of their organizations to go the same way." The non-union men, that is, those who remained at work during the strike, were made a party to the arbitration plan by their counsel agreeing to make public the names of the men who petitioned the commission. When the attorneys for the "non-striking" workmen, as Chairman Gray designated them, and who number about 2,000, made a demand to the commission for a 20 per cent increase in wages with no reduction in hours, their attorneys desired to withhold the names of the persons they represented. The commission, however, decided they could not be a party to such a plan of secrecy. In connection with the non-union feature of the investigation, Mr. Mitchell announced that he is also representing thousands of non-union men who struck with the unionists, and that all the workmen would abide by the award of the arbitrators, "or get out of the union." At one point in his testimony Mr. Mitchell, in answer to a query by Judge Gray, said: "I think the understanding is that, pending the consideration of the questions by this commission, the strikers were to return immediately to work, and I think the further understanding is—don't let me be misunderstood—is that the non-union men should not be interfered with nor displaced from employment generally by the return of the union men." Mr. Burns was examining the witness regarding unlawful acts, committed during the strike, and had asked Mr. Mitchell if he approved of them, when Judge Gray stopped him and said that nothing could be gained by asking the question because the commission had a moral sense of its own which he presumed agreed with the moral sense of the community and society.

PROBABLY BURIED ALIVE.

Insurance Fraud Consigned a Living Man to His Grave.

Upon exhuming the body of a man named Mitchell, who died mysteriously at Chihuahua, Mexico, after having been insured by the men in jail at El Paso, Tex., who are charged with defrauding a New York life insurance company, it is alleged to have been discovered that the man had been buried alive. This was shown by evidences of a struggle in the coffin, the mouth being open, the arms against the lid, and the palms turned upward.

NEW POLITICS IN CUBA.

Enemies of Americans Control House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives of Cuba has elected Portuondo president of the chamber, Garmendia first vice president, Cardenal second vice president, and Perez and Acosta secretaries of the chamber. Portuodo is a Nationalist, with leanings toward radicalism. He is anti-American in his feelings, and was strongly opposed to accepting the Platt amendment in the constitution. Garmendia is a pronounced Radical, while Cardenal and Acosta are members of the Republican party, and Perez is a Nationalist.

INDIAN REVENGE STOPPED.

Proposed to Burn Brakeman Whose Train Had Killed Squaw.

An Indian woman at the Crow Wing agency was struck by a freight train at Butte, Mont., and killed. A brave who accompanied her summoned a number of his followers and they captured the brakeman. When the Indian police reached the tepees the excited braves were holding a war dance about their victim, who was bound to a tree, while the Indians were preparing to torture and burn him. The bucks objected to interference, and for a time a clash threatened, but the police succeeded in rescuing the man.

Spouts Once a Year.

An old oil well which flows oil, gas and mud is a puzzle to the operators at Barbourville, in the Kentucky fields. The well flows only in the month of November each year, and has done so for over 60 years. During the other 11 months the well is quiescent.

Boer Generals Not Coming.

Generals Delarey and Botha, now at Brussels, Belgium, have decided to abandon their proposed tour of the United States. General Delarey says they intend to return to South Africa to meet Colonial Secretary Chamberlain at Pretoria.

Will Vote on Local Option.

Both branches of the Vermont Legislature passed the local option high license bill with referendum attached.

YAQUI WAR STATUS.

Junta Issues Report Showing 6,200 Men in the Field—Losses in Six Months.

The seventh semi-annual report of the council of war of the Yaqui revolution has just been issued by the Yaqui junta, and first received at Prescott, Arizona. It is stated that the number of Yaquis actually in the held is 6,200. There were 18 Americans in the service. It is stated that the funds at hand in the council of war amount to $450,000. Three years ago the council had but $200,000. These funds are obtained through contributions and by the looting of Mexican towns. The Yaqui junta declares that the Yaquis hold absolutely 25,000 square miles of productive territory, known as "the Bush" and "the Sierra." In this region they raise all that they require, such as cereals and vegetables and cattle and horses. From their brothers at peace they obtain all the clothing that they need. They manufacture their own gunpowder when necessary. During the last six months the Yaquis lost 500 soldiers, including 18 officers. Of these 480 were killed in battle. The rest died of disease. No mention is made of the women who were killed at Uvalama, but in a note the council of war states that it is safe to say that more than 200 Yaqui women and 100 Yaqui children suffered death at the hands of Mexican soldiers. The junta states that four Americans were killed on the Yaqui side.

