Social and Personal

ARRANGEMENTS for the Schumann-Heink subscription concert which is to take place at the Lyceum May 21, are in excellent shape. The Tribune prints a very large list of subscribers and patronesses this morning, to which many important additions will be made in the next week. It now appears as if there would be a furore with regard to seats by the time the diagram is open and that with the big contingent from both Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale, the people who are not on the subscription list will find the choice of places rather limited. This is flattering both to the merit of the talent and to Scranton. Our people always manage to crowd the house on the appearance of a great theatrical event, but so few and far between have been the really tremendously big concerts in this city that it was a trifle uncertain just what attitude would be taken. It is indeed a satisfaction to predict that it will be the greatest musical event which has been held here, not only in respect to the artists but the appreciative public.

It would be a notable occasion to welcome Maud Powell alone, the greatest woman violin player on the platform today, but also to have Madame Schumann-Heink and superb Ffrangcon Davies in one evening is something indeed worthy to mark the beginning of the century, and set the pace for the coming years. Subscriptions are being received at Powell's music store.

The following is a partial list of patronesses and subscribers to which the other names will be added later:

Mrs. William Connell, Mrs. Louis A. Watres, Mrs. Ezra H. Ripple, Mrs. John Jermyn, Mrs. Everett Warren, Mrs. Thomas E. Jones, Mrs. J. Benj. Dimmick, Mrs. J. P. Dickson, Mrs. James McLeod, Mrs. W. W. Scranton, Mrs. William D. Boyer, Mrs. Henry W. Kingsbury, Mrs. F. E. Platt, Mrs. C. B. Sturges, Mrs. W. J. Hand, Mrs. W. H. Jessup, jr., Mrs. C. B. Penman, Mrs. Livy S. Richard, Mrs. W. W. Watson, Mrs. E. N. Willard, Mrs. E. B. Sturges, Mrs. E. L. Fuller, Mrs. N. G. Robertson, Mrs. A. B. Blair, Mrs. A. W. Dickson, Mrs. L. B. Powell, Mrs. A. D. Blackinton, Mrs. George B. Smith, Mrs. James J. Williams, Mrs. D. E. Taylor, Mrs. J. A. Linen, Mrs. H. A. Knapp, Mrs. George Sanderson, Mrs. H. C. Shafer, Mrs. A. E. Connell, Mrs. C. R. Connell, Mrs. H. M. Edwards, Mrs. J. S. McAnulty, Mrs. C. D. Simpson, Mrs. H. H. Brady, Mrs. C. D. Jones, Mrs. James G. Shepherd, Mrs. T. H. Watkins, Mrs. J. F. Megargel, Mrs. E. G. Coursen.

Mrs. C. R. Scott, Miss Edith Jones, Mrs. L. M. Gates, Mrs. Anne Hand, Mrs. C. H. Welles, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. G. B. Hand, Mrs. N. Y. Lott, Mrs. W. L. Matthews, Mrs. F. S. Godfrey, Mrs. Edward S. Jones, Mrs. Thomas Sprague, Mrs. Walter L. Henwood, Mrs. A. F. Law, Mrs. L. F. Bower, Mrs. W. H. Pierce, Mrs. C. W. Northup, Mrs. C. H. Lindsay, Mrs. F. D. Watts, Mrs. J. H. Dunham, Mrs. J. L. Stelle, Mrs. J. W. Howarth, Mrs. H. H. Sivelley, Mrs. Richard O'Brien, Mrs. John W. Fowler, Mrs. M. E. McDonald, Mrs. F. D. Brewster, Mrs. F. W. Fleitz, Mrs. Selden Blair, Miss Julia Garagan, Mrs. T. J. Foster, Mrs. J. H. Torrey, Mrs. George B. Jermyn, Mrs. Luther Keller, Mrs. R. T. Black, Mrs. A. J. Connell, Mrs. C. L. Frey, Mrs. C. DuPont Breck, Mrs. H. V. Logan, Mrs. Henry M. Ives, Mrs. F. L. Phillips, Mrs. H. M. Streeter, Mrs. Frank Hummler, Mrs. H. G. Dunham, Mrs. C. D. Sanderson.

