

GENERAL NEWS OF INDUSTRIES

According to the Wilkes-Barre Newsleader the politics of a railroad are more exciting than the politics of Luzerne, and the great Lehigh Valley is just now in the throes of the greatest railroad fight ever known. It is a fight for control, and the principals are E. P. Wilbur, president of the road, and John B. Garrett, one of the vice presidents, and the prize they are struggling for is the presidency of the road. In the railroad romance nothing has possessed the strong human in that the Lehigh Valley affairs in possession. E. P. Wilbur is a candidate for re-election. His plan is to resign after his election is secured, in favor of Robert E. Pattison, who will be elected, and A. A. McLeod, late Reading manager, will be made general manager. Mr. Wilbur considers McLeod the ablest railroad man on earth, and aided by a cool, calculating president like Pattison at the head, he will lead the Valley more to the east. Mr. Garrett is simply opposed to Mr. Wilbur's plan, and is the candidate of the conservative element which claims that it has had entirely too much of McLeod. The block of stock owned by the Packer estate, which has been largely increased in the past six months, is voted by a trust composed of E. P. Wilbur, J. B. Garrett, H. B. Hartshorne, R. A. Sayre and James I. Blakeslee.

As it stands three of the trustees can after the stock and Wilbur has Sayre with him, while Garrett has Hartshorne. This makes a tie with Blakeslee as the unknown quantity. He is the most sought after man in the state today and is being squeezed by both sides. He was until recently favorable to Garrett, and all his family were at one time bitter against Wilbur. They are alleged to have gone out of their road to attack the policy of E. P. Wilbur and R. A. Sayre, but lately they have been very thick with the Wilburs, so that the chances are that James I. Blakeslee will vote for Wilbur and that means a new slate, making the President Pattison; vice-presidents, R. H. Wilbur, Alvan Markle, of Hazleton, will likely be a director on the Wilbur slate. John B. Garrett has contemplated a slate with Calvin Fardeau, of Hazleton, and Charles Hartshorne as vice-presidents, at the most complete change in the board of directors, and a "restricitive" policy. The floating debt of the Lehigh Valley is said to be about \$7,250,000, though no definite statement has been given out. As before stated the odds are in favor of Wilbur's re-election, though the chances for a proxy are very exciting, and recalls forcibly a struggle for the votes of delegates in a convention by the candidates, and will be more so in a few weeks. But now all eyes are turned on James I. Blakeslee, of Mauch Chunk. He holds the situation in his hands. "What will he do with it?"

It is understood that a part of the new Reading plan is that the holders of the floating debt extend their loans on the present security for twenty years provided that income bondholders take \$4,000,000 of the present collateral trust bonds at par, the money to be used in paying off receivers' certificates. The general mortgage bondholders shall agree to sell their coupons for five years to a syndicate, the proceeds to be used by the company if necessary. The stock is to pay a small assessment. It is said the plan may be announced next week.

The convention of state railway men at Reading Wednesday afternoon elected the following officers: President, John A. Riggs, Reading; vice-president, Robert E. Wright, Allentown; second vice president, G. F. Greenwood, Pittsburg; secretary, S. P. Light, Lebanon; treasurer, W. H. Leaning, York. Following is the list of delegates: John A. Riggs, Reading; S. P. Light, Lebanon; C. L. Magee, Pittsburg; B. F. Myers, Harrisburg; and J. J. Patterson, Lancaster.

