

Social Personal

ELBERT HUBBARD'S visit has been the much-talked-of incident of the week. Those who heard him are congratulating themselves over their good fortune, and those who had formed prejudices because of the Philistine's indiscretions are rather sorry they have provided themselves with such an uncompromising set of principles. That the house was not as large as it should have been was not all due to the scrappy little Philistine. Part of it may be attributed to the dullness of understanding, which to some extent pervades Wilkes-Barre. Now it should be known that the enterprise in securing Mr. Hubbard for a lecture in Scranton was not due in the least to the forethought of this community. It was solely the attempt of a Wilkes-Barre entertainment bureau to spread enlightenment in our direction. In the zeal of the bureau, however, certain fixed habits of our people were overlooked—the prayer meeting and the circus habit. We go to prayer meeting on Wednesday night with as great regularity as we eat our dinner. Sometimes we have dances and parties and weddings fixed a little late to accommodate this habit, but go to prayer meeting we must even if we miss the first act of a good play. Even the opening scenes in a circus must stand aside in favor of prayer meeting.

names may also secure seats at the same time. It is the greatest musical event in the history of Scranton, and it is interesting to note that in much interest manifested in the affair. Mrs. J. Benjamin Dimmick entertained at cards on Thursday, when among the guests were: Mrs. W. W. Scranton, Mrs. G. B. Jermyn, Mrs. P. B. Platt, Mrs. G. du B. Dimmick, Mrs. G. B. Smith, Mrs. H. H. Brady, Jr., Mrs. H. W. Kingsbury, Mrs. H. P. Simpson, Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mrs. C. B. Sturges, Mrs. James Gardner Sanderson, Mrs. H. B. Reynolds, Mrs. W. L. Brown, Mrs. E. H. Chase, Mrs. C. C. Emerson, Mrs. A. H. Storer, Mrs. K. W. Mrs. A. C. Twitchell, Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Mrs. B. E. Watson, Mrs. George Sturges, Mrs. J. S. Lande, Mrs. G. D. Murray, Mrs. P. B. Bellin, Mrs. Frank Shillman, Mrs. W. H. Jessup, Jr., Mrs. George Rive, Miss Platt, Miss Anna K. Sanderson, the Misses Matthews, Miss Howell, Miss Louise Matthews, the Misses Archbold.

The annual meeting of the Country club will be held next Saturday at 4.30 P. M.

Mrs. George Rive entertained the Friday afternoon card club yesterday at her home on Madison avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall pleasantly entertained friends at cards at their home on Vine street Thursday evening.

Last evening Miss Lulu Simms, of Green street, was greatly surprised when a large number of her friends dropped in and gave her a surprise party.

The evening was pleasantly spent by those present, who indulged in various games, dancing, recitations and singing. Those present were:

Viola Williams, Pearl Henry, Lotie Birtley, Lillian Morris, Carrie Evans, Harriet Lloyd, Edith Davis, Elizabeth Jones, Lulu Simms, Gertrude Emerson, Bessie Richards, Willamina Griffin and Marie Evans; Arlington Crossman, Percy Shiros, Ard Birtley, Willie Finn, George England, William Gardner, Eddie Hunt, James Elsbey, Raymond Robinson, Bertie Thomas, Ross Price and Rufus Richardson.

There were a number of flashlights taken of the party and a short programme was rendered, which consisted of numbers by some of the best local talent. Miss Willamina Griffin, the well known elocutionist, recited one of her favorite selections, and Miss Mamie Evans and Bertie Thomas sang some of the latest hits.

Miss Bertha Galland, accompanied by Miss Frohman, has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. L. A. Waters for the past few days. Miss Galland, whom we are all apt to think of as the dear Princess Orlene, in her quaint little gown, is looking particularly lovely these May days. She is planning a great sojourn to open in September, when she will star in "The Forest Lovers," by Maurice Hewitt, that exquisitely written story which the Boston Library has intubed, but which Miss Frohman has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. L. A. Waters for the past few days. Miss Galland, whom we are all apt to think of as the dear Princess Orlene, in her quaint little gown, is looking particularly lovely these May days. She is planning a great sojourn to open in September, when she will star in "The Forest Lovers," by Maurice Hewitt, that exquisitely written story which the Boston Library has intubed, but which Miss Frohman has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. L. A. Waters for the past few days.

