

ful park lake. The Fine Arts Academy has complied with the terms of the gift as they applied to the maintenance fund, and the building will be hurried to completion as rapidly as conditions will permit. The building will be used as the art palace of the Pan-American Exposition and thereafter become the permanent home of Buffalo's art collections.

This magnificent edifice will be 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, the principal facade looking toward the east. The building will stand upon a broad terrace 35 feet above the level of the park lake, which lies but a few rods below and to the eastward. The principal approach will be by a beautiful monumental flight of steps, the contour of the ground giving opportunity for stately embellishment. The terrace walls are to be of heavy granite blocks. Statuary, foundations, formal floral displays and lawns will complete the ornamentation of the terrace.

The style of architecture chosen is the classic Greek, both the eastern and western facades showing rows of rich, graceful columns. The style is Ionic. A semi-circular colonnade forms the central figure of the west or Elmwood Avenue front. The building has broad wings at the extreme northern and southern ends, terminated by porches which will be reproductions of famous architectural works of ancient Greece. The highest

quire 25,000 cubic feet of marble. All materials will be of the best, so that an enduring edifice may remain when present generations shall have vanished.

#### Anthracite Coal Situation.

In view of the near approach of the season for laying in stocks of coal, the following review of the anthracite situation in Pennsylvania and the prospects of a strike there from the American Lumberman will be of general interest in the west:

"The theme of chief interest in the coal trade is the threatened strike of the anthracite coal miners to materialize Saturday, September 8. Not in many years has there been serious trouble in the anthracite mines, and for that reason the subject has the quality of novelty as well as perplexing uncertainty. In former strikes there was no United Mine Workers' organization, composed of bituminous coal miners, to give moral and financial support to the strike, as there is now, and the absence of labor complications among the bituminous mines makes this support, if given, all the more influential. The union was never stronger and last year demonstrated its staying powers by supporting for many months the strikers in Springfield, Ill., dis-

like a grave tightness of the market in the event of a strike. The only effect of moment so far is the announcement by sellers that after September 1 July prices will be strictly observed, or \$5.60 for small sizes and \$5.25 for grate, Chicago. Further changes await the issue of labor. Buying has been slightly better this week.

#### Railway and Traffic Matters.

Donald Henderson, who has been out on the location work of the Canadian Northern line, was in Winnipeg this week. He says the line has been located as far as the Pas Mission, on the Saskatchewan river, in the Hudson's Bay direction. The Prince Albert line is practically surveyed through to that town. The road runs through a rich farming and ranching country, well watered, and in many parts heavily timbered.

During the period between the opening of navigation and the 1st of August the number of ocean going vessels entering the port of Montreal decreased 51. This has been due in part to the absence of many of the regular lines in transport service and also to the fact that such high rates have been offering for ocean space at some other ports that there has not been the usual number of tramp vessels seeking cargoes.

#### The Fiber Market.

The fiber situation is reported by Lent & Rukensbrod, hemp brokers, of New York city, is as follows: "The manilla hemp market is dull, with a declining tendency. During the early part of the week some manufacturers in this country with a view of testing the market, made offers for fair current spot United Kingdom. The London sellers at once jumped to the conclusion that there was a better demand for spot hemp, and advanced their prices  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent all around, with the result that the manufacturers refused to follow the advance, and prices have now gone back. Distant steamer shipments have been neglected, and although there have been rumors of business done, we are not in a position to verify same. The demand is still for spot and float parcels of good quality, but prices as yet do not seem low enough to stimulate buying, except in a moderate way. Sellers have shown a desire to get to business by soliciting orders at  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  under their asking prices, but manufacturers have refused to be drawn out. The situation in Manila appears to be unchanged. It may perhaps take a week or so longer to arrange freight room for the hemp which the syndicate are about to ship; but we are inclined to believe that as soon as this hemp begins to move the owners will be more willing to dispose of it. At all events, the holders of spot hemp will no doubt become alarmed at the shipment of so much unsold hemp, and a break in their present prices is not unlikely. The trade in rope continues very poor, and there is no relief in sight unless the price of fibre comes down to where manufacturers can make goods at saleable prices. Manufacturers seem to have supplied their immediate wants in sisal and are now looking on, awaiting developments. September steamer shipment has been offered below the spot price, but nothing, we understand, has been done. Spot is quoted nominally unchanged."