A Johnstown, Pa., dispatch says: "Iron and coal have advanced, and demonstrated time and again that the present manufacture of coke in the bee-hive ovens is such a wasteful one that only 50 per cent. of the value of the coal is utilized. Coal operators, iron manufacturers and chemists decided almost two years ago to erect an improved coke oven system, and the projects will be soon carried out. The Cambria Iron company, which successfully introduced the manufacture of spiegeleisen from Germany twenty years ago, has decided to make all the coke required for its large plant in the new coke ovens. The first of these ovens may be in operation within six months. The yield per ton of coal will be at least 10 per cent. more coke, than is obtained in bee-hive ovens at a considerably reduced cost of labor. The coke is pushed out by machinery. About 80 pounds of tar, 25 pounds of sulphur of ammonia and 5,000 to 4,000 cubic feet of surplus gas, not required to maintain the cooking process, will be yielded per ton of coal cooked. The surplus gas might be utilized for raising steam, lighting, domestic use or for manufacturing purposes. The waste heat and gases of the ovens, which enter the chimney with 450 degrees of heat, might also be used for raising steam for running the coke plant. The Cambria company is not the only one to have the new coke ovens. The New England States will have several mammoth plants to secure the by-products and surplus gas. Manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, Nebraska and even San Francisco will make coke in similar ovens in order to utilize the full value of the coal. The demand for sulphate of ammonia is almost unlimited, and the erection of by-product coke ovens will create new and remunerative chemical industries and furnish to the farmers a cheap fertilizer."

Boston capitalists want to build an electric railway between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, 103 miles, cars to run at the rate of ninety miles an hour. The syndicate provides that the Traction company shall give bonds to secure the cost of the work, which shall not be accepted until it gives entire satisfaction. The proposition includes the construction of the line, power houses and entire equipment. The estimate of the cost is \$8,000,000. A week is given the Traction company to consider the proposition. The rate of speed of the average passenger train on the steam railroads is about half that contained in the Boston syndicate's proposition.

In connection with the remarkable movement of traffic now in progress over the Pennsylvania railroad system, bringing into the service every car owned by the company, General Agent Latte calls attention to Monday's unprecedented coal tonnage. "At Greenwich," he said, "we unloaded 604 cars of bituminous coal; in all about 18,000 tons. This is the heaviest day's business in soft coal in the history of the company. Most of the coal goes east to be stored up for the winter. In view of the heavy freight movement the Pennsylvania railroad has asked for bids for the construction of 500 box cars for the western lines. These will take place of the equipment destroyed during the strike. The coal tonnage for the Reading railroad for the week ended Sept. 1, amounted to 253,713 tons, against 209,333 tons for the same week last year, an increase of 43,479 tons. For the year to date the tonnage aggregated 8,745,621 tons, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year of 836,937 tons.

The annual meeting of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad was held at Jersey City Thursday. The old board of directors was re-elected with the exception of R. K. Dow, who was succeeded by H. E. Fisk. The report covering the period from May 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, was read. During that time 1,387,889 tons of anthracite coal were transported, an increase of 210,000 tons. Gross earnings were \$2,088,143; expenses, \$1,184,435; and net earnings, \$903,718.

MINOR INDUSTRIAL NOTES: Coke Bros. & Co., ship nearly 600 gondolas from Rock yards daily. Iron ore freights from the head of Lake Superior have been advanced 20 cents. Superintendent Bickert has resigned his position at No. 1 Silver Brook colliery. The high price of corn has resulted in an advance of 25 cents per pound in starch. J. W. Crellin's Silver Brook stripping resumed work on Monday, after a few days suspension for want of water. Average prices of coal at the mines in Schuylkill in August were \$2.25 to \$2.40 as compared with \$2.25 in August, 1893; \$2.50 in August, 1892, and \$2.25 in August, 1891.

Despite the water scarcity in the Connetquot, the output last week was increased materially; over 1,000 new ovens were fired up and the increase in production was 14,000 tons. The Chicago Herald says that central traffic has become very tired of their impatient rate war, and at today's meeting there is every prospect of an all-round advance in rates and their maintenance until the spasm of good sense is again felt.

ALMOST OUT OF THE WORLD.

The Swaneats, a Cynopsis People Living in the Heart of the Caucasus. Before the Anthropological society of St. Petersburg, a member, Dr. Olsberg, read an interesting paper on the results of his explorations in the heart of Caucasus. He had penetrated where few explorers had before. He came to Swaneats, a long but narrow valley at the foot of the Elburz mountains, through which the river Loozra flows. For most of the year Swaneats is isolated entirely from the world, and even in the summer season the mountain passes leading to the locality are made extremely dangerous by water currents, avalanches and falling rocks. There is a strange semi-savage people in the valley numbering about 9,000 to 10,000. They subsist on their chase for wild animals, of which there is an abundance in the mountains, and in the mild season of the year plant just as much grain as is required for their immediate necessity. Every now and then a Swaneat will wander away from his secluded home to sell a few hides and to get in exchange a few things that he misses in his native valley, such as cloth, cotton fabrics and some articles of apparel.

