

in a fine concert, which will take place in the Parish April 15, for the benefit free kindergartens conunder the auspices of nurch. The star performer will be Earl Gulick, the celebrated boy soprano, the little choir singer whose wonderful voice has surprised and delighted two continents. Everyone knows how this "child of the angel voice" has been feted and adored wherever he has been heard since he sang first in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. It will indeed be a rare treat to have him in Scranton, and the committee is to be congretulated for securing him in concert. The ladies composing this committee are Mrs. L. Oakford, Mrs. G. M. Hallstead, Mrs.

W. M. Dickson, Mrs. H. W. Kings-

bury, Mrs. L. G. LaBar, Miss Manness

and Miss Jermyn.

The great military ball, which is now being mentioned for May, will be an unexpected and correspondingly delightful event, if plans for such a magmilicent opening of the new Armory can be perfected. The idea is a favorwith Colonel Watres, and is being talked about with enthusiasm by the commander of the Thirteenth regiment. It is thought that Vice President Roosevelt and General Miles will both be present and that the affair will the most elaborate ever held in this region. If the committee could only manage to secure General Faneton and his newly acquired captive as attractions, it would not only guarantee more than the \$20,000 which hoped will be realized from the ball, but would also solve the anxious "What shall be done with Aguinaldo."

Elbert Hubbard, editor of the Philistine and publisher of the Roycroft books will be in this city May 8, when he will lecture in the Scranton Bicyele club. This will interest many people, who, while they consider him an iconoclast, unwillingly admit his his astonishing frankness, but he is none the less fascinating.

chronicied as so dull as the one soon try, ill-health, restlessness or something must be assigned as the reason for the general exodus southward of so many residents of the city and a ments. Easter week even will not be as gay as usual this season.

Miss Frances Hunt entertained a few friends at luncheon or Wednesday. The guests were: Mrs. B. E. Watson, Miss Blanchard, Miss Augusta Archbald, Miss Bennell, Miss Matthews, Miss Coursen, Miss Alice Matthews.

There will be a rummage sale for the nent of the Summer Home for Self-Supporting Girls, April 2, at 229 Penn avenue. All articles contributed to this | housekeeping a mania, who is posworthy object may be sent to Miss Elizabeth Doersam, 241 Penn avenue.

Miss Nana Sturges. Miss Jean Dimmick, Miss Margery Warren, Miss Fleanor Moffat and Miss Elizabeth Blair are home from Farmington, Connecticut, for the Easter recess,

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Belin, jr., will enteriain a large company of guests Easter Menday night. Mr. La Motte Belin will have a house party of friends

Colonel H. M. Boier and family and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sprague are among those who will return from the south to spend Easter at home.

E. W. Holland, formerly of this city, is engaged with Floyd Moore, 71 Broadway. New York, bond and stock brokers and bankers.

Miss Watson will entertain a house arty at the home of her parents on Monroe avenue Easter week.

Mr. Harry Hydnman is at the Thompson hospital, under treatment for rheumatism.

Mrs. A. H. Storrs entertained the Friday Afternoon Card club yester-

Mrs. A. C. Twitchell has been in

New York for the past few days.

Miss Wheeler, of Burlington, Vt., is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Watson,

Movements of People

ing triends in this city. D. P. Battle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting T. J. Walker, of Wilkes-Barre, is engaged for

 few weeks in this city. Mrs. Thomas, of the firm of Dougherty

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Brewster, of Montreso, an guests of Dr. Brewster, of Jefferson avenue. Deputy Attorney General Fred Fleitz returned

stay in this city. E. E. Loomis, superintendent of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western mining department, spent 'yesterday in Harrisburg.

Miss Edith Amaden, who has been visiting telatives in the city for several days past, returned to her home in Philadelphia yesterday. Dr. F. F. Arndt, of this city, will leave next

A Cold is usually caused by checked circulation, known by a chill or shiver Dr. Humphreys' "77" starts the blood coursing through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold or Grip is broken, while its tonicity sustains the

NUMBER of ladies prominently identified with St.