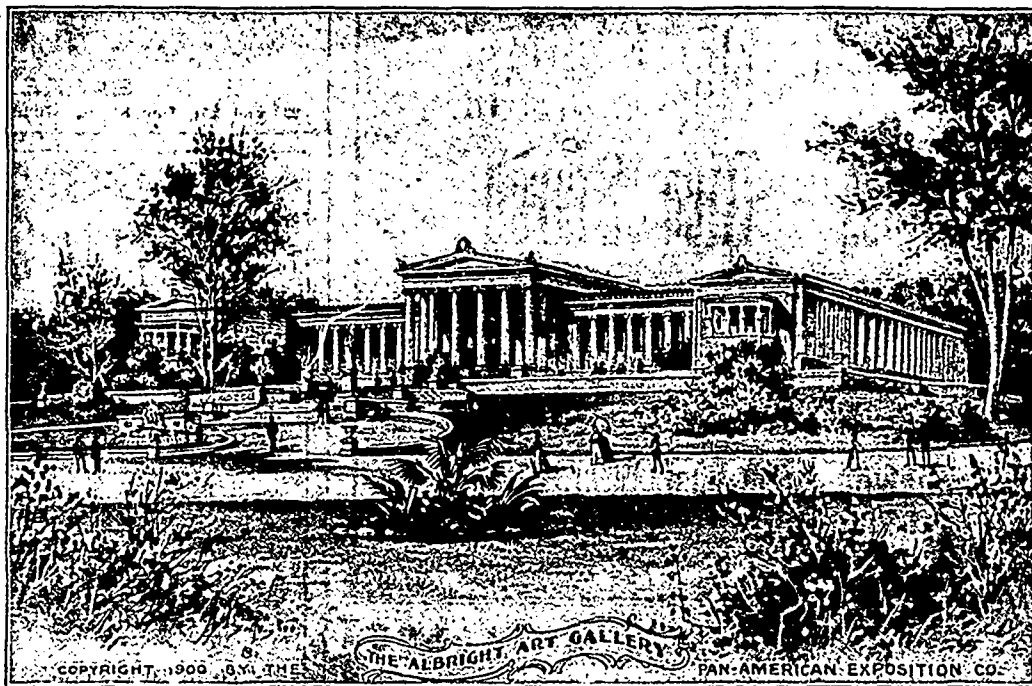
#### Boston Wool Sales.

Boston, Sept. 5.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says of the wool trade: A small business has been transacted in the wool market since a week ago, the entire sales not aggregating over 1,500,000 lbs. There is but little life to the demand. The dullness has been intensified by the intervention of a holiday, business being practically suspended from Friday night until Tuesday morning. The rank and file of the trade are holding prices steady, although there are weak spots here and there, but they are not sufficiently pronounced to warrant any lowering of quotations, and they would quickly disappear if there was a good, healthy demand for wool. The situation abroad is no different from what it is here.

Sales for the week in Boston amounted to 1,475,000 lbs of domestic and 55,000 lbs of foreign, making a total of 1,530,000 lbs, against a total of 3,299,000 lbs for the previous week, and a total of 6,192,100 lbs for the corresponding week last year.

Exports of coal from the United States during the year 1900 are likely to reach \$20,000,000 in value, against \$10,000,000 in 1896, and \$6,000,000 in 1890. The figures of the bureau of statistics show that the exports of coal from the United States during the seven months ending with July, 1900, were 50 per cent. in excess of those during the corresponding months of 1899, and double those of the corresponding months of 1898. In the seven months ending with July, 1898, the exports of coal from the United States were 3,000,052 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900 they were 4,601,755 tons.

