

LIVE NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

MAKE UP OF LACKAWANNA BOARD FOR TODAY.

Plans in View for the Improvement of the Lehigh Valley Railroad—It is Expected That the New Road Between Honesdale and Carbondale Will be Operated by Jan. 1—Coal Lands in the Vicinity of Dushore. Miners Are Again Deceived.

The publication of the daily bulletin of trains on the Lackawanna road has met with general approval from the employees, and has proven to be a great convenience. The board for today is as follows:

- Scranton, Pa., Nov. 17, 1899. SOUTH. Wild cat, 2 engines, 3 a. m.—M. W. Lander. Wild cat, 2 engines, 6 a. m.—P. J. Nealis. Extra, 6:30 p. m., two engines, A. Mullin. No. 29, J. O'Hara, two engines. Extra, 11 a. m., two engines, O. Randolph. Extra, 11:30 a. m., two engines—John Gohagan. Extra, 12 noon, two engines—A. Ketchum. No. 28, S. Carmody, two engines. Extra, 3 p. m., 2 engines—T. Fitzpatrick. Extra, 3:30 p. m., 2 engines—W. H. Nichols, Doudich's engine. No. 11, 4:30 p. m., two engines, G. King. Wild cat, two engines, 6 p. m.—J. Swartz. Extra, 7 p. m., two engines—D. Walling. Extra, 8 p. m., two engines—R. Castner. Extra, 9 p. m., two engines—M. Madigan. Wild cat, two engines, 10 p. m.—Geo. Hill. SOUTH. No. 31—O. Keenan. Extra—Theo. Nauman. No. 36—Lalzar, with Finney's men. No. 38—W. McAllister. Extra—H. V. Colvin. No. 39—A. G. Hamill. Warrick's men. No. 42—M. Heenan. No. 44—P. Cavanaugh. Mann's men. No. 46—George Lullow. No. 48—E. Haller. No. 50—F. Stevens. C. Bartholomew's men. Extra—J. Gerrity. COMMUTERS. 6 a. m., North—G. Fraunfelder. 7:30 a. m., North—McLane. 11 a. m., North—E. McAllister. 11 a. m., South—H. Biegler. 2:30 p. m., South—H. Bush. PULLER. 10 a. m.—E. S. Warfel. FISHERIES. 4 p. m., South—T. Murphy. 7 p. m., South—E. Duffy. 10 p. m., South—M. Carmody. PASSENGER ENGINES. Wildcat. 7 a. m.—Peckins.

Plans of the Lehigh Valley.

"The regular monthly meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company, was held in this city yesterday," says the Philadelphia Press. "President Walters, of the company, was absent from the meeting and was asked if the company would continue to keep on spending large sums of money for the improvement of the road and making the necessary alterations. He replied that for some time large sums of money would be expended, and it would not cease until everything was in a first-class condition.

"In regard to the anthracite coal trade he stated that it is in better shape now than it has been for a number of years and prices are being well maintained. All the companies have more orders than they can fill, and the mines are being worked to their fullest capacity. He thought that there would be a good demand for anthracite coal during the winter, and owing to the scarcity in the east prices would be still higher.

"In reply to the question as to what kind of work the company would do during the coming year he stated that most of the money would be expended on locomotives, relaying tracks, new sidings and enlargement of terminals. Radical changes will be made in the various freight yards. These are to be enlarged so that facilities for quick handling of freight will be far superior to what they are now."

Will Operate on Jan. 1.

It is thought that the entire road between Honesdale and Carbondale will be fully equipped and the large yellow coaches running over it by Jan. 1, 1900. Early in January a through car will be run each way between Honesdale and Wilkes-Barre.

Some five miles of the heavy rails have already been laid west of Fairview. There are several gangs of track layers putting in the heavy rails between Honesdale and Waymart. A tumbler sixty-five feet in diameter is to be put in at the lower end of the Union docks. Work on same will begin at once and be rushed to completion. The new union station soon to be erected in Honesdale will be one of the finest and handsomest along the entire Delaware & Hudson system.

Miners Pooled Again.

Some time ago John Skeath, of Mahanoy City chartered forty-four men from that place to Montana, where they were promised steady work in the mines with wages ranging from \$2.75 per day and upward. When the party reached Billings, Montana, which is forty miles from the scene of the mines, they were met by a labor organization leader.