Miss Nellie Hollister, Miss Julia Allen, Miss Cordelia Freeman, Miss Kitty Leach, Mrs. Clarence Ballentine, Mrs. Grant Pelton, Mrs. D. W. Powell, Mrs. Frank S. Barker, Miss Susan Black, Miss Helen Griffin, Miss Evelyn Gilmore, Mrs. G. Du B. Dimmick, Mrs. R. T. Black, Mrs. G. W. Kear, Mrs. T. C. Von Storch, Mrs. H. C. Wallace, Miss Jessie Newell, Miss Florence Dolph, Mrs. C. E. Robertson, Mrs. A. F. Duffy, Mrs. H. L. Taylor, Mrs. Joseph Phillips, Mrs. H. M. Streeter, Mrs. Joseph O'Brien, Mrs. Victor Koch, Mrs. Sol Goldsmith, Mrs. Aaron Goldsmith, Miss Jean McKenna, Mrs. Joseph Levy, Miss Bessie F. Rice, Mrs. Oakford, Miss Rosenkranz, Mrs. William McDonald, Mrs. T. J. Mulholland, Mrs. C. H. Fisher, Mrs. William [illegible].

Messrs. Phillip Warren, Joseph T. Frentchey, P. Silas Walker, S. B. Thorne, James Blair, jr., C. B. Sturges, W. A. May, H. C. Shafer, Hon. Alfred Hand, Dr. A. J. Connell, A. F. Law, W. L. Henwood, H. H. Sivelley, F. E. McComb, J. M. Chance, Charles H. Doersam, E. E. Southworth, William H. Peck, F. L. Phillips, H. W. Rowley, L. F. Bower, C. Perry Wentz, J. L. Stelle, S. N. Callender, H. V. Logan, H. M. Ives, E. P. Ham, M. P. Plumley, Marcus Duffy, E. C. Hall, J. R. Frantz, A. T. Duffy, Benjamin Sanger, George Wahl, Dr. C. H. Fisher, W. T. Hackett, C. W. Northup, W. W. Watkins, Louis Oettinger, J. W. Howarth, Grant Pelton, James Watkins, H. C. Wallace, Albert Zenke, H. J. Streeter, Charles H. Lindsay, Fred Benjamin.

Messrs. W. D. Coston, Llewellyn Jones, Allan Durand, J. Loveland, Fred Widmayer, L. S. Levy, A. E. Lester, Thomas Carroll, H. A. Coursen, A. J. Casey, P. J. Casey, Arthur Long, W. D. Evans, Sol Goldsmith, Aaron Goldsmith, Edward S. Jones, E. E. Pryor, W. S. Diehl, Theodore Connell, Robert J. Bauer, Charles Genter, William McDonald, Hugh Jones, Joseph Frentchey, H. F. Clarke, A. P. Thomas, L. M. Smith, A. P. Trautwein, L. A. Bassett, C. A. Munn, C. E. Tobey, J. T. McGrath, M. H. Tappan, D. L. Crane, P. E. Burr, W. J. Hamilton, A. R. Jones, Dr. C. E. Thompson, Fred Emerick, David Reynolds, P. F. Howley, L. G. Eisle, Alex. Connell, H. J. Schubert, M. W. Guernsey, Mr. James G. Shepherd.

The following were entertained Thursday night by Miss Annie Kaney at a euchre party given at the home of her sister, Mrs. P. F. Nealon, on Orchard street: Misses Anna and Mary Lavelle, Annie Rafter, Nellie Curran, Kate McGinness, Mary Ready, Jennie Weir, Rose Gilgallon, Mame Brogan, Archbald; Mrs. Burke and Mrs. Nealon, Mrs. Kaney; Messrs. Thomas Rafter, Michael Burns, Charlie Davis, John Larkin, Michael Lee, M. F. Culkin, Jim Murphy, John Flaherty, Morgan Sweeney, Patrick Sweeney, P. F. Nealon. Miss Anna Lavelle won ladies' first prize and Mr. Lee won the gentlemen's first prize.

Mrs. George Sturges gave a tea on Wednesday, when her beautiful home in North Park was a vision of spring, with the curtains veiled in smilax and the rooms sweet with anemones and arbutus. The table in the dining room was adorned with white roses, while marguerites added a pretty touch to other apartments. Mrs. Sturges received with Mrs. E. B. Sturges. Others about the rooms were Mrs. J. Benj. Dimmick, Mrs. James, Miss Clare Reynolds, Mrs. Clarence Sturges, Mrs. James Gardner Sanderson, Miss Poore, Miss Elizabeth Parke, Miss Bennell, Mrs. Gardner Sanderson, Mrs. Hurley. Mrs. Twitchell was at the table in the dining room. Miss Eleanor Reynolds, Miss Janet Dickson, Miss Bennell and Miss Helen Hand assisted with refreshments.

Those who have not visited the Country club since winter will be repaid for considerable exertion, if that were necessary, in order to feast their eyes on its beauties today. The young green of the leaves, which is like no other hue at any season, the velvet sward, the lovely glimpses of sky, and, more than all, those "delectable mountains" over yonder, with their infinite changes of color, their sentinel strength, locking fast our valley, as in a casket—all present a picture which, if we had to travel far and away across weary distance to see, we should be swift to journey toward just for a restful look. Now, because it lies but a few paces away, we let the monotonous tomorrows come in between our vision and the joy thereof.

Miss Bertha Galland accompanied by Miss Frohman, sister of Charles Frohman, of New York, will be the guest of Colonel and Mrs. L. A. Watres next week.

This afternoon will chronicle the opening of the Country club for the early summer. The entertainment committee will serve tea today and on every Saturday until August. The Saturday afternoon teas added a pretty feature last season, and were greatly enjoyed by members who thus found a little social atmosphere apparent which, without the informal carrying out of the details, would have lacked interest. The ladies who will serve today are Mrs. H. H. Brady, jr., Mrs. Clarence B. Sturges, Mrs. George G. Brooks, Miss Alice Matthews and Miss Hunt.

Rev. and Mrs. John Randolph will sail for Europe on June 22. Miss Randolph, who has been abroad for several months, has returned, and will stay at St. Peter's rectory during the absence of the rector and his wife.

Mrs. T. C. von Storch, Miss Boies, Miss Pennypacker and Miss Jessup are in Morristown, N. J., where they are attending a pleasant reunion of Miss Dana's famous school.

Mrs. J. Benj. Dimmick will entertain at luncheon today, and has also issued invitations to a card party for next Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Benjamin Dimmick gave a dinner on Thursday night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James Gardner Sanderson. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Miss Alice Matthews, Miss McLeod, Miss Helen Matthews, Messrs. M. B. Fuller, Charles Sanderson and James Blair, jr.

The one and only Elbert Hubbard will be in Scranton next Wednesday night, when he will lecture at the Bicycle club on "Roycroft Ideals." Elbert Hubbard is the famous author of the still more famous "Message to Garcia," which has been printed up into the millions, is the editor of that celebrated periodical, The Philistine, published "every little while" in East Aurora, N. Y.; has written many books which have been luxuriously printed, and is altogether a unique product of American evolution. His lecture is wonderful in its way, while the man himself, with his classical face and strange eyes, in which are smouldering fires, is well worth the price of a ticket to hear and to see.

Mrs. W. W. Scranton entertained at a luncheon yesterday, when among the guests were Mrs. W. F. Hallstead, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. A. E. Hunt, Mrs. C. D. Simpson, Mrs. J. E. Carmalt, Mrs. E. S. Moffat, Mrs. James Hosie, Mrs. J. Benj. Dimmick, Mrs. G. L. Dickson, Mrs. H. M. Blair, Mrs. Belin, Mrs. Bennell, Mrs. George Sanderson, Mrs. J. A. Linen, Mrs. Laverty, Miss Jessie M. Gay, Miss Virginia Dimmick, Miss Sanderson.

The Home for the Friendless desires all of its friends to contribute to the rummage sale, to begin next Tuesday at 129 Penn avenue. Those having articles to give may inform Mrs. C. P. Matthews or Mrs. L. R. Stelle, in the central city, or Mrs. W. D. Kennedy and Mrs. E. F. Chamberlin, in Green Ridge.

Mrs. Chauncey Reynolds and the Misses Reynolds, of Wyoming avenue, have returned from a year's stay abroad, in which they have enjoyed to the full the delights of foreign travel. Much of their absence from this country was rendered unique by reason of their visit to Cannes, where they were entertained by their cousin, Mrs. Arthur Winslow, who is not only in the smart set of London, but is distinctly of it. Mrs. Winslow has long been a member of "the Prince of Wales' set," and has entertained the present King of England in her own home. At the time of the recent visit made by her American cousins, Mrs. Winslow had just returned from St. Petersburg, where she was entertained by the Czar and the Grand Duke and their circle.

The Imperial Chautauqua Circle of the Penn Avenue Baptist church was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfred Pennington on Tuesday night. A unique programme was given, consisting of papers by three gentlemen, as follows: Mr. Bevan, "How to Get a Girl and Keep Her;" Mr. O. F. Byxbee, "New Spring Hats;" Mr. Herschel Hall, a humorous dialect poem on the Pan-American exposition.

The Mansfield-Dunham wedding and reception was the interesting feature of the week.

Movements of People

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Taylor are at Atlantic City.

Miss Gertrude Sprague is visiting relatives in Boston.

Attorney A. A. Vosburg was in Wilkes-Barre yesterday.

State Treasurer E. B. Hardenbergh, of Honesdale, was in the city this week.

Miss Williams, of San Francisco, is visiting her father, R. B. Williams, at Hotel Jermyn.

Mr. J. H. Brooks has gone to Atlantic City, where it is hoped he will fully regain his health.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rice are occupying the residence on Madison avenue, formerly the home of Mr. Loveland.

Walter Pierson, Ralph Williams and C. W. Gunster attended the subscription dance in Pittston, Thursday night.

Willie, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harris, of South Main avenue, underwent an operation, early this week, for a throat affection.

Miss Elizabeth Sanderson, who has spent the past two months in the South, is now in Washington, enroute for home, where she is expected next week.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Watson returned to the city on Friday, from a six months' trip through the South, most of which time they spent in Beaumont, Texas, the great new oil center.

HER POINT OF VIEW

A SERIES of articles in the Century Magazine on "Some Americans Abroad" contains many excellent hits on our little frailties. One character is represented as stating that "A man who is easily pleased sets himself down as common-place at once," and the speaker conscientiously endeavored to carry out the theory. To be sure he made several kinds of a fool of himself, but that is another story.

In some respects he was probably right. It is the primitive taste which is contented with the raw colors of red, green and blue, unsoftened and unwashed. It takes a connoisseur in art to appreciate a purple cow weirdly looming up against cadet blue trees outlined upon a cerise sky, or a nile green lady walking near a pink ocean and talking to a man done up in smudgy yellow.

The common every-day person is pleased when he can recognize the air of "The Star Spangled Banner" or "There'll Be a Hot Time In the Old Town Tonight." Only a cultivated ear is able to know when a classical program is really ends or where the middle begins and of course plain tunes irritate the cultivated ear. The commonplace individual is prone to see a joke when it is diagramed, and is moved to tears when sorrow overtakes him or he beholds other people in affliction. Of course a cultured, superior mind is better controlled and can therefore see the subtle fine points of humor which others overlook and can gain a certain degree of satisfaction in analyzing other people's emotions and in the knowledge of superiority.

Possibly, however, he loses much which gives them pleasure. If the chief aim of this life is to be discriminating, to be forever dissecting one's sensations and estimating whether it would be in harmony with one's superiority to smile at this polat or weep at that, the super-critical person has the best of it. If, however, it is considered that we shall not pass this way again and the eyes should be gladdened by the lovely green of May, the heart warmed by summer's thrill, the senses tempered and hushed by the pathos of autumn and the soul rested in the gray softness of winter, then blessed are those who are easily moved to tears or laughter by the griefs or joys of others, who see beauty in sky and earth and ocean, who take sweetness out of old familiar tunes as well as from the touch of dear familiar hands, who in fact are not bored with the fair monotony of earth, of the sunshine, of their friends or of happiness itself.

* * *

The bore is a person, isn't he, who talks about himself when you want to talk about yourself? I can think of no bore more "boresome" than the one who drearily insists on pointing out his trade mark of superiority as made evident by the fact that he is not easily pleased—as if because he finds all his roses to be raising thorns and no blooms that he must insist upon your planting the thornful variety also. He is forever going about taking the colors out of your sunsets by a comparison with sunsets in Italy or some other place which as likely as not he never saw. He is always finding the weak points in the glorious shining armor of your friends and making nicks in the fair statues of your ideals and dragging away the screens you have decorously set up to conceal the unveiled skeletons of vice in the closets of your imagination. It may be plebian and primitive and common place to be easily pleased as you walk through the world, but it must be woefully tiresome to be obliged to live up to a reputation for such fastidiousness as leaves no sweet flower unblighted in one's garden and no fair fame unsmirched in one's stately halls of memory.

To be sure there is such a thing as being too vociferous in expressing satisfaction, whether the object be mediocre or otherwise.

The lady who industriously set about to praise a carpet in a certain friend's home and who wondered why her effusiveness seemed to meet with such chilly response, afterwards discovered that the floor covering in question was a choice made by the former wife of her friend's husband. At another time she waxed very enthusiastic over a gown worn by an acquaintance and was surprised at the coldness with which her remarks were received by the lady on whom she was calling. Later it transpired that the owner of the pretty dress was a bitter enemy of the unenthusiastic listener.

* * *

The snubbed visitor in relating her experiences added: "Well, the whole matter is just this: she hadn't any business to be on bad terms with the other woman. Goodness me, I think I could endure it to hear anybody in the wide world praised, even though I refrained from joining in the chorus. I haven't any patience with such people, and there too was that carpet friend of mine. (I shall always think of her as the Carpet Lady.) Why under the sun need anybody who is alive and good-looking herself be jealous of a dead woman? If the other wife was still flourishing about in the flesh and there was a prospect that she might ensnare him again, there might be some sense in heroics. If I felt like that I'd do one thing the next minute and it would be to move straight out of that house and give all the carpets and things the other one had to the next rummage sale."

It isn't always the people who seem easily pleased who are least discriminating, nor the ones who are free in expressing their pleasure who are really commonplace. Sometimes the fine enthusiasm comes from a healthy mind in a sound body, a present day vitality which gives rose-colored glasses to the vision and a sweetness to the springs of life, and sometimes it is the capacity for devoting one's thought and very soul to the subject at hand to the utter extinguishing of all other interests.

I know a little milliner lady who is an artist in more ways than making stunning hats. She uses her gifts as much in her gentle manipulation of a customer as in devising combinations of color. My lady visitor seats herself before the big mirror. Madame looks at her critically. "Yes, I have the hat for you, just the thing," and she makes a hasty dive into a big drawer. It is placed on the visitor's head at the proper angle, pinched in here, a rose tucked under there, but still a dissatisfied look on Madam's brow. "No, no," she says brightly, "It is not refined enough for you"—with the slightest possible accent on the "you"—"not sufficiently graceful," and off she flits, returning with a marvel in pale gold and pink, which truly enough suits my lady's fair beauty. To another customer Madam says decisively, "No, I have nothing which will exactly do for you. It is something elegant and yet unique which you must have. Wait until the day after tomorrow. I will make you a hat which will make you a picture. "These things which I have," and she sweeps her hand out with a comprehensive gesture, "might do for some, but not for you," and the flattered person goes away purring like a kitten and she comes back, too, and there is the hat awaiting her and strangely becoming and fascinating as a study of appropriateness it is.

* * *

"Oh, but you are a base flatterer," says an observing acquaintance, who had witnessed such a scene where the object was a very plain woman, and Madame had turned inside out the many tissue-lined drawers and mysterious boxes, and was still unsatisfied. "You make them go off feeling that they could be professional beauties if they only cared to do so, and you do exaggerate their charms so fabulously."

"Indeed not!" protests madame, half indignantly. "I do not flatter. I do not tell lies. I am only interested, that is all. Each customer is to me a picture, to which I must suit a frame. All the customers of yesterday are forgotten. I only see the one sitting there before the mirror. At a glance I can tell what she wants. To me she is not plain. I can see possibilities in her face which a good frame will develop. I know my business, that is all. I want to say a word, too, that will make her face look at its best. Did you see hers light up just now when I said, 'Your husband will like that hat; he will say it brings out the gold which used to be in your hair.' Depend upon it, that woman's hengear has been a trial to her husband. You can see it. He has hated those cold blues and grays and greens. You'll see how she'll look with the pink roses calling a little color into her cheeks and the creamy brown against her hair, which is really loyal. Wherever she puts on that hat her face will light up with the remembrance of my words, just as it did today. She'll have compliments on her better health this summer."

THE HEAVY SISTER.

Come in, Sister Mandy—don't stan' dar by de do'—
De fiddle des a-wynine, en de white san' on de flo'!
De sister in de center—she weigh two hundred poun',
En de prize is fer de deacon dat'll swing dat sister roun'!

Don't you heah de music?
Come en jine de ring!
Ain't dis hallelula?
Swing yo' pa'tners—swing!

Heah come Deacon Williams—he'll win out, I be boun'!
But oh! dat heavy sister done flinged Bi'er Williams down!
Still she standin' lonesome—finest gal in town;
En de prize is fer de deacon dat'll swing dat sister roun'!

Don't you heah de music?
Come en jine de ring!
Ain't dis hallelula?
Swing yo' pa'tners—swing.

Bless God, none kin swing her! What you gwine ter do?
Dar's de prize a-stickin' f'um de chimbly-shelf at you!
Bi'er Williams—he is missin', but he'll git dar, I be boun'!
He gone ter git a derrick fer ter swing dat sister roun'!

Don't you heah de music?
Come en jine de ring!
Ain't dis hallelula?
Swing yo' pa'tners—swing!

—Frank L. Stanton in Leslie's Monthly.

JONAS LONG'S SONS. | JONAS LONG'S SONS. | JONAS LONG'S SONS.

Saturday is a Good Economy Day

Our Big Stores present an economy sale every day, but especially today will the advantages of purchasing here be evident at a glance over the many departments. Our Lackawanna avenue window display of shoes will attract you and then it will be worth your while to look well at other opportunities which await your choice.

Men's Furnishings

"Comfort" Shirts for men or, as they are usually called, Negligee Shirts, are here in every style that will be in vogue during the coming season. The assortment of popular priced goods is more complete than ever.

Probably the most stylish and modish shirt this summer will be white. We all know that a white shirt adds to a man's good looks. They come in plain and plaited fronts; the fabrics are madras, cheviot and linen. The prices are $1.00 and $1.50.

What is known as "Print Madras" will also be in great demand; colors black, white, plain and broken stripe effects. Price..... $1

Plain blue and ox blood colors have been selling well; the grade offered especially good for..... $1

A fine grade of Percale Shirts, in all the new coloring, with cuffs to match.... 75c

A finely woven Madras cloth, made with one pair of cuffs, has been a rapid seller. You'll find plenty on the tables today at..... 59c

The whole range of Shirts has been covered in the 50-cent line. Bedford, Madras, Cheviot and Percale, attached and detached cuffs; in fact everything worthy you will find in this line. Each, 50c

The Great Shoe Sale

At the Big Shoe Stores

Has been the most unusual ever planned by these or any other stores. The thousands of pairs of shoes we have already sold and the thousands of pairs we expect to sell add to the exceptional features.

OWING TO LIMITED SPACE in our SHOE Department, we have devoted part of the center aisle, on the main floor, opposite the Glove Counter, to a

May Day Shoe Sale

for Misses' and Children's May Day Oxford Ties and Strap-Sandal Slippers in all sizes.

Infants' Sandals, without heels, in all colors; sizes 2 to 6..... 46c

Children's Sandals, with spring heels; sizes 5 to 8..... 69c

Children's and Misses' Sandal Slippers in all leather; sizes 8½ to 2; price..... 89c

Children's and Misses' Dongola Oxford Ties, in all sizes, at..... 95c

Morrison's Imperial Silver Soap

is now being demonstrated in the main aisle. It makes no dust; it will not scratch. It does polish everything it touches.

Boys' Clothing

We have many Blouse Suits, in all wool blue serge; deep sailor collars; shield in front collars beautifully trimmed; sizes 3 to 9 years. Saturday..... $2.99

Boys' Caps—a special lot Saturday..... 25c

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits in new and pretty designs; colors blue and brown, plaids and checks; light and dark; sizes, 8 to 25 years. Saturday..... $2.99

Boys' Knee Pants—special for Saturday.. 25c

Boys' and Children's Hats in all the new shades; made of felt extremely light weight, in blue, brown, castor, stone-grey, pearl and garnet; all sizes. Saturday..... 50c

Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, new and attractive effects in style color and quality. Prices, 25c, 50c, 89c, 98c, $1.48, $1.98. A Saturday special at..... 25c

Boys' Washable Suits in blouse and Russian blouse effects; sizes 3 to 10 and 8 to 14 years in all the charming new wash fabrics; beautiful shades; up-to-date models; prices, 39c, 50c, 75c, 89c, 98c. $1.25, $1.50

A special lot of Boys' Wash Knee Pants. 25c

Jonas Long's Sons

ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT....

The "Gibson" Picture Pillow Tops have struck a popular chord. Six reproductions from "Life" show the Gibson Girl and her male entourage in characteristic scenes. Ready for embroidery.

Stamped Top, with Back, 50c

Embroidery Silks to Finish, 24c

Pillow Ruffles, $1.25

Cramer - Wells Co.,

130 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.

SCIENTIFIC SALAD

"Inaccurate knowledge is a dangerous thing. So in all things let us be accurate."

Readers of the Salad would greatly aid me in my task by asking questions (not necessarily for publication), which if possible will be answered in full in an early issue of the Weekly Salad and their receipt acknowledged immediately by mail. All such communications must, however, as a matter of course, bear the writer's correct name and address as otherwise they cannot be taken into consideration.

Dandelion as a Spring Vegetable.

ONE OF the earliest and surest signs of the advent of spring in this locality is the appearance of women and children upon vacant lots, who, armed with an old knife or tin spoon and a basket, dig up the budding plants of the common yellow flower, the dandelion, and the majority of our citizens no doubt wonder why these people should so eagerly search for and laboriously collect the first sprouts of this common weed. These women and children with few exceptions are German or French and gather the dandelion as a precious and highly esteemed dish of the first green vegetable of the people, the more appreciated as it is the first obtainable after the long winter diet of cereals and dried vegetables, beans, peas and potatoes. They follow only the natural instinct of animal nature for a change of diet with the change of the seasons, and as the dandelion is one of the first edible and at the same time medicinal plants which makes its appearance, it is eagerly sought after and eaten with relish either cooked like spinach or mixed with potatoes as a savory salad.

The medicinal properties of the plant, which received its English name from the fancied resemblance of its leaves to a lion's tooth, but which in German (Pissibett) and in French (Pissanlit) was named after its properties as a medicine in augmenting the action of those organs of the body whose office it is to rid the system of the accumulation of used up material, viz., the mucous membranes, the kidneys and the liver, and thereby to, as it is popularly termed, purify the blood, an expression, by the way, which is a relic of the medical theory of the middle ages, the "humoral theory of disease," which ascribed all diseases to impurity of the humors or liquids circulating within the body.

In medicine the root of dandelion has been used for hundreds of years as a valuable remedy and is still so employed by a few of the older physicians and this extended experience has shown that this now almost forgotten drug, which grows at our doors, is in many respects far superior to the many new fangled and eagerly bought patent blood purifiers and spring medicines or even the new chemically prepared but little tried drugs used by physicians nowadays, chiefly because they are put into their hands in a convenient and attractive form, thus making it easier to dispense them than the old-time, long tried and never found wanting helpmeets of the family doctors. It makes one feel like saying with the German poet:

"Why wander and roam into realms unknown
For the new of but doubtful value,
When so much that is good lies neglected at home,
Ever ready and potent to aid you."

Asparagus as a Medicinal Plant.

Nature has placed at our disposal without the necessary intervention of the druggist another valuable so-called blood purifier in that delightful and savory spring vegetable, asparagus. This plant, like so many others, contains certain active principles which chemists have isolated and named, and which have a very beneficial action upon the excretory organs of the body, especially the kidneys, and these isolated active principles in the form of alkaloids are of late used quite extensively in medicine. But in order to get not only the full value of the plant as a savory vegetable, but also its beneficial effect it has to be properly raised and properly cooked, and asparagus is one of the most pertinent illustrations we have of the old saying that "the good Lord provided the good things to eat, but the devil sent the cooks to spoil them." To obtain the best results the sprouts should be cut about seven inches below the surface of the ground before sunrise, when the tips have just appeared above the ground, because as in celery the exposure of the stalk to the sunlight and the air while growing causes a rapid deposit of woody fibre and of the green coloring matter which also changes the relation of the different active principles to each other and thereby changes the flavor and medicinal virtues of the plant besides making it tough and stringy when cooked, so that only the tips of the shoots are fit to eat. But even if the stalks are white and tender they may still be spoiled in the cooking by driving the juice contained in the tubes, which run parallel to each other throughout the whole length of the stalk, out in the boiling and by neglecting to remove the tough outer skin, which, as in the cucumber, contains a bitter active principle. To get the full benefit in quality as well as in quantity, the asparagus stalks as freshly cut as possible, white and firm, should, without first washing, be peeled off the outer skin with a sharp knife from the tips down in long strips like cucumbers, the ends should then be cut off square and the peeled stalks washed quickly in cold water. They should then be loosely tied in a bunch and the bunch placed on two small pieces of wood in the bottom of a tall pot or kettle in an upright position and the pot filled with cold salt water (one teaspoonful to the pint) sufficient to cover the tips of the asparagus. The pot should then be covered and the salt water brought to a boil and kept boiling slowly for thirty minutes or longer if necessary. The liquor is then poured off, the bunch laid upon the platter upon which it is to be served and the string cut and removed while the remaining liquor is drained off by slightly tilting the platter. In this manner of cooking, the juice in the tubes is prevented from escaping into the salt water and all the flavor and medicinal properties are retained in the stalks, every portion of which is luscious and tender. The cuttings and parings may be dried and saved as flavor for soup.

The Prevalance of Nasal Catarrh.

One of the readers of the Salad asks: "Is nasal catarrh more prevalent in some of the states than in others?" and "What is the reason that there is so much less nasal catarrh in Great Britain than in the States?"

In answering these questions I must first of all remind the reader that the term "catarrh" or "nasal catarrh" is popularly applied to a great variety of diseased conditions of the mucous membrane and of the bony or cartilaginous framework of the nasal cavities produced by a great variety of different causes and accompanied by as great a variety of different symptoms but resembling each other by discomfort in the nasal organs and that one of the most frequently observed causes is an over straining or overexcitation of the nervous system, together with want of fresh air and other non-sanitary conditions of life, while on the other hand the popularly supposed only cause of nasal catarrh, viz., atmospheric conditions, rapid and violent changes of temperature and of climate, have been found to be but little responsible for the prevalence of the disease. So we find that in large cities it is more prevalent than in rural districts and more common in manufacturing towns than in agricultural centers. But in comparing the available statistics we find that there is very little difference in the different states of the United States in regard to the prevalence of nasal catarrh, taking the total population of each state into consideration. In some of the states it appears to the casual observer to be more prevalent because of the denser population and the consequent multiplication of catarrh cure advertisements calling public attention to the existence of the malady. Whether nasal catarrh is more prevalent in the United States than in the British Isles I am not prepared to say, but if it should be so, it can easily be accounted for by the difference in the temperament and life conditions of the two nations. The one nervous, never resting, ever forward striving American, and the other his more phlegmatic, slow-going, conservative and rest-loving cousin on the other side of the ocean, and the difference in climate in its effect upon the nervous system may also have its influence upon the difference of the prevalence of nasal catarrh in the two countries.

Useless Efforts.

Certain of our foreign exchanges are commenting editorially, in a pessimistic vein, on the futility of all efforts to educate the public in the matter of hygiene. "The most impassioned apostles of hygiene and sanitary progress seem to be powerless to convince even their own wives and daughters of the dangers of trailing their skirts through the filth of the streets, collecting animal ordure and urine and pathogenic microbes, and then dragging them into private houses."—Journal of the American Medical Association.

The Comparative Pathology of the Jews.

Concluding article by M. Fischberg.

The ideas advanced are summarized in the following propositions: (1) The death rate of the Jews, at all ages, are relatively and absolutely lower than those of the people among whom they live. (2) The marriage rates and birth rates of the Jews are smaller than those of the Christians; the Jews increase in number more rapidly than non-Jews because they lose by death relatively fewer children and bring more to maturity. (3) The Jews die less often than their neighbors from many of the infectious diseases, particularly epidemic cholera, smallpox and tuberculosis. (4) Syphilis and alcoholism, and also diseases due in great measure to tuir poisons, are comparatively rare among the Jews. (5) Diabetes is very frequent among the Jews. Most observers have recorded that almost 25 per cent. of all the cases of diabetes occur in Jews. (6) All the functional neuroses and psychoses, particularly neurasthenia and hysteria, occur more frequently among the Jews than among non-Jews; while all the organic nervous diseases, as tabes, general paralysis, etc., are less frequent, commensurate with the infrequency of syphilis and alcoholism among them. The great majority of cases of amaurotic idiocy occur in Jewish children, and insanity is met with among Jews between two and five times more often than among Christians. (7) Blindness, color-blindness, trachoma, and glaucoma, and also varicose veins, particularly hemorrhoids and hernias, are very frequent among Jews. (8) All these peculiarities in the comparative pathology of the Jews are not due to any ethnic, "biostatic," or racial characteristics of a purely anatomical or physiological nature in relation to non-Jews. They have their origin in the past history of the Jews, in their habits of life, and in the fact that syphilis and alcoholism have but rarely been seen among them. (9) Where the Jew is commingling with his Christian neighbors and adopts their customs and habits of life, he sooner or later loses his "racial characteristics," and his comparative pathology presents no special peculiarities.—New York Medical Journal.

A Large Fossil Skeleton.

Professor W. P. Amalitzki, of the Warsaw university, recently delivered a lecture at St. Petersburg relating to the discovery of his first skeleton in North Russia of an antediluvian race of giants, the Parieasaurus. The skeleton he unearthed measures nearly ten feet in length and is the largest fossil of this reptile that has ever been discovered. Hitherto the British Museum has possessed the largest specimen, found by Professor Seeley, in Cape Colony, in 1889, and which measures over nine feet in length. Professor Amalitzki has been engaged in this quest for fossils for several months. He unearthed some thirty skeletons on the banks of the Northern Dwina, but they were in fragments, with the exception of this colossal specimen. The skeletons were found embedded firmly in a hard sandstone. They will be deposited in the Palaeontological Museum, which is shortly to be built at St. Petersburg.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

Lime is mainly used to improve the texture and the drainage power of the soil, which hastens the decomposition of organic matter into available plant food or to assist in freeing the soil of potent potash which is in the soil. There is a sufficient amount of lime in most soils which is taken up by ordinary crops and in such cases are deficient in nitrogen and phosphoric acid, which is generally known, that the land be in lack of some attention and in such cases there is found that there is a deprivacy of lime therein, whereas in such cases the land is accompanied by a state of acidity or sourness and which is fatal to the organic growth of many cultivated plants.

On Vowels and Consonants.

Gelle (Paris).

The author demonstrated by means of the phonographic tracings which he presented not only the differences in the various vowels and consonants, but also the individual differences due to the different manner of speech in various subjects. By means of these phonographic tracings the author has also been enabled to demonstrate faults in pronunciation, certain faults in speech. Thus in a stutterer he found between the A and I the sign of E, which by the slowness of the elevation of the tongue is very distinctly formed.

Definitions.

Consonants.—Consonants are those parts of our articulate speech which can only be distinguished and recognized as to their characteristics at a distance by the ear when they are sounded together with a vocal sound, or, as it is called, a vowel. The name itself implies as much, as it means to sound with, to be consonant.

Carl Seiler, M. D.

Ringling Brothers' great canvas pavilions cover more than twelve acres, and constitute a veritable city of tents. The mammoth hippodrome amphitheater is the largest ever constructed, and is absolutely impervious to rain.