Luke's church, are interested in a fine concert, which will

week for kutape to continue the course of special study which he has been punning in New York for the past year. He will return to Seran loss, a year hence to resume his practice.

SHER POINT OF VIEW S

WOMAN'S club in Delaware has been endeavoring to inform it-self on social problems with the laudable intention of reforming the world. Incidental to this the members hired a lady to tell them all about "policy playing." so that they might the better combat this great evil, of which they had heard so much. She told them in such a fascinating way that they all became deeply interest-ed and, it is said, have temporarily abandoned the idea of reforming the world until they have each unobtrusively made a fortune by playing polthemselves. Men are unkind enough to say that this is just like a WORKSD.

I wender if we are such variable centures. We certainly do many things from impulse, but then again they accuse us of being entirely too enacious about carrying a point. They say we are obstinate to the degree of mulishness in never admitting an erfor; that we manage to have our own way in the face of everything; that we are Indians in holding grudges and enscientious in paying them back strictly in kind; that we exaggerate our rights and wrongs and minimize our blessings.

The antics of the Delaware women rather disprove these statements. They started out to interfere with the pleasures of other people and ended by changing their point of view, and learning a new method of driving away ennul. Indeed, they have not ended" yet, and it is likely to be an interesting study to watch their methods of collecting experiences.

Women are the original discoverers of intemperance. There's not a doubt of it—that is, the intemperance of others and to give the conservative in er people. Man did not find out he dividual a series of shivers because of had taken a drep too much until his his astonishing frankness, but he is wife made the discovery. It was she who decided that he belonged to far too many lodges, that he smoked too Waw Lenten searons have ever been | many cigars, wore too many red ties and lost too much money at poker. to be ended. Prosperity of the coun- | She decided that he are too much mince pic, swore too much, was too susceptible in his affections and spent too much for his clothes; but she is a close second when it comes to intemcorresponding dearth of entertain- perance. Perhaps she doesn't drink as much champagne or do other objectionable things of that sort with such enthusiasm, but when she starts out o do anything, she does it rather completely and is apt to be as intemperate along her special lines as a man.
For instance, there is Mrs. Nation.

She is about as intemperate as the veriest sot who reels into the gutter, rough according to her lights, it is in a praiseworthy direction. Her mode of warfare accomplishes little good.

Then there is the woman who makes sessed of a clean devil, as some longsuffering husband said of his wife, Her intemperance is almost as uncomfortable to the family as that of the slattern who isn't distressed if the baby's shoe happens to be extricated from a pan of dough ready for the baking.

The woman intemperate with her ongue, with her harshness, with her jealousy or her ill temper, is every bit as wicked, as reprehensible, as the drunkard, who is only spasmodically

Women are more intemperate in their gambling propensities when once they find out the fascination of that evil, than are men. They are more reckless in their stakes and more inexorable in claiming their gains. They would probably be more corrupt in their political methods, if such a state of affairs can be imagined.

Speaking of policy playing is a minder that it was a woman and not a man who made a startling suggestion He is a man of prominence in this city and one whose opinion and advice are considered valuable and reliable on

most subjects. His suggestion was this: The Home eeds money to raise that hateful \$20,-000 debt. How on earth is it going to get the sum passes comprehension. The public has given and given. Itich men and poor men, women of afflu-ence and women of modest means have subscribed to the building fund, but nobody, not one will buy that fine property on Adams avenue.

"Why not," said the gentleman in question, "why not sell tickets to the number of 25,000 or so at \$1 each to those who wish to aid the Home Just that much. Surely there are twentyfive thousand people in this city who could pay a dollar each for such a pur-Then when all the tickets are sold," said our friend, "present the five lots, singly, to these patrons allowing them to decided as to how the choice should be made and which of their number should be the recipients." What do you think of the plan? asks

Saucy Bess. QUEER USES OF INDIGO.

