# LABOR AND THE COAL STRIKE

### WHAT EX-MAYOR HEWITT HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

**Declares That Arbitration Is Not the Solution to the Problem—Says the Operators Are Only Doing Their Plain Duty in Declining to Arbitrate a Question Which Is in the Domain of Conscience and Involves the Personal Liberty of the Individual.**

At Bar Harbor, Me., Monday, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York, was asked whether arbitration was the only means that remained whereby the great anthracite coal strike might be ended, and whether or not it was an equitable solution of the difficulty. He said:

You ask whether the time has not arrived for arbitration in order to end the coal strike in the anthracite region. I think the time has arrived when the plain truth should be told, as well to the striking miners as to the public, from some recognized advocate of trade organizations as beneficial agencies for the improvement of the condition of workingmen. For a quarter of a century I have uniformly maintained the right and the duty of association, both on the part of employers and employes. Such organizations, however, must be for lawful purposes and must look to the accomplishment of results founded on justice. When claims are made contrary to the fundamental conditions upon which society is founded they must be resisted at all hazards. I am clear that the claims of Mr. Mitchell and the organization he presides are in contravention of the principles of free government and of the rights of men to earn their living in any lawful way, without interference from organized labor or organized capital.

WHAT MITCHELL SEEKS.

The unhappy controversy now existing is not based upon any reasonable claim which labor can make for shorter hours or better wages. It is true that Mr. Mitchell alleges this to be the object of the strike, but as a matter of fact it is notorious that the real object is to secure the recognition of his national organization as an authority entitled to decide upon the rates of wages and the conditions of labor in the coal fields wherever situated. If this demand be conceded it will not be possible for any man not holding a union card to secure employment in the coal fields. This will amount to a denial of the rights of every man to sell his labor in a free market. The concession of this demand will make Mr. Mitchell the dictator of the coal business and put him in control of votes enough to decide the next presidential election.

The right to labor is inherent in every human being and cannot be surrendered without the sacrifice of individual liberty and of private property. It therefore cannot be arbitrated any more than the right of a man to his own home if it shall be claimed by an outsider who proffers arbitration. An offer of arbitration is always attractive, but there are many things which cannot be submitted to arbitration, and among them none is so important to the workingman as the right to sell his labor in a free market. The operators cannot yield this point without being disloyal to the owners of the property and to the workmen who carry on the operations.

REASON FOR NOT ARBITRATING.

It would be far better to abandon the business of mining anthracite coal than to concede the demand of any man or set of men to deny the rights of employment and of labor upon which the whole structure of free government is founded, and to which this country owes phenomenal progress. In my judgment, therefore, the operators are only doing their plain duty in declining to arbitrate a question which is in the domain of conscience and involves the personal liberty of the individual.

The only solution of the trouble is for Mr. Mitchell to order the strike off without delay. When this is done, if there be grievances to be abated they will be promptly adjusted between the local operators and the local unions. The right of association is not in question. This is admitted by both employers and employes. What is denied, and properly so, is the power, by the issue of union cards, to refuse employment to non-union men, and thus condemn them to ostracism, starvation and death. Such a result is abhorrent to justice and is fatal to personal liberty.

RESUMPTION OF WORK.

It is claimed in some quarters, and alleged to be the general opinion, that the operators ought to resume work without regard to the menacing conditions with which the anthracite coal mines are now surrounded. Such a position does not appear to me to be reasonable. As the owners of property, the operators undoubtedly owe a duty to the community, which is suffering great loss from the scarcity of fuel. The right of private property, guaranteed by the constitution, is always subject to the underlying principle that it is to be used so as not to damage society.

