## LIVE NEWS OF THE

REVIEW OF THE ANTHRACITE | stock COAL CONDITIONS.

What Is Thought of the Present Market and Possibilities of the Future-More Talk of American Anthracite Finding a Market in Europe-Rumor, at First, but Now Regarded in the Light of a Strong Probability-Interesting Notes of the Mines and Railroads.

In its review of the anthracite trade for last week the Engineering and

Mining Journal says: "There has been an attempt to bring actual selling prices for anthracite in the east up to the list prices of July ist by the circulation of the report that prices at New York are to be advanced again on September 1st. This report and the uncertainty of the labor outlook in the mining district, together has stirred up a little interest and a riers out of that city and the northwith a few days of cooler weather, season of the year are reported at

"At Philadelphia, too, the same causes have had a like effect and it begins to look as if the period of mid-summer duliness were drawing to a close. Trade at Boston is in good condition, though sales are light, It is evident that so far as the east is concerned, the anthracite trade is being handled by the powers now in con-trol with discretion and good judgment, and we are less likely to see from now on any of these endeavors to make a tonnage showing with consequent demoralization of prices of which the past history of the trade is one long story.

'In the west trade is quiet, both in Chicago territory and at the head of the lakes. But prices are generally well maintained and there is no prospect of such slump in prices as was precipitated by one company in the summer of 1898. This year's business may not be as good as last year's, but it is going to be satisfactory. There is now talk of a 30c rate on shipments from Buffalo to Duluth, but the movement up the lakes is light and the shipments from the upper lake docks

are slow. "What the representatives of the United Mine Workers will do when they find themselves the only representatives of the anthracite industry at the joint convention remains to be Why anthracite mining cannot stand the imposition of conditions that prevail in many bituminous fields is a economic laws. The United Mine Workers may order a strike, but they cannot change the conditions governing the progress of the industry.

"The list prices for free-burning anthracite f. o. b. New York are: Egg. \$4; broken and nut, \$3.75."

#### Foreign Market for Coal.

Coal is destined to be the monarch of the world, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, and the power behind this universal throne will be the United States of America. Cotton, coal and steel have each had their turn in the world of commerce, and now they must take a back seat for the dusty diamonds. Old England is just awakening to the fact that it has been her vast deposits of excellent bituminous great industrial development, on which is founded her vast commerce and world-wide trade. The falling supply of this necessary fuel is almost causing a papic among the investors in Great Britain.

Commenting upon the apprehension felt abroad, an Englishman writing to a broker in this city recently, said that so great is the fear that the a falling off in foreign orders due to the high railroads will be compelled to pay exrailroads will be compelled to pay exorbitant prices for fuel that the market value of a substantial railroad stock hos fallen £50, from £185 to £134 Not only in England, but many places upon the European continent are seeking coal from the mines of the United States. At first the reports were regarded as idle rumors, but they are beginning to take definite shape as orders are being placed.

Frank H. Mason, the United States consul general at Berlin, has sized up the situation in his reports, and as he sees it the greatest need of the American coal operators is transportation facilities. There is no trouble typewriters from \$1,002,153 in 1808 to \$2,007,544 about getting the coal from the mines in 1909; metal-working machinery, from \$4. to the coast, as there are plenty of 618,083 in 1898 to \$7,192,390 in 1900; and all other railroads for the purpose which are well equipped with cars, docks and piers. But the foreign buyer does not desire to purchase coal on the docks desire to purchase coal on the docks proportion is being sold in the far east, especially in America; he wants to have the coal in British Australiaia, Japan and India. In 1898 on board ship in a harbor of his own our experts of builders' hardware and tools to country. Then he is certain, first, that | British Australia amounted to \$877,035, in 1000 the coal is obtainable, and he knows | they aggregated \$1,235,703; in 1808 our expertits exact cost, for he is familiar with the cost of transportation from the harbor to interior points.

Aside from the demand for bltuminous coal, there is a possibility for great shipments of anthracite coal, and an expert representative of the anthracite operators yesterday sailed for Europe to investigate the new conditions. There is a prospect, therefore, of the anthracite companies working their mines full time, instead of two-thirds or three-quarters time. as is often the case. This would mean a great increase in earnings.