Lyddite is Indigo on which pitrle acid has been poured. It is not only a thing to be melted and loaded into shells and set off with a primer of guncotton, but it is a brilliant yellow dye. When the explosive is made in England it is called lyddite; when it is made in France it is called melinite, but it will answer to either name

if it is touched off in the right way. This may seem a queer use of indigo, but it is still queerer that all the bright colors that we call the aniline dyes, and which we know are derived from the coal tar products, are so named from indigo's other name, 'anii," made in the laboratory. So many and so wonderful are the uses to which chemists have put the common, black, ill-smelling tar, that byproduct which the early manufacturers of illuminating gas tried so piteously to get carted away, that one harly darer to speak of them as queer. They are too great. They are amazing. They are even awe-inspiring, for to ce whither experimentation with the arbon compounds has brought us is

to realize that there we are very near to the spot where the profoundest secrets of the living, growing world

Some of the triumphs of the chemist in his domain come so near to mor-tal man's having a hand in creation itself that it almost scares. When a mortal man can make from tar an indigo so good and cheap that within the last four years it has risen to be the successful rival of the indige that the good Lord causes to grow in plants, we may well pause and look back upon the long and tortuous way we have come since first our ancestors began to make queer uses of common

FASHION IN LITERATURE.

T IS A truism to say that men and women of this day and generation are slaves to fashion. There is an habitual bent on the part of frail hu-manity to do the thing some one else has done, or is doing.

Not so much because we lack originality and self reliance but for the reason, mainly, that it saves time and prevents disturbing jars in one's im-

mediate sphere. Here and there will be met those who assert independence of all binding forms, and who deride the weakness in others which daily puts them in leading strings of one sort or another. To scar them make speech on the subject s like listening to the wind blow from the north. They are chained to no conquerors chariot wheels. More, indeed, like Atlas with all cise chained to them.

But we know-a few of us wise onesthat there is no such thing as true independence. Within the hedged demesne of the most ardent warrior against conformity it will be easy to find paths never cut nor gravefied by himself.

Pathways in the sands of time are not otherwise unde than by the sucessive trend of lock-stepped imitators. Emulation and ambition, it may also be accorded, play a large part in this matter of fashion. We do not care to be left to ourselves. To be as good as our neighbor-and that means to be as near like him in favor-d condition as ossible-is the end most of us seek. So that when we see this same neighbor come forth on a fine morning in new or unfamiliar cut of garmentalthough our own wardrobe may already contain its share of fine apparel-contentment no more walks ith us until we too wear a coat from

A broad plazza, a tastefully place ormer window, a stretch of lawn, a bank of ferns when ornaments to the coperty of some one else, have the pretty trick of setting the pace for a ore of home building imitators.

So, too, when we discover the class of literature a newly made friend is reading, the grade of book he places upon his shelves, the periodical he systematically buys, straightway we drop any personal affinities we may happen to have and enthusiastically ek partnership with him.

There is fashion in literature as in dress. Today one school holds our aleiglence; tomorrow it may the the opposite, or no school at all. We are blue stockings in one generation, philistines in the next. Two or three seasons gone Kipling's Jungle creations entertained the bulk of our literary public-and terrified the remnant. This season we have interest in such books only as deal with historical events fancifully worked up, or with a occurresque treatment of the social problem.

Is it that our literary palate moon? Does the rise and full of our emperamental barometers determine our faste in reading? Or is it simply the old ambition not to be outlone by some one living in the next block, or on a neighboring continent, or in a past age that ke ps us running this way and that after new leaders? Who shall answer? This much we know these varying tastes have cib and flow as do the tides of the sen; and the turning time of each comes silently and unobserved.