WAS PARTIAL TO GERMANY.

Arbitrator Ruled Steadily Against America and Great Britain.

The text of the decision of King Oscar, of Sweden, arbitrator between the United States, Great Britain and Germany in the Samoan affair, shows that on every point adopted the most extreme German view. He decides that the action of the American cruiser, Philadelphia and the British ships Porpoise and Royalist in opening war on Chief Mataafa on March 15, 1899, and installing Malietoa as chief, although they were only enforcing the decision of the chief justice, was unwarranted by the treaty, and that the German consul was justified in resisting. King Oscar places the claims for damages to property in Samoa entirely upon the American and British governments.

The navy department is informed that the Hancock has been placed in commission at the Mare Island navy yard, California. She was formerly an army transport and will now be utilized as a receiving ship at New York city.

CABLE FLASHES.

The Duke of Mariborough, of England, has resigned the office of paymaster general of the British army.

The evacuation of Shanghai, China, by the foreign garrisons has begun, the Japanese being the first to withdraw their troops.

Richard J. Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce of the Dominion of Canada, has been made a privy councilor of England.

The Anchor line warehouses were destroyed by fire at Glasgow, Scotland. One man was killed and several were injured. The loss sustained by the company is very heavy.

It is announced that the construction of the Russian railroad from Erivan, a town of Russia, 115 miles from Tiflis, to the Persian frontier, will be commenced at the beginning of 1903.

The sultan of Morocco has presented $5,000 to Mrs. Cooper, widow of the English missionary who was murdered by a native, and whose assassin was shot to death in front of a mosque on order of the sultan.

The Danish steamer Knud H., Captain Hanssen, from Copenhagen, and the British steamer Swaledale, from Hamburg, collided at the mouth of the Tyne. The Knud H. foundered immediately, and the master and seven of her crew were drowned.

Ambassador Tower, who has been transferred from St. Petersburg, Russia, to Berlin, Germany, has his farewell audience with the Czar at Livadia. He afterward lunched with His Majesty and the Czarina.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Aden, Arabia, on his way to India, and has conferred with the commandant, General Maitland, concerning the campaign which is proceeding against the Mullah in Somaliland.

According to advices from Monastir, 87 miles west of Salonica, the Turks are inflicting terrible tortures on Bulgarian peasants in order to extort confessions which may lead to the discovery of revolutionary bands.

With the approval of the minister of the interior the Austrian league to combat the white slave traffic will establish branches in all the important towns and frontier stations of Austria and take active means to suppress the traffic.

Germany is preparing to press her claims against Venezuela. Four of the kaiser's warships are now in Venezuelan waters, and as soon as President Castro's capital settles down in a permanent location it is the intention to present them in a form which will permit of no procrastination.

Lord Tennyson, the temporary governor general of Australia, has been formally appointed to that office. The appointment, at his lordship's wish, was for one year only. He succeeds Lord Hopetoun, whose resignation was officially announced May 14 last.

The Marquise de Chambrun died at Paris, France. She was the last granddaughter of Lafayette. Her oldest son, the Marquis de Chambrun, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was formerly Counselor of the French Embassy at Washington and married a daughter of Mrs. Bellamy Storer.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red	$ 69	70
Rye—No. 2	57	58
Corn—No. 2 yellow, car	73	74
No. 2 yellow, shelled	69	70
Mixed car	69	70
Oats—No. 2 white	36	36½
No. 3 white	35	36
Flour—Winter patent	4 00	4 10
Fancy straight winters	3 65	3 90
Hay—No. 1 timothy	15 25	15 75
Clover No. 1	12 00	12 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	21 00	21 50
Brown middlings	17 50	18 00
Bran, bulk	17 00	17 50
Straw—Wheat	8 50	9 00
Oat	8 50	9 00

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery	$ 28	29
Ohio creamery	25	25
Fancy country roll	20	22
Cheese—Ohio, new	12	12½
New York, new	13	13½

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb	$ 12	13
Chickens—dressed	15	16
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	25	26

Fruits and Vegetables.

