

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 Maslyar, 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 Jos-eph Kohler against W. E. Gilhool. It is a disputed wage claim for \$256.45. Judge Archbald late in the afternoon called the assumpsit 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 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	Eckert 526 Kirs	t cou
Eva N	Tape	Mosco
James	Smith129 Jefferson	aven
	D	unmo
Emma	Poole	s-Bar
Willian	m ChiltonOl	ypha
Kate A	AbbattOl	ypha
Angelo	MolinaroCarl	bonda
Michel	lina BonaciCarl	bonda
Claren	ce Bell	layfie
Edith	M. LewisCarl	bonda

#### 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 Velo-

city 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 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

To properly appreciate the majesty of the waves, or swell, of the ocean in their wrath, it is necessary to see no doubt; but a few easily grasped figures and facts will enable us to obtain a very satisfactory im-pression of what a life on the ocean

vave 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 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 out-ward sign of a state of strain, some

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 comed, for water is practically incomible, and the particles first of cted pass the stress on to the next And so the oscillatory movement goes on over the whole space or until the

force is spent. There is semething in October sets the gypsy blood actir;
water aside in all directions. They mpart the force to their might be when from every bill of the control of the impart the force to their neighbors,

#### ripple which we watch is simply the force of the fall of the stone being

passed on. Hence, a wave is a mo-What the March Letter of the Oper-

tion, not a mass in movement. The velocity of a wave depends upon the wind, the depth of water and the length of the wave from crest to crest, or, as we should describe it in popular language, the distance from the top of one wave to the top of the next. To the man of science a wave is the space from crest to crest, whereas the ordinary person measures from hollow to

The height of the waves varies in different depths of water, as well as n accordance with their length. Dr. scoresby, who measured the waves of the Atlantic, found some to be fortyhree feet from crest to trough, while others, in comparatively shallow water were between four and five feet. He estimated the average height to be ten eet. A wave 600 feet long in the Atlantic usually has a height of thirty feet, and moves at the rate of thirtytwo miles an hour,

But a storm brings about variations of these calculations, while earthquakes are also responsible for many

Careful estimates by experienced men have shown that during a heavy storm in the South Atlantic the waves are often fifty feet high, while their length for that height is about 400 feet. Near Santander, on the Spanish coast, waves nearly eighty feet high, with a length of rather less than 400 feet, have been noted. In the North sea waves rarely exceed 150 feet in length

and fifteen feet in height. The longest wave ever measured was n the Atlantic; it was 2,720 feet and it moved at the rate of a mile a minute. In the Bay of Biscay waves 1,320 feet have been observed; they were moving at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Earthquakes play some peculiar pranks with the waters. During that which occurred at Samoda, on the Island of Niphon, in Japan, the harbor was emptied of water, then the water came back in a rush, only to recede again. This occurred several times. Now mark what took place. The wave or swell traveled across the bosom of the Pacific ocean to San Francisco, 4,800 miles away, in twelve hours and sixteen minutes, equal to six and a half miles a minute. The self-registering recorder at the latter place is

proof of this. In 1883, during an earthquake in Java, a wave swept along a total coast line of forty miles. It was apparently line of forty miles. It was apparently tired of the sea and wanted a spell ashore, for it did not confine itself to the beach. It traveled inland, and, in the beach of the be a sportive mood, it landed a steamer

two miles inland in a jungle. two miles inland in a jungle.

The biggest solitary wave ever in a. m., north—G. Frounfelker, in a. m., south—W. H. Nichols, known was caused by the Peruvian 6 p. m., south—McLane. earthquake of 1868. Never has such wave been originated by a seismic disturbance that was in itself of so

At Arica, Peru, its height was fifty This also went ashore, carrying with it two warships and depositing them a mile beyond the railway. Then it went on a journey around the globe. At San Pedro, Cal., it had increased its stature by ten feet. It visited the Sandwich Islands and again went ashore, quite submerging some of the members of the group. smaller reached Yokohoma, Japan, in the early hours of the next morning, having taken in New Zealand on its way, and finally spent itself in the South Atlantic after beating the "round the world"

#### Good Ground for Suspicion.

Mudge-I can't help suspecting the sincerity of a man that always agrees with Yebsley-I should think you would suspect his sanity.-Indianapolis Press.

#### Autumn.

There is something in the Autumn that is native to my blood-Touch of manner, bint of mood; And my heart is like a thyme.

erimson keeping time. The scarlet of the maples can shake m

With the yellow and the purple

i resume their former equilibrium.

d so the oscillatory movement goes
over the whole space or until the

over the whole space or until the
upon the hills.

When from every hill of flame She calls and calls each vagabond

CUTICURA OINTMENT.

### INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS.

ators' 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 mar-

ket 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 circular for the spring trade. The short period of cold weather and partial success in reducing the production prevented a further decline, but the monto 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,tide stocks are large and stocks held by dealers at nearly all points are fully up to their requirements. In the west 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 or 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

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

#### D., L. & W. Board for Today. Following is the make-up of the Del-

aware, Lackawanna and Western board for today: Tuesday, March 20, 1900.

WILD CATS, SOUTH.

1 a. m.-F. D. Secor.
2 a. m.-J. Burkhart.
6 a. m.-W. F. Mann.
8 a. m.-A. Widener.
9 a. m.-O. Case. with J. Swartz's men.
10 a. m.-E. McAllister, with J. Brock's

SUMMITS

PULLER. m.-Beavers.

PUSHERS. PASSENGER ENGINE.

3.30 p. m.-Magovern. WILD CATS, NORTH. m., 2 engines-J. O'Hara. m., 2 engines-LaBar, with W. D. 1 a. m., 2 engines—LaBar, with W Warfel's men. p. m., 2 engines—R. W. Peckins. 45 p. m., 2 engines—John Gahagan. p. m., 2 engines—J. E. Masters.

This and That. Operations were resumed at the

# Cool the Blood

in all Cases of Itching **Burning Humors** 

#### **CUTICURA RESOLVENT**

While Cleansing the Skin and Scalp with hot baths of CUTI-CURA SOAP and healing the Raw, Inflamed Surface with

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 of-ficials of the city. The gentlemen are all westerners, and represent the new management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.-Washington Star.

#### DIRECTIONS IN HAWAII.

Attention Is Paid to the Points of the Compass. Honolulu Correspondence, Chicago Her-

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

was complete. A given point or ob-ject is "mauka," toward the mountain tion 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. of a championship schedule was made to-day by the New York Cricket associa-tion. The first game between the asso-ciation and a picked team will be played on Decoration day.

After Dinner

Hood's Pills Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

#### are still more perplexed to find nobedy who knows them and nobedy who feels the need of knowing them. To the vis-itor, 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 volcanio mass and extending from the mountains to the sea bear still less appreciable relation to them. So that

ence to streets and locations. They

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 of. These

are the mountain and the sea. And on this fact the basis of the nomen-clature 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 makhi, the i long), toward

The topography 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 day led to the division of

the country into narrow strips or districts-maku, as the larger were called; ahupuoa, the next smaller, and

ill, those still smaller; but all, with

very few exceptions, extending from the seashore to the top of the moun-

tain. In this way the common people

restricted to their own ills, yet had access to the sea to fish and swim and ride the surf, to the mountain for fire-

wood 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

or "makal," toward the sea, in rela-

Cricketers Making Ready.

New York, March 19.-The formulation

# 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.

Draperies, Carpets, Wall Paper. Williams & McAnulty,

# 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 FUR-Incandescent Lighting NISH CURRENT FOR .

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24 Hours a Day-7 Days a Week .. CONTINUOUS SERVICE AT ATTRACTIVE RATES

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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 teachingmethods 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 160,000 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

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 workingman 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, contain no examples relating to Mining, Mechanics, Steam Engineering, Electricity, 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.

HOURS FOR VISITORS.

2.00 TO 4.30 P. M.

8.00 TO 11.00 A. M.

THIRD: Our textbooks are written by men strong both in theory and practice. The authors of

textbooks intended for use in colleges and universities have thorough scientific training, indeed, but they have little or none of the knowledge that can be gained only by doing—by experience. They do not know, and, therefore, omit to mention in their books, the way in which innumerable scientific facts may be applied in simple operations of the trades or professions. These applications of science are familiar only to the expert both in theory and practice, and only such men are employed as Editors and Instructors by the Management of these Schools.

FOURTH: The men that make our textbooks supervise the instruction of our students. No one can teach the contents of a book so well as the man that wrote the book; he knows better than any one else what is in the book, why it is there, and its importance with reference to the other parts of the entire subject.

FIFTH: They are frequently revised. Being private property, protected by copyright, school and college textbooks cannot be changed at the pleasure of those that use them. In order to correct what cannot be changed at the pleasure of those that use them. In order to correct what is wrong, improve what is faulty, smooth away difficulty, and insert what is of later discovery, changes must be made very frequently. Our instruction Papers belong to us; and in our Editorial Department, they are in constant comparison with what is latest and best; faults, omissions, and crudities of every kind are therefore remedied without delay. In the case of textbooks on Applied Physical Science, the need of revision occurs with special frequency. Take Electrical books, for example; many works on this subject printed five years ago are now nearly worthless, for the reason that they are out of date.

SIXTH: We teach industrial drawing by an original and very successful method. In Mechan ical and Architectural Drawing, special Plates were prepared at an enormo sexpense both in time and money. They have been copyrighted because they embody a method of instruction entirely new—one that has been extraordinarily pro-

Our students in drawing make as rapid progress in learning and become as proficient as the students of the regular schools and colleges. The principles underlying our system of teaching drawing are entirely different from those in the systems employed in the regular schools, colleges, and universities, and there is no other system by which drawing is taught as successfully through the mails.

Any system of education for people with limited time to devote to study by the correspondence method that relies on the use of school and college textbooks will end in failure; the student that pays his money for such tuition will get no re-

If you want to educate yourself in the theory of your trade or profession, if you want to become a draftsman or to add to your earning capacity the strength that COMES FROM THE UNION OF SCIENCE WITH PRACTICE, we can help

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