Social and Personal

Hon. and Mrs. William Connell entertained a number of guests informally Thursday night at their residence on Vine street, in honor of Professor and Mrs. Willis L. Moore, of Washington, D. C. Among those present were: Mrs. Hamblen, of Spokane, Wash.; Colonel and Mrs. E. H. Ripple, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Giffin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wooler, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Connell, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fulton, Mrs. Heinz-Thompson, Mrs. J. L. Connell, Mrs. C. B. Connell, Mrs. C. B. Penman, Mrs. J. S. McAnulty, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Miss Florence Richmond, Miss Jessie Dimmick, William Dimmick, Mr. Dunwoodie, Messrs. S. H. Stevens, Theodore E. and E. H. Connell.

Mrs. Moore left yesterday for Binghamton. Professor and Mrs. Moore will go to Washington on the Fourth, where the chief of the weather bureau is called because of the absence of Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture.

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The marriage of Miss Josephine Lees, of this city, to Rev. Franklin J. Milman, of Pottsville, will take place today at noon in St. Luke's church. There will be no bridesmaids. The ushers will be Messrs. W. P. Strauch and J. A. C. Gilmour, of Pottsville; W. R. Pierce, of Philadelphia, and Franklin Howell, of this city. The bride will wear pearl-grey crepe and real lace. At the conclusion of the ceremony which will be performed by Rev. Dr. Rogers Israel, rector of St. Luke's, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Godfrey will give a breakfast at the Jermyn, when the guests will chiefly include the Spinsters' club, of which the bride-elect is a member.

Among those entertained will be Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Israel, Mrs. A. E. Pettigrew, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. George Sharps, Mrs. M. M. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Kareker, of Pottsville; Miss Gertrude Rice and Miss Haight, of New York; the Misses Pettigrew, Miss Edith Jones, Miss Elizabeth Rice, Miss Freas, Miss Short, Miss Penwarden, Miss Bessie Dean, of Wilkes-Barre; Miss Margaret Torrey.

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Miss Katzenbach, of New York, has been the guest of Miss Boies, for several days. Miss Katzenbach was an attendant at the late Dr. Maltbie Babcock's church, and greatly admired this celebrated divine's wonderful abilities. She formed the habit of taking notes during his sermons, and has quantities of material which will be of great value to his biographers in preparing the volume of sermons and thoughts which they are to publish.

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Mrs. F. D. Brewster, of Jefferson avenue, entertained the B. M. club with a dancing party on Thursday evening. Those present were: Mabel Fordham, Bessie Townsend, Louise Connolly, Helen Chamberlain, Marion Matthews, Evelyn Matthews, Mary Bliss, Eunice Lathrop, Evelyn Jones, John Price, Hosey Price, Mark Phillips, Walter Phillips, Harry Connolly, Ray Sanderson, Culver Hurley and Harold Wells.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Godfrey will entertain an end of the week house party at Lake Winola tomorrow, when among the guests will be: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Healey, Mrs. George Highfield and daughter, Mrs. W. M. Torrey, Miss Haight, Miss Rice, Miss Dean, Messrs. Franklin Howell and Leonard Knapp.

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Cards have been received here announcing the marriage of Miss Nettie Bayley and Mrs. Fred Woodworth, both young people of Carbondale. The ceremony was performed in Binghamton on Tuesday, June 25, by Rev. Dr. Floyd.

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Miss Alice Matthews will have as her guests this week two young ladies who have made many friends here on former visits. They are Miss Kirk, of St. Paul, and Miss Williams, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Select Councilman Thomas O'Boyle, of the Eighteenth ward, was married at Middletown, N. Y., Thursday, to Mrs. Smith, of that place. They are spending their honeymoon at the Pan-American exposition.

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There is a new entertainment committee at the Country club now. It consists of Mrs. H. H. Brady, jr., chairman; Mrs. Walter Klotz, Miss Clare Reynolds and Miss Hunt.

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Mrs. T. H. Watkins entertained a few friends informally Thursday at her home on Monroe avenue, in honor of her guest, Miss Downs, of Germantown.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sadler entertained the Chautauqua circle at their home on Main avenue Tuesday night.

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Miss Elizabeth Howell gave a porch party Tuesday morning in honor of Miss Downs, of Germantown.