He informed the men that a strike was in progress at Beecher, where the mines are located, and to avoid trouble they should not go to work when they reached their destination. The organizer's information was correct. The men reached there and refused to go to work and are now trying to obtain employment at other work.

Sullivan Coal Belt.

The following extract is from the Sullivan Gazette, Dushore, Pa.: "W. W. Jackson of this town is putting a drift into the coal lands of the heirs of the late Hon. George D. Jackson, and building a road to the new opening. We are fully convinced from experiments made that this coal, when introduced into the markets, will prove to be far superior to the coal from the other mines along the valley, being free from slate and harder." From the article it would appear that capitalists have been investigating and inspecting the property with a view of leasing the lands to extensively develop the coal.

"The Jacksons have 470 acres of land in one block, under which there is a four-foot and an eight-foot vein, making twelve feet of coal, which has been demonstrated by several openings and tests made with a diamond drill. At the usual basis of reckoning there are at least 8,000,000 tons of anthracite coal of a superior quality."

This and That. Conductors have been notified that reports should be made up and sent

to Superintendent of Transportation Daily covering the movement of light engines and cabooses when moving over any portion of the road, in the same manner as though freight cars were being handled.

THE BOER AND HIS RIFLE.

Differences Between Weapon Used Now and That of Twenty Years Ago.

From the New York Sun. In the war of 1879-80 the Boers displayed deadly accuracy with the rifle, but their weapon then was very different from the arm used at Dundee. The rifle of twenty years ago was built on the lines of the British Martini. It was a hammerless arm of about nine pounds weight, with a 50-inch half-octagon barrel and a short butt stock. The calibre was .45, with a bullet weighing from 405 to 450 grains. The powder charge was 90 grains in a brass drawn cartridge case. The rifle was sighted at 2,000 yards. Besides the usual stationary sight it had a reversible front—that is, a sight capable of being used as an ordinary front sight, and, by a single motion, it was changed into a fine pinhead sight covered with a ring to keep it from being knocked off. On an occasion where particularly fine shooting was demanded the front globe was further covered with a thin-plate hood, shading it perfectly. The usual standing rear or fixed sights were on the barrel, while on the gun's grip was a turn-down peep that was regulated by a sidescrew to an elevation of 2,000 yards. The peep and globe were never used under 700 or 800 yards.

"I was very much interested in the Boer rifle and his weapons," said Archibald Forbes, who was with Sir Evelyn Wood's column in South Africa in 1879-80. "They are marvelous rifle shots. They shoot their antelope and other game from the saddle, not apparently caring to get nearer to their quarry than 600 or 700 yards. Then they understand the currents of air, their effect upon the drift of a bullet, and can judge distance as accurately as it could be measured by a skilled engineer. They can hit an officer as far as they can discern the insignia of rank. Sir George W. Colley, the commander in South Africa, was killed at a distance of 1,400 yards at Mjuba Hill. We lost terribly in officers at the fight mentioned, and also at Laing's Nek and Rorke's Drift, from the deadly rifles of the sharpshooters."

It is easy enough to see how the Boer became so expert with the rifle. History of one hundred and more years ago in the southwest and the west of this country is repeating itself on the South African veldt. Every old state of the American Union, except Louisiana, was won from its red owners by the pioneer and his deadly rifle. For 200 years the Hollander—who went to far-off South Africa and his descendants have fought wild beasts and wild men for the country they wanted. The Boer region of South Africa, producing fine wheat and corn crops, is very fertile. It has a native grass that live stock thrives on, with a climate very much like that of the country from southwestern Kansas to New Mexico.

But to obtain this country the Boer had first to conquer it. This made him a sharpshooter. One hundred and fifty years ago the Dutch farmer with his five-foot-barrel roer, a smooth-bore gun, was a dead shot within the limitations of his weapon. Every Boer is a hunter. He has to be. His farm is large, anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000 acres. The country is sparsely settled. The lion and other animals, and the hyena were the natural enemies of his flocks and herds. They had to be kept down by the roer and later by the rifle. Kruger is himself said to have killed 250 lions, not to speak of panthers and hyenas. Then the ever-present danger of a native outbreak led to the solitary farmer or Boer to see to it that he had the best arms available for defence and offence.

