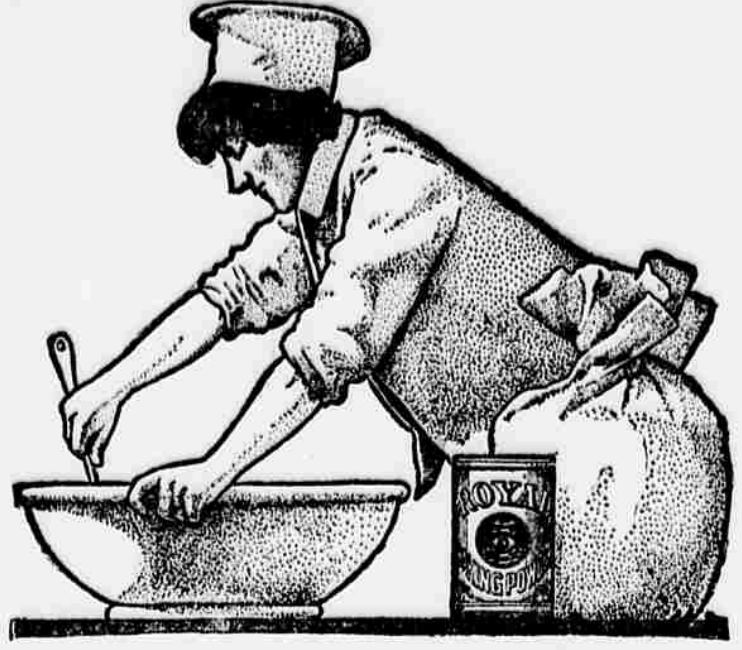


# ROYAL Baking Powder



## Makes Clean Bread

With Royal Baking Powder there is no mixing with the hands, no sweat of the brow. Perfect cleanliness, greatest facility, sweet, clean, healthful food.

The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook—containing over 200 practical and valuable cooking recipes—free to every woman. Write for free copy with your full address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., INC. WILLIAM ET, NEW YORK.

## AROUND ABOUT NEW ORLEANS

### GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SUGAR MAKING.

#### A Glance at the Tropical Land of Louisiana—The Longest Railroad Bridge—Lumber of the South—The Resources of Alabama—Relics of the Confederacy.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

The country about New Orleans is nothing, if not characteristically southern. The rude huts of the Choctaw Indians are but one of the quaint nestlings under the pines and live oaks of St. Tammany parish. The land of Evangeline (so-called) lies just beyond the city limits. The mouth of the "Father of Waters," the great Jetties and the Gulf are but a few hours' ride southward, while all about the great sprawling city are orange orchards, white with blossoms, or golden with fruit; also, immense cane fields and cotton plantations. Here, hundreds and thousands of acres are devoted to sugar raising. The plantations are mainly situated along the river, or bayou fronts, so as to obtain good drainage, so essential to the profitable cultivation of cane. Sugar in Louisiana is produced from what they call "ribbon cane," a hardy species of violet and yellow cane, that is able to stand early frosts. In growing sugar cane, Louisiana is far in advance of any other state in the Union in the production of raw sugar and molasses. The soil best adapted to the cultivation of cane is a moist, black loam, a rich vegetable mold, often three feet deep. Although it is grown on the pine lands with good yields, cotton, the other great staple article, is cultivated in both alluvial and upper lands, the yield being greater in the low country. The swamp region is most favorable to rice, which, when sown in drills and kept clear of weeds, will produce from thirty to one hundred bushels of rough rice to the acre.

#### SUGAR PLANTING.

Cane is planted in rows or drills, six feet apart from joints of the cane itself, in the fall and spring, and in March it sends forth little shoots which resemble corn. This plant with careful weeding and cultivation grows to a height of seven or eight feet and is ripe for cutting in October. Thousands of these shoots are planted on each acre of ground.

The cane is cut and hauled in mule carts that resemble our old-fashioned hay rickens, to the sugar mills where it is dumped and sorted out, so as to run lengthwise up a chute, some ten feet wide and sixty feet long, like an endless canvas tread mill. This cane carrier runs it to a set of huge rollers, turned by steam, through which the cane passes and the juice is extracted by pressure. The juice, a milky white liquid with a peculiar fresh, sweet odor, is purified with lime and the fumes of sulphur. It is then boiled in a series of mammoth open iron kettles until it reaches the granulating point, when it is conveyed into large vats called coolers, and left there to cool and granulate into sugar.