Movements of People

Miss Lillie Mackey was in Montrose yesterday.

Mr. W. D. Zehnder has returned from Buffalo.

Mr. C. B. Penman returned from Harrisburg last night.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Sherwood have returned from Boston.

Miss Boies will go to Lake George for a fortnight next week.

Attorney E. Dimmick, of Honesdale, spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Amy Jessup is visiting friends in New York and vicinity.

The Misses Archbald will visit friends in Poughkeepsie next week.

Mrs. R. M. Scranton has returned from a visit in Hartford, Conn.

Miss Jean Haight, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. F. S. Godfrey.

Dr. R. H. Gibbons, of Wyoming avenue, spent yesterday in Honesdale.

Mr. Winfred Northup has returned from Buffalo, after a few days' absence.

Mr. S. W. Hayes will go to Block Island this week for the blue fishing.

Dr. W. G. Fulton left yesterday for a salmon fishing trip in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Arthur Ronimus, of Brookline, Mass., is the guest of Mr. Max Bessell.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Levy and family, of Wilkes-Barre, are visiting in this city.

Rev. Dr. McLeod and family have gone to East Hampton, L. I., for the summer.

Mrs. Horace J. Gibbons, of Wyoming avenue, is visiting at Syracuse and Ogdensburg.

Dr. Reed Burns, wife and children, are visiting the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

Dr. G. E. and Dr. C. L. Hill and their wives returned home last night from Florida.

Miss Agnes Lanihan and Miss Gertrude Cassidy, of Wilkes-Barre, who have been the guests of the Misses Mahon, of Mulberry street, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. John Knittle, of Jefferson avenue, sailed for Germany on the Vaterland, Wednesday.

Mrs. Albert Miller, of Moscow, was the guest of Scranton friends for several days this week.

Miss Annie Brewster, of Montrose, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, of Jefferson avenue.

Mrs. J. G. Myers and Miss Laura Jeanette Myers, of Chicago, are visiting Mrs. Albert N. Kramer.

Mrs. T. H. Jordan, of Capouse avenue, is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Margaret Golden, of Parsons.

Rev. Dr. McLeod and family will leave the city early next week for the seashore, where they will summer until September.

Mrs. William Foote, of 523 Olive street, mother of W. S. Foote, will spend the summer in Sullivan and Wyming counties.

Miss Gertrude Guild and Mr. Burnham Guild are attending commencement exercises of Walton Academy, New York state.

Alderman and Mrs. Myron Kasson will leave the city today for Buffalo, where they will spend two weeks in viewing the sights of the exposition.

Hon. W. J. Lewis, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Arja V. Powell, is touring Colorado. They will visit Denver, Leadville and Manitou Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Rice, who have sold their Webster avenue home to Mr. C. C. Rose, will go to Rochester next week to visit Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Fenner.

Hon. W. R. Montgomery, Miss Minie and Nellie Montgomery, of Mercer, and Mrs. L. V. Manver, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. A. R. Roberts, 1622 Capouse avenue.

Prof. Theron G. Osborne, principal of the Moosic school, was on Thursday awarded a state certificate by the board of examiners of the East Stroudsburg Normal school.

Among the graduates of Bloomsbur State Normal school this year are Miss Aseline Millett, Stella G. Murray, Miss Elizabeth Williams and Clarence J. Davis, of this city.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson will leave on Monday for Block Island. Dr. Robinson will return and occupy the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church through the month of September.

HER POINT OF VIEW

The visitor to the Pan-American exposition should not return home without going out to East Aurora to see the Roycroft printing shop, and most of all Elbert Hubbard.

Now East Aurora is seventeen miles away from Buffalo. You go down town to the Union depot and buy your ticket on the New York, Pittsburg & something or other railroad. The alphabet is so nearly exhausted in giving the initials of this railway that I really cannot remember all the rest. Whatever window you select at which to buy your ticket a polite man will tell you to go to the other. It will cost you just ninety-two cents for a return ticket.

Then you join a group with lunch boxes and note books who look as if they were going in the same direction and you wait until the noisy man at the gate yells, "Ebenezer and East Roar." "Roar and Ebenezer!" then you rush for the little train composed of an engine and two cars and you are on the way.

It lies through a pretty country—this way, rich market gardens where women toil in the hot sun, fields of wheat and rye and acres of buttercups the hay crop of western New York being chiefly buttercups and daisies this season, to please the eye of the Pan-American tourist and the summer boarder.

The train stops for an instant at Ebenezer, and you find yourself humming the old Methodist hymn.

Here I raise my Ebenezer,
Hither by thy help I've come;
And I hope, by thy good pleasure,
Safely to arrive at home.

to the tune of

Go tell Aunt Rhoda,
Go tell Aunt Rhoda,
Go tell Aunt Rhoda,
Her old gray goose is dead.

As a child, the mental picture of raising one's Ebenezer was that of flying into a rage, and for the life of you the impression that it is a cairn of stores, a monument to mark one's safe journey or one's growth in grace, will not be fixed.

Ebenezer is, you notice, a modest little village of three houses and a station. There may be more dwellings beyond that group of trees, but you prefer to think it is no larger than it seems. You speed on and at the next stop the conductor remarks quietly "East Roar," and you are at the end of the expedition. There may be other villages down the tracks where the train, now almost entirely empty is leisurely travelling but you are of the opinion that there is nothing beyond East Aurora. That it is the end of the universe and there is no future, no past, nothing but eternal peace and rest—and East Aurora.

It is a pretty little village, wide of street, and deep of shade and green of earth. You walk up the way beneath gigantic trees, past a brown church of modern architecture until you come to another church. The massive stone work, the quaint gables beneath spreading elms immediately arresting your attention. If you are a Philistine, you know at once that this "church" is the Roycroft printing shop, that you are brushing Roycroft grasses and breathing the perfume of Roycroft roses.

You enter the wide arched entrance where coming from the intense, beating light of the sun your eyes at first can only see a dim cool distance a vast oaken door swung open against which is framed in Rembrandt tones the figure of a girl. For an instant she is a part of the picture, the coppery gleam of her hair, the rich color on her lips and cheek, the white throat the graceful head, melting into the soft back ground in a succession of delicious tone effects.

But she steps out of the frame and greets you graciously and gradually you are conscious of the strange, beautiful surroundings of which she is a part. The walls are panelled in oak of richest grain. Unpolished, golden and soft it opens endless vistas of coolness broken by the green of open spaces, the heavy oaken beams above your head, the deeper oaken tints beneath your feet. At the other side of this great living room is the famous Roycroft fire place built of fieldstone reaching to the ceiling and flanked by heavily wrought and-irons of curious design.

The centre of the apartment is occupied by a huge round table such as King Arthur and his knights must have leaned upon in the shadow of the Towers of Camelot. Was it, too, strewn with wondrous volumes, illumined by brilliant tints wrought out in some old monastery and bound in dull greens and browns as soft as a baby's hand?

* * *

The furniture everywhere in this delightful place is made of heavy oak and fastened together with wooden pegs, no nails or glue being used. Massive chairs and desks; seats fit for some Viking of old, carved bookcases and mantels fascinate the gaze on every side. In this great, cool twilight room the sweet summer day seems like a chapter out of a legend of some dim unremembered castle, where time is not calendared and life is a dream of other years.

Photographs and drawings brighten the wall spaces; jars of field blossome stand in the window embrasures and everywhere is rest. In the workshops proper, scores of busy hands are illuminating, painting, folding and marking the Philistine, the "Little Journeys" and other books and pamphlets. In these rooms, too, there is a soft, cool dimness, and the faces bending over the tasks are happy faces, as of those who truly are blessed in that they "have found their work."

The beautiful girl with her copper-brown hair and Burne-Jones brow, guides you whither you would go. She is only a village maiden, she says, this tall, stately young goddess. She found her work in illuminating the exquisite books which are sent out into the world. She learned to do it swiftly and well. "And because they say I can talk," she admits, naively, "I am sent about with visitors to see the shop. We will now go to St. Jerome's studio," she adds placidly.

You must know that everybody, as in the promise of heaven, has a new name. It has a peculiar significance and dates back to some period in the career of the worker, who, perhaps, entered the place sore of foot and sore of heart, buffetted by the world and baffled by fate. Here he has found peace, rest, affection and respect, and here he lingers in the shadowy halls with a dread of the glaring world, a shrinking from the outer tumult.

St. Jerome, with his dark, curling hair, his wonderful eyes and his beautifully poised head, seems not only to have found his work, but his niche. Somewhere back in the distant years he was the boy, Jerome Connor, bearing the burden of being misunderstood, beating his hands against the walls which closed him about. He found Elbert Hubbard and the freedom of eternal life in the work of his soul, for he fashions rare models of his fancy and expression of his love from the clay on the long table, and the marble in yonder block. You see Elbert Hubbard looking beyond and through you from the niche above your head. You see the sculptor's wife in her splendid southern beauty. You see the Good Gray Poet, with his bent brows and the small daughter of the Hubbard's, the little "Edition de Luxe," as they call her, the curve of the childish lip caught so sweetly in the clay, the lock of soft hair caressing the lineless brow, and you are glad that St. Jerome is alive. He must have had a reincarnation from some far-away Florentine artist of buried centureis and holds the dark beauty and the facile touch of his race as a heritage.

Then there is the art workroom, where the illuminated designs are completed, where with artistic fingers the young girls paint the quaint similes of thought in lettering and borders which so delight the eye of the connoisseur in the Roycroft books. You are told that all these designs are fire conceived by "Sammy," the artist, whose perfect taste and judgment are acknowledged in the world of artistic bookmaking. You want to see "Sammy"; you have been shown his photograph and have seen many of the superb drawings from his pencil, so you want to see "Sammy."

Finally, up in a tower room, dusky, cool and full of Rembrandt tones, you see the artist. When lo! What do you suppose? Why, "Sammy," the head of the establishment as regards the art work, is Mr. Samuel Warner, of Scranton, born and reared in this city and connected with several well-known families. He is a step-son of the late Charles De Long, and a son of one long connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad.

Mr. Warner has not been a resident of Scranton for several years, as his art studies in Boston, New York and Europe have taken him away since boyhood. He was here on the occasion of Mr. Hubbard's visit and lecture in this city, and keeps up an intimate friendship with Mr. Robert Adams and Mr. John Brainard. He has great ability and no doubt a great career, as he is a young man with ambition. His most recent work includes splendid drawings of the portraits of celebrated composers for the "Little Journeys." They are drawn with a free, broad touch and the utmost feeling. He has made a study of old missals of the monasteries and the work of Florentine illuminators of far-off centuries.

Mr. Warner has been at the Roycroft shops for two or three years. Mr. Hubbard discovered him in Boston. He says that Scranton people never stray in the direction of East Aurora.

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I cannot speak of "Ali Baba," of "Exhibit A," "The Red One," and many other characters known well among the Roycrofts. I cannot tell how the neat, beautiful workrooms, from cellar to attic, impress the visitor—the bowls of red clover blossoms on the desks, the great pitchers filled with daisies, the pictures, the pianos, the air of peace and happiness which seems to pervade the buildings—of all these I may not speak today; last of all, the spirit of Roycroft, the genius of the place, must come in.

Right here let me correct a delusion that seems to have been spread abroad through some malign agency. It is to the effect that Elbert Hubbard has cut his hair. He has done nothing of the sort. It hangs in classic waves to his shoulders, as it has hung for some years. He can still be compared to Buffalo Bill in that respect, only Buffalo Bill, in private life, wears his tresses tucked up beneath his hat in a compact little wad, much as we tuck up the little children's flaxen locks in hot weather.

Apparently Mr. Hubbard's favorite garb for hot weather is composed of corduroys, a belt about his waist and a shirt of some darkish material. He is picturesque and magnetically attractive, with those strange, dark, searching eyes and that fleeting smile. He says there is no devil but fear and it is evident that the evil spirit has been exorcised in the Roycroft shops, for verily the banner over them is love.

—Saucy 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 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.

Modern Gunshot Wounds.

DR. E. F. ROBINSON (Annals of Surgery, February) thus sums up his conclusions in an article on "Gunshot Wounds in the Filipino-American War:" 1. The modern gunshot wound is generally aseptic, and should be treated on this supposition. 2. Asepsis is due chiefly to the character of the bullet, and the early application of first-aid dressing; and, in a minor degree, to the velocity of the projectile. 3. Primary hemorrhage from modern gunshot wounds is exceedingly rare, the blood-vessels being displaced rather than cut by the rapidly moving projectile. 4. The "explosive effect" of the modern bullet is much less common than recent military literature would indicate. This peculier destructive effect is produced by the character of the tissue struck, as well as by the great velocity of the bullet. 5. Gunshot wounds of chest are rarely infected. Simple antiseptic treatment, with aspiration of pleura in cases of severe hemorrhage, is all that is necessary. 6. Gunshot wounds of knee joint are usually aseptic, but, if infected, demand immediate amputation to save life. 7. Excision of elbow is always a justifiable operation in severe shattering or infection of that joint. Resection of bones of other joints is rarely necessary, erasion or amputation being preferable. 8. Injuries of nerves from gunshot wound can often be benefited by operative interference or resection. 9. In modern military surgery, abdominal section for gunshot wound is not justifiable; the patient's best chance of recovery lies in conservative treatment without operation.

Medical Lake in Washington.

At an hour's journey from Spokane Falls is Medical Lake, in the city of Middlebaugh. Within a very short time a considerable settlement has been established on the borders of this lake. The town has wide streets, excellent shops, and many neat dwellings. The alleged curative properties of the waters of the lake have been the incentive to this remarkable growth. The lake covers an extent of over a thousand acres and is encircled by low wooded hills. The waters are said to hold in solution salts of sodium, potassium, lithium, caleium, magnesium, iron, and aluminium, also sulphur and borax. A great variety of ailments have been reported cured by bathing in the lake, chief among them being rheumatism and certain diseases of the skin. One of the properties of the water is that it forms a lather whenever it is agitated violently or rubbed quickly on the hands or the surface of the body. No fish or other living thing can be found within these waters, and the lake itself is rather repulsive and muddy in appearance. Factories have been established for evaporating the water and packing the salts obtained. It is the intention to make Medical Lake attractive, in the summer season especially, as a health resort for the citizens of Spokane Falls.

Rattlesnake Poison and Leprosy.

Dr. Adolph Mercondes de Moura, of Sao Paulo (Brazil), contributes a paper on the application of rattlesnake poison to the cure of leprosy to the German Medical Weekly Journal.

This poison has been used for a long period by the natives for the treatment of skin diseases and even leprosy. Many wonderful cures of lepers through rattlesnake bites having been reported to him, Dr. de Moura set himself to make investigations.

He experimented with the poison on fifteen lepers, and he has come to the conclusion that the lepra tuberculosa, if not complicated with another disease, is curable by its means.

The publication of Dr. de Moura's paper has aroused much interest in the matter in medical circles.

Professor LeWin, of Berlin, discusses the subject in the same number of The Weekly Journal. While he contends from "a priori" considerations that the rattlesnake poison is not a true antidote, nevertheless he admits that it may have a temporary effect on the disease, and considers the matter worthy of investigation.

Thermal Death Point of the Tubercle Bacillus.

The recent experiments at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental station, as set forth in a paper by Messrs. Russell and Hastings on the "Thermal Death Point of the Tubercle Bacillus," confirm those previously made by Professor Theobald Smith. In every case the tubercle bacillus as determined by inoculation experiments was destroyed in ten minutes when tuberculous milk was exposed for that length of time in a tightly closed commercial Pasteurizer. That is, at a temperature not exceeding 68 degrees C.; but when milk is exposed under conditions that permit the forming of pellides on the surface the bacillus may resist the action of heat at 60 degrees C. for a considerable period. To thoroughly Pasteurize milk without injuring its creaming properties or consistency it is necessary to heat it in closed Pasteurizers for at least twenty minutes at a temperature of 60 degrees C., under which conditions the bacteria will be certainly destroyed without the milk being injured in any way.

Fossil Bacteria.

A French savant, M. B. Renault, has been conducting for some years past a study of the minute organisms to be found in the combustible fossils, and has recently published a superb volume, with illustrative plates, giving the results of his investigations as they now stand. Most interesting among these results is the discovery of the enormous antiquity of those microscopic bacteria which have become so highly interesting to medical science from the part which they have been found to play in nearly every form of disease to which flesh is heir. M. Renault has found these, in connection with other minute organisms, throughout the entire range of fossil vegetation, from that of the most recent peat deposits to that of the earliest coal beds and bituminous schists of the carboniferous age. More surprising still, he has found that the various palaeozoic flints that occur in certain coal basins and other deposits are a rich source of fossil micro-organisms. These flints contain all manner of vegetable tissues, and M. Renault finds these permeated with bacteria and fungi. The silica has preserved everything with great exactness, and the illustrations of microscopic organisms in this matrix are much clearer than those from the fossil combustibles. Some of these are older than the coal measures.

Electricity in the Lighthouse Service of the United States.

The estimate of what is required to support the light-house service of this country annually is in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. It is said that more money is spent by the United States than by any other country in the improvement of the service. The lighthouse board has been experimenting extensively with electric flashlights, for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of signals along all the coasts. The great trouble in such a system is to find suitable variations of lights to give sailors a specific knowledge of their whereabouts. Colored lights are objectionable, for both stationary and flashlights, from the fact that at a critical moment the navigator, through color-blindness, may mistake their meaning. It has often happened that signal lights have been mis-read in this way. It is a much more difficult thing to test navigators as to color-blindness than it is railroad employes, so that less dependence is being placed on colored lights now than ever before. Nearly all future lightships will have an electric plant on board to furnish sufficient illumination to warn ships of the shoals. The ships will be provided with hollow iron masks, and at the top of each will be grouped half a dozen incandescent lamps, each of 100 candle-power. In every case there will be a duplicate set of electrical apparatus, so that if one should be deranged by lightning or other cause there would be no interruption to the illumination. G. E. Walsh, writing on this subject, says that the modern lighthouse not only warns mariners of dangers, but is supposed to tell them exactly where they are. This is done through a system of electric light flashes, according to which each lighthouse emits a certain number of rays of light, followed by total eclipse, and then by other flashes. Mariners' charts give the key to each light. By referring to this chart the navigator can tell instantly what light he is sailing abreast. In fact, electricity will soon be installed in all lighthouses where the flash system is in use, displacing the present clock-light machinery for producing the flashing effects. Efforts are being made to construct machinery which will generate electric current by the action of the waves. If such a method could be made practicable it would reduce the annual cost of the coastal signal service very materially.

Store News for Saturday.

JONAS LONG'S SONS

Scranton, June 29th, 1901.

Boys' Clothing

Saturday will be an interesting day in the Boys' Clothing Department.

We'll tell you about five lines today. You'll find many more just as interesting.

Boys' Caps—Made of Wash Crash in Eaton and Golf style, plain and mixed colors. All sizes..... **25c**

Knee Pants—A special lot of Knee Pants, made of wash fabrics, in new colors, including plain linen and crash effects. Sizes three to ten years..... **25c**

Straw Sailors—Chilren's and Boys', in all the newest colors; short or broad brims. Large assortment of colors..... **25c**

Boys' Suits—$1.98—Made of light weight fabric, in plain blue and neat plaids and checks. All extra well made, in large assortment of patterns; 8 to 15 years. Values up to $3.00. Saturday price **$1.98**

Boys' Waists—Boy's Laundred Shirtwaists, in good variety of colors and patterns, in both attached and detached collars. The price.... **50c**

As usual Saturday shoppers will find the store filled with Summery newness. Goods for summer comfort are arranged so as to make choosing easy. The Soda Water Fountain is at your service every minute. Regular Dinner, Lunches or Ice Cream served in the Restaurant. In many departments special lines of merchandise will be sold at reduced prices. We'll mention a few today:

Saturday's Shoe Special

AT **1.40** Ladies' Shoes and Oxford Ties made dongola and vici kid with light or heavy soles, military heels and the latest toe shapes.

1.97 For Ladies' High Grade Shoes and Oxfords. If you are particular about your shoes this will meet every requirement. There are several different styles in all sizes for one ninety seven a pair.

2.90 For Men's and Women's High Grade Shoes in all sorts of leather. Hand sewed welts in the lasts, toe and heel shapes.

Men's Furnishings.

Night Robes made of good quality of muslin, nicely trimmed, 50c, some have collars, others are plain.

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, good weight—drawers have bicycle seat, 39c.

The Peyser Negligee Shirt is a winner. Have you seen them? If not drop in today, $1.00.

Suspenders, select assortment, 25 and 50c, less or more if you wish.

Millinery

The Millinery department will be a nice place to stop for a few minutes on Saturday. We are adding new things all the time.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Hats, nicely trimmed with silk, in many different ideas, $2.98 $4.50.

Ladies' Untrimmed Shirt Waist Hats, 69c.

Children's Leghorn Hats, ready to wear or made to your order, 75c to $3.98.

Children's Canton Straw Flats, trimmed with wreath of rosettes, 35c.

Books for Summer Reading

Copyrights $1.10.

The Crisis—Churchill. The Puppet—Crown MacGrath. Helmet of Navarre—Runkle. Sir Christopher—Mrs. Goodwin. Richard, Yea and Nay—Hewlitt. Babs, the Impossible—Sarah Grant. Ralph Marlowe—Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson. Old Bavens Leary—Edwin Asa Dix. Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.

Shirt Waists New Assortments.

New assortment of White Shirt Waists ready today, all the newest ideas in this lot. Popular prices.

Concerning "Oxzyn" Balm

That you may the better know the merits of "Oxzyn" Balm, a demonstration has been arranged for, beginning this morning. "Oxzyn" Balm has the endorsement of Lillian Russell, Lucy Cleveland, Hilda Clark, Cora Tanner and so many other beautiful and famous women that the claims made for it must be respected. It removes pimples, blackheads, sun tan and blemishes of all kinds. If used according to directions, and not satisfactory, the return of the empty jar will insure a refund of the price paid. "Oxzyn" Balm has undoubted merit. The demonstrator here will make this more than apparent. Special prices during demonstration;

Large Jars, Usually $1, 84c **Smaller Jars, Usually 50c... 44c**

TRIAL JARS, 25c.

Jonas Long's Sons

Women as Telegraph and Telephone Operators.

The employment of women in the telegraph and telephone services of countries outside the United States, it is stated in the different consular reports, that the admission of women to the telegraph service dates back about thirty years. The chief reason of their introduction into this industry was the steady reduction of the rates of the telegrams and the resulting necessity of cheaper labor. It was also found, however, that women were better fitted for the telephone service than men. Only men are employed in some European offices, among which are those of Turkey and Greece, and Montenegro. In Belgium and Spain women are still employed in the telegraph service, but new appointments are no longer made. For admission the main requirement is understood to be that the person must have a clean record and good health. In some countries, such as Germany, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, only persons without bodily defects are admitted, while in France the authorities demand further that the applicants have a minimum height of five feet, the same minimum height being required in England for positions in provincial cities, towns and villages. In Germany the applicant must be absolutely free of debts, and both German and French regulations also demand that he has never been fined or punished by any public court. In Victoria the applicant has to be life-insured. The minimum age for admission varies in the different countries between 14 and 18 years, and the maximum age, wherever stipulated, 45 years. An exception is made in Germany, where the maximum age for admission is put at 30 years. In some countries, for instance Germany, Holland, Japan, New South Wales, New Zealand and Victoria, the applicants must either be unmarried or childless widows. Other countries, like Russia and England, only demand that the candidates be unmarried or widows, which was also the case in Spain as long as women were admitted. The French regulations do not contain a special paragraph relating to civil life, and married women, girls, widows, as well as divorced women, are admitted to the service. In nearly all cases, however, women have to quit the service after they are married. In Sweden the employe may remain in the service after marriage, providing the husband is also employed in the telegraph service. This rule obtains also in Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria and New South Wales. Only in Belgium are the female employes allowed to marry. In Italy a strong incentive is given to efficient and faithful service by a rule that only the female employes who have been appointed superintendents are allowed to stay in the service after marriage. In England the employes who marry receive on retiring an indemnification in the form of a month's salary for each year of active service. The average working time in the different countries varies between seven and eight hours. In many countries women are employed during the day hours, while at night time men take their places. In Italy the candidates must speak and write French as well as Italian. The same rule holds good in Holland, where in addition they have to have an elementary knowledge of the German and English languages. In Sