

BROKEN CABLE AND TELEGRAPH MONOPOLIZATION

Responsible For the Fact That No News of Any Moment Has Arrived From South Africa.

PITY EXPRESSED FOR WHITE

By the Queen, and Officials Are Not Judging Him Harshly for Monday's Disaster.

THE COLUMN WAS SACRIFICED

Is the Opinion Expressed by an Influential London Paper This Morning.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The break-down of the Delagoa cable route, combined with the monopolization of the available telegraph lines by the government and British staff officers, is responsible for the fact that nothing further has arrived from South Africa. The government has received dispatches rectifying the casualty lists. These will be published to-day.

Up to midnight nothing had been received concerning Monday's casualties. The war office officials are working under great strain. Captain Perriott, staff captain to the military secretary, has just died, his end being hastened by anxiety and overwork.

An unconfirmed statement is published that General Sir Redvers Buller has left Cape Town for Ladysmith.

A belated dispatch from Ladysmith, describing Monday's fight, says:

"A couple of squadrons of Hussars had a narrow escape from disaster early in the day. They found themselves suddenly confronted, within easy range, by an overwhelming force of Boers, who seemed to spring from the bowels of the earth. The Hussars were splendidly handled and were extricated with only one man wounded."

The queen is credited with expressing sincere pity for Sir George Stewart White, and the officials are in nowise inclined to judge him harshly. So far as the public is concerned, however, while gratification is felt at the manner in which the isolated battalions surrendered, there is still severe criticism for General White and Lieutenant Colonel Carleton for allowing the column to get out of touch, for the absence of proper scouting and for not retiring when the ammunition was lost. In favor of Lieutenant Colonel Carleton, the explanation is hazarded that he believed it was imperative to the success of General White's operations that he should hold the position at Nicholson's Nek.

AN ULTIMATE VICTORY

Predicted by High Officials in European Circles—Whatever Happens, Britons Must See the Thing Through.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, speaking at Felling this evening, regarding the situation in South Africa, said:

"Our ultimate victory is certain, and when the terms which we as victors, will propose to the vanquished, are known, foreign nations will see that the main cause which has forced us to embark upon this conflict is not a desire of pecuniary profit or of territorial aggrandizement, but a determination to emancipate a vast territory, for the common benefit of mankind, from an ignoble and degrading tyranny."

Baron Tweedmouth, former parliamentary secretary to the treasury, speaking at Edinburgh, said: "The public mind has not been so moved since the news of the dreadful events of the Indian mutiny. We unfortunately, are warring with a nation of the same stock and religion as ourselves. At this crisis all hearts go out to the brave Boers and to the small British army in Natal, which against fearful odds, has performed magnificent feats of valor. It is not the time to call our opponents names or to utter cries of vengeance, but to back up her majesty's ministers, who have a fearful, yes, an awful responsibility upon their shoulders."

The Earl of Carrington, Liberal, speaking at Buckingham, gave expression to virtually the same convictions. The Earl of Londsdale, honorary colonel of the Third battalion, border regiment, at a banquet this evening at Whitehaven, declared his confidence in Gen. Sir George White, the British commander in Natal, and predicted a grand review in Pretoria next March.

Referring to Emperor William's celebrated telegram to President Kruger at the time of the failure of the Jameson raid, Lord Londsdale said: "It is his majesty's dispatch that has been rightly understood. It would have had a totally different effect. It was sent with a view of allaying two sores. It was not antagonistic to Great Britain. I have the pleasure to know the views of the German emperor and they are in accord with the views of England."

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Nov. 1.—Lord Rosebery toasting "The army and navy," at a banquet given this evening by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the officers of the Gordon Highlanders and the Scots Greys, referred to the review in Natal, said:

"It is much to be regretted, but, in a considerable campaign, we must look out for such incidents. It is not in the

nature of Britons to take much notice of them. We have had a good many of the same kind and have generally got out right in the end. But, whatever happens, we must see this thing through, even if it should cost still more battalions and still more millions. Some day there will be an inquiry as to the preparations made for this war, but the time for that is not now. Our duty now is to support those who have the direction of affairs."

Losses, Not Including Ladysmith. LONDON, Nov. 1.—A careful calculation of the British losses in all the engagements since the outbreak of hostilities—excluding the casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men in Monday's disaster at Ladysmith, which are thus far unknown here—gives a total of 916, to which probably 1,200 will need to be added when details regarding the Ladysmith reverses are received. This total is made up as follows: Officers, 183, 19 being killed, 61 wounded, and 63 captured. Men 733, being 127 killed, 492 wounded, 154 captured.

Newspaper Views. The Times says: "The dangers of Sir George White's plans are patent, even to civilians, but it is not impossible that the Cape boys in charge of the mountain battery, who quite recently were suspected of disaffection, may have been tampered with by the Boers. Otherwise such a large and comprehensive stampede is a very extraordinary occurrence from such a slight cause. General White's whole movement, so far as it can be understood, from present information, is open to criticism, especially in the complete absence of communication with the main body."

BUILDING COLLAPSED.

Walls of a Six-Story Structure in Chicago Give Way Without Warning—Three Dead and Several Are Missing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Three men are known to be killed and several others are reported missing as the result of the collapse of a six-story building at 125 and 141 West Lake street, this evening. Considerable damage was done to adjoining property and during the excitement it was reported that as many as forty lives had been lost. About \$200,000 damage was done.

Dead: Joseph B. Doctor, barn foreman for the New England Milling Company, caught in front part of building at time of explosion, and body recovered by firemen. Franklin S. Hanson, proprietor of New England Milling Company, body removed by firemen, badly burned.

Henry Hillon, bookkeeper for New England Milling Company, body under the wreckage near where that of his employer was recovered. Several persons had narrow escapes from death and two were injured. They were Patrick Peyton, hurled from the store of the New England Mills to the street; badly bruised; W. B. Adams, proprietor of the saloon and boarding house, 145 Lake street, struck by falling boards. The cause of the collapse is unknown, some claiming that there was an explosion in the store of S. F. Leonard, dealer in seeds, others saying the walls fell without apparent cause. The generally accepted theory is that there was an explosion of dust in the seed store.

At 10 p. m., the firemen working in the ruins found the body of a man under the debris of the office of the New England Mills. It was too badly burned to admit of identification, but from the position in which it was found, it is supposed to be that of Mr. Hanson, proprietor of the mills.

SIR THOMAS SAILS AWAY

To His Home in England With the Best Wishes of All—Presentation of the Loving Cup and Its Acceptance With a Neat Speech.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton sailed to-day for his home in England. He received a surprising tribute of the esteem in which he is held by a great many people, in a kind of triumphal march through several down town streets, a great reception at the Atlantic line pier, where he went on-board the St. Louis, and a series of informal receptions from thousands of people. He also received words of the presentation of the loving cup which will be ready by Christmas for him.

Sir Thomas and his party ascended to the second floor of the American line pier, where a platform had been erected. The long floor had been decorated with banners and bunting, and a large crowd had assembled, among them many women. On the platform was a floral representation of the Shamrock, with hull of immortelles and sails of white silk. The sea was made of white and yellow chrysanthemums and red roses. The vessel was four feet long. At the masthead floated the flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Sir Thomas was cheered half a dozen times before he was allowed to reply, when he said:

"It is impossible for me to convey at once my feelings at this moment. This extraordinary reception that I have received has gone to my heart. The great kindness shown me here has endeared the American people to me, and I am proud to be held in such esteem by you. I will always cherish the cup which is to follow me and I will prize it, I assure you, much more than I would the American cup. As you know I came here with designs on one of your most valued possessions. I did not accomplish my purpose. But I have been thoroughly compensated. It was a square and fair race and I was squarely and fairly licked. I could not have received kinder or more courteous treatment. I am very sorry to be leaving you, but I sincerely thank you for your kindness and goodness."

GEN. CORBIN'S ANNUAL REPORT MADE PUBLIC.

He Makes Some Important Recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TROOPS.

Patriotism of Regulars and Volunteers Calls for Evidence of Appreciation From the Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The annual report of the adjutant general of the army, Brigadier General Corbin, to the secretary of war, was made public to-day. Aside from the strictly technical recital of all the details of a busy year in military life, the report gives much information of an interesting general character and submits numerous recommendations for the betterment of the service. General Corbin sums up the military forces now in the service of the United States: Regular army, 64,586, volunteers, 34,574; total, 99,160.

The distribution of these troops up to October 1, last, was as follows: In the United States, 34,229; Porto Rico, 3,363; Cuba, 11,187; Philippines, 22,315; enroute to the Philippines, 17,099; Alaska, 499; Hawaiian Islands, 468.

General Corbin adds the following to this summary: "It is expected that by December 1, next, all the infantry regiments, United States volunteers, shown above as in the United States, will have sailed for the Philippine Islands. These, with the troops now there, will give a total strength of 2,117 officers and 63,608 enlisted men (an aggregate of 65,725)."

The services of many of the troops after their enlistments had expired, causes General Corbin to say in his report:

"The patriotism of the regulars and volunteers who enlisted only for the war with Spain, by willingly and actively serving after the expiration of their terms of service, calls for evidence of appreciation on the part of the department. To this end it is respectfully recommended that each officer of the several volunteer organizations and each enlisted man who continued in the service in the Philippine Islands after the 2d of March, 1899, until honorably discharged, be awarded a suitably inscribed medal."

During the war there have been 62,175 enlistments and re-enlistments, of which 53,024 were native born and 9,151 foreign born. In point of color 56,154 were white, 6,000 colored, and 20 Indians. The following recommendation is made for extra pay for officers serving in our new possessions:

The pay of all officers below the grade of brigadier general should be increased at least 33 1-3 per cent while on duty in Cuba, or our new possessions. Most of these gentlemen have families that they are unable to have with them, and are therefore compelled to maintain two establishments. Also, that provision be made that all officers below the grade of major general, who retire by reason of age or wounds received in action, shall do so on the next grade above the rank held by them in the regular army on the date of their retirement. The report dwells on the courtesies shown our troops by the British government officials, while stopping at Gibraltar and elsewhere en route to the Philippines, and says this international courtesy will long live in the memories of both parties to the spontaneous exchange.

Recommendation is made that military officers serving abroad as military attaches be given increased rank and pay.

As the increase in the army calls for an additional number of military academy cadets to fill vacancies, it is recommended that the President be authorized to appoint ten annually and that two be appointed at large from each state.

Satisfaction is expressed that the "army canteen" embarrassment has been removed from the war department by the action of Congress in establishing certain restrictions. Recommendation is made that non-commissioned officers be given additional pay, in order to attract to these places a worthy class willing to stay in those grades, and that twenty-five years service as an enlisted man shall be sufficient to admit to the retired list of enlisted men. In a resume, General Corbin says: "The regular army is now practically at a maximum, as are also the volunteer regiments. The work incident to all these changes brought about by the acts aforesaid, involving the enlistment of 225,500 volunteers; the increase of the regular army from 24,000 to 62,000, its subsequent reduction, and then again its increase to 65,000, necessitating numerous orders and instructions bearing on the same, to say nothing of the complete military record of every officer and man of this large force, threw upon this office work the magnitude of which cannot be understood until undertaken. That this work has been done with accuracy and intelligence is now history. All credit is due to the assistants and the clerical force of the office."

The report also calls attention to the fact that not a single life has been lost by accident incident to travel in the course of all the transportation to the Philippines. In conclusion General Corbin points out an omission of the law in failing to provide chaplains for the volunteer regiments, and recommends that chaplains be provided for as soon as possible, as the presence of one with each regiment is deemed very necessary.

CHARGES CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Archbishop Ireland to be Made Defendant in an Action Brought by General Fred Funston—A Catholic Paper Also in It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—A special to the Star from Albuquerque, N. M., says:

General Frederick Funston, who is en route home with the mustered out Twentieth Kansas regiment, has wired his Topeka attorneys to bring proceedings against Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, for criminal libel, because of statements attributed to the archbishop in a recent interview. General Funston also instructed his lawyers to begin criminal and civil prosecutions against the Monitor, a Catholic paper of San Francisco, which first printed the story.

In a recent interview in Chicago, Archbishop Ireland was quoted as saying that General Funston had been charged with looting Catholic churches in the Philippines. The charges alleged to have been referred to by the archbishop were made by the editor of the Monitor soon after the landing of the Kansas troops in San Francisco. The Monitor stated, it is said, that General Funston had taken two magnificent chalices from a certain Catholic church in the Philippines and had sent them home to his wife. Archbishop Ireland, in his Chicago interview, was quoted as calling upon General Funston to deny the truth of the article and sue the editor of the Monitor for libel or the public would be obliged against its will to believe him guilty of the criminal acts of which he has been accused.

GEN. TRACY UNDER FIRE.

Mazet Committee After the Heads of Municipal Departments in New York—Mr. Moss' Fatal List Shows Up Again.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The examination of General Benjamin F. Tracy before the assembly committee on the conduct of the municipal departments of New York was continued to-day. He was questioned regarding the services he had performed for corporations, without bringing out any facts of material interest. At the close of the examination, General Tracy said: "If Mr. Croker said, and I can hardly believe he said it, that my firm sent large sums of money to Albany to influence legislation, it is a very, very grave falsehood."

John D. Crimmins told how the contract for changing the Third Avenue railway motive power had been given to his firm, and then taken away and given to Houghton & Company, who are known as "Tammany contractors." Mr. Crimmins' testimony flatly contradicted that of President Elias, of the railway company, given some weeks ago. Mr. Crimmins was asked: "Is the firm of Houghton & Company looked upon as a political firm?"

"If you mean by that affiliation with the dominant political party, yes." "Can there be any competition when that firm is looking for a contract?" "None."

Mr. Crimmins said that it was a very great advantage if not a necessity to have the contractors on street railroad work on friendly terms with the city authorities. He remembered that the contract made with the Houghton company was for 15 per cent on the labor. He could not remember the percentage on the materials. From this it follows, he said, that the more loading done on the work the higher will be the profits of Houghton & Company. He himself was a stockholder of the railway company and had complained of such loading. Mr. Moss submitted for the record a list of seventy-two pool rooms, visited by his detective during the last five days. Alderman Davis Stewart, of Brooklyn, testified regarding the conduct of the police on Dewey Day at the grand stand. The alderman said he saw a number of outrages committed. The committee adjourned until tomorrow.

CONDITION IMPROVED.

Vice President Hobart Looks Better and Passed a Good Night.

PATTERSON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Vice President Hobart took some nourishment to-night. Mrs. Hobart says he looks better and stronger than he has appeared in two or three weeks. The prospects are that he will pass a better night than he did last night. He had the newspapers read to him to-night and took quite an interest in current affairs. He also talked for some time about his private business affairs. The doctor left the Hobart residence at 9 o'clock, and it is not likely that he will return to-night.

RESORTED TO DESPERATE MEANS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The sheriff of Waterloo, Iowa, arrived in Chicago to-day with a warrant for the arrest of Jerome W. Hoot, charging attempted murder. Hoot is believed to be in hiding here. Mrs. Hoot, who is not living with her husband, yesterday received a package from Chicago, which, upon being opened, was found to contain an infernal machine, with enough dynamite in it to blow up an ordinary block of buildings. Mrs. Hoot, who resides in Waterloo, is possessed of some means, and her husband, in the event of her death, would be her heir.

Failed to Settle.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 1.—The committee representing the moulders and coremakers, and the foundrymen, selected to arbitrate the differences between the employers and employees, failed to agree to-day, and the matter now reverts to the national organizations for settlement. The foundrymen claimed they had granted an advance of 10 per cent between January 1 and September 30, and now consent to an additional advance of 5 per cent, provided the scale stand for one year. The moulders insisted on their original demand, a minimum of \$3 per day.

Schooner Wrecked.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—The Clyde steamer Navahoe, from Boston, which arrived here this morning, had on board a sailor who was picked up at sea off this port. He reported the wreck of the schooner J. L. Colwell, off Cape Romain, on Monday. The crew consisted of nine men, and it is believed eight of them are lost. The schooner had a cargo of lumber, and cleared at Fernandina, for New York.

RECOMMENDS WITHDRAWAL OF SOLDIERS.

Brigadier General Wood, Commanding Department of Santiago, Cuba, Believes the

BEST ELEMENT IS FRIENDLY

And in Thorough Accord With Military Authorities—Political Agitators Alone to be Feared.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The war department to-day made public the report of Brigadier General Leonard Wood, commanding the department of Santiago, Cuba, which is in addition to what has already been made public from this officer. General Wood gives an interesting account of the sanitary reforms put in force and the good effect in reducing the extent of yellow fever, smallpox and other diseases. In discussing present conditions he says: "I believe that the best and most trustworthy element of the population is entirely friendly and in thorough accord with the military authorities. The only element causing friction has been the unscrupulous political element, composed of certain unprincipled agitators."

In view of this friendly attitude of the population General Wood recommends a large reduction in the force of United States troops in the Santiago department. His recommendations in this respect are as follows:

"The people being extremely friendly and quiet, the garrison may safely be reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency. This, I think, would be accomplished by having in the province two squadrons of cavalry and two battalions of infantry. In other words, I recommend the withdrawal in the near future of one squadron of the Tenth United States cavalry and one battalion of the Fifth United States infantry, these to be sent to the United States as home or depot battalions of the regiments serving in this department."

General Wood urges that the younger officers be chosen for subordinate commands in Cuba.

DISPERSING INSURGENTS.

Colonels Parker and Hays Keep Them Well Scattered.

MANILA, Nov. 1.—Col. Parker, with two troops of the Fourth cavalry, took possession of the deserted town of Alcala. Captain Batson captured a telegraph operator and his escort, finding a telegram to Aguinaldo from an insurgent colonel, reporting that General Lawton was killed in a recent fight and that his body had been sent to Manila. The operator added that 600 insurgents were approaching Alcala from Tarlac. Batson placed his scouts in ambush awaiting them.

Colonel Hays, with four troops of the Fourth cavalry, charged the towns of Talavera and Cobal, dispersing 150 insurgents and pursuing them for three miles without any loss. They captured two brass cannon and a quantity of ammunition, including many Hotchkiss shells. Captain Batson took a store house and quantities of rice, sugar, corn and tory bull carts.

The British steamer Lebuon, of Hong Kong, 500 tons, with a prize crew from the United States gunboat Castine, on board, has arrived here. She was captured while running the blockade of Zamboanga. She had unloaded her cargo of merchandise.

List of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—General Otis has cabled the following casualties to the war department:

"Manila, Nov. 1.—Casualties: Killed, Twenty-second Infantry, at San Isidro, October 19, K. Corporal Ephraim S. Keder, Thirty-sixth Infantry, at Luboa, October 29, G. Winsor R. Stanley. Wounded: Twenty-first Infantry, at Calamba, October 23, D. Edward C. Hellen, foot, slight; Fourteenth Infantry, at Imus, October 6th, H. Corporal Henry Overbay, foot, severe; Twenty-second Infantry, at San Isidro, October 19, F. Oriffin Andrews, forearm, severe; I. Charles H. Pierce, thigh, severe; K. Haddy B. Johnson, leg, severe; Thirty-sixth Infantry, at Luboa, October 29, C. Corporal John Swank, arms, slight; James Pitt, back, slight; Hardy L. Laurence, thigh, slight; Third artillery, K. Thomas H. Dow, shoulder, slight; Hospital corps, Jesse Rutledge, thigh, slight; at San Isidro, October 19, Claude B. Day, hand, slight."

Transport Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—The United States transport, City of Pueblo, arrived to-day, twenty-seven days from Manila, bearing sick and discharged soldiers. Seven enlisted men died en route.

Both Are Confident.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The evening before the Jeffries-Sharkey contest sees both of the men supremely confident. Both are calm, and will go into the fray as veterans into action. Thousands of dollars have been wagered on the outcome of the fight. Jeffries remains the favorite, and the prevailing odds are ten to eight, although some money is placed at shorter terms than that. It was expected that the flood of Sharkey money that came sweeping into town earlier in the week would make the terms even by the call of time on Friday night, but men who follow the books and make a business of financial risks of a sporting nature are to-night predicting that Jeffries will maintain his lead in betting favor. The house promises to be the largest that ever gathered for a pugilistic encounter in New York, or anywhere else in this country.