After a few days, this mass of cooked juice, which has become sugar, is carried to the "refinery" and packed in hogheads of a thousand pounds each. After draining off in the refinery all the molasses mixed in with the sugar, the article is ready for the market as "brown sugar." The "white sugars" are produced by several different processes so varied and mysterious that in these preliminaries that I will attempt no further discussion. All large plantations have machinery for producing the various grades of sugar under one roof. Here one may witness the cane transformed into New Orleans molasses and every grade of brown and refined sugars. Before the civil war, Louisiana produced annually a crop of four hundred thousand hogheads of brown sugar alone.

#### NORTHWARD.

Leaving New Orleans northward, the traveler has the choice of eight distinct routes, each leading through a region of country peculiarly southern, with a history worth relating. Each passes through lines of Confederate fortifications erected by the city during the civil war, and cross shell roads as white as snow, and draining canals as black as ink—then enter deep swamps of cypress and palmetto. The

cypress trees, which are gigantic, are festooned with a gray moss, a parasitic growth of velvety softness and of some value when dried and cured, being used by upholsterers to take the place of hair stuffing, the palmetto having a fibrous root that the natives cut up and utilize for scrubbing brushes. In these dense swamps alligators and wild fowl abound, the noise of the passing train often causing them to swim away in haste. From the swamps and the trembling prairies, the road passes through sugar and cotton plantations, the sugar houses booming in in the distance with tall chimneys, and here and there cotton patches. From alluvial soil, the land changes to yellow, as we enter the pine forests. I should make mention of the bridge, and trestle work, across Lake Pontchartrain. This bridge is the longest bridge in the world, being over twenty-six miles long, and the bridge proper, from shore to shore, is seven miles long, with two draw-bridges for vessels. This great work is built of cross-tied lumber and constructed in a most substantial manner. Another, the wooden structure over the Bay of St. Louis, fifty-two miles from New Orleans. This bridge was built under great difficulties, owing to the terebo, a species of armed sculpin fastened to the wood under the water and holes into it until it becomes honeycombed and, in time, will completely undermine any structure.

The noise made by the terebo boring can be heard distinctly by listening on the wharf. The track carried to the trestle work, much of which is sheathed in huge earthenware pipes to protect it from the terrible destroyer.

#### LUMBER IN THE SOUTH.

It is well to remember that forty per cent of the area of Louisiana is covered with forests of pine, oak, ash, poplar and cypress, and 50,000,000,000 feet of hard wood, yet it stands untouched on its soil. The Cypress Lumber Manufacturing association alone represent an output of 500,000,000 feet of finished cypress lumber per year.

In Mississippi one-half of the state is forest land, and the southern part is the home of the pine and oak. Forestry statistics of the United States, recently compiled, show sixty per cent of the wealth of the whole country in this line of natural resources—woods of value—to be located in the South, and Louisiana ranks foremost among the states. Think of it. In long leaf pine alone, Louisiana has 26,558,000,000, nearly twenty-seven billion feet; Alabama, near nineteen billion; Mississippi, seventeen billion; Georgia, near seventeen billion; Texas, 29,598,000,000; Florida, 6,615,000,000; North Carolina, 5,229,000,000; South Carolina, 5,316,000,000 feet, now standing.

#### RESOURCES OF ALABAMA.

Arriving at Grand Bay, on the Gulf of Mexico, we leave behind the great states of Louisiana and Mississippi and enter the famous mineral, as well as agricultural, state—Alabama—and for every one of the chief minerals besides her wonderful waterways, her sugar, rice and cotton plantations, flourishing orchards and nurseries, her dairy farms, corn belts, tobacco fields, marble quarries, coal mines, immeasurable beds of limestone, from ores and dolomite; through her famous forests of lumber, also through towns containing furnaces, rolling mills, foundries and cotton mills, and factories and industrial plants of every kind and description, when we reach the original Confederate capital, Montgomery. Suffice to say, the journey from the "Creole City," a 320 mile run over the Louisville and Nashville railway, through a portion of these three great states, has been one of thrilling interest, enjoyable and educational. All northern tourists are surprised at the superior service of these trunk lines, particularly the Louisville and Nashville, which extends from the Crescent City of the South to the Queen City (Mabled) of the Gulf and to the Queen City of Ohio, Cincinnati.

Montgomery is situated in a bend of the Alabama river, on a circle of high bluffs and hills, bordered on all sides by rich farming lands. It is the capital of Alabama, and will ever be famous as the first capital, also of the Confederate states from February 18 to May 21, 1861, when it was removed to Richmond. Its name came from General Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec in 1775.