Time was when book-buyers and book-readers were on tip-toe for the appearance of some new thing in literature. Books, in that day-the goldof modern literature to the mind of every gray beard bookman of oday-bad their times and seasons Individual buyers, as well as retail dealers knew in advance what were to be the attractions of spring and holiday openings. There was not then an army of prolific writers to flood the book stalls and bewilder the homes devotee with a numerous progeny. One or two startling sensations, with not more than a half dozen works of standthe other day regarding the old Home limit; and dealer and reader could be relied upon to be in line on the days of issue to give these a generous well

Today we have no time between the oppearance of new books to grow expectant. They come, one upon the other in dizzy procession. To give even the most rapid reader a chance to keep up ith the press the working hours of the day need be several times multiolled. And so it follows, inevitably, that in this great over-sweeping rush the esprit that obtained in the book when books were engerly sought and anxiously walted for, is now almost wholly lost,

For three generations American writers have been straining for a national standard in literature. Perhaps in all that time a standard-and a very worthy standard, too-has not been wanting: but owing to a lack of agree ment as to the quantity and kind of production required to effect a standard we fail to realize the realiy good that is being accomplished, and redouble each year the effort to bring forth the great American novel, or the

epechal American Loem. The immediate effect of this ebullient andition in literature will be the flooding of the book shops and the publishing trade with an ignoble mass of reading matter; and instead of effecting the recognition-quite within sight at the beginning of this generation-American literature, for a long day to come, will keep its old unenvied as a correlative of American brag.

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"Inaccurate knowledge is a dangerous thing,

Is Coffee Bad for Us?

A CCORDING TO Dr. William M. Leszynsky, of this city, says the New York Sun, there is grave danger in the indiscriminate use of coffee is a beverage. Dr. Lewensky's paper is printed in the current number of the Medical Record, with a summary of the discussion of the subject clarific followed the reading of the paper before e New York County Medical society. The doc-r admits at the outset that coffee, when well opared, is beyond question one of the autstal juxuries of modern life. He says that ould be as wrong to contemn its use indiscrimtalely as to deny that under vertain conditions was harmind. The object of the paper is sted to be to show that its effects following the se of coffee are by no means uncommon.

Coffee, the physician said, is an antidate to

decided, as for as the nervous system is con-struct, and, therefore, it is not uncommon for he salue person to be addicted to the excessive use of both. He quoted Love on "The Use and Obsectof Coffee" as saying that "In excuss it is ven more dangerous than alcohol, for it is not, ike the latter, a mitchent, nor is its effect in excessive use so apparent or so unrespectable." He incidentally remarks that coffee, "properly nade" and "properly need," is by no means country and those members of the county medias confery tino took part in the discussion also approved their opinions that coffee as a beverage, self prepared and taken in moderation, was not inamital. The fecturer and those wine discussed his paper were statisfied with stating their own private opinions, based upon more or s extensive personal experience, and did not each open the vital point of the question, viz., neder what conditions and in what question was collective because because This is a question thin is of the greatest importance to the gen-tic public and one which has pecelved but scant ciention from scientific investigators, so scart, select, that treat editeded persons know little and of phenomen to our well being, and emotione makes it possible for imperance en-diminant to wage a war against not only also-bolism, but also against tobacca and, lately, even codes, by publishing most emaggerated and distinct struments of mote which although they

offers from the wain one. These dif- is run into the joint before it cooks.

principles, together with some of the redoring marter and the tannic acid, by owners of leading

ad much more contemped than the one general employed in this country. In the simplest forms consists in placing first rousted, time ground ofte in the bottom of a critishic vessel (the tacks use the coffee cap itself), sprinking a such of biscarbonate of code over it and then muon the codes perceive and some and stirring the mixture with a specime it after a two minutes a small quantity of cold water or a little piece of less is disapped into the bessel all the grounds Ill settle to the bottom and the clear around everage can be poured off. Great care should a taken not see any the coffee extract, when acc made, to a boil in the effects to k*p it bot. he flavor to a disagreeable one, but will also