#### Industrial Agent Appointed.

The Lehigh Valley railroad is taking up the plan adopted by many of the leading railroads of the country and proposes building up trade and traffic along its lines by the establishment and encouragement of new industries. E. P. Cowell, of Philadelphia, has been added to the list of officials as the 'promoter" of this branch of work. and has chosen Wilkes-Barre one of the cities in which to encourage industries that would benefit the Lehigh Valley railroad.

Mr. Cowell was at Wilkes-Barre last week and brought the question of establishing a large new silk mill there to the attention of the board of trade. One railroad official has made a practice of visiting the annual county fairs along his line, gathering samples of grain with the names of the producers, location, weight per bushel, number of bushels per acre, etc., and

keeping this for reference. Why Newsboys Must Go.

On September 1st the Lehigh Valley railroad will stop all newsboys from selling papers on its trains. This rule will remove one of the most picturesque figures of railroad life. The order is said to have been issued because a newsboy tried to sell the president of the road a book of "French Secrets," sealed, for \$1.50. The president was going up the line in a 190

golf outfit with knickerbockers and plaid stockings but without sticks. The newsboy didn't know him and put out INDUSTRIAL WORLD a lot of forbidden literature, dropping the price down to 50 cents while the president examined the whole

> The result was that one of the special agents living in the coal regions was instructed to make a study of the news business, and hereafter the company will deal with the Union News company at regular stands at stations. The News company claimed that it lost money on the boys, who 'knocked down" ten per cent. and made ten per cent, on "returned" copies, that is, copies which passengers bought from the boys and, having read them, returned them to the boys, or else left them in the seats to be gathered up and returned. In one train the agent reported that out of seventy sales there were twenty papers returned.

#### This and That.

Mr. R. P. Schilling has been apmaster mechanic of the Lackawanna's Syracuse division, vice F. W. Williams transferred to the Buffalo division.

According to Chicago dispatches, there are possibilities of a grain rate war between the all-rall eastern car-

A bituminous coal field that will rank with the largest in this state will soon be opened in Westmoreland county, and it extends well into Fayette county. It is the best thick vein of coal for gas making in Western Pennsylvania. It was held by owners until they got their price recently. The Hillside Coal and Iron company

for use in hoisting coal in its No. 2 workings at Forest City, has purhased a twenty-two ton motor, doing away with a number of mules. A twenty ton motor has been used and the new motor will take its place. The old one will be used in the slope.

England, according to the St. James' Pazette, has still 82,000,000,000 tons of coal unused and available. According to the past average rate of consumption, it will be more than 500 years before this quantity is exhausted. The official returns for last year showed a onsumption of 157,000,000 tons in Great Britain and Ireland.

Master Mechanic Turner has received the resignation of Robert Rengeneral foreman at the South Side Lehigh Valley shops in Mauch Chunk, to take effect on August 31 Mr. Rennie was formerly from Richmond. He had accepted a position in the Delaware and Hudson railroad shops at Carbondale.-Wilkes-Barre

Record. Over 12,000 people were carried from Camden to Atlantic City Saturday last via the Pennsylvania railroad on the Police Pension fund excursion alone. There were 165 carloads, and matter that has been decided by years the movement was made in twelve of steady attempts to get around trains, the time being one hour and thirty-five minutes, and the run ac-complished without interfering with the regular traffic.

Chicago is beginning to feel the effects of her labor troubles. Last year the total assessment on real and personal property in Cook county was \$345,000,000, while this years it is only \$242,000,000. With a loss of one hundred millions of taxable property, the city faces increased expenses in every department of its government, and the

result will be a heavy civic deficit. "William Fisher, a foreman of the Delaware and Hudson boiler works, has resigned owing to a reduction in Three locomotive engineers wages. have received notice that their serther notice, but this is not believed to be due to the general change. They are Charles Hubbard, William Sherer James Corrigan."-Carbondale

#### Leader. MACHINERY EXPORTS.

Exports of American tools and machinery do ot show the shrinkage in volume which recent reports would indicate. Some concern has been expressed by leading export houses by reason of will be interesting to note that the experts of builders' hardware, saws and tools during the fiscal year 1900 were the largest in the history of our export trade, being \$5,046,017, against \$7.842. 372 in 1899, \$6,027,466 in 1887, and \$5,509,188 in 1896, prior to which year the exports in this line had never aggregated so much as \$5,000,000. In exports of sewing machines, typewriters, elec-trical and other intricate machinery there are from \$3,883,719 in 1898 to \$6,502,403 in 1900; machinery, from \$13,336,930 in 1898 to \$21,913,202