But this he does very seldom and with great unwillingness, his home life is a more isolated one. They speak a dialect the principal element of which is corrupt Georgian, with Persian and Kirgiz terms of speech strongly intermixed. They are of a pacific nature and extremely shy of strangers. Dr. Olsberg introduced himself to them that he might, and, trying to trade with them, drew them into conversation and made his studies and observations. The dress and manner of living of the Swaneats present a striking contrast to the dwellings they occupy. They cover their bodies with hides in the winter and about half naked in the warm season of the year; of cleanliness and comfort they know nothing, and there are no luxuries among them. But they live in ancient castles of magnificent construction, though more than half ruined. There is quite a number of castles in the Swaneat valley. That encircle the Swaneat valley. The Swaneats have a sort of writing, and their folk lore is rich in curious traditions and quaint legends, pointing to a time when their intercourse with the world was more frequent than at present, and when they ranked among the strong and civilized peoples of the world.

But all this is dying out with them. They worship four divinities and sacrifice animals to them. Their conceptions of the deities are strikingly suggestive of corrupted notions of the Trinity and the Virgin, and indicate that they were once Christians, but, having been isolated before Christianity took deep root among them. They are strangers to all that we accept as social morality. There is a terrible percentage among them of lunatics, idiots, cretins, epileptics, and those stricken with cognate, physical and nervous diseases. The physical deformities of the Swaneats are commensurate with their moral deterioration, and show that they must have lived as they live now for many generations. Their heads are flattened at the back and abnormally elongated in the temples; they are marked with strong prognathism, and the quantity of both the upper and lower teeth. As a consequence of cretinism, which is prevalent among them, nearly all the Swaneats have goiters, which begin to develop at a very early age.—New York Sun.

Preferred Captivity. Our pet goldfish, having escaped from his cage, found a tall alder tree in the back yard. There he sat, singing his sweetest and rejoicing in his unexpected freedom. We brought out his gilded cage and set it on the top of a tall stepladder, leaving the door open, and just inside a cup of tempting hempseed. For two hours he seemed to look at it, though he often fixed his bright little eyes on us when we called him, and answered with a cheery, defiant "wittah!" We had almost given up hope of ever getting him back, when it occurred to us to ring his breakfast bell in the tin box where it was kept. This was a sound he understood, as we had long made it a practice thus to announce breakfast to his finchship. Fortunately he had nothing to eat when he flew away, and the well known sound suggested seed, water and lettuce to the little empty stomach, so he hopped down slowly from branch to branch, until he was close to the cage. There he stood for some time, evidently hesitating, until suddenly he fluttered down into his home, having decided to abandon the delights of liberty for the solid comforts of civilization.—American Agriculturist.

Two Old Guns. Mr. William Moulton, of this town, has in his possession two old guns which are remarkable in their way. One was carried by his great-grandfather, Timothy Kingsley, in the campaign against Burgoyne's invasion, and he was present with it on the memorable 17th of October, 1777, when the young English adventurer laid down his arms. Mr. Kingsley used to say that "it was the grandest sight he ever saw." Mr. Moulton also has a gun carried in the French and Indian war by Captain Durkee, of Ashford, which was afterward carried in the Revolution by his great-uncle, Captain William Moulton. Both of these captains are in substantially the same condition as they were when they were in active service.—Williamette (Conn.) Journal.

Revolutionary Widows. Twenty-three Revolutionary widows are on the pension rolls of our government, though we are in the second century since the close of the war. They must have been youthful brides of veterans, like the Scotch lass of seventeen who married John Knox when he was in his sixtieth year.—Boston Transcript.