Any claim of the operators, therefore, that they can do with their own as they see fit, does not rest upon a sound foundation. If, however, in the recognition of their duty to the public they are compelled to respect other fundamental conditions equally, if not more, important to the public welfare, they would be false to their duty if they should yield to clamor and pressure from those who have not carefully considered the consequences of such action. There is a principle more important than the obligation of private property to subordinate itself to the general welfare. The demand of any man or set of men not occupying public office, to decide upon the conditions upon which labor shall seek its living, and to make it subject to a license from irresponsible leaders, whether representing capital or labor, is in effect, a claim to the power of life and death, and can never be conceded without a base surrender of duty to greed.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

The coal operators, therefore, are not fighting so much for the control of their own property as for the right of the citizen to labor where he may find employment without interference from organizations or men who have no right to control his freedom of action.

Finally, the claim of the United Mine Workers' organization to control the entire coal industry of the country is based upon an impracticable idea. Very little knowledge is necessary to show that the coal regions of the United States differ so much from each other that the policy which is adapted to one is utterly unsuited to another. Moreover, the various mines differ from each other in conditions, requiring careful adjustment in the wages of labor, and in some respects in the hours necessary to keep them in working order. All that a national organization could possibly do would be to support the claim of workmen who for any reason are dissatisfied with the conditions which prevail in any particular locality or mine.

But to call a general instead of a local strike when a local grievance is not adjusted in a satisfactory way is an outrage of such vast proportions that it cannot for a moment be tolerated by a free people. Moreover, in this day of free discussion and the publicity of all the facts through the newspapers, there is no possibility that any coal operator could or would resist demands which are founded upon justice. The coal mines are all under official inspection, generally by officers who sympathize, and properly so, with the miners. Any real grievance, therefore, will not only be promptly made known, but will be as promptly redressed, when the questions at issue are discussed with good temper and free from the passions which are excited by a general strike throwing thousands of men out of employment.

RECURRENCE OF STRIKES.

The consequences of such strikes are so disastrous, not merely to the parties directly concerned, but to the whole community, that every effort should be made as soon as the existing strike has been called off and the excitement is abated to prevent, by appropriate legislation, the recurrence of such calamitous conflicts, whereby everybody is injured and no one is benefited.

The enactment of such legislation will not be attended with more difficulty than in the case of other disputes, now regulated by law and subject to the adjudication of the courts, when the miners shall realize that they are making war upon their own rights secured by centuries of conflicts and sacrifices and that at present victory will result in depriving them of all personal freedom. Such disastrous conflicts will cease to recur and arbitration may then well be invoked to settle local disputes.

The hope of the working classes in the future, as in the past, for better conditions rests upon personal liberty and the security of property. The English speaking miners understand this proposition perfectly well, but for the time being they are powerless in the presence of bad leadership and the state of terror which prevails in the coal region, subjecting them to obloquy, violence and death, by which unwilling acquiescence is enforced.

What is wanted to end this destructive conflict is not arbitration, but the stern repression of violence and the assured protection of the miners who desire to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. To this protection they are entitled, and the government which fails to afford it is a reproach to republican institutions.

The demand for arbitration comes with an ill grace from a leader who began the conflict with an order calling on the engineers, firemen and pumpmen to abandon their task, thus exposing the mines to utter ruin. If this order had been obeyed the resumption of work would have been indefinitely postponed and the helpless victims of this desperate expedient reduced to hopeless poverty.

"To rule or ruin" is not a policy which commends itself to the American people who believe in the old fashioned rule, that he who demands equity must first do equity.

### UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the Scranton, Pa., postoffice, August 27, 1902. Persons calling for same will please say advertised and give date of list.