The Boer weapon that did such execution the other day is the sporting model of the Mannlicher, a German arm, perhaps the most powerful weapon of its calibre and weight in the world. The military Mannlicher is used in the armies of Austria, Holland, Greece, Brazil, Chili, Peru and Roumania. The ideal Mannlicher is a sporting rifle known as the Haenel model. It is a beautifully finished arm, weighing about eight pounds and carrying in South Africa 200 German marks. The rifle barrel is thirty inches long, the car-

bine twenty-four. It has a pistol grip and sling straps, and is hair-triggered; its calibre is thirty. This rifle has an extreme range of 4,500 yards, and a killing range of 4,000. At that distance, the bullet will go through two inches of solid ash, and nearly three of pine, quite enough force to kill, if the bullet struck a vital part. At twenty yards it will shoot through fifty inches of pine. The bullet for war is full-mantled, with a fine outer skin of copper or nickel. That for game shooting is only half-mantled, leaving the lead point exposed so that it opens back or mushrooms when it strikes. For deer, elk and bears there can be no better arm. Though the bullet makes but a small orifice where it enters, the expansion causes it to tear a hole as large as a man's finger when it makes its exit. Traveling at the rate of 2,000 feet a second the force of this bullet's blow is tremendous. There has been much discussion over the Dum-Dum bullet. It is a soft-pointed missile, but by no means so deadly or destructive as is this Haenel-Mannlicher bullet when the Boer is using it. It strikes at close range, or 400 yards or under, and does not flatten, the Mannlicher bullet bores a hole right through a bone without splintering. But when it upsets the shock is terrible. The bullet literally smashes the flesh and bone into fragments. It has been charged that the Boer is using the soft-pointed bullet in their deadly Haenel-Mannlichers.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS PRAISED.

The behavior of the American soldiers in far east has attracted attention in all parts of the world. So recent as just before the outbreak of the Transvaal war the Daily Mail of Grahamstown, Cape Colony, in an appreciative editorial on "The American Troops in Manila," said: "One lesson taught by the struggle in the Philippine archipelago is the amazing fortitude of the American troops. Practically every man in the volunteer forces has been under fire almost continuously since Feb. 4, and in addition to constant fighting, has never had a moment's freedom from anxiety as to possible manoeuvres of skulking, wily foes, who know every inch of the country, and know how to take advantage of its potentialities. The lines have been so long that it has been necessary to keep every regiment in the front. The regulars have had almost the same experience, but not quite so much of it. If the campaign has demonstrated nothing else it has shown the marvellous staying powers of Uncle Sam's troops suddenly transferred to the tropics."

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We offer better inducements to the carpet buyer this season than ever before. Paying less for your carpets than we ask is getting threadbare spots and dissatisfaction that you do not bargain for. Everything in Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Savonnerie, Ingrain.

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A REMINDER TO CROAKERS AND CALAMITY PROPHETS

If nothing can convince you, this will. Here is a chapter of Scranton's Real Estate History, from advance sheets of our pamphlet, now in print.

- In 1866 a lot on Washington avenue, between Linden street and Mulberry street, one block from the Court House, sold for \$1,000. In 1872 the same lot sold for \$6,500 and in 1895 it sold for \$22,500.
- In 1869 three lots on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Olive street, four blocks from the Court House, sold for \$5,500 and in 1899 they sold for \$23,000.
- In 1866 two lots on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Vine street, three blocks from the Court House, sold for \$800; in 1895 the same lots sold for \$20,000.
- In 1888 lots on Capouse avenue, between Larch street and New York street, ten blocks from the Court House, sold for \$500; at the present time the same lots are held for \$2,500 a lot.
- In July, 1898, two lots on Clay avenue, between Gibson and Myrtle streets, eleven blocks from the Court House, were sold for \$4,000; the same lots were sold in October, 1899, for \$6,600.
- In 1880 one lot on Adams avenue, corner of Linden street, sold for \$800; in 1895 the same lot sold for \$36,500.
- In 1883 the ground upon which the Commonwealth building now stands was sold for \$6,500.

To cap the climax of real estate bonanzas, we are now in the market with 500 Lots on the Diamond Plot. Your last chance if you wish to buy property in the heart of the city at ground floor prices.

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