JUDGE GOFF'S DECISION

In the Cases of Brannon vs. the Town of Weston, and Tierney vs. Same. Demurrer Overruled.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Judge Goff, in the United States circuit court, to-day handed down the following decision on the cases of W. W. Brannon vs. Town of Weston and James A. Tierney vs. the Town of Weston:

"The complainant and the defendant are both citizens and residents of this district and the jurisdiction of this court is claimed solely for the reason that a federal question is raised by the bill. The case is now in my hands on the defendant's demurrer to the bill, so far as the demurrer is concerned the court must look to the case as it is made by the complainant's allegations. The bill is filed for the purpose of preventing the defendant from taking and using as a street, a portion of the ground described in the bill. The complainant claims that the land in controversy is his, to which he has a valid title, and that he is now and has been for years in possession of the same. The defendant insists that the strip in controversy is in fact part of the public highway, a portion of what is known as Water street, in the town of Weston. Looking at the bill we find that the complainant alleges that he has title to the land mentioned, that in it and concerning it, he has certain vested rights, and that he has been in the exclusive possession of the same, together with those under whom he claims for over twenty years past. I must take the bill as I find it, and not as it is explained by the defendant, whose construction of the same and insistence regarding it will be considered hereafter. If it be true that complainant is the owner of the land in dispute, that he has a valid title to, and is in possession of it, and if it be also true that defendant is about to take forcible possession of the same, for public purposes, as is indicated by the ordinance passed by the council of the town of Weston, and also in the notice served on the complainant by direction of said council, then complainant's right, as guaranteed to him, under the constitution of the United States, are being disregarded and a federal question is clearly presented for, in that event, his private property would be taken for public purposes, without just compensation, and in addition such taking would be without due process of law. The demurrer will be over-ruled. Defendant can have a day in which to answer if desired. (Signed) NATHAN GOFF, United States Circuit Judge.

State Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 1.—The November term of the supreme court began this morning, with all the judges present. The following entries were made: J. L. Armstrong and others vs. The Oil Mill Supply Company, from Jackson county, writ of certiorari awarded; Charles E. Hunter vs. Trustees, of Berkeley Springs and others, argued and submitted; Thomas G. Yates vs. county court, of Taylor county, submitted by request; C. H. Bush, of Mason county was admitted to practice in this court; First National Bank of Huntington vs. V. D. Cook, and others, from Wyoming county, appeal dismissed on motion of bond \$200. Adjourning till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Seeking Location for Glass Plant.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 1.—A glass company capitalised at \$100,000, \$50,000 of which is secured, and backed by influential business men from various parts of the state, with ample means, is seeking a location here, for its plant, the company's building, not including machinery, will cost \$50,000, and employment will be given to 500 people. With an annual pay-roll of \$50,000, public spirited citizens and business men have made liberal inducements, and the probability is this mammoth industry establishment will be located here at once.

Philippines Commission to Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The members of the Philippines Commission, Admiral Dewey, Professors Schurman and Worcester, and Colonel Denby, will make a preliminary report to the President before the end of this week, and it is understood the report will be immediately given to the public. This report will be prepared at the request of the President, as a result of a conference between the President and the commission at the white house to-day.

State Treasurer's Report.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 1.—The monthly report of State Treasurer Kendall for October, issued to-day, shows a balance in the treasury Nov. 1, of \$321,506 25; distributed among the different funds, as follows: State \$153,264 83. General school fund \$325,221 37. The school fund \$353,020 18. Receipts amounted to \$102,994 37. Disbursements \$290,599 82.

Slosson Outplays Schaeffer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Slosson won the professional billiard match to-night at Madison Square Garden, Schaeffer being beaten by 900 points to 757.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; cooler Thursday; fair and continued cool weather Friday and Saturday; northerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; cooler Thursday, except rain or snow furries near the lake; fair Friday and probably Saturday; brisk northerly winds Thursday.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

| | | | |
|----------|----|----------|----|
| 7 a. m. | 53 | 7 p. m. | 61 |
| 9 a. m. | 55 | 9 p. m. | 62 |
| 11 a. m. | 57 | 11 p. m. | 62 |
| 12 m. | 58 | | |

Weather—Cloudy.