While our chief market for machinery is still to be found in European countries, an increasing in this line to Japan were \$76,500, while in 1901 they were \$100,250. Our exports of typewriters to British Australianu in 1808 amounted to \$60,-19, while in the fiscal year 1900 they were \$101,-002; to Japan the exports of typewriters in 1808 amounted to but 84,222; in 1809 they had increased to 87,262, and in 1980 to \$10,579, of which sum \$2,311 were exported during the month of June alone, thus forecasting in some degree the possibilities of future development in this article of export. Commenting upon the increase quoted by the New York Com- | the United States. nercial as saying:

"The demand for American typewriters was never greater, and our machines are pretty good globe-trotters. We have just made a shipment to Puntas Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, at the extreme southern point of South America, and mother lot of typewriters has been sent north to Vladivostock, Russia, for the use of the im-serial government. Many of the missionaries and oreign business men in China use our machines ad nearly every American regiment in the Phil ppines has from three to five machines; and as isiness increases at Manila under American ispices, there will be a big demand for type criters. The typewriter has become well night miversal in its use, and is found in all the large mainess houses in the principal cities of the world, and its keyboard represents nearly all nguages. The exceptions are the Japanese and sinese. As their characters are upright and imposed of many hundred figures or signs it seems practically impossible to produce them on the typewriter's keyboard."

The following table shows the exports of build re' tools and hardware, sewing machines and ewriters from the United States in each fisriters cannot be separately shown for the years rior to 1867, as prior to 1897 typewriters were ablished in the reports of the treasury bureau

af at	tistics under the	general head,	"machin
t el	sewhere specified	187 (	
	Buildern'		
ca1	tools and	Sowing	30
ir.	hardware.	machines.	writ
0 .	83,851,307	\$2,793,780	*122
1	8,858,807	2,883,577	****
12 .	4,210,182	3,139,992	8484
13 .	4,551,343	2,476,446	4474
14 :	4,434,278	2,847,554	3440
15 .	4,465,278	2,050,130	35100
ю.	5,509,188	3,139,249	31117
17	6,627,400	3,340,241	1,45
18 .	6,428,332	3,150,364	1,90
99 .	7,842,072	3,254,344	2,41
XO .	9,640,017	4,540,842	2,60

#### A TRYING POSITION.

#### Scranton Readers Will Appreciate This Advice.

A constant itching tries your patlence. Nothing so annoying. Nothing so ir-

ritating As itching piles or eczema. To scratch the irritation makes it

vorse. To leave it alone means misery.

Some citizens can tell you how to be free from these troubles, Read the following:

Mr. Frank H. Green, of 425 Tenth treet, says: "I suffered from itching hemorrhoids day in and day out. I used a great many salves during eight or ten years, but I never got any permanent relief from them. If I got warm and sat down the terrible itching began and I always felt it come on when I undressed and retired. I saw Doan's Ointment advertised, procured box at Matthews Bros', drug store and used it according to directions. Two applications convinced me that it was all right and continuing the treatment I was entirely cured. I have

had ease and comfort ever since." Doan's Ointment, for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no substitute.

#### UNITED STATES WILL PROTECT TREATY RIGHTS

[Concluded from Page 1.]

it generally was not regarded as serious, as the foreign forces are believed to be abundantly able to take care of themselves against any force of Chinese likely to be sent against them.

#### Diplomatic Phases.

In the absence of official information from China, or from United States officers, interest today centered in the diplomatic phases of the existing trouble. The rumor of a declaration of war by Russia, it is explained, may have grown out of the operations of the troops of the ezar in the protection of the southeastern frontier of the empire, or it may have arisen from the reported statement of the commander of the Russian forces at Pekin that his government was at war with China and, therefore, he must not profess friendship with the Chinese. Neither the actions of Russia nor the prohibition by the Russian general of comnunication with Chinese would constitute a declaration of war by Russia. No general by a mere dictum could leclare war. Even his statement that his government had declared war would not make it so.

A declaration of war, it is pointed out by the best authorities is a perfectly distinct and obvious proceeding. In this country a declaration of war may be made only by congress. Only once in this country has such a declavices will not be required until fur- ration been made, namely, in 1812, against Great Britain. War may exist between the United States and another country, as was the case between this country and Mexico, without action by congress. The Mexican war had progressed fourteen months before action was taken by congress Troops of the United States had invaded Mexico and several important battles had been fought before congress, to insure the legality of the contest and to protect the rights of the United States as a probable conqueror. declared that a state of war had existed from a date fourteen months prior to the action of congress. Congress did not declare war against Spain. It declared simply that a state of war existed from a specified time.