Am. Cot. Oil.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar.	104	106	102 1/2	105 1/2
A. S. & F.	7 1/4	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Am. Coffee.	30	32	30	31
Chesterfield.	21	22	20 1/2	21 1/2
Chile. Guano.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Chile. Nitrates.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Q. B. & C.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
C. C. & S. L.	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
C. M. & S.	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4
D. & H.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
D. L. & W.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
D. C. & F.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
G. E. & Co.	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
Gold.	137	138 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2
L. & N.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Michigan.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Miss. Cent.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Miss. Pac.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
N. Y. & N. E.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
N. Y. L. E. & W.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
N. Y. & W.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
N. Y. & S. W.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
North Pac.	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 3/4
Omaha & P.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
O. & W.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Phil. & Reading.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Rich. & W. P.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
T. C. & L.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Texas Pac.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Union Pac.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Wabash.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Wash. pr.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Western Union.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4

WHEAT.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Oct.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Nov.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Dec.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2

OATS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Oct.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Nov.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Dec.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—Moderately active, 3 1/2 c. higher, closing firm; No. 2 red steers and elevator, 34 1/2 c.; do. 35 1/2 c.; No. 1 northern, 34 1/2 c.; options were moderately active and 5 c. higher, closing strong; December, 61 1/2 c.; May, 60 1/2 c.; Oats—Firm; No. 2, 35 1/2 c.; elevator, 35 1/2 c. do. 35 1/2 c.; advance; May and December most active; September, 64 1/2 c.; October, 64 1/2 c.; November, 63 1/2 c.; December, 61 1/2 c.; May, 60 c.				
OATS—More active, firm; options fairly active, stronger; September, 34 1/2 c.; October, 35 1/2 c.; November, 35 1/2 c.; December, 37 1/2 c.; May, 40 1/2 c.; spot prices, No. 2, 34 1/2 c.; No. 3, white, 30 1/2 c.; No. 3 white, 30 1/2 c.; mixed western, 34 1/2 c.; white, 30 1/2 c.; white steers, 30 1/2 c.				
BEEF—Dull, steady; family, \$10.00 a 12 lb.; extra mess, \$8.00 a 50 lb.				
BEEF HAMS—Quiet; \$22.00.				
PORK—Dull, steady; city extra, \$17.00; extra prime, \$13.50 a 15 lb.				
CUT MEATS—Firm, fair demand; pickled, 12 lb. 9 c.; pickled shoulders, 7 1/2 c.; pickled hams, 11 1/2 c.; middles nominal.				
LARD—Quiet, steady; western steam, 89 bid; city, 84 c.; September, closed, 89; refined, quiet, firm; continent, 85 c.; South American, 82 c.; compound, 75 c.				
PORK—Quiet, no sales; mess \$13.50 a 15 lb.; extra prime, \$13.50 a 15 lb.				
BUTTER—Moderate demand steady; state, 14 1/2 c.; do. creamery, 15 1/2 c.; 33 1/2 c.; Pennsylvania, do. 15 c.; western dairy, 13 1/2 c.; do. creamery, 15 1/2 c.; do. factory, 14 1/2 c.; alpins, 24 c.; creamery, 15 1/2 c.				
CHEESE—Quiet, steady; state large, 8 1/2 c.; fancy, 10 1/2 c.; do. small, 8 1/2 c.; part skims, 4 1/2 c.; full skims, 4 1/2 c.				
Eggs—Quiet, choice, firm, state and Pennsylvania, 14 1/2 c.; do. 14 1/2 c.; do. 14 1/2 c.; western fresh, 10 1/2 c.; do. per case \$1.75 a 15 lb.				

PHILADELPHIA TALLOW MARKET.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PAID—Firm, 44 1/2 c.; prime, city in hogsheads, 44 1/2 c.; prime, country, in barrels, 43 1/2 c.; do. dark in barrels, 43 1/2 c.; cakes, 6 c.; grease, 4 c.				

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W. F. BOYLE, Attorney at Law, No. 19 and 20, Burr building, Washington avenue.
HENRY M. SEELY, Law offices in Price building, 125 Washington avenue.
FRANK T. OKELL, Attorney at Law, Room 4, Coal Exchange building, No. 100 N. 10th street.
MILTON W. LOWRY, (Att'y), 27 Washington street.
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