E. H. Ripple, Postmaster.

Anthony, Clarence T.
Barnard, C. A.
Beran, F.
Brennaman, Gertrude.
Brown, Mr. Wm.
Boehman, Mr. Gus.
Borlock, Geo.
Butler, Mrs. John.
Blome, Mrs. John S.
Birger, S.
Peck, J. W.
Coleman, Mrs. Jas.
Coleman, Mr.
Casper, Frank.
Cook, Miss Nellie.
Chambers, Mr. Chas.
Conroy, Mrs. Thos.
Dugan, Susie.
Dougherty, Mrs. Cella.
Doud, Mrs. C. H.
Everhart, Mr. W. F.
English, M.
Enturs, H. J. M. D.
Forsythe, John.
Fuller, Mr. P. M.
Fennetti, Miss Kate.
Greenwald, Miss Ida.
Galagher, Miss Kate.
Gage, M.
Gilfether, Miss Josephine.
Hook, Mrs. F.
Hendrick, Mrs. A.
Heath, Geo.
Herrick, Mr. G. H.
Heberger, Mrs. J.
Hayes, Mrs. Warner.
Hanyon, Will H.
Harris, Mrs. A.
Jones, Mr. Wm. T.
Jones, Miss Ione.
Jones, Mrs. Wm. R.
Judge, Mr. Peter T.
Kinnidy, Geo.
Kenney, W. H.
Lee, Mr. Chas.
Laprise, Mr. Henry.
Ladd, Mr. Horace.
Liller, James.
Loftus, Michael.
Loftus, Mr. Martin.
Long, Mr. Jacob.
Lockray, Miss Jennie.
Leavey, Capt. W. S.
Levene, Mr. S.
Lorenze, P. C.
Lewis, S. C.
Moran, Mr. Joe.
Mason, Irvin.
Mahoney, Mrs. N. A.
Mangan, Mrs.
Maloney, Mr. G. V.
McGrath, John.
Nichols, Edward S.
Ousterhout, Miss Annie.
O'Horo, Miss Mame.
O'Boyle, P. J.
O'Maly, Mamy.
Phillips, Alford (special).
Parrott, Mrs. Thos.
Randolph, Runyon F.
Rankin, Mrs. Mamie.
Rosar Peter T.
Robertson, Tracy.
Robinson, J. D.
Rudy, Miss Alice.
Richards, Miss Margaret Z.
Shaski, Miss Maggie.
Swartz, A. C.
Spitzer, J., M. D., 2.
Strang Dr. Andrew.
Spitzer, M., M. D.
Stevens, Miss Reith.
Sullivan, Mr. John.
Scoot, Mr. Allan P.
Salt, Miss Sarah H.
Smith, Rose M.
Seymore, Mrs. Robt.
Smith, Miss Polly.
Scranton Cor. Normal.
Simms, Miss.
Wright, F.
Watkins, Miss Helen T.
Walker, E. S.
York, S. Kutz.
Young, J. C.

### West Scranton Station.

Carl Allen Anderson, Miss Sila Buckley, Charles Fletcher, Miss Kate Lewis, Miss Kate McGraw.

The examinations for entrance to the Scranton high school and for advanced standing, will be held in the high school building, Thursday, August 28. This examination is also for those from grammar "A," who are entitled to a second examination. Candidates will present themselves at room 4 at 8.30 a. m. W. C. Joslin, principal. **


# SURGICAL OPERATIONS

**How Mrs. Bruce, a Noted Opera Singer, Escaped an Operation. Proof That Many Operations for Ovarian Troubles are Unnecessary.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Travelling for years on the road, with irregular meals and sleep and damp beds, broke down my health so completely two years ago that the physician advised a complete rest, and when I had gained

MRS. G. BRUCE.

sufficient vitality, an operation for ovarian troubles. Not a very cheerful prospect, to be sure. I, however, was advised to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash;** I did so, fortunately for me. Before a month had passed I felt that my general health had improved; in three months more I was cured, and I have been in perfect health since. I did not lose an engagement or miss a meal.

"Your Vegetable Compound is certainly wonderful, and well worthy the praise your admiring friends who have been cured are ready to give you. I always speak highly of it, and you will admit I have good reason to do so."—MRS. G. BRUCE, Lansing, Mich.

