Social and Personal

THE weather-man has a grudge against Saturday golf, for it has been many a week since it has been possible to carry out any plans made for that day in the week. It is fondly hoped that today a "choice hole" handicap for both men and ladies will be the order of the afternoon. At least, an attempt will be made to carry out this programme, if the weather and Buffalo Bill's Wild West do not materially interfere.

Little is now talked about but the Armory ball. As will be noted in another column the boxes are going rapidly and there has been an enormous sale of tickets. Everybody is going, that fact is assured. People who labor under the hallucination that men take no thought for the morrow, what their women folks shall wear, or wherewithal they shall be clothed are greatly mistaken. Last night a very gallant and handsome gentleman declared with eloquence that the floor must be covered with crash, so that by no possibility should the ladies soil their fine apparel.

Imagine that vast magnificent auditorium with its snow white surface, its gorgeous decorations and the array of beauty and chivalry, the gold lace, the military garb, the music, the lights and the splendor, and surely it is a picture conjured in the mind's vision which holds rare fascination. What a delightful thing it is to have a military organization which can plan such a magnificent affair.

It will be some time before Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fuller will occupy their country place at Lily Lake, but already Mr. Fuller has begun making plans for extensive improvements on his newly acquired property. There is a magnificent site for a residence on a hill which commands a wonderful view. A landscape gardener will soon begin work, while plans for a large and commodious house are to be drawn in the near future. This country home will doubtless be the scene of many social affairs after its completion, as it is to be fitted up to be equally desirable for house parties in winter as in summer.

A number of young men of Green Ridge gave a delightful subscription dance Tuesday night at the Wheelmen's club. Hanley was the caterer, and Bauer furnished music. The guests were: Dr. and Mrs. Merritt Fordham, of Rio Janeiro; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. George Rice, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Reynolds, Miss Wood, of Omaha, Neb.; Miss Jadwin, Carbondale; the Misses Gerecke, Miss Kennedy, Miss Bennell, Miss Boies, Miss Gertrude Sprague, Miss Helen Matthews, Miss Van Cleef, Miss Merriman, Miss Bunnell, the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Dimmick, Miss Helen Matthews, the Misses Albro, Miss Watson, Miss Hill, Miss Janet Dickson, Miss Sanderson, Miss Foster, Miss Wells, the Misses Nettleton, Miss Koehler; the Misses Hitchcock, the Misses Reynolds, Miss Bessell, Dr. S. C. Kennedy, Dr. Cope, Dr. Corser, Dr. W. H. Fordham, Messrs. Dunn, Dimmick, Davidson, Nettleton, Gearhart, Evanston, Bean, Cooper, J. H. and Ray Fuller, Pierson, Sullivan, Hyndman, Van Duesen, Jones, Swift, Langley, Toolee, Decker and Morss.

A party which attended last evening's performance of Buffalo Bill was composed of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Jermyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Brady, jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Belin, Mr. and Mrs. Klotz, Miss Alice Matthews, Miss Dale, Miss Lefferts, of New York; Miss O'Hara, of Uniontown; Miss Hall, of Morristown, N. J.; G. T. Slade, F. C. Fuller, H. D. Merrill, R. H. Dale and Theodore Fuller.

A supper party was given at the Country club Tuesday night, when the guests were Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Storrs, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Klotz, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Belin, Miss Belin, Miss Archbald, J. W. Oakford and A. G. Hunt.

The marriage of Miss Emma Maud Hanley to Arthur Baldwin Williams, jr., took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hanley, on Monroe avenue, on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. C. E. Robinson.

The Green Ridge Woman's club has issued invitations to a reception to be given Monday, June 17, from 4 until 6 o'clock, in honor of Mrs. William F. Mattes, the retiring president. The reception will be held in the parlors of the Green Ridge Presbyterian church.

The marriage of Miss Frieda Harris to Mr. Packard, of Syracuse, will take place next Tuesday at the home of the bride's parents, on Pine street. The bride and groom will sail for Europe on the 14th.

Movements of People

Frank G. Frey, P. H. Coons, T. A. White, M. L. Kelly, M. J. Lynett and F. L. Crane were registered at the Hotel Albert in New York this week.