Mrs. William Field, of Thompson street, gave a farewell party on Thursday evening for Mrs. McKeenan, who is about to leave for Red Bank, N. J. Those present were: Mrs. McKeenan, Mrs. S. P. Kennedy, Mrs. Bircher, Mrs. Swartz, Mrs. Okell, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Sylvius, Mrs. Young and daughter Margaret, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Goff and daughter Nellie, Mrs. Brown, the Misses Jennie and Hattie Field and Bruning. The company were charmingly entertained with phonograph selections by N. Waterman. At a seasonable hour dainty refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Whitteer gave a dinner last night at the Holland, in honor of Mrs. A. P. Maloney, of Philadelphia. Among the guests were: Mrs. Maloney, Mrs. Frank Crane and Mrs. G. M. Hallstead.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Hubbard were entertained during their stay in the city at the home of Mr. Hubbard's cousin, Miss Lea M. Heath, of Scranton street.

The Schumann-Heink concert plans are going on most auspiciously. At the urgent request of many patrons, it has been decided to keep the subscription list open for a few days and to accommodate new subscribers, who are anxious to secure seats, the list has been placed at the Lyceum box office, so that those who add their

Albert G. Hunt, treasurer; Paul B. Bellin, S. Brinkhoff Thorne.

A birthday surprise party was tendered John B. Knight Thursday evening at his home, on Summer avenue, by his friends and associates. Fun and laughter was furnished the crowd by Harry Godshall, who rendered many comical songs and witty sayings.

Movements of People
Martin Maloney, of Philadelphia, is in the city.
Miss Leonard is visiting Miss Tyson, in Pottsville.
Mr. F. C. Fuller will spend Sunday in New York.
Miss Mohstone, the harpist, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the Holland.

P. G. Rhoads, of Wilkes-Barre, passed through the city yesterday on his way to New York.
B. Casey, superintendent of care on the Lackawanna railroad, is in New York.

W. L. Matthews has opened his summer home at Clark's Green, and moved there with his family for the summer.

Mr. Morrison, superintendent of Pullman car service on the Lackawanna railroad, returned to New York yesterday after a visit in the city.
Alexander Colville, T. H. Barber, John R. Mullie, Henry W. Haworth and Edward Jones, members of the state legislature, are the guests of ex-Sheriff Robinson and Charles Miller on a fishing expedition at Mt. Pocono.

HER POINT OF VIEW
THIS DISCUSSION about the organization of servant girls into a union has had in it many ludicrous features. Now there is nothing new about unions—goodness knows they are fearfully and wonderfully solemn things, as Scranton is slowly and surely coming to realize—but the rosy future which the servant girls' union promises itself has a certain pathetically comical side. The idea of union labor, as applied to domestic help, has difficulties such as confronts no other organization. Union labor in the shops, the mills, the railroads and the mines has a general similitude which characterizes work in the mass. Domestic service can never be taken in the mass; it is distinctive to the individual. Just as practical would be the organization of wives to demand a certain number of hours' work a day, regardless of class or station, a specified number of kind words, of kisses and theatre tickets. Such an organization might have its commendable purposes, to be sure, but it would be rather out of the question of practicality.

As well as have an organization of children in the family who should demand equalization of rights, they may as well have a new toy, fine clothes and unlimited holidays, or of husbands who need give only a certain few hours to the task of providing for their families, devoting the remainder to a systematic course of play. There are some occupations which seem difficult to classify enough to form unions. No one ever heard of a bar-tender's strike or an agitator—not even "Mother" Jones—has been mentioned as yet as trying to stir up discontent among the bartenders of the city. If it is thought, although it is said their toilsome lives count twelve or fourteen hours at a lap without rest. Still nobody sympathizes with them or believes the saloon is working overtime. Odd, isn't it?

The milkmen, too, seem to have no condolences offered them for their long service. Neither do agitators agitate the inequities of a ten-hour day as applied to councilmen and politicians or under-takers. Quora. Isn't it? Shows there are classes where the union label doesn't seem to stick.

The maid-of-all-work belongs to this class to some degree. Up to this time the modern family has not been listed in a class which can be run like a mill or a factory. No scheme has been devised which will permit iron-clad rules, ordering all laborers to rise at the same hour, breakfast, lunch and dine simultaneously and drop off to sleep at precisely the same minute. Until such an edict is made, it is going to be just a little difficult for any union to take a hand in the domestic service and regulate its hours and its irregular round of tasks. The mistress of a home is not in the position of a proprietor of a factory or a mill. He finds himself unable to do without his mill hands. She can do without hers and with disservice to the household she will do without help as she has done many times if she has kept house in America for a few years. When computations render her present methods of household economy too vexing she can board if she is unable to do the work herself, and, if she is unable to do the work, she will have to get the best "trust" which will have in it the biggest of co-operative housekeeping. I am inclined to believe that the servant girls' union is going to be a very good thing for all concerned. It may solve this long-pending domestic problem most happily, in that it may result in establishing a training school for housemaids and cooks in this city where certificates of competence will give them the standing and the independence which may be theirs in the community.

The amount of the whole matter is this: There are a few women in domestic service who are doubtless treated badly—who are nagged and insulted and put in uncomfortable rooms and given not even the satisfaction of kind words, but—and this condition is invariably a distinctive and unswerving rule—in no other vocation is there opportunity for such advancement as a young woman whose advantages of education and skilled training have been meagre. The girl who is ambitious and capable can make herself more entirely indispensable in the house of her employer than in any other avenue of labor. Competence is the only asset she has, and the competent cook or waitress who is self-respecting, conscientious and willing to please is sure of such situations as the most powerful union is too feeble to give or take away. She can command wages and honor and affection and privileges beyond all the powers of organization; for she is stronger than organization—she is often the matroning of the home.

For the incompetent, careless, impertinent and unattractive ones—and they are in the domestic class as in every other—union nor anything else save their own efforts can give them coveted places and coveted privileges. May all the bright successful girls who help to make the burden of householding lighter and who toil early and late, be well paid for their faithful services and secure all the concessions which can be given them.

—Satuey Bess.

SCIENTIFIC SALAD
"Inaccurate knowledge is a dangerous thing. So in all things let us be accurate."
Readers of the Salad would greatly aid me by sending me questions not necessarily for publication, which if possible will be answered in full in an early issue of the magazine. Cases requiring care should be communicated by mail. All such communications must, however, as a matter of course, give the writer's correct name and address as otherwise they cannot be taken into consideration.

IN ANSWER to numerous inquiries by mothers and others having the care of children for a method of preventing chronic nasal catarrh, I have thought it best to insert the following in the pages of the magazine, and I earnestly hope that it will meet with approval of the readers of the Salad:

Chronic nasal catarrh, which is so prevalent in this country, and in some other countries, is compared with it in regard to the number of cases, and which afflicts more than 90 per cent. of the entire civilized population of America, is generally supposed to be an incurable disease, and a somewhat popular idea has arisen from the fact that the general public, as well as many physicians, are as a rule ignorant of the true nature of the disease as also of the true and correct means of cure. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that when the physician has failed to cure or even relieve the ailment by his misdirected treatment, the public is disposed upon quacks and their nostrums, and that when these fail to bring about a cure, the mass of people, and even the physicians, pronounce the disease incurable, because it is not fully aware that most cases of simple chronic catarrh can not only be cured by properly directed and efficient treatment, but that by understanding its nature and causes the disease can be prevented from becoming chronic.

In order to get a clear and comprehensive idea of the nature of this disease, and to understand the reason why it is so prevalent, we must, above all, first inquire into the conditions which cause its beginnings in an individual, and then follow its development, its protracted course, and its secondary effects upon the system at large. This only can we comprehend its various groups of symptoms and its far-reaching, pernicious effects upon the human system, the idea of curing chronic catarrh of the nose, the throat and lungs, with the bronchial tubes, in particular. Then only can we intelligently and confidently carry out the necessary measures for its cure. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that when the physician has failed to cure or even relieve the ailment by his misdirected treatment, the public is disposed upon quacks and their nostrums, and that when these fail to bring about a cure, the mass of people, and even the physicians, pronounce the disease incurable, because it is not fully aware that most cases of simple chronic catarrh can not only be cured by properly directed and efficient treatment, but that by understanding its nature and causes the disease can be prevented from becoming chronic.

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It is in childhood, in the nursery, and where the seeds of this prevalent malady are sown, and where their growth and development are most easily and most readily arrested, as by the extremes of over-clothing and carelessness in the bringing up of children, and this is particularly true in the nursery of the child. Now let such a pampered child, of six or eight years of age, or younger, catch a cold in the head, a simple inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose—itsself a trivial ailment, which, when left alone, under ordinary circumstances, would in itself be entirely unimportant, such an exposure to cold, wet or hot air in the child's of our large cities or in the country, gets well of itself within a few days, and the child is back to his normal condition. There are the well known symptoms of sneezing, some of fussiness in the nose, running of the nose, which becomes gradually filled by the accumulation of mucus in the nasal cavity, and the child is back to his normal condition. There are the well known symptoms of sneezing, some of fussiness in the nose, running of the nose, which becomes gradually filled by the accumulation of mucus in the nasal cavity, and the child is back to his normal condition.

THE PRESENT, ALONE, IS OURS.
There's but one word upon the face of Time.—
That word is "Now."
Heed it below you hear Life's evening chime,
Your head to bow,
And, with a gentler crown, at Failure's shrine,
Ask God to raise
The curtain 'twixt the hope that seems divine
And mispent days.
"Now" is the crisis of man's circumstance,—
His life, his all!
The trial of his fortune—his chance
To rise or fall,
The column waits, the old flag floats on high—
But soon the sun
Will count a day for the best, the best, in sigh,
"No battle won!"
The potter's clay is in his hands to mold
An angel's face.—
Why leave it, idly, to turn ead and cold,
And lose its grace?
The mountain beckons from its wooded side,
"Come unto me."
The river whispers, "Ah, my struggling tide,
Roll uselessly!"
The desert calls for water, that a flower
May raise its head;
And Science pleads her resurrection hour,
To leave the dead.
Great Now, while yet we sing, you glide away
In mystic air,
Out from the sunshine of the glad today,
On, to where
Tomorrow, youth's bright harbinger, still
Thives,
"It will never be!
If man should have a hundred thousand lives,
He'd find in this
The power that made the first disclosure
Her wealth of white,
The ether storm from which Time's tempest
rose.—
The source of Might,
—Robert Mackay, in May Success.

All-enterprising young men and women of this town will be benefited by reading the article in today's Tribune, headed "Will Begin Next Monday."

tant one, in the prevention of cataract which to my knowledge has not been written about in any magazine, and that it is the necessity of cleansing the nose by washing it out, not merely by blowing it, a procedure which at first glance may seem harsh and against which not only children but adults rebel, because in the first place it is strange, and, secondly, because almost every one has experienced the very unpleasant sensation produced by snuffing plain water up into the nose. And yet it stands to reason that, concerning the great amount of dust of various kinds and degrees of harmfulness which floats in the atmosphere of our centers of civilization, and which is removed by filtration from the inspired air in its passage through the nose and lodges in its cavities, all this cannot be thoroughly expelled by the act of blowing the nose, particularly when this act is foolishly performed. It is therefore necessary, in order to prevent this accumulation of dust from irritating the delicate nasal mucous membrane of the nose, to remove it by washing out the nostrils with a non-irritating wash morning and night.

Such a wash can be easily prepared by dissolving a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda and the same quantity of borax in a pint of water, warming the solution to body heat, or a little above, say about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and use about four tablespoonful, or two ounces, at a time. In case of the young, the water should be warm, but in case of the adult, it should be a little below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and use about four tablespoonful, or two ounces, at a time. In case of the young, the water should be warm, but in case of the adult, it should be a little below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and use about four tablespoonful, or two ounces, at a time.

Take a small cup or tumbler one of the graduated medicine glasses is the best, as the exact quantity of water for making the solution from the pastilles can be measured, put four tablespoonful of the warm solution into it, place the end of the nose inside the cup or glass, and draw the solution up into the nostril until the level of the solution covers the nostril, and then gently snuff the liquid up the nose, then remove the tumbler or cup and blow the solution out through the nostrils at once without compressing either or both with the fingers, and repeat the operation until the amount of solution is exhausted.

Children when quite young soon learn to manipulate the solution in the nasal cavity so as to prevent its entrance into the larynx, and they will not do without the nasal wash, or, as many call the procedure, "drinking through the nose," because of the pleasant sensation and freedom of respiration following it. Of course, it requires at first gentle persistence on the part of the parents or nurse, but not more than is required to reach the child, the use of the toothbrush, the early use of which we all know has done so much to prevent decayed teeth.

This thorough cleansing of the nasal cavities, together with the regular use of the pastilles, will in most cases cure a cold in the head in an incredibly short time, and in avoiding a frequent repetition of colds will surely prevent nasal catarrh. Since iodine can be rubbed upon the nose to cure the disease when once established, but if these few moments on how to prevent it will bear some good fruit, I shall be satisfied.

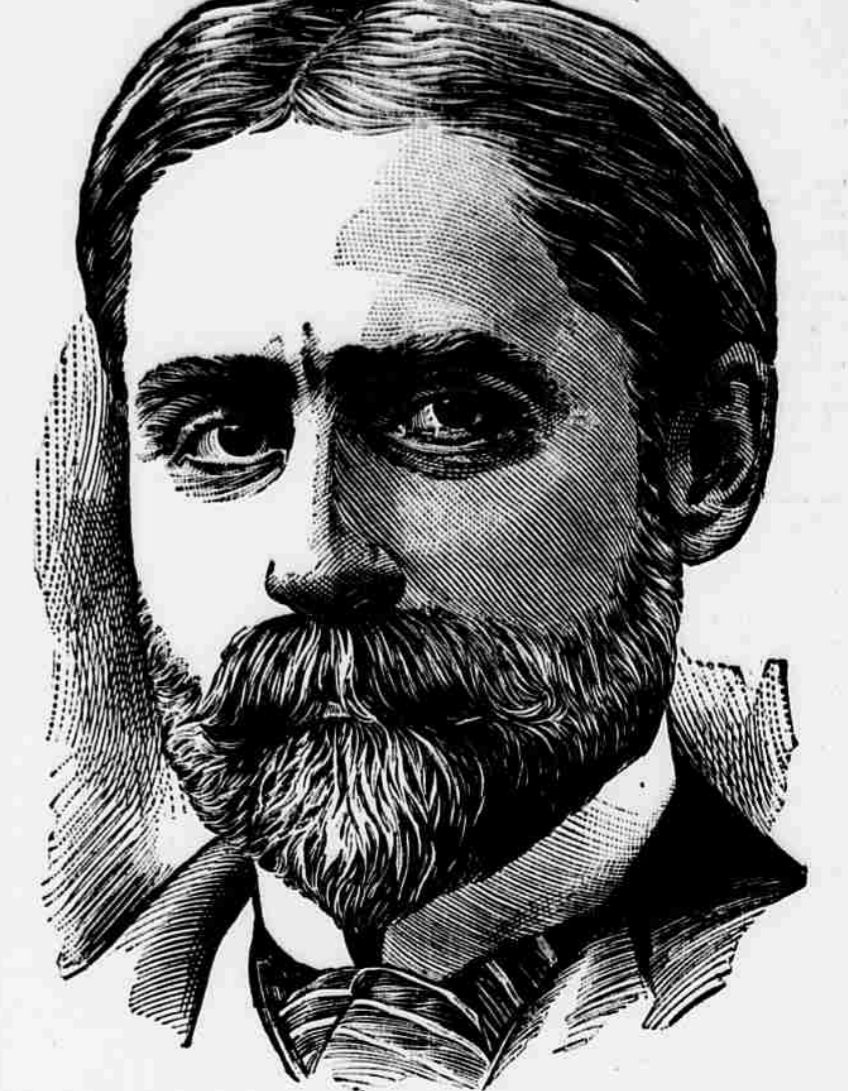
"It has been my experience as a specialist to find that not one in ten women know how to blow her nose properly, and children, as a rule, do not, and this is especially true in the case of the children of the better classes, do not learn to blow their nose properly or improperly even until the sixth or seventh year of their age."

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A WONDERFUL REMEDY SAYS DR. WM. H. VAIL

Medical Bulletin Cites Remarkable Cures by Paine's Celery Compound.



"I have never known a remedy equal to Paine's Celery Compound," writes Dr. Wm. H. Vail, visiting surgeon to the St. Louis Mayfield Sanitarium, in the Hospital Bulletin, of which he is the editor.

"It builds up weakened, irritated nerves, increases the nervous force, keeps the liver, kidneys and stomach in healthy action, maintains the body free from harmful humors, cures debilitated and exhausted conditions and prevents the breaking down of the nervous system. Paine's Celery Compound is not a patent medicine.

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"I have thoroughly tested Paine's Celery Compound and know its efficacy. I advise all persons who are at all run down in health to nourish and strengthen the nerves by the use of Paine's Celery Compound—no matter what the cause of the nervous condition may be, nor how serious the disorder is."

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Note Our Prices for Perfect, Painless Dentistry Full Set Teeth (that fit) \$5.00 Gold Fillings \$1.00 Silver Fillings .50 Gold Crowns \$3.00 to \$5.00 Teeth Without Plates \$5.00 Cleaning Teeth \$5.00

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Gold Crown and Bridge Work. This is a system for inserting artificial teeth where one or more are missing without the use of a plate. This work is most beautiful and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. When properly done, will last a lifetime. Call and see us operate. It will be a pleasure for us to carefully examine your teeth and tell you exactly what your work will cost. No charge for this. Hours, 8 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 4.

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