#### European Methods.

also gratifying increases. Comparing the export figures of the fiscal year just ended with those of 1898 and 1899, it is found that sewing machines increased from \$3,130,304 in 1898 and \$3,204,344 in 1899 to \$4,525,917 in 1898 and \$2,730,110 in 1898 to \$4,525,917 in 1898 and \$2,730,110 in 1898 to \$4,525,917 in 1898 and \$2,730,110 in 1898 to \$4,525,917 in 1898 to \$4,525,91 Among / Europeans the method of vious. War is declared by them by such action would be published to the world immediately. Diplomatic representatives of the power making the declaration would be notified instantly in order that they might communicate the information to the governments of the countries to which they are accredited. The information, too, would he conveyed at once to the nation against which the declaration was made. In turn this nation would noits diplomatic representatives abroad that they might govern themselves accordingly. Within three hours after the official declaration of congress that the United States was at war with the kingdom of Spain the Spanish government had on the wires an identical note to all governments to which it had accredited representatives notifying them of the existence in exports of typewriters, a prominent American of a state of war between Spain and

#### Russia's Action.

The understanding among Washington officials of Russia's action is that the empire has declared that the three provinces on its southeastern frontier are in a state of slege. This is altogether different from a declaration of war. It amounts to a declaration of marrial law by Great Britain and a night. His case is considered serious, suspension of habeas corpus by the United States. It is a suppression of civil by military authority. It has no effect upon such treaties as may be in force between the two countries: whereas, a declaration of war or a declaration that a state of war exists would tear up all treaties. It is pointed out further, that Russia has two objects in her present operations in China-the rescue and protection of the foreign legations and the protection of her menaced frontier. The avowed object of the other powers is simply the rescue and protection of the legationers and other foreign sub-

In carrying out her second object Russia has selzed new Chwang. This was done to obtain a base of operations from which the frontier could easily be reached, especially as Taku by the allies in their operations against Pekin.

Course of the United States. Whether, in the event of a declaration of war by one or more of the

powers against China an invitation would be extended to the United

544 States to retire from China as inti-

mated in the dispatch from Chefoo, is open to doubt; as it is decidedly prob-lematical, it is said, whether the invitation would be accepted even if it were tendered. The United States forces are in China protecting the personal and property rights of citizens of this country, and, in addition, the treaty rights of the United States. Under the most favored nation clause, this country has certain specific rights in China, and, it is said on their authority, to be the purpose of the United States to protect and preserve those rights. The attitude this government would assume in the event of a declaration of war by another power would depend, it can be stated upon the immediate circumstances surrounding the declaration and the situation in China at the time the declaration was made,

In any event it can be said to be no part of the policy of the United States to sacrifice any of its guaranteed rights or privileges in the Chinese empire.

#### FAMINE THREATENED.

Food Supply at Tien Tsin Is Not Sufficient to Supply the Refugees.

London, Aug. 27, 4 a. m .- The latest news from Pekin indicates that the situation there is unchanged. The imperial city is still invested, but has not yet been occupied. The allied forces, when the last message left, were still refraining from aggressive action pending instructions from their governments. An attack from 30,000 Boxers was anticipated, and to meet this the whole American force and the British artillery, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post from Pekin, dated Aug. 18, were moved to the outer wall. The Boxers were reported coming from the south.

General Dorward, in his report of the engagement outside Tien Tsin. Aug. 19, when the Americans, British and Japanese signally defeated a large force of Boxers, killing over 300, says in a dispatch dated Aug. 25:

"The lines of communication near Tien Tsin are now free from danger. The enemy had been treating the villagers badly, Several decapitated bodies were found near their camp. Many of the villagers are now flocking to Tien Tsin at the rate of about a thousand a day. As there is not more than a month's food supply, there is every prospect of a famine shortly." This declaration that a famine is

quacy of provisions for the hordes of refugees at Tien Tsin adds a new element of peril to the situation. Shanghal advices say that the reort of the capture of Emperor Kwang Su by the Japanese was erroneous. It was a case of mistaken identity.

evident in consequence of the inade-

The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring Aug. 19, re-asserts that the empress dowager had fled westward and adds:

She has a body guard of 1,590; and, as the mountainous character of the country would prevent a force following, it is believed that she will not be pursued.

