

LIVE NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

REVIEW OF THE ANTHRACITE 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 1st 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 with a few days of cooler weather, has stirred up a little interest and a very fair number of orders for this season of the year are reported at New York.

"At Philadelphia, too, the same causes have had a like effect, and it begins to look as if the period of mid-summer dullness 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 control with discretion and good judgment, and we are less likely to see from now on any of those 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 seen. Why anthracite mining cannot stand the imposition of conditions that prevail in many bituminous fields is a matter that has been decided by years of steady attempts to get around 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 cut, \$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 duty diamonds. One of the things cannot be denied to the fact that it has been her vast deposits of excellent bituminous coal that have been the basis of her 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 panic 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 railroads will be compelled to pay exorbitant prices for fuel that the market value of a substantial railroad stock has 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 about getting the coal from the mines to the coast, as there are plenty of 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 in America; he wants to have the coal on board ship in a harbor of his own country. Then he is certain that the coal is obtainable, and he knows its exact cost, for he is familiar with the cost of transportation from the harbor to interior points.

Aside from the demand for bituminous 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

A TRYING POSITION.

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A constant itching tries your patience. Nothing so annoying. Nothing so irritating. As itching piles or eczema. To scratch the irritation makes it worse. 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 street, 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 a 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

(Continued 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 czar 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 Peking 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 communication with Chinese would constitute a declaration of war by Russia. No general by a mere dictum could declare 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 action of congress, 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 declaration 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.

Among Europeans the method of procedure is simpler, but quite as obvious. War is declared by them by edict or proclamation. It may be a declaration of war or it may be the official recognition that a state of war exists between two countries. In either event the news of 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 be conveyed at once to the nation against which the declaration was made. In turn this nation would notify its 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 of a state of war between Spain and the United States.

Russia's Action.

The understanding among Washington officials of Russia's action is never greater, and our machine, at the extreme southern point of South America, and another lot of typewriters has been sent north to Vladivostok, Russia, for the use of the imperial government. Many of the missionaries and foreign business men in China use our machine, and nearly every American regiment in the Philippines has from three to five machines; and as business increases at Manila under American auspices, there will be a big demand for typewriters. The typewriter has become well universal in its use, and is found in all the large business houses in the principal cities of the world, and its keyboard represents nearly all languages. The typewriter is the Japanese and Chinese. As their characters are upright and composed 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 builders' tools and hardware, sewing machines and typewriters from the United States in each fiscal year from 1896 to 1900. The exports of typewriters cannot be separately shown for the years prior to 1907, as prior to 1907 typewriters were published in the reports of the treasury bureau of statistics under the general head, "machinery, not elsewhere specified."

Table with columns: Fiscal year, Builders' tools and hardware, Sewing machines, Typewriters. Rows: 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

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FAMINE THREATENED.

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

London, Aug. 27, 4 a. m.—The latest news from Peking 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 government. An attack from 20,000 Boxers was anticipated, and to meet this the whole American force and the British artillery, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post from Peking, dated Aug. 18, were moved to the outer wall. The Boxers were reported coming from the south.

General Dordard, 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 evident in consequence of the inadequacy of provisions for the horde of refugees at Tien Tsin adds a new element of peril to the situation.

Shanghai advices say that the report of the capture of Emperor Kwang Su by the Japanese was erroneous. It was a case of mistaken identity.

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

"She has a body guard of 1,500; 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 dispatch, 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 Peking with the intention, it was assumed, of pursuing the fleeing empress dowager.

Fate of Forbidden City.

At a conference of ministers and generals held at Taku Friday it was decided, according to the Daily Telegraph, to refer the fate of the forbidden city to Europe.

Tien Tsin dispatches to Berlin, dated August 23, say:

"The Japanese troops are in possession 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 government troops."

Lieutenant General Lnevitche, commander of the first Siberian army corps, cabling to St. Petersburg, under date of August 16, says:

"There are no longer any Boxers in Peking. They were driven out today by the Russian and Russian troops, whose flags 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 Si."

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

"The Japanese have landed more blue jackets at Amoy, where order is maintained in spite of the great numbers of Chinese. Captain Gausson, of the Bengal cavalry," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "while under heavy fire in the recent fight at Tien Tsin, Captain Gausson copied and picked up an American trooper, lifted him from 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, a 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 mosquito bites. Schlake had become lost while hunting and had fought mosquitoes all night. His case is considered serious.

PREFERS DEATH TO CITY LIFE.

Indiana Woman Kills Herself Rather Than Leave the Farm.

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 26.—Mrs. McKinley, 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 for tomorrow.

Mrs. McKinley declared there would be no sale, but a funeral in its place. The sale has been called off.

Drowned in the Conestoga.

Lancaster, Aug. 26.—Jacob Richardson, a 11-year-old boy of this city, was drowned in the Conestoga creek this afternoon by being unable to swim and getting into water beyond his depth.

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CONNOLLY AND WALLACE SCRANTON'S SHOPPING CENTER.

PLAIN BLACK TAFFETA SILKS

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.

All One Quality. 19-Inch, \$1.00 Yard. 24-Inch, \$1.25 Yard. 21-Inch, 1.12 1/2 Yard. 27-Inch, 1.35 Yard.

CONNOLLY & WALLACE, 127 AND 129 WASHINGTON AVENUE

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON ORGANIZED 1872 DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES. CAPITAL \$200,000 SURPLUS \$50,000. WM. CONNELL, President. HENRY BELIN, Jr., Vice-Pres. WILLIAM H. PECK, Cashier.

Tether Tennis, Great Game for the Lawn Very Popular. Florey & Brooks, 211 Washington Ave.

E. Robinson's Sons Lager Beer Brewery. Manufacturers of OLD STOCK PILSNER. 435 to 455 N. Ninth Street, SCRANTON, PA. Telephone: Call, 2333.

A CHANCE TO SAVE. We have a few belated lots of LACE CURTAINS. 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 sale, means prices to move quickly, some 1/3 off, some 1/2, every number less than present price to import. All the popular weaves. BRUSSELS | IRISH POINT | RENAISSANCE | NOTTINGHAM. WILLIAMS & MANULTY Carpets. Wall Paper. 129 Wyoming Ave.

MOUNT PLEASANT COAL At Retail. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city, at the lowest price. Orders received at the office, Connell building, Room 304, telephone No. 175, or at the mine, telephone No. 275, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine. MOUNT PLEASANT COAL CO. \$25 to \$50 DAILY EASILY MADE BY THE USE OF OUR PATENTED ORANGE GUN POWDER. Repauno Chemical Co.'s EXPLO-IVER.

THE MOOSIC POWDER CO. Rooms 1 and 2, Com'lth Bld'g. SCRANTON, PA. Mining and Blasting POWDER. BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS. Repauno Chemical Co.'s EXPLO-IVER.