Green beans—per bus	$1 50	1 75
Potatoes—Fancy white per bus	55	60
Cabbage—per bbls	75	1 00
Onions—per barrel	2 00	2 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	$3 75	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 red	73	74
Corn—mixed	58	59
Eggs	26	27
Butter—Ohio creamery	27	29

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	$3 50	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 red	70	70¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	66½	67
Oats—No. 2 white	37	38
Butter—Creamery, extra	28	29½
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	28	29

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent	$3 85	4 00
Wheat—No. 2	78½	78¾
Corn—No. 2	67	68
Oats—No. 2 White	37	38
Butter—Creamery	27	27½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	28	28½

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.

Cattle.

Prime heavy, 1500 to 1600 lbs	$ 6 00	6 25
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs	5 75	5 90
Medium, 1200 to 1300 lbs	5 00	5 50
Fat heifers	4 65	5 00
Butcher, 900 to 1000 lbs	3 50	4 10
Common to fair	3 00	4 00
Oxen, common to fat	2 00	5 00
Common to good fat bulls and cows	2 00	4 00
Milch cows, each	25 00	35 00
Extra milch cows, each	1500	5500

Hogs.

Prime heavy hogs	6 35	6 40
Prime medium weights	$ 6 35	6 40
Best heavy yorkers and medium	6 30	6 35
Good to choice packers	6 25	6 30
Good pigs and light yorkers	6 25	6 35
Pigs, common to good	6 00	6 20
Common to fair	6 00	6 20
Roughs	5 00	6 00
Stags	5 00	5 25

Sheep.

Extra, medium wethers	$ 3 60	3 75
Good to choice	3 20	3 40
Medium	2 50	3 00
Common to fair	1 50	2 25

Lambs.

Lambs clipped	5 35	5 50
Lambs, good to choice, clipped	5 00	5 20
Lambs, common to fair, clipped	3 00	4 00
Spring Lambs	6 00	6 25

Calves.

Veal, extra	7 50	8 50
Veal, good to choice	6 00	6 50
Veal, common heavy	3 00	6 00
Veal, common to fair	3 00	5 50

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Wage Increase Aids Business—Christmas Purchases Are Heavy—Coke Still Backward.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Voluntary increases in wages by some of the largest railway systems in the country bear eloquent testimony to the amount of business handled in the past, and emphasize the confidence of officials in continued heavy traffic. Moreover, by this addition of large sums to the purchasing power of railway employes there is assurance of a larger demand for all staple lines of merchandise. Temporarily, sales of seasonable lines of wearing apparel are retarded by mild weather; but this loss will be fully made up when low temperature becomes general. Preparations for holiday trade are on an unprecedented scale, especially at interior points. There is no relief as to the congestion of railway traffic, nor any immediate prospect of free movements at the points of most serious blockade. Coal freight is steadily gaining, and all railway earnings thus far reported for November exceed last year's by 5.9 per cent and those of 1900 by 12.9 per cent. Orders are now coming forward for iron and steel products that have been held back many months in expectation of an easier market. Instead of making concessions, however, producers ask premiums for early delivery, and hesitate to accept contracts where material and fuel are not in sight. No relief is reported as to the movement of coke, nor is any anticipated for some time to come. Imports relieve some departments of the industry. Plans for constructive work are now increasing and a very large tonnage of structural material will be required. As the present congestion is due to inadequate facilities, the most importunate inquiry is for railway equipment. Activity is notable at works making agricultural implements, bolts and kindred lines. Recent reductions in prices of a few of the lighter forms stimulated dealings to a fair degree. Heavy lines of dry goods and footwear need the stimulus of cold weather. A fairly steady demand is reported for staple cotton goods, but buyers are taking only for immediate requirements. Orders for spring shoes are coming forward freely, and there is supplementary buying of winter goods on a moderate scale. Both sole and upper leather are quiet, yet quotations are steady, and belting butts are firmer. No concessions are obtained on hides except where new offerings are of inferior quality. Failures for the week numbered 266 in the United States, against 218 last year, and 24 in Canada, compared with 31 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending November 20, aggregate 5,277,672 bushels, against 4,440,160 bushels last week, 5,518,930 bushels in this week last year, and 3,827,296 bushels in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 106,862,324 bushels, against 122,701,248 bushels last season and 75,292,387 bushels in 1900.