*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

**The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be entirely confidential.**


# PLAYHOUSES OF THE CITY

### CHANGES IN THE BILL AT THE DIXIE THEATRE.

**New Feature Substituted for the Gossips Whom Manager Dixie Did Not Consider the Kind of Talent He Wanted—Regular Season at the Lyceum Will Open on Tuesday Night with the Production of "Nathan Hale" — Another New Theatre for Next Season.**

There was a change in the programme at the Dixie theatre last night, where a well-pleased audience enjoyed the vaudeville features of the new playhouse. Charles Grapewin's Gossips were replaced by the Tanakas, announced as a team of "Oriental wonder workers and champion top spinners." The act is known as the most expensively dressed performance of its kind in America today.

The Tanakas' work was thoroughly appreciated. Manager Dixie was hardly satisfied with the work of the Gossips, Monday night, and immediately canceled the act after the performance, and had the Tanakas brought on from New York, going down personally to engage them.

**Another New Theater.**

Manager Harrington of the Star theater is authority for the statement that at the close of this season the present Star theater will disappear entirely and on the site will be erected one of the prettiest burlesque houses in this part of the country.

The Star will open for the season next Monday with the "Moonlight Maids" the company which opened the Dewey theater in New York last Monday night. This year the Star is a member of the Empire circuit which is made up of the best vaudeville houses in the leading cities of the country.

**Opens Next Tuesday.**

The regular amusement season at the Lyceum will open next Tuesday night when "Nathan Hale" will be presented.

While no very notable changes have been made in the house during the year, it has been greatly brightened and embellished and still holds its place as one of the most attractive theaters anywhere in this region.

### STAGE NOTES.

Eleanor Duse is to supplement her American tour with one through Australia. This will permit her to give performances in the larger cities of the Pacific coast.

Edward Milton Royle and Mrs. Royle have been induced to leave vaudeville, and will be starred next season in a new comedy, under the management of Ben Stern.

"Eureka" is the name of the musical comedy about completed by Hugh P. McNally. H. L. Heartz, the composer of the music for "Miss Simplicity" and "The Show Girl," furnished the score.

The piece in which Mrs. James Brown Potter is to make her debut in musical comedy, is reported to be called "The Girl from Kay's," by the author of "The Geisha Girl" and "Florodora."

Marion Childers, who played last season in Virginia Harned's "Alice of Old Vincennes," has been discharged from a New York hospital as cured, where she underwent a dangerous operation.

Some of those engaged for the cast of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" are William G. Stuart, Maurice Darcy, Will H. Bray, Fred H. Perry, Miss Maude Lambert, Lucille Saunders, Zetti Kennedy and Julia Gifford.

Joseph Hart has written three new songs for "Foxy Grandpa." They are entitled, "Polly, Pretty Polly," "Different Ways of Proposing," and "I Wonder If He Knew the Reason Why." The season of "Foxy Grandpa" began August 11 at Atlantic City.

The Jacobs Stock company drew big and greatly pleased audiences at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon and last night. The company will be at the theater for the remainder of the week, afternoons and nights.

### SIR LIANG A CHESTERFIELD.

**Interesting Story of the New Chinese Minister's Courtesy.**

It is generally prophesied by those who know that Sir Liang Chen Tung, the new Chinese minister, will be even a greater favorite with Americans than Wu Ting-fang has been, for it is said that he has all of Wu's progressiveness without any of his prying inquisitiveness.

As one lady, who met Liang in London, expresses it: "In addition to being an enterprising man he also has manners."

Illustrating this fact she tells an interesting little anecdote of the new Chinese diplomat, says the Saturday Evening Post. Liang was attending an afternoon tea in an important London house. The hostess inadvertently put a lump of sugar and cream in Liang's cup. Now the Chinese under ordinary circumstances would no more offend his palate by putting cream and sugar in tea than a German would by putting it in beer. This fact was well known to the husband of the hostess, who happened to be talking to Liang when the maltreated tea was handed him.

"My dear," said the husband, "I am afraid you have made a mistake. Tea should always be served plain to those who know how to drink it."

"Not at all," interposed Liang with a most charming bow. "There are occasions when its finest flavor is brought out by the judicious admixture of cream and sugar," and he emptied his cup to the very dregs.

"Now, that was heroic," declared the Washington lady in telling the story, "and worthy of a Chesterfield."