It is a beautiful city of 40,000 population, of whom one-third are colored—an increase of forty per cent, in ten years. Of the colored people, only five per cent own their homes. The visitor is first attracted by its miles of wide and well-paved streets, its smooth stone sidewalks, that cover the main

business and residence portions of the city. It is noted for its cleanliness, having a splendid system of underground sewers and unusual natural drainage. All combined, make it one of the healthiest cities in all the South. The average mean temperature for the year is 65 degrees. Its drinking water is secured from deep artesian wells. The river water is only used for fire purposes and cleaning its beautifully shaded streets and avenues.

The Alabama river here is one-eighth of a mile wide and navigable for steamers down to Mobile—333 miles—although by rail it is only 180 miles. Montgomery is 320 miles from New Orleans and 135 miles from New York.

### RELIC OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The prominent places of interest we visited were the United States court house, postoffice, city hall and the state capitol, all located on high ground, overlooking river and country around. The capitol was of special interest to us. On the capitol steps is a bronze star and tablet, with the following inscription:

"Placed by Sophie Bibb chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy. On this spot, where Jefferson Davis stood when inaugurated president of the Confederate States of America, February 18, 1862."

The city has two electric car systems, abundantly supplied with deep artesian water, a fine system of electric lights, fifty churches of every denomination and creed, both white and colored, also a splendid system of public schools, and a hospitable people, who cordially welcome the visitor and the home-seeker.

Montgomery has seven lines of railway—besides the winding Alabama river, a great artery of trade northward and south to Mobile and the Gulf of Mexico—the Plant system, the Seaboard, the Southern, and Louisville and Nashville center here. A Plant system hospital is located here. A noticeable feature around Montgomery are three distinct kinds of land, the black land, suited to the growth of cotton and corn; the red lands, adapted to the raising of vegetables and fruits, and the pine lands, which are the cheapest lands of this section—all productive.

Montgomery is a great cotton center; for thirty squares miles around the city, it is largely raised. It also is an agricultural section, particularly in fruit and vegetables. Montgomery is favorably situated for manufacturing—the immense timber regions skirting her borders on one side and vast coal and iron deposits on the other, supply cheap raw material for her factories, that defy competition. In addition to cheap coal, cheap iron, cheap cotton, here is found cheap and intelligent labor. Steam coal can be laid down at the factories at 70 cents to \$1 per ton. Cotton at 20 cents per pound, and iron at 80 cents per ton, less than any other place in the world outside of Birmingham, Ala.

The industries that form a part of the city's life are several large cotton cloth (bleached and unbleached) mills, silk mills, cordage factories, cotton compresses, cotton seed oil mills, fertilizer mills, axle handle factories, barrel and basket factories, ice plants, whiskey distillery, breweries, and several furnaces, foundries, etc.

Here cotton seed is worth twenty-five cents a bushel, cotton seed oil (used in fattening stock), one-third of a cent per pound; cotton seed meal, one and one-quarter cents per pound. North of Montgomery the farmers are white people and mainly employ white help, while southward colored help is hired. Some rent a few acres of land for the whites, and raise their own cotton. Several bales are often seen piled "for sale" near cabin doors. Scores of interesting suburban points reveal to the northerner what typical southern life is.

Next week will appear a description of the made city, Birmingham, the metropolis of the manufacturing south, in the centre of the iron and coal district. J. E. Richmond.

### INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS.

#### The Lackawanna Board for Today.

##### New Train to Philadelphia Is a Big Success.

The following is the make-up of the D. L. and W. board for today:

- FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.  
Wild Cats, East—8 p. m., C. W. Dunt; 10 p. m., E. L. Rogers; 11 p. m., M. R. Nelson.

- SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8.  
Wild Cats, East—10 p. m., G. E. S. Smith; 11 p. m., M. E. Finney; 12 p. m., G. E. S. Smith; 1 p. m., E. Hallett; 2 p. m., G. E. S. Smith; 3 p. m., A. H. Rowe; 4 p. m., A. P. Miller; 5 p. m., A. E. Bonnett; 6 p. m., E. M. Hallett; 7 p. m., Summits; 8 p. m., E. E. Bonnett; 9 p. m., A. H. Rowe; 10 p. m., G. E. S. Smith; 11 p. m., E. Hallett; 12 p. m., Summits.

Newest Calendars, Reynolds Bros. '97.  
Smoke the popular Punch 10c. cigar.

### Useful Holiday Presents

House Coats	ASSORTMENT COMPLETE	Neckwear
Storm Coats	Leather	Underwear
Bath	Suit Cases	Hosiery
Robes		Mufflers

Handsome Line of Holiday Suspenders

**Louis' Isaac 412 Spruce Street.**

Men's Gloves of Every Description.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,  
NO. 23 S. Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Scranton Branch Office, Nos. 1 and 3, Arcade Building.