This correspondent reports everything quiet on the date of his dis-patch, but a telegram to the same paper from Tien Tsin, dated Aug. 24, asserts that a thousand Russians, Germans and Japanese had pushed forward from Pekin with the intention, it was assumed, of pursuing the fleeing empress downger.

#### Fate of Forbidden City.

At a conference of ministers and generals held at Taku Friday It was graph, to refer the fate of the forbidden city to Europe.

Tien Tsin dispatches to Berlin, dated August 23 says: "The Japanese troops are in pos

session of the wall around the innermost part of the forbidden city, but have not yet made their way to the imperial palace, owing to lack of govrnment instructions." Lieutenant General Linevitch, com-

mander of the first Siberian army corps, cabling to St. Petersburg, under date of August 16, says: There are no longer any Boxers

in Pekin. They were driven out today by the French and Russians, whose flegs are hoisted over the imperial city. The empress dowager, the emperor, the heir apparent and the whole court have fled to the province of Shen St.

Li Hung Chang, according to a Shanghai dispatch dated yesterday, has once more postponed his depar ture for the north.

"The Japanese have landed more blue jackets at Amoy, where order is maintained in spite of the great Conspicuous excitement. gallantry was displayed by Captain Gaussen, of the Bengal cavalry," says the Shanghai corerspondent of the Standard, while under heavy fire in the recent fight at Tien Tsin, Captain Gaussen stopped and picked up an American trooper, lifted him into the saddle, and rode off in safety."

#### MOSQUITOES ALMOST KILL HIM Illinois Man Barely Alive After

Fighting Insects in a Swamp. Nashville, Ill., Aug. 26.-With his features distorted beyond all human semblance and his hands and arms swollen and scarred, Andrew Schlake, farmer living north of this city, was found wandering about in the swamps along the Okaw river this morning. Myriads of mosquitoes hovered over him and covered his face and body. Schlake was taken to his home by friends and it was found that he was suffering from thousands of mosquitbites. Schiake had become lost while

#### PREFERS DEATH TO CITY LIFE. Indiana Woman Kills Herself Rather

hunting and had fought mosquitoes all

Than Leave the Farm. Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 26 .- Mrs. McKiney, wife of a wealthy Jackson township farmer, killed herself with carbolic acid today rather than rent the farm and move to town. A sale of farm goods and stock was advertised

Mrs. McKinley declared there would

be no sale, but a funeral in its place.

The sale has been called off. Drowned in the Conestoga. Lenenster, Aug. 26.—Jacob Richardson, a 11-year-old how of this city, was drowned in the Conestoga creek this afternoon by being unable

e areim and getting into water beyond his depti

Prof. G. F. THEEL, M.D. N. SECTO parties an inter After all access fail, PRIVATE DISEASES, DISCHARGES, RUMNINGS, ABUSES LOSS IN THE PRIVATE OF THE ABUSE IN THE PRIVATE OF THE ABUSE IN THE ABUSE

# Connolly and Wallac E

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In these days of cheap dyeing and flimsy weaving and stinginess, there's a kind of goodness that has come to be called "old-fashioned." These are "old-fashioned" black taffetas, equal to those made in the days when a silk dress was expected to wear for twenty years. Just plain black silk—silk pure and simple. Silk extraordinarily light, yet a silk that a strong man in the advertiser's presence could not tear with his hands, though urged to extreme effort and girded at for failure. Silk that will clean like a plate of glass and wear like sheet steel. Every yard has our name woven on the selvage with our unqualified guarantee for wear. This means much for you. And finally, bargain silks, for we are selling these very much below the regular value.

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19-Inch, \$1.00 Yard, 24-Inch, \$1.25 Yard. 21-Inch, 1.12½ Yard. 27-Inch, 1.35 Yard.

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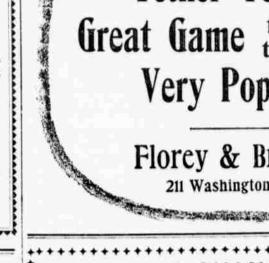


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Last arrival of our summer importations, but a few pair of a kind, so that the early buyer has an advantage. As to price, all we can say is that this

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