### The New Education.

A suggestion to prevent the slipping of rugs on polished floors is worth passing on, as this is often a surce not only of annoyance, but of positive danger by causing falls. A man who sells rugs at one of the large shops in New York says that if a rug is thoroughly wet on the wrong side and put face downward till dry, it will not slip. The explanation is that the wetting moistens usefully the slightly gummy substance with which the wrong side of the rug is dressed, and which, becoming too dry, causes it to slip. Obviously this suggestion is only of value in case of rugs that have a wrong side. —Harper's Bazar.

### Political Suggestions.

My friend was teaching the primary class in a city Sunday school. The lesson was the story of the wandering Israelites who were miraculously fed upon manna.

"I don't know," she said, in a soft aside to me, "just what manna looks like, but I have this little bottle of homeopathic pills for an illustration," taking from her pocket a tiny phial and shaking it lightly.

She made the story interesting, and every little face was turned upward expectantly as she proceeded. She told of the cloud by day and pillar of fire at night, the coming of the quails and the fall of manna, then rapidly reviewed the whole, asking questions to test the attention of her audience.

"And what did the Lord feed the children of Israel upon?" she asked.

"Pills!" they all shouted, without a dissenting voice.—Harper's Magazine.

# THE MARKETS

### Wall Street Review.

New York, Aug. 26.—The volume of dealings in stocks rose well over a million shares today. The market showed great animation at different times during the day and gave an impression of strength, owing to the enormous buying on an upward range of a few stocks, but the speculative profit taking under cover of this strength was persistent and widespread. The market became so honeycombed by the closing out of holdings by powerful speculative interests that it showed a decidedly crumbling tendency in the closing hours. Prices fell back rather violently to below last night and in only two instances was any appreciable net gain left. There was no reason to accompany the relapse any more than there was to account for the previous notable advances. There was no more concern over the money market than has been expressed by warning cautions for some time and especially the market took on the present proportions of the speculation. It is highly probable, nevertheless, that the large operators in stocks are alive to the possibilities of money difficulties and are desirous of making their successful turn before actual stringency sets in. As a matter of fact there were no further transfers of currency today to the interior through the sub-treasury and loan bills were quite freely negotiated in the foreign exchange market. Total sales, 1,296,500 shares. The principal activity in the bond market was in the Union Pacific convertibles, which moved in sympathy with the stock, as did other convertible issues. Total sales, par value, $4,330,000. United States old 4s advanced ½ and the 2s, 3s and 5s ¼ per cent. on the last call.

The following quotations are furnished The Tribune by Haight & Freese Co., 314-315 Mears Building. W. D. Runyon, manager.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper | 67⅛ | 67⅝ | 66½ | 66½ |
| Am. C. & F | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| American Ice | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Am. Locomotive | 33 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ |
| Am. Loco., Pr | 95⅛ | 95¼ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| Am. S. & R. Co | 46½ | 46⅝ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| American Sugar | 133½ | 133½ | 132¾ | 132¾ |
| Anaconda Copper | 104 | 104 | 101¾ | 101 |
| Atchison | 93⅞ | 95¾ | 93⅞ | 94⅞ |
| Atchison, Pr | 102¼ | 103⅝ | 102¼ | 103 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 115¾ | 115¾ | 113⅞ | 114⅝ |
| Brook. R. T | 67⅛ | 67½ | 67 | 67½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 140 | 140 | 139 | 138⅝ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 54⅝ | 58¼ | 55½ | 55¾ |
| Chicago & Alton | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| Chic. & G. W | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| C., M. & St. P | 187 | 187¼ | 185⅞ | 186¼ |
| C., R. I. & P | 182¾ | 183 | 181 | 181½ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 77½ | 79½ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ |
| Col. & Southern | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33½ |
| Col. & South., 2d Pr. | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ |
| Del. & Hud | 178¼ | 178⅞ | 178¼ | 178⅞ |
| Den. & R. G | 95⅛ | 95⅞ | 95¼ | 95⅝ |
| Detroit South | 23 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 |
| Erie | 41¼ | 41¾ | 41 | 41⅝ |
| Erie, 1st Pr | 70¾ | 70⅞ | 70⅜ | 70⅝ |
| Erie, 2d Pr | 57 | 57 | 56½ | 56¾ |
| Hocking Valley | 100½ | 100½ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 170¼ | 170¼ | 169¾ | 170 |
| Kan. City & South. | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28½ |
| Louis. & Nash | 150⅛ | 150⅛ | 153¾ | 154¼ |
| Manhattan | 136 | 136 | 135⅛ | 135⅛ |
| Met. St. Ry | 147¾ | 147¾ | 147¾ | 147¾ |
| Mexican Central | 29½ | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| Mo., K. & Tex | 32⅝ | 33½ | 32½ | 33¼ |
| Mo., K. & T., Pr | 67 | 68 | 65½ | 66⅞ |
| Mo. Pacific | 117⅛ | 118½ | 117⅛ | 117⅝ |
| N. Y. Central | 165 | 165¼ | 164 | 164 |
| Norfolk & West | 72 | 72⅛ | 71¼ | 71½ |
| Ont. & West | 36 | 36½ | 35¾ | 36 |
| Pacific Mail | 43¼ | 44⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ |
| Penna. R. R | 162¾ | 162⅞ | 162 | 162¼ |
| People's Gas | 101½ | 103 | 101⅛ | 101½ |
| Pressed Steel Car | 51 | 51 | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| Reading | 68¼ | 68⅞ | 68⅛ | 68⅜ |
| Reading, 1st Pr | 87 | 87¼ | 87 | 87¼ |
| Reading, 2d Pr | 74¼ | 75 | 74¼ | 75 |
| Republic Steel | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21 | 21 |
| St. L. & San F | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| St. Louis, So. W | 37½ | 38 | 37½ | 37⅞ |
| Southern Pacific | 77½ | 77½ | 76½ | 76⅞ |
| Southern R. R | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40⅛ | 40⅝ |
| Southern R. R., Pr | 97 | 97½ | 97 | 97 |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 70½ | 71⅝ | 69¾ | 70 |
| Texas & Pacific | 53½ | 54 | 52⅞ | 52⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 113½ | 113¾ | 111¼ | 111⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 93⅝ | 94 | 93¼ | 93¾ |
| U. S. Leather | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13 | 13 |
| U. S. Leather, Pr | 87 | 87⅛ | 87 | 87⅛ |
| U. S. Steel | 41¼ | 41½ | 41⅛ | 41¼ |
| U. S. Steel, Pr | 90½ | 90½ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Wabash | 31⅛ | 31⅝ | 31 | 31 |
| Wabash, Pr | 48½ | 49 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Western Union | 96¾ | 97¼ | 94⅞ | 95⅝ |
| Wheel. & L. E | 28 | 28⅛ | 27½ | 27½ |
| Wis. Central | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¼ |

Total sales, 1,302,900 shares.
Money, 3½ per cent.

CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISION.

| WHEAT. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 72¾ | 72⅞ | 71½ | 71⅝ |
| December | 68¼ | 68¼ | 67½ | 61½ |
| CORN— | | | | |
| September | 59¾ | 60 | 57¾ | 58¼ |
| December | 43⅞ | 44 | 43 | 43 |
| OATS— | | | | |
| September | 33¼ | 33⅞ | 33¾ | 33½ |
| December | 30¾ | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| LARD— | | | | |
| September | 17.10 | 17.12 | 16.87 | 16.87 |
| RIBS— | | | | |
| September | 10.90 | 10.95 | 10.87 | 10.95 |
| PORK— | | | | |
| September | 10.25 | 10.25 | 10.15 | 10.15 |

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | 8.59 | 8.63 | 8.59 | 8.63 |
| September | 8.32 | 8.43 | 8.32 | 8.43 |
| October | 8.25 | 8.34 | 8.25 | 8.34 |
| December | 8.18 | 8.26 | 8.18 | 8.26 |

**Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations—All Quotations Based on Par of 100.**

| STOCKS. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Lackawanna Dairy Co., Pr. | 60 | ... |
| County Sav. Bank & Trust Co | 300 | ... |
| First Nat. Bank (Carbondale). | ... | 500 |
| Third National Bank | 550 | ... |
| Dime Dep. & Dis. Bank | 300 | ... |
| Economy L., H. & P. Co. | ... | 46 |
| First National Bank | 1200 | ... |
| Lack. Trust & Safe Dep. Co | 195 | ... |
| Clark & Snover Co., Pr. | 125 | ... |
| Scranton Savings Bank | 500 | ... |
| Traders' National Bank | 225 | ... |
| Scranton Bolt & Nut Co. | 125 | ... |
| People's Bank | 135 | ... |
| BONDS. | | |
| Scranton Packing Co | ... | 35 |
| Scranton Passenger Railway, first mortgage, due 1920. | 115 | ... |
| People's Street Railway, first mortgage, due 1918 | 115 | ... |
| People's Street Railway, General mortgage, due 1921. | 115 | ... |
| Scranton Trac. Co., 6 per cent. | 115 | ... |
| Economy L., H. & P. Co. | ... | 97 |
| N. Jersey & Pocono Ice Co. | ... | 97 |
| Consolidated Water Supply Co | ... | 105 |

### Scranton Wholesale Market.

(Corrected by H. G. Dale, 27 Lacka. Ave.)
Flour—$4.40.
Butter—Fresh creamery, 23c.; fresh dairy, 22c.
Cheese—11a11½c.
Eggs—Nearby, 22c.; western, 21c.
Marrow Beans—Per bushel, $2.35a2.40.
Green Peas—Per bushel, $2.25.
Onions—Per bushel, 90c.
New Potatoes—50c per bushel.

### Philadelphia Grain and Produce.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—Wheat—Contract grade, August, 73¾a74c. Corn—68a68¼c. for No. 2 yellow on track. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white clipped, 41a42c. Butter—Steady; extra western creamery, 19½c.; extra nearby prints, 21c. Eggs—Fresh nearby, 21c.; loss off do. western, 21c.; do. do. fresh southwestern, 19c.; do. do. southern, 15a17c. Cheese—Firm; new small New York full creams, 10½c.; now do., fair to good, 9¾a10¼c. Live Poultry—Steady; fowls, 13c.; old roosters, 9c.; spring chickens, 13a14c.; spring ducks, 11c.; old ducks, 10a11c. Dressed Poultry—Steady; fowls, western, 14c.; do. southern and southwestern, 13½c.; do. fair to good, 12½a13c.; old roosters, 9½a10c.; broilers nearby, large, 18a19c.; do. do. medium, 14a15c.; do. fancy large Illinois, 14a15c.; do. other western, 14c.; do. medium size, 12a13c. Receipts—Flour, 2,496 barrels and 3,869,837 pounds in sacks; wheat, 28,590 bushels; corn, 2,400 bushels; oats, 35,391 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 41,575 bushels; corn, 2,400 bushels; oats, 30,076 bushels. Refined Sugar—Unchanged prices. Cotton—Steady and firm.

### New York Grain and Produce Market

New York, Aug. 26.—Flour—Steady but less active. Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 76¼c. elevator; No. 2 red, 77⅛a77⅜c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 83½c. f. o. b. afloat; options closed weak at ⅝a⅞c. net loss; May closed 74⅛c.; September, 75½c.; December, 72⅞c. Corn—Spot easy; No. 2, 68c. elevator and 68¾c. f. o. b. afloat; options closed ⅝a1c. net lower. May closed 44⅝c.; September, 65¼c.; December, 48⅝c. Oats—Spot steady; No. 2, 36c.; No. 3, 33c.; No. 2 white, 40c.; No. 3 white, 37c.; track mixed western, 46a47c.; track white, 38a46c.; options weak, May closed 35⅝c.; December, 35⅝a35½c., closed 35⅝c. Butter—Barely steady; western creamery, 15a19½c.; factory, 12a15½c.; renovated, 14½a17½c.; imitation creamery, 14a17c.; state dairy, 15a19c. Cheese—Firm; new state full cream, small colored fancy, 10⅝a10½c.; small white, 10⅝a10½c.; large colored, 10c.; large white, 10c. Eggs—Firm; state and Pennsylvania, 20½a21c.; western candled, 18a20c.; westen uncandled, 16a18½c.

### Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—All markets had a downward trend today. Fine weather in the northwest where the spring wheat harvests are exerting a big influence on world prices and the possibility of increased movement worked the edge off of wheat. Corn seemed to have been overbought on the fear of scarcity for near contracts. Good crop reports did the rest and sympathy influenced down turns in other pits. At the close September wheat was ⅝a⅞c. lower; September corn, 1¼c. off and September oats, ⅜c. down. Provisions closed 7½c. up to 5c. down. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 73c.; No. 3, 70a71c.; No. 2 red, 71½a72½c.; No. 2 corn, 62c.; No. 2 yellow, —; No. 2 oats, 28¾a29½c.; No. 2 white, —; No. 3 white, 32a37c.; No. 2 rye, 51c.; good feeding barley, —; fair to choice malting, 52a56c.; No. 1 flax seed, $1.41; No. 1 northwestern, $1.47; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per barrel, $16.85a16.90; lard per 100 pounds, $10.85a10.87½; short ribs, sides, $10a10½c.; shoulders, 8¾a8⅞c.; short clear sides, 10¾c.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

East Buffalo, Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, —; nothing doing, tendency lower; veals, 25c. lower; tops, $7.75a8; fair to good, $7a7.50; common to light, $5a6.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; active, 5a10c. higher; heavy, $7.70a7.75; mixed, $7.60a7.70; pigs, $7.40a7.50; roughs, $6a6.40; stags, $5a5.25; grassers, $7.30a7.50, closing strong. Sheep and Lambs — Receipts, 2,550; sheep, slow; lambs, 25c. lower; top lambs, $6a6.15; fair to good, $5.75a5.95; culls to common, $4a5; yearlings, $4.50a4.75; wethers, $4a4.25; ewes, $3.25a3.50; sheep, top mixed, $3.50a3.70; fair to good, $3.25a3.40; culls to common, $1.75a2.75.

### Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500, including 2,000 western; slow; good to prime steers, $7.75a8.75; poor to medium, $4a7.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50a5.25; cows, $3.50a5.50; heifers, $2.50a6; canners, $1.50a2.50; bulls, $2.50a5; calves, $2.75a7.25; Texas fed steers, $3a5; western steers, $4a6. Hogs—Receipts today, 11,000; tomorrow, 23,000; left over, 1,500; 10a20c. higher; mixed and butchers, $7.25a7.80; good to choice heavy, 7.60a7.95; rough heavy, $7a7.75; light, $7.25a7.80; bulk of sales, $7.40a7.65. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; steady; lambs, strong; good to choice wethers, $3.50a4; fair to choice mixed, $2.50a5.50; native lambs, $3a6.60.

### East Liberty Live Stock.

East Liberty, Aug. 26.—Cattle—Slow; choice, $7.50a7.55; prime, $7a7.25; good, $6.50a6.90. Hogs—Higher; prime heavies, $7.75a7.80; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $7.70a7.75; light do., $7.65a7.70; pigs, $7.45a7.55; roughs, $6a7.25. Sheep—Slower; best wethers, $3.90a4; culls and common, $1.50a2; choice lambs, $5.75a6; veal calves, $7.50a8.

### Oil Market.

Oil City, Aug. 26.—Credit balances, 122; certificates, no bid; shipments, 107,528 barrels; average, 87,721 barrels; runs, 19,019 barrels; average, 75,269 barrels.


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