Judge and Mrs. H. A. Knapp have returned from Buffalo.

Warden W. T. Simpson, of the county jail, spent yesterday in Wilkes-Barre.

Edward Gordon, of Syracuse, N. Y., is spending a few days with Mrs. George Phillips, of 920 Pine street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Casey and son returned home yesterday from a few days' visit at Buffalo and Cleveland.

C. E. Derby, city editor of the Pittston Gazette, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Philadelphia.

HER POINT OF VIEW

HERO WORSHIP isn't such a bad thing after all as modern materialists would wish it to be. It has its place in the formation of character which nothing else could adequately supply. We all have attacks of it sooner or later. Happy are we if the attacks begin early and last late; for the one for whom all illusions are lost is the one who misses much of the sweetness of life every day.

To go forth into the open fields and the woodland now is to see a world fair as a garden of the Lord; what if one looking at this wonderful beauty of nature in the richness and prodigality of young summer, should complain "Oh, but the gossamer web that drifts like silver threads in the morning sunshine are held somewhere by an ugly black spider lurking in a hidden refuge; the brilliant blue of the sky is but a precursor of the morrow's storm, the tender green of the foliage conceals a myriad of creeping, crawling things from which I should shrink in horror if they were evident, and the waving grasses in the hollow yonder hide noisome pools whose denizens are slimy and hateful." Would not the glory of the day be dead to one thus constituted?

This manner of person would long ago have lost the magical key which unlocks a temple sumptuous, splendid, and in whose marble niches stand noble statues before whose shrines the devotee sometimes bow in fond adoration.

We who still hold the key to this temple of ideality began long ago to fill the pedestals with figures over whom a golden halo ever hovers. Very early, perhaps it was the mother and she has never yet stepped down from the proud eminence on which we placed her and whether for us eternal youth smiles from the tender mouth or the snows of age bend her head, hers is the supreme place. Perhaps, too, another pedestal near enthrones the father in whom, to our childish eyes, and down through the years, to our mature judgment, dwelt all the nobility of life and purpose.

* * *

Maybe there are others of that dawning period. A fair young aunt, a beloved teacher, the radiance of whose beauty and grace shines all the way along the path to this hour. Perhaps it was an elder brother who was endowed with god-like attributes in the childish heart, but always it was some one, dear, and true and good.

Do you remember when you suffered your first shock in that white temple, when one of the figures you had erected and before which you had burnt incense at morn and eve fell noisily from the high lifted pedestal and was shivered in pieces at your feet? In all the later years have you felt more pain at losses by death, fire, flood and the turn of fortune's wheel than that day when you found out that it was no goddess for whom you had built the costliest shrine, but only a weak ordinary mortal whose pure gold was but dross, and whose fair and shining robes were at best but "mercerized?" Happy are you to-day if in the horror of that discovery you did not hasten to pull down all the other statues you had lifted within those wide alcoves of your dreams, and in madness of misery wrecked forever the quiet beauty of half a life's bliss. If by some miracle of self-control your hand was stayed from destructiveness, in the years that have since elapsed you have learned to stand a little removed from the shrines, to step softly lest you jar the pedestals which you have discovered to be but frail even when wrought out with your most lavish care; to speak never roughly and to scrutinize not too closely the motives, the aims, the nobility of belief, the strength and purity which have gone to make up that beautiful statue in the rose-hewn niche of your love and honor.

If you were still wiser you have fashioned the finest veil, wrought of the thin woof of your illusions and the warp of frailty you have drawn thread by thread from your own heart and have hung it like a soft, pearly shadow between the statues and yourself and over it in a delicate tracery, like the points of distant ferns in a glade have you incrusted the embroidery of your desires for these dear statues of yours; the fond wishes that always they may be what you think they are, that they may stand there in their white saintliness for your uplifting and your proud homage to your latest day. Happy for you if the crumbling of time and the gnawing of the busy mice of care and selfishness have still left you some of the bright figures which you placed in your Hall of Fame in the other days.

* * *

I've sometimes wondered if they realized—these heroes of ours—that they really are heroes in our eyes if they wouldn't give a better imitation of their several roles. They probably don't half appreciate the fact and thus are forever clambering off their pedestals and trying to be ordinary. Pedestals are slippery footholds, but it is easier to stay on than to scramble back after tumbling down. It is a pity they don't fully comprehend the situation and not leave so much for their understudies to do. We all love heroes even if we are very enthusiastic in trying to jar them off their perches, and if they woud be more heroic in their clinging attitudes it would be a great deal better for all concerned.

The difficulty seems to be that about half the time they don't know that we expect so much. They do realize that adulation doesn't mean anything, for we are ready to follow our most abject kow-towing with a fusillade of paper wads or mud, and it is discouraging to endeavor to live up to a schedule so uncertain. Sometimes we say, "Dear me, how I do hate to find people out. I'd rather go on to the end of the chapter thinking them everything that is beautiful and good and they won't let me." And yet, perhaps, they don't know our ideas of them and perhaps we don't realize how hard we are trying to find out their weak points, and so, after all, it is a great wonder that we have any heroes left to worship or that there are any worshippers. But we do have a great deal better time in this world if we only manage to keep up a few illusions and pin them fast about those whom we have found to have the divine something which most of us don't possess, but which gives the passport to the temple wherein stand the statues whoch represent to us Godliness, purity and truth.

Saucy Bess.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

The success of "Miss Bob White" at the Chestnut Street theater, Philadelphia, grows apace. The eighth week of Nixon & Zimmerman's exclusive production of Willard Spenser's beautiful pastoral comedy opera opened on Monday night with the eighth crowded Monday night audience and one as enthusiastic as any during the former week of "Miss Bob White's" delightful performances. "Miss Bob White" is running along at a lively gait in what promises to be entirely a record breaking season at the Chestnut Street theater. The recent fiftieth performance souvenir celebration was a huge success and the ladies, over eight hundred of them, were charmed with the dainty souvenirs they received on that night. The seventy-fifth performance of "Miss Bob White" will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, June 19. It will be another joyous celebration marked with many special features, and "Miss Bob White's" second souvenir night. Extremely handsome and expensive souvenirs will be given to all ladies having reserved seat coupons on that night, and applications for seats for that night should be made at an early date.

Under the direction of Organist J. M. Chance the following musical selections will be rendered at the evening service in the Second Presbyterian church:

Organ prelude—Andante ..... Merkel
Quartette—"Glory of My Life" ..... Shelley
Solo ..... Mr. Gippel
Duet—"The Blest Abode" ..... Mendelssohn
Miss Garagan and Mr. Gippel.
Organ offertory—"Song Without Words" ..... Delsaves
Organ postlude ..... Mendelssohn

Miss Black, soprano; Miss Garagan, alto; Mr. Gippel, tenor; Mr. Morgan, bass.

We have it on good authority that the Conservatory finds it necessary to increase the number of its teachers and have secured the services of Miss Ethel A. Stone, at Boston. She comes, however, from Duluth, where she has been in charge of the piano instruction in the famous Congdon School. Miss Stone was one of Mr. Faulton's star pupils and has taught two years in his school. She has also studied and taught in the New England Conservatory and so comes with a large experience. With a charming personality, taking manners of character, and being a finished pianist, she will readily find a place in the hearts of the people of Scranton.

The two runs made by "San Toy" at Daly's theater the past season represent the most successful engagements ever played at this house by a musical comedy. The statement does not except Mr. Daly's big production of "The Runaway Girl." Samuel Collins made a personal hit in the character of Li, which he will continue to play next season. The coming tour of "San Toy" will embrace all the principal cities.

George Dudley Martin's song, "For Us," has been accepted by Oliver Ditson & Company, who will publish it and pay Mr. Martin a royalty. This is Mr. Martin's first song. It contains exceptional merit and will no doubt be used extensively by professional soloists. It is dedicated to Mr. Alfred Wooler, under whom Mr. Martin studied harmony.

Dr. Capwell reports that Mr. Pennington, director of the Conservatory, is doing well. Dr. Capwell was assisted in the operation for appendicitis, which was found to be necessary last Tuesday, by Doctors Fulton and Frey and the operation is regarded as entirely successful. The professor is resting easily at his residence in Green Ridge and his friends look for his speedy recovery.

Theodore Presser, music publisher, of Philadelphia, has purchased Alfred Wooler's new song, "Life's Mirror," and will shortly publish it. This is one of Mr. Wooler's best songs and is dedicated to Mr. Albert Pilling, bass soloist at Green Ridge Presbyterian church. The song is originally for low voice, but will probably be issued in several keys to suit all voices.

The fourth of the closing recitals of the Conservatory will be given, as usual, at St. Luke's Parish House on Thursday, June 13, at 8 o'clock. Preparation for this and the remaining recitals has been so thoroughly made that the fact of Mr. Pennington's illness will not interfere with the programme for the remainder of the school year.

One hundred voices, under Mr. J. T. Watkins' direction, will participate at his closing recitals, June 21st and 27th, at the spacious College Hall. The celebrated sextette and chorus from "Lucia di Lammermoor," which was sung at last year's recital, will be repeated by request.

Mr. H. T. Huffmaster, of the Conservatory, has been engaged as supply at the organ for Mr. Pennington during his illness. He hopes to be back at the organ soon, as he is in the hands of a fine physician and a trained nurse.

The phenomenal success of Alfred Wooler's sacred song, "Heaven Is Not Far Away," has caused the publishers, Oliver Ditson & Company, of Boston, Mass., to issue it for all voices, so piano or tenor, alto or bass.

Miss Grace Harah will sing tomorrow morning at the First Presbyterian Church. Her solo will be "By the Waters of Babylon."

Klaw and Erlanger have retained Eleanor Kemp for the part of La Colomba in "Foxy Quiller."

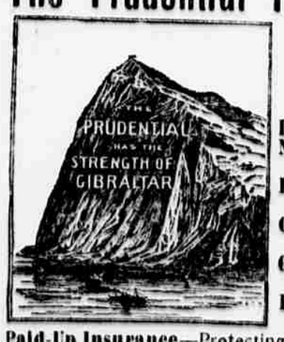
The Schubert Quartette sang last evening at the Pleasant Mount Commencement concert.

Y. M. I. minstrel performance at Means' Hall next Tuesday night.

Mr. Courtenay (flatteringly)—I had the blues awfully when I came here tonight, Miss Fisher, but they are all gone now. You are as good as medicine.

Miss Fisher's Little Brother—Yes, father says she will be a drug on the market if she doesn't marry you.—Tit-Bits.

The Prudential Policies Appeal to All



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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.

Antitoxin as a Cure for Diphtheria.

IF THERE IS any sure sign of the failure of antitoxin and the antitoxin craze it is the rising demand for stronger dosage to help out discovered insufficiency. A recent confession of Dr. McCollom, based upon an observation of nearly 8,000 cases, has attracted the notice of those who are committed to the fad, and they join in the author's conclusion that the trouble is (as the New England Medical Monthly admits), that physicians have been too cautious in the administration of this remedy, and there are many today who would consider 3,000 units a large, and in all cases a sufficient dose. Observation and experiment, however, have shown that as regards the amount to be used there is almost no limit, the sole aim and indication being to antagonize the diphtheretic poison existing in the system. As to its amount and character in a given case we have no means of deciding, and it becomes necessary to use our remedy freely, and without regard to quantity or interval.

It is most unfortunate that a remedy so valuable and in fact necessary, should be often denied the masses on account of its exorbitant price.

It will be difficult to estimate the true value of antitoxin until we are unable to use it without restriction as regards both the amount and the cost.

The manufacture of antitoxin serum, closely examined, however, reveals some surprising things. In a man natural immunity is supposed to be established by a process in which the bacteria take some part, while the so-called antitoxin horse serum used for immunization of man is elaborated in the animal by some phenomena in which the microbes take no part; for the toxin injected into horses is first freed from bacteria. This is already a different thing. When to this fact is added the likewise very important consideration that the horses are tested with tuberculin, injected with tetanus antitoxin, and further inoculated with the mallein of glanders, the confusion becomes worse confounded, for surely these substances must produce some constitutional change in the animals which are transmitted to the serum. But this is not all! Not until to some preparations of antitoxin an antiseptic has been added is the serum considered finished and ready for use.

When, as we know, many cases of diphtheria are complicated with other throat infections against which the Kloebs-Loeffler antitoxin serum has no effect, and when we consider the unestablished grounds on which the whole theory rests, it should no longer seem strange that today many men will not use antitoxin, but rather surprise should be evinced that there still remain some who persist in using it on the insufficient evidence brought forward in its favor.—Medical Record.

Mind and Body.

It is a fact, that cannot be successfully controverted, that disease manifestations increase in proportion as the mental temperament predominates over the motive and vital temperaments, and the type changes with the developments. Fear or cautiousness belongs to the mental type, and in all probability as the result of association predominates in the majority of instances. It consequently has a restraining, repressive influence upon the development of the mind, and consequently upon the body. Anything that will overcome the "habit" of fear-thought will prove a blessing to the victim. It is by reason of this self-evident truth that Christian Co Science has been able to win for itself sufficient support from that class of every community in which the mental predominates over the physical. Anything that will overcome this habit of fear-thought will secure like physical results. The constant repetition of suggestions is nothing but a form of education in which the mental faculties of firmness and self-esteem are being developed to the point where they will predominate over that of cautiousness. Application of these suggestions causes the individual to put his firmness and self-esteem into operation on all occasions until he actually becomes self-reliant.

Cold Water for the Babies to Drink.

The assertion that babies need cold water to drink at frequent intervals during the hot weather will be applauded by every practical student of infant hygiene, but why this much-needed supply of water "should be given them in food" is difficult to understand. This would seem to be one of those arbitrary statements which Dr. Jacobi new and then permits himself. The frequent feeding of infants, who are condemned to be perpetually hungry in order to get anything to drink, is perhaps the most fruitful source of the gastro-intestinal diseases (summer complaints) of infancy discoverable. It is doubtful if any good reason can be found why adults should be given the benefit of cold water for its own sake and infants should be denied the same physiologic privilege.—N. W. Lancet.

A New Use for Vaseline.

When sterilized vaseline is introduced within the tissues it undergoes no change and appears to be retained for an unlimited period. This property has been made use of for plastic purposed by Gersuny, of Vienna. In an individual upon whom an operation for the removal of diseased glands had been done and which left a disfiguring deformity, several injections of white vaseline were made, finally resulting in the formation of two deposits were were a fair representation of the original glands. An individual suffering from a difficulty of speech after an operation for hardip received an injection of vaseline under the pendulous fold of the upper lip and was thus given the amount of labial resistance needed for proper articulation. It is therefore evident that the ingenuity of surgeons will find new and original uses for this procedure.—Int'l Journal of Surgery.

It remains to be seen, however, whether these cosmetic injections will result in a permanent improvement of such deformities and whether the vaseline will not in time be absorbed by the system like many other soluble substances which have been introduced into the tissues of the body.

A Novel Duty for Firemen.

Atlanta and Dayton have a unique system in their fire departments. They clean up the premises after the fire is out, and at Atlanta each hook and ladder truck has, in addition to the regular equipment, tarpaulins, tubs, buckets, sponges, brooms and everything necessary for cleaning up a building after a fire. After the conflagration is over the firemen take out all of the burned timber, plaster, laths, etc., in the building that has not been entirely destroyed. The goods are covered with tarpaulins to prevent water and plaster from falling on them, and the removal of the charred boards, planks and plaster never fails to decrease the fire loss. The expense is practically nothing, as the work is done by the firemen.

Discovery of Refining Coal Oil.

Weston Howland, who is said to have been the first discoverer in America of a method for refining petroleum, died May 19, at Fair Haven, Mass. In 1860, when Secretary of the New Bedford Oil company, he began experiments with a view of getting a better illuminating oil than the crude material. He used a large kettle for a condenser, and succeeded in distilling the petroleum. The result was a mixture of oil and water. He then tried a milk pan and added alkalies and water to the crude product. He again produced a thick, ill-smelling liquid, and he put the pan and its contents away in his barn. The next day he found the problem had been solved, the rays of the sun had completed the process. He carried on the manufacture of refined oil for some time.

The New Edison Storage Battery.

The first authentic account of the new Edison storage battery was presented at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held in New York, May 21, says the Scientific American. The paper was read by Arthur E. Kennelly. It is well known that the history of the storage cell is essentially that of the lead cell discovered by Plante in 1860, in which lead peroxide is the depolarizing substance. An enormous amount of labor has in the aggregate been expended upon this cell in the hands of experimentalists. As a result of that labor the storage battery has at last become a recognized adjunct to the direct-current central stations; but it has limitations that seem to withstand further attempts toward improvement. Of late years hardly any success has been met with in the direction of reducing its weight for a given energy-storage capacity without detriment to endurance, and this weight is the great drawback of the storage battery in electric storage battery traction, and has been the principal obstacle to its advance in this direction for the past twenty years. In practice the storage energy per unit mass of the modern lead battery may be expressed as follows: The battery weighs from 121.5 pounds to 186.5 pounds per horse power hour at its terminals. While it is possible to increase the energy per unit mass by making the electrodes very light, this has always found to be followed by a very heavy deterioration. Many attempts have also been made to perfect storage cells of the alkaline-zincate type, but the great difficulty of depositing zinc in coherent form from the solution, as well as the lack of a depolarizer that shall be insoluble in the electrolyte, has stood in the way of this cell's success. Mr. Edison set himself to the task of finding a cell which should possess the following advantages: Absence of a deterioration by work; large storage capacity per unit of mass; capability of being rapidly charged and discharged; capability of withstanding careless treatment, and inexpensiveness. The negative pole or positive element of Mr. Edison's cell, corresponding to the zinc of a primary cell or the spongy lead of a secondary cell, is iron. The positive pole or negative element, corresponding to the carbon of a primary cell or lead peroxide of a secondary cell, is a sesquioxide of nickel, believed to have the formula Ni_2O_3. The cell is, therefore, a nickel-iron cell, a name which suggests the structural material—nickel-steel. The electrolyte is potash, viz., an aqueous solution containing 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. by weight, but preferably 20 per cent. of potassium hydroxide. In practice with the ordinary storage battery the storage-energy per unit mass of the modern lead battery is from 4 to 6 watt hours per pound of battery; but the storage capacity of the Edison cell per unit of total mass of steel is 11 watt hours per pound. Expressing the same statement in another way, the weight of the battery per unit of initial energy at the terminals is 35.3 pounds per E. H. P. hour. If the stored energy in the ordinary storage battery available at the terminals were all expended in the gravitational work, a battery could raise its own weight of a vertical distance of from two to three miles. With the Edison battery it could lift its own weight to a vertical distance of approximately seven miles. The normal discharge period is three and one-half hours. The cell may be discharged at a relatively high rate in approximately one hour. Charging and discharging rates are alike. That is to say, the cell may be charged at the normal rate of three and one-half hours, or it may be charged at a relatively high rate in one hour with no great detriment beyond a somewhat lower electrical efficiency.

The positive and negative plates are mechanically alike and can scarcely be distinguished by the eye. They differ only in the chemical contents of their pockets. The construction of the battery is fully described in Mr. Kennelly's paper, which is published in full in the current issue of the Supplement.

The cell is an oxygen-lift. Charging pulls the oxygen away from the iron and delivers it temporarily to the nickel. The condition is then stable, until the circuit of the cell is completed. The discharge then allows the oxygen to fall back from the nickel to the iron with the natural affinity of iron and oxygen. This action is very different from that which takes place in the lead storage cell. In the new Edison cell the theoretical action of the potash solution is merely to provide the proper channel through which the oxygen ions may travel in one direction or the other—positive plate to negative plate in charge, and negative plate to positive plate in discharge. Secondly, the amount of solution needs only to be sufficient to fill mechanical requirements. As regards cost, it is believed that the new cells can be produced at a cost per kilowatt hour not greater than the prevailing price of lead cells.

Christmas Island.

Sir John Murray, the eminent English explorer, has recently returned from a six months' expedition on Christmas Island, a small islet twelve miles in length by six miles in width, situated in the Indian Ocean, about 220 miles from land. The island is in reality a dense forest, but is famous for its rich phosphate deposits, the working of which constitutes the staple industry of the colony. The population comprises thirteen whites, including a doctor, chemist and engineer, with their families, and 750 Indian coolies, all engaged in the phosphate mines. There is no anchorage, but a splendid open roadstead, and the depth of the water round the island varies from three to four miles. The most interesting features of the island are the animals and plants. The place is overrun with a curious red crab, specimens of which were discovered measuring about eighteen inches across the back. The most salient characteristic about them is that they are excellent tree climbers, and regularly once a year they migrate from the trees in one huge colony, like ants, to the sea to hatch their eggs, after which they return inland, the whole journey occupying about fifteen days. Sir John also discovered two mammals upon the island, which were species of rats hitherto unknown. One, which infests the coasts, is black in color, while the other, indigenous to the island plateau, is brown. They are so abundant that a number of terriers have been imported with a view to their extermination. Sir John Murray experienced considerable trouble in piercing the forests to the central plateau, which is some 1,000 feet above sea level, owing to the prolific and thick growth of the vegetation. One night he lost his way and had to subsist upon the tops of sago palms. An administrative body has recently been dispatched to the island, and buildings for the public business are to be erected. The climate is perfect, resembling a hot English summer. Prior to the British annexation the island was uninhabited.

Color and Germination of Grains.

M. Hoedefloss has recently made some observations upon the relation which may exist between the color of grains and their germinative value. It is rare that the different grains of the same plant do not present differences in their intensity of coloration. In the case of rye, which the experimenter has specially observed, two groups of grains are noticed as to color, the green and the yellow. To these differences of color correspond differences in germinative aptitude. The green grains appears to germinate more quickly and have a greater germinative aptitude; however, it is found that there is no apparent relation between the color of the grain and the development of the plant formed from the latter. The plants springing from the green grains, and in consequence having come up the sooner, seem to arrive at smaller dimensions in general, and form their grains later.

Preservation of Forests.

The forestry division of the department of agriculture is engaged in drafting a working plan looking to the conservation of timber on a tract of 300,000 acres in the neighborhood of Millinocket, Me., belonging to a private paper corporation, says the New York Tribune. It is a part of the general policy to be inaugurated by the department for the conservation of timber land throughout the United States to secure a perpetual crop of timber in the areas under consideration. The private concern will pay all the expense of the work, except the salaries of the government experts, who are directed by Professor Pinchot.

Queen Rearing.

Every one keeping bees, whether on a large or small scale, should have a correct understanding of the general principles of queen rearing, and be able to rear their own queens whenever occasion requires. When a colony of bees loses its queen from any cause, they prepare at once to rear a queen by constructing a number of queen cells. This is done by enlarging a worker cell, which may contain an egg or a very young larva, drawing it out and inclining it downward. The time required for hatching varies from fourteen to eighteen days, and may be summed up about as follows:

Time of incubation of egg ..... 3 days.
Time of feeding the larva ..... 5 days.
Spinning of cocoon by larva ..... 1 day.
Period of rest ..... 2 days.
Larva transformation into nymph 1 day.
Time in nymph state ..... 3 days
Total ..... 15 days.

The number of cells built depends upon the race of bees, strength of the colony, amount of honey coming in, etc., but as a rule they will start five or six times if they are Italians or blacks. It appears quite plain that bees are not uniform in anything.

Definitions.

THERMOMETER.—A thermometer is an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of the air or any other substance. It usually consists of some material (mercury, alcohol, solutions of salts, etc.,) which is capable of expanding and contracting with the alterations of temperature, together with a graduated scale indicating the degrees of expansion or contraction. There are three different thermometers in general use, which differ from each other only in the division of the scale due to the difference of the starting points from whence the scale is divided into equal divisions. The oldest is the one in use in America and England, the "Fahrenheit," whose inventor started with the coldest temperature known to him, which point he called zero, from whence he arbitrarily divided the scale upward, reaching the freezing point of water at 32 degrees and the boiling point at 212 degrees at the sea level. The second is the "Reaumur" thermometer, used in Germany, Austria, Russia and other countries, except France, where the "Centigrade" thermometer is used, which is also the instrument employed in scientific work. In the Reaumur the scale starts with the zero at the freezing point of water at sea level, and is divided into equal divisions above and below, reaching the boiling point of water at 80 degrees, while the centigrade scale, which is the most rational, starts both from the freezing point and the boiling point of water at the sea level, the interval between these two points being divided into 100 equal divisions, which are continued below the zero or freezing point.

—Carl Seiler, M. D.

MOSCOW.

Dr. and Mrs. Lamoreaux and daughters, Margaret and Angelica, left on Thursday evening for Hamilton, Canada. They will also visit the Pan-American exposition before their return.

The heavy rainfall did considerable damage here yesterday, washing out the railroad bank and flooding cellars.

Miss Katharine Edwards, of Hamilton, who has been spending the week with Mrs. Frank Posten, has returned home.

A few of the Masonic friends of Mr. Eli Vail tendered him a surprise party last Wednesday evening, in honor of (what he said was) his thirty-sixth birthday.

The funeral of Mrs. Amanda DePew, wife of Israel DePew, will be held in the Methodist church Sunday at 10.45 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt and son, Leon, attended the wedding of their son, Otto, in Scranton, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Barbour, of New York are visiting relatives here.

M. Barnes, of Mt. Pleasant, and Miss Fances Sayre were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William Frazier, at Turnersville.

Mrs. John Noack and son, Frank, attended the commencement exercises of the Stroudsburg High school, where her niece, Miss Lou Kenredy, graduated Thursday evening.

Stanley Rogers, of Mill City, and Miss Edith Masters, a former teacher in the High school here, were married at the home of the bride's parents, at Winmers, Wednesday.

Mrs. A. E. Hinds and children, Ray and Freda, returned home from New York last evening, accompanied by Mrs. B. O. Ellis and son, who will spend the summer here.

JONAS LONG'S SONS. | STORE NEWS FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

During Every Day This Week the

Great June Sale of Muslin Underwear

Has Been Moving Steadily Forward.

Hundreds of people will find the Muslin Underwear Department the center of attraction on Saturday.

Men's Furnishings

You have a good opportunity to get acquainted with this model furnishing department of ours today, Summer Furnishings of every kind are here in great variety.

Suspenders at 25c and 50c that represent the choice productions of the best makers.

Neckwear—Cheviot and Madras Stock Ties, 50c

Underwear—Our Famous Silk Finish Balbriggans can't be eclipsed at the price, 50c garment. Streatchy Seam Jean Drawers, 50c the pair.

Books, Copyright, $1.10

"The Crisis."

Winston Churchill's new novel is the leading book of the week. If you want to know something of Abraham Lincoln's peculiar characteristics read "The Crisis."

If you want to follow in a logical way some of the events that led up to the Civil War, read "The Crisis." $1.10 (at Book Department.)

Jewelry

Some items that have been especially reduced for Saturday:

Empire Combs
In all styles and various sizes. Each. Formerly 25 cents. 10c

Side Combs
Formerly 19c and 25c. Now, each... 10c

Brooches
In a great variety of styles and patterns; we've been selling them at 15c. Saturday they will be, each..... 10

Millinery--Reduced Prices,..

For instance, we will sell on Saturday a lot of $10.00 Trimmed Hats for..... $5.00

A goodly number of our $3.98 and $4.98 Trimmed Hats are now..... $2.98

$1.69 Will buy a Leghorn Hat for a child, the edge is prettily trimmed with mull, finished with mull rosettes and flowers.

Sailors
From 19c each to $1.39, and every price between.

Special Value in Child's Mull Hats
It is made on wire frame, it has a straw crown with an Alsatian bow, finished with straw braid on edge. Saturday..... $2.50

Stationery

On Saturday We Will Sell Our Best 25c Pound Paper

for 17c a Box

That's About Half Their Actual Worth

Hearts of Oak Paper In All Colors. Ruled or Plain

10c a Box

Jonas Long's Sons

Prairie Grass Furniture

"From the prairies of America to the homes of the world."

In Color—Beautiful
In Design—Artistic
In Use—Comfortable
In Durability--Like Iron
In Price—Reasonable

It is adapted to all places and particularly useful and appropriate for furnishing summer homes and porches. We have a complete line.

Hill & Connell
121 N. Washington Ave.