large the stitle)pated effect.
The blearboarts of calc is added because it f the great of Importance that the water should be slightly all line is order to extract the active cinciples from tasse fareotic plants, and it wil e found in practice that by means of this addi-on of the small quantity of blearbenate of soda a better tasting and stronger cap of codice can be obtained from the same quantity of possible way. This principle of making coffee in the proper way may, of course, be varied in its deonly by using sleves or filters, thus doing away reald water, but the principle remains the one, the fineness of the freshly ground powder, the addition of an alkali and the water poured

n at the bolling point. The question of how purch coffee we can drink without laid effects is impossible to answer, as the quantity that can be taken without injury like in the use of other narrolles, depends upon omilitions, circumstances and temperament of the reliviously bow much be can take with impuri-(y. I may say this, however, that strong cold confee, without sugar or milk, will act with as neach promptness and potency as alcohol does in assisting a tatigued nervous and museumar cylthe alcohol, and, used in this manner, it is no sew! liquid to fill the pocket that, for a tire

Do the Reactions of the Lower Animals Indicate Pain.

A) a meeting of the Academy of Natural Sci-ences Dr. Henry Skinner stated that he had upon everal occasions in speaking before the Academy expressed the opinion that the lower terms of ifo experienced to take at the result of an in ary and had given as an example the met that a had frequently seen butterflies move about and act in the way common to their kind, with to apparent discomfort, after the whole abdomen had been removed. "I now," he continued, "de-sire to call attention to a paper on the table, written by the late Professor W. W. Norman, or he University of Texas, detaining the results of a long series of experiments which he carried n with the object of finding, if possible, a cor-ect answer to the question: Do the reactions f the lower animals against injury indicate

Reading from the paper the doctor selected covering all forms of life from worms to verte-brates, the following: "A dirt damber (a Vrapa) was seen by Dr. Hargitt lapping a liquid. He incidentally elipped off its abdomen with a pair of aclasors. The animal was not disturbed by the For particulars address

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of schoors. The animal was not disturbed by the berformance, but continued to cat while the liquid poured out at the shortened posterior end of the bedy." Berthe writes: "I have cut off the entire selection of bees and then placed them at honey, which they sucked uncashingly for more than an hour, Indeed, while the been was sitting on my hand sucking honey I sudden.

ly cut off the abdomen. It straightened up for a

who publishes it, says in conclusions: 'Having seen most of Professor Norman's experiments I may be permitted to point out the two chief re-

sults of his investigations."
"First-In a great number-perhaps the majority-of lower animals injuries cause no reaction which might be interpreted as the expression of

"Second-In the limited number of cases where followed by motions which have been considered as the expression of pain sensations (as in the case of worms) a closer analysis shown that this interpretation is unjustified, only the part behind the place of injury shows such re-actions, while the part in front of the injury shows nothing of the kind."

Antiquity of Man. From a review in Science of the third chition of De stottillet's great work on pre-historic timeoncluded that while man did not exist during this period, precursors of man more intellig-Pitheranthropus creetus is consireded as the numediate precursor of man. The Caleveras skull is relected. The Palcolithic period is considered as corresponding to the Early Quaternary, and 220,000 years is assigned as the length of this period, Add to this number 10,000 years for the Protonistoric and Neelithic periods and 6,000 years more for the historic period and we have 238,000 years, which is, according to the a

"Mustard Gold."

What is tailed "Mustard Gold" in Australia (the term is not used, we believe, in America) in minute quantities. Under the microsco white clay or tale filling all the interstices. castly yields to the pressure of a knife blade, and flatters out to a very thin leaf or yellow smudge. It is very pure metal, and it held to be an in-variable indicator of gold in the condition of tellurides (as at Cripple Creek) below. In fact, the particles of mustard gold have been proven to be the result of the decomposition of the telluride minerals.--Mining Reporter,

To Braze Cast Iron.

