



No acid except that from the grape—pure, healthful cream of tartar—is used in Royal Baking Powder. Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

HEARING APPEAL FROM SURCHARGES

[Concluded from Page 6.]

The case of Joseph Durkoth against Stiff Masiyar, a suit growing out of a disputed \$22.15 bill for extras on a contract for house repairs. Judge Edwards at adjourning time was engaged in trying the case of Joseph Kohler against W. E. Gilhool. It is a disputed wage claim for \$256.45. Judge Archbald late in the afternoon called the assumpt case of A. F. Smith against George A. Clearwater.

J. L. Connell & Co.'s Demurrer. Welles & Torrey, counsel for the defendants, filed a demurrer yesterday in the equity suit of David Spruks against J. L. Connell & Company. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using a certain word as part of the name of a brand of cigars, alleging it was an infringement upon a trade mark adopted previously by the plaintiff.

The demurrer goes on to say that the name in question does not constitute a trade mark within the meaning and protection of the law; that there is no allegation of imitation or similarity between the boxes, markings or cigars, and that the word in question is generally used as a name for innumerable articles from a wooden cannon to a patent medicine.

Marriage Licenses.

Jacob Eukert 526 Kirst court. Eva Nape 129 Jefferson avenue. James Smith 129 Jefferson avenue. Emma Poole Wilkes-Barre. William Chilton Olyphant. Kate Abbott Olyphant. Angelo Molinaro Carbondale. Michelina Bonaol Carbondale. Clarence Bell Mayfield. Edith M. Lewis Carbondale.

Minor Court Matters.

In the matter of the assignment of A. M. Clark, the auditor's report was confirmed conditionally. The interpleader rule in the case of W. Belles against O. H. Newcomb was continued to March 26. H. R. Van Deusen, formerly of the Philadelphia bar, was admitted to practice, on motion of Attorney George B. Davidson.

In the case of John Benore & Son against B. E. Leonard, the time for filing an affidavit of defense was extended until further order.

POSSESS IMMENSE POWER.

Some Idea of the Height and Velocity of Ocean Waves. From Pearson's Weekly.

We who "sit at home at ease" listening to the gale or reading of ships going down in the storm, have but a vague idea of the size and power of the waves. Novelists tell us that the sea runs mountains high on certain occasions, but the exact height is usually left to the imagination of the reader.

To properly appreciate the majesty of the waves, or swell, of the ocean in their wrath, it is necessary to see them, no doubt, but a few easily grasped figures and facts will enable us to obtain a very satisfactory impression of what a life on the ocean wave may mean at times.

There is a general notion that a wave is a body of water moving along; that is, that the billow which we observe at a distance of several yards and watch until it reaches and passes us, is the same body of water in different places. This is erroneous. A wave is the outward sign of a state of strain, some force brought to bear on the water.

When the force is first applied to the water it causes a displacement of the particles of which the fluid is composed, for water is practically incompressible, and the particles first affected pass the stress on to the next and resume their former equilibrium. And so the oscillatory movement goes on over the whole space or until the force is spent.

Throw a stone into a pond and you will see this at once. The force of the falling stone drives the particles of water aside in all directions. They impart the force to their neighbors, and go back into their places. The

INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS.

What the March Letter of the Operators' Association Has to Say About Anthracite Coal Trade.

The March letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' association says about the condition of the market: "The course of the anthracite market during the past month has been as anticipated in the last letter. The amount of coal coming to market when the demand was light tended to lower prices, gradually forcing them to the level of the anticipated opening circulation for the spring trade. The short period of cold weather and partial success in reducing the production prevented a further decline, but the month closed with the market in a delicate condition.

"The month of March opens with much uncertainty. The estimated consumption is calculated at about 2,500,000 tons, but the unsold interior and tide stocks are large and stocks held by dealers at nearly all points are fully up to their requirements. In the west the same condition prevails, owing to the mild weather, and receipts of anthracite have been less than the previous year, though a greater quantity of bituminous coal has been taken.

"The entire situation is most uncertain. An excess of coal marketed on efforts to force sales at shaded prices would likely tip the balance toward lower price. While the companies may endeavor to hold the situation well in hand, there are other elements which may upset their calculations, and even a small tonnage can destroy all efforts at control.

"It is the undoubted intention of the larger interests to strive to keep prices at about their present level through the spring. Their success remains to be seen."

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D. L. & W. Board for Today.

Following is the make-up of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western board for today:

- Tuesday, March 20, 1900. WILD CATS, SOUTH. 1 a. m.—F. D. Secor. 2 a. m.—J. Burkhardt. 3 a. m.—W. F. Major. 4 a. m.—A. Widener. 5 a. m.—O. Case, with J. Swartz's men. 6 a. m.—E. Hallister, with J. Brock's men. 7 a. m.—T. Fitzpatrick. 8 a. m.—J. Gerrity. 9 a. m.—A. Gerrity. 10 a. m.—W. A. Bartholomew. 11 a. m.—W. F. Singer. SUMMITS. 7 a. m.—north—G. Frunfelker. 11 a. m.—south—W. H. Nichols. 6 p. m.—south—McLane. FULLER. 10 a. m.—Beavers. PUSHERS. 8 a. m.—south—Moran. 11 a. m.—south—Murphy. 1 p. m.—south—C. Cawley. PASSENGER ENGINE. 6:30 p. m.—Mugover. WILD CATS, NORTH. 9 a. m.—2 engines—J. O'Hara. 11 a. m.—2 engines—LaBar, with W. D. Warfield's men. 2 p. m.—2 engines—R. W. Peckins. 4:45 p. m.—2 engines—John Gahagan. 9 p. m.—2 engines—J. E. Masten.

This and That.

Operations were resumed at the

Cool the Blood In all Cases of Itching Burning Humors with the CUTICURA RESOLVENT While Cleansing the Skin and Scalp with hot baths of CUTICURA SOAP and healing the Raw, Inflamed Surface with CUTICURA OINTMENT. Complete Treatment, \$1.25

Meadow Brook silk mill yesterday morning, under the management of the Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing company. B. D. Caldwell, traffic manager; T. W. Lee, general passenger agent, and Guy H. Adams, traveling passenger agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, are at the Raleigh. They are consulting with the traffic managers and other railway officials of the city. The gentlemen are all westerners, and represent the new management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.—Washington Star.

DIRECTIONS IN HAWAII.

Little Attention Is Paid to the Points of the Compass. Honolulu Correspondence, Chicago Herald.

Visitors to Honolulu are often perplexed to get the points of the compass fixed in their minds with refer-

ence to streets and locations. They are still more perplexed to find nobody who knows them and nobody who feels the need of knowing them. To the visitor, especially from the Mississippi valley, where the congressional survey of public lands has laid out everything four-square, so that directions and distances are always thought of in their relation to north, south, east or west, this is incomprehensible.

The islands are all small and of volcanic origin. There is at least one main range of mountains on each island, though there may be subsidiary ones. As is well known, mountains do not run with special reference to the points of the compass. And the narrow valleys cut and eroded out of the volcanic mass and extending from the mountains to the sea bear still less appreciable relation to them. So that if one were to establish the points of the compass with relation to any one of these valleys a quarter of a mile would bring him to another, where he would have to take his bearings all afresh. But there are two objects he can never get out of sight. These are the mountain and the sea. And on this fact the basis of the nomenclature and of the system of direction rests. With relation to any point the two cardinal directions are toward the mountain and toward the sea. Now, the native Hawaiian terms for these are "mauka," toward or in the direction of the mountain, and "makai" (pronounced maki, the i long), toward or in the direction of the sea.

The topography of the country, a series of valleys extending from the mountain to the sea, and the feudal tenure under which land was held in the ancient days led to the division of the country into narrow strips or districts—maku, as the larger were called; ahupuaa, the next smaller, and ili, those still smaller; but all, with very few exceptions, extending from the seashore to the top of the mountain. In this way the common people, restricted to their own ili, yet had access to the sea to fish and swim and ride the surf, to the mountain for firewood and building material, and to the land between to cultivate taro. The boundaries of these districts were all carefully defined in time immemorial and remain the same today. Moreover, each district had its name, and that name remains.

With the mountain above and the sea below and the narrow districts in succession, each with its boundaries and name well defined, the basis of the system and nomenclature of direction was complete. A given point or object is "mauka," toward the mountain or "makai" toward the sea, in relation to another object or point; and it is "waihihi," in the direction of the district of Waihihi, or "ewa," in the direction of the district of Ewa, for the other relations of direction.

Cricketers Making Ready. New York, March 19.—The formulation of a championship schedule was made today by the New York Cricket association. The first game between the association and a picked team will be played on Decoration day.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take Hood's Pills Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Fair Prices Notwithstanding the great advance in Carpets and Upholstery Fabrics, we are still selling goods at the old prices. When present stocks are exhausted you will have to pay the advance. Save at least 20 per cent by buying now. Carpets, Draperies, Wall Paper. Williams & McAnulty, 129 Wyoming Avenue

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE. All of the property of the late Marwood Jordan, deceased, on Vine street, near Dickson Works, consisting of a Lot of Blacksmith and Wheelwright Tools, a Variety of Iron and Lumber, 2-Horse Lumber Wagon, 1-Horse Lumber Wagons, Platform Wagons, Open Buggies, Top Buggies, Phaeton, Laundry and Butcher Wagons—35 wagons in all. Must be sold quick. Also, the shops for rent for wagon or manufacturing purposes—3 floors, 40x70, with large elevator. A very good building and low rent. For further information call at Bittenbender & Co. GRACE M. SEELY, Administratrix. Scranton, Pa., March 7, 1900.

The Suburban Electric Light Co. HAS THE LATEST IMPROVED ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND IS PREPARED TO FURNISH CURRENT FOR Incandescent Lighting Arc Lighting Electric Fans Electric Power There's knowledge to be gained and money to be saved 24 Hours a Day—7 Days a Week. CONTINUOUS SERVICE AT ATTRACTIVE RATES. DROP THE POSTAL NOW Address 501 to 503 Connell Building Phone, 4703

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IT IS THE INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Penn'a. That Originated Correspondence Instruction in the Engineering Trades and Professions in 1891. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS YOU CANNOT successfully educate yourself through the mails by enrolling with one of our imitators. You are certain to lose the money you pay for tuition, because their methods of instruction are illogical, and the results without value to any one desiring education for his practical use. Our system of Correspondence Instruction in the Industrial Sciences was originated in The International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., in October, 1891. Since that time, we have taught the Theory of the Engineering Trades and Professions, as well as Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, to thousands of industrial workers, and have qualified them for responsible positions. Our rolls contain the names of students in every part of the civilized world. That a method or an invention should thus extend around the globe, and rapidly grow in favor with the lapse of time, is proof positive of intrinsic value. These great results have been achieved by original methods of teaching—methods especially adapted to the end in view. Our Instruction and Question Papers and our Drawing Plates differ widely from school and college textbooks, and cost us over \$300,000 to prepare—and our imitators are compelled to employ a cheaper but an utterly impracticable method—that of using textbooks of colleges and the universities. If the industrial classes could learn drawing and the mathematical and physical sciences from ordinary textbooks, there would have been no field for The International Correspondence Schools, and our grand army of 150,000 students could never have been assembled. Our instruction and Question Papers, and Drawing Plates, differ from the textbooks used by students in the regular schools in the following important respects: FIRST: They are mastered more easily and in less time. The theories and demonstrations of science—its abstractions—are always difficult. Our textbooks contain only the facts, principles, and processes absolutely required by the student in his trade or profession. These are usually easy to learn and to apply. The workman has not the time to study all the matter contained in the school and college textbooks, neither does his work require him to be strong in abstract theory. In the preparation of our Instruction Papers, neither time nor expense is spared to secure the greatest possible simplicity and ease of application. We do not occupy the time of our students in the study of the derivation of rules and formulas; we teach them how to apply rules and formulas. SECOND: They are more practical. Ordinary school and college textbooks, such as are used by our imitators, Architecture, Plumbing, Heating, Ventilation, Sheet-Metal Pattern Drafting, or Civil Engineering. In each of our Courses, the examples and processes refer directly to the trades or professions of the class of students for whom the Course was prepared; so that from the beginning our students are getting valuable knowledge and are learning to apply it. Write for Circulars Describing Our Courses of Instruction, to The International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.

Good Ground for Suspicion. Judge—I can't help suspecting the sincerity of a man that always agrees with me. Yehesley—I should think you would suspect his sincerity.—Indianapolis Press.

Autumn. There is something in the Autumn that is native to my blood. Touch of manner, hint of mood; And my heart is like a thyme. With the yellow and the purple and the crimson keeping time.

There is something in October sets the gypsy blood astir; We must rise and follow her. Who from every hill of flame The calls and calls each vagabond by name.