A recent dispatch from Dawson City says: "Under the guise of canned tomatoes, assorted fruits, eggs, etc., there were landed at Dawson 900 bottles of liquor, but the police, upon investigation, had Wm. A. Robinson, formerly one of the proprietors of the Rochester Bar, answer to a charge of having smuggled whiskey in his possession. As the defence had no evidence to give in their own behalf, the magistrate imposed a fine of \$75 and costs and took all the liquor, which is valued at about \$4,500. H. E. Robertson, who acted for the defendant, gave notice of appeal and the case will be heard in the Territorial court.



peak is only 45 feet above ground. The Erechtheum of Athens has been a prolific source of inspiration for the architects. The portico of the Erechtheum, famous for its caryatides, will be one of the works to be thus reproduced. The Erechtheum, was an ancient temple and is one of the most interesting of the ruins of the Acropolis at Athens. It was rebuilt after the Persian invasion, about 400 B. C. Entering the building by way of the main approach one comes first to the hall of statuary, in the middle of the building, which is 71x100 feet. Directly west of this is the Hemicycle, a large semi-circular room with tiers of seats and a rostrum, where lectures may be given before audiences of several hundred people. North of Statuary Hall will be a gallery 35x58 feet. On either side of the corridor leading to this gallery are library and board rooms. Beyond, in the extreme north wing will be seven studio rooms connected by a long corridor. In the western part of the building are two ante rooms and four large galleries. In the large light basement will be numerous other rooms for all sorts of uses in connection with the proper management of the building, such as bicycle and cloak rooms, lavatories, janitor's quarters, electric lighting and heating, packing and storage. The building will be strictly fire-proof, the materials being white marble, steel beams, brick, cement and stone. The structure will re-

strict. Reports differ as to the strength of the union in the anthracite fields, but the latest information seems to be that the union is gaining large accessions to its membership. One estimate is 40,000 members, out of a total of 142,320 anthracite mine employees. If the producing companies are correctly quoted, and the information comes pretty direct, the union will not be recognized. The opinion is gaining ground that the strike will occur and that it may be one of considerable length. It is reported indirectly that the militia of Pennsylvania is keeping in close touch with the situation, and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, is reported as predicting a strike of memorable proportions.

The effect of a prolonged strike would doubtless be the occasion for a much stronger market. There are in the west fair stocks of anthracite coal on docks, but if shipments are suspended from mines the territory that will call for this dock stock will be much wider than usual and consequently the supply would decrease rapidly. The season is close at hand when buying of anthracite coal is necessarily large. Reports agree that much of the coal bought in June has not yet been delivered and as soon as the situation becomes slightly strained back shipments will doubtless be called for with something of a rush. The conditions, therefore, look much

The Prince Edward Island railway is a narrow gauge road, 210 miles in length, traversing the island from end to end. Its general offices are at Charlottetown. A branch is to be built to the Murray Harbor district, in the southern part of the province. This extension will be 75 miles in length. The southern end will have a deep water terminus for the shipping of produce to the iron mines at Sydney, Nova Scotia; also to Boston. This addition will pass through one of the best farming districts of the island, and will tend to open a very fine country for tourists. The building of this extension will necessitate the construction of a bridge across the Hillsborough river, near Charlottetown, the distance being three-fourths of a mile. This bridge is to be built with nine stone piers and steel superstructure, for the convenience of railway and carriage traffic. The estimated cost is \$1,000,000.

The Indians of Beren's River have received treaty money this year to the amount of about \$11,000.

A combine of local coal dealers in Montreal has been seeking to control prices and last week when the city asked for tenders for 360 tons they put in a price of \$6 per ton for egg size and \$6.25 for stove. Two members of the combine, however, secretly put in lower prices and the contract was let at \$5.69 per ton for the large size.