While pieces of wrought from have been brazed together by melted spelter or brass, it has been hitherte impossono to unite cast iron because its earben forms a herer of graphite particles on the surface. A new German process claims tent false principes, are, nevertheless, believed to have exercement this difficulty. Order of copper or be absolute arithment are repeated as such by with forax or silicate or soils are applied to the instance to be united, and on heating the conner All factories contain what are termed active gives up its oxygen to the graphite, which is converted into criterions oxide gas and escapes in dant, and to which it bright each is unrefue founds, mustbe copper being deposited on the first, but all these plants centain also a git ster it is considered from a construction of minor active principles, which the least. The englaces of from thus freed from graphite units results with the melter, which

Twinkling of an Eye.

When we speak of a thing harpening in the (whilling of an eye we mean to convey that the infter and highly esteemed by intellioverally lean demonstrated by a capable investi-gator. He need a specially arranged photographic apparatus, and affixed a piece of white paper to the edge of the eyeld for a mark. He found that the lid decends quickly and roots a little. Men and women who have never to use it, because they have observed taken a speciful of any savsaparilla or its health-making effects in the case of direction of the described uncomment was from shortest durations being interedigmized his of a second with one subject and sevent-en-immired his with another, and the third phase of the wish, the rising of the lift, took seventeen-hundredthat to understand why Paine's colory com-of a second more, making the online duration of the wink about torty-hundredths or four-tenths of to all reproduces in the estimation of

Definition.

"Weaper. A property is non-verlangement of the residence

offee plant, but whose is hed elg. of completely anne, prosels acid and stores, have proved, of the people of the moderate mans, w.o. as us the convers, valuable medicines if taken in very L are ever ready to hump at conclusions and I minute doses, and we also know that substance dame the coftee for unaking them side, when no regarded a notice and which are even used as so heard blame themselves for their igner, one and carelessons in not making the extract the grater it taken in abnormally large quantities, and in additing to it substances chemicals.

—C. 8.

ly cut off the abdomen. It straightened up for a moment, then sucked quietly on. "If an earthworm be cut in two in the middle only the posterior half shows the squirming and jetking motions which appear to indicate pain. The anterior half crawls away. "Professor Norman died before completing his work," said Dr. Skinner, "but Professor Lock, who publishes it area in complisions. The same in complisions are same in the same in complisions. The same in complisions are same in the same in complisions. **BUFFALO EXPOSITION**

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gent, excest men and women throughout the land. Paine's othery compensed has created

its own comittuency. the bettem of its movement, after which is potent medicine of any sort, nor also, but more herly than it fell. The average loved them to enter their homes, not only use Paine's celery compound when themselves sick, but persuade their families to do the same.

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Majeria Medica at Dartmouth, College. petitor among discriminating people. There is no mistaking the standing of Paine's celery compound in the famits of Man. A. M. V. heeter, Supt. of Exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition. New York State Commissioner at country are larger than those of all Attanta Exposition, and former

And, Postmaster at Buffalo: Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1901. good. My wife and some of my was iton. spring is the time to get well.

form me they have been very greatly

The superiority of Paine's celery compound is well illustrated by the way entire families are benefited whenever any one member of the household tries it. Nothing is more common than for busband, wife, and children to be led

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ompound. It is so far above all other spring medicines in its strengthening, nerve-It is the prescription of Edward E. restering, blood-purifying, health-given below M. D., LL. D., Professor of ing, lasting effects that it has no com-The old "cures" one by one, in tha last few years, have dropped by the eclery compound in every civilized other spring remedies of all kinds combined.

People just sick enough not to be Dear Sire:-Being run down from healthy-every city is full of such semioverwork, thysically and mentally, I invalids-should take advantage of ried Painc's colery compound as a Painc's celery compound to put their emedy. It undoubteally did me much blood and nerves into a healthy condi-

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