### Desperate Case Of Piles Cured.

Mrs. Wm. Kenmore, South Omaha, Neb.: "I suffered many years with protruding piles and dared not risk an operation. My case became desperate. I took Pyramid Pile Cure and in a short time was entirely cured with no return of the trouble." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents a box. "Piles, Causes and Cure" mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

Thompson: 6 p. m., east, J. Carrage; 8 p. m., west, M. Golden.  
Pushers—6 a. m., White; 7 a. m., S. Finney; 8 a. m., Baxter; 11:45 a. m., Moran; 6 p. m., C. Bartholomew; 7:30 p. m., Murphy; 9 p. m., W. Bartholomew; 10 p. m., Langston.  
Passenger Engines—7 a. m., Gaffney; 7 a. m., Singer; 10 a. m., Nauman; 10 a. m., F. E. Scott; 6:45 p. m., Stanton; 8:30 p. m., O. Miller.  
Wild Cats, West—8 a. m., A. E. Ketchum; 10 a. m., F. Wall; 2 p. m., M. Gilley; M. Carmody's crew; 4 p. m., John Galagan; 6 p. m., O. Randolph; 11 p. m., T. Donelson.

#### NOTICE.

Conductor P. McDaniel will run 10 p. m. puller, Dec. 6, in place of C. Langston.  
J. H. Swartz and crew will take their run, 2 a. m. will cut, Dec. 7, and go through to Hoboken. Instructions on new book of rules will be given at Railroad Young Men's Christian association rooms at 1:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. today, and 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. See bulletin notices regarding this.

### This and That.

E. M. Snyder, of March Chunk, division freight agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was in the city yesterday.

J. E. Childs, of New York, general manager of the Ontario and Western Railroad, was in the city for a few hours yesterday.

L. Mullen, Jr., passenger agent of the Atlantic coast line, with headquarters at Philadelphia, was calling on railroad officials in this city yesterday.

F. A. Mossman, traveling freight agent, and S. A. Price, division freight agent, both of the Wabash Railroad, with headquarters at Buffalo, were callers in local railroad circles yesterday.

L. B. Foley, of Hoboken, superintendent of telegraph service on the Lackawanna railroad, was in the city yesterday inspecting the new telegraph which will be installed in the city passenger station.

Lackawanna Railroad flagmen who have not yet provided themselves with a standard watch, in accordance with the provision of the new book of rules, must do so at once. They have been instructed to call at Superintendent Rine's office and secure watch certificates to be presented to the inspector, with their watches, for examination.

The attendance at the lectures given in the International Correspondence school car No. 104 at Kingston is not what was expected they would be. The officials of the Lackawanna railroad company feel that it is necessary for every employe in the Lackawanna train service to visit this car one time as an officer for the purpose of receiving instructions in the handling of the air brake. The car will remain at Kingston for but a few days longer, and every employe who has not already done so must arrange to be present at one or more lectures.

The Quaker City and Electric City express trains on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, running between Scranton and Philadelphia, are being liberally patronized, and the company is considering the advisability of making such changes in their running schedule as will allow an express train to arrive in Scranton from Philadelphia at 6 p. m. and leave for Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the evening, giving Quaker City people an opportunity to spend an afternoon in Scranton occasionally. The running time between the two cities has been reduced to four and one-half hours.

# Goldsmith's Bazaar FINLEY'S



## Items of Special Interest for Today and Monday

### Gent's Furnishings

- Real Lockstitch Lamb Knit Golf Gloves, grey, black, red and white, for men and boys, 49 cents.
- Men's Asbestos Tan Goat Skin Gloves, for workmen, worth 50c; our price 25c.
- Men's Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers, the 50c kind at 37c.
- Boys' Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers, all sizes at 25c.
- Ladies' Cluster Fur Scarfs, imitation sable, at \$3.98.
- Ladies' Stone Martin, Cluster Fur Scarfs, at \$3.98.
- Ladies' Oxford Raglans, Oxford loose back, worth \$10.00, at \$7.98.
- Ladies' and Misses' Oxford and black Raglans, half silk lined worth \$12.00, at \$9.95.
- Ladies' and Misses' Kersey Silk Lined Jackets, at \$6.90.
- Grand Opening of Christmas Goods Next Week.

## FINLEY'S

### Christmas Greeting to Babydom a Perfect Fairyland of Finery

Of all the interesting things we meet, nothing appeals to us so quickly as a pretty dressed baby. There is that sublime sweetness radiating from them that fascinates us. We can not resist them, and meekly surrender. We wish we could induce all interested in gifts for the little folks, to visit our Baby department this week, while our assortment is still unbroken, satisfied that our line surpasses all others in richness of materials, beauty of designs, elegance of workmanship and elaborateness in trimmings, that give our wares that distinctiveness not found elsewhere.

**BABY'S LONG-COATS.**  
We are showing them made from fine silks, Bedford cords and all-wool cashmeres. Some plain others richly trimmed in lace, embroideries and hemstitched.

**BABY'S SHORT COATS.**  
Are here in fine quality of White Bedford Cord, in all sizes and in many styles, at all prices.

**INFANT SHORT SACQUES.**  
We have them in fine knit worsteds, and in all-wool cashmeres in different colors, at all prices.

**CHILDREN'S CAPS.**  
In White and Grey Angora Wool. Knit Silk Caps with wool lining. Taffeta Silk Caps in white and colors. Some plain, some with Beaver trimming. At all prices.

**CHILDREN'S PORK BONNETS.**  
Never were shown in such an assortment of pretty designs—in the various colors—in Bengaline Silks, Taffeta, Silk, Plume Velvets, and Applique work, some plain, others trimmed with ribbons, laces, chiffon and Beaver.

**INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S**  
All-wool Leggings, all-wool Boots, fine silk Boots, all-wool Mittens, fine silk Mittens, Kid Mittens, all-wool Gloves and Baby's Kid Shoes.

**HAND MADE BIBS.**  
Some plain, hemstitched, some with real Val-Lace trimming.

**BABY'S PILLOW CASES.**  
Hand-made, and hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed.

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By a recent act of the legislature, free tuition is now granted at the

Literary Institute and State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa.

to all those preparing to teach. This school maintains courses of study for teachers, for those preparing for college, and for those studying music. It will pay to write for particulars. No other school offers such superior advantages at such low rates. Address

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#### WESTMINSTER HOTEL

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American Plan, \$8.00 Per Day and Upwards.  
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Special Rates to Families.  
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A minute's walk to Wanamakers;  
5 minutes to Siegel Cooper's Big Store; Easy access to the great Dry Goods Store.  
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One block from E'way Cars, giving easy transportation to all points of interest.

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Only One Block from Broadway.  
Rooms, \$1.00. RESTAURANT. Prices Reasonable. **Private** families invited.

### Every Woman



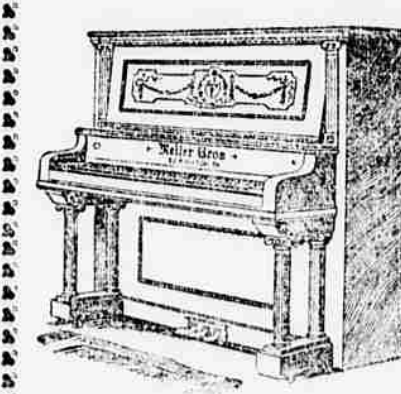
is interested in and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Hairbrush Spray, the new hairbrush, "Sage" and "Mignon" hairbrushes, and the "Mignon" hairbrush.

It is the only hairbrush that will keep your hair soft and smooth for hours. It will keep your hair from becoming greasy and it will keep it from falling out. It is the only hairbrush that will keep your hair from becoming brittle and it will keep it from becoming dry. It is the only hairbrush that will keep your hair from becoming dull and it will keep it from becoming lifeless. It is the only hairbrush that will keep your hair from becoming lusterless and it will keep it from becoming unattractive. It is the only hairbrush that will keep your hair from becoming unmanageable and it will keep it from becoming unclean.

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Physician, Surgeon, and Dentist, 1139 Broadway, New York.

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We Invite Comparison  
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And we will prove to you beyond a doubt that now here else can you buy as good a Piano, as high class an instrument for the money as from us, at our factory. These pianos have been in use for the past 21 years, and not a dissatisfied customer. We guarantee every piano for ten years. We shall be pleased to see you at any time.

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ARE EQUAL TO REAL DIAMONDS AS TO LUSTRE AND WEAR. WILL CUT GLASS AND STAND ALL THE TESTS OF OLD MINE GEMS. FOR A FEW DAYS WE OFFER MAGNIFICENT RINGS, STUDS, PINS, EARRINGS, ETC., AT THE MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR EACH.



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GENUINE BARRIOS DIAMONDS are guaranteed to retain their brilliancy forever. The mountings are heavy rolled plate and are made of one continuous piece. The plate is thick shoddy and will last ten years. These rings are warranted not to tarnish the finger, and are greatly superior to any similar goods ever placed on the market. Studs and Pins, \$1.00 each. Earrings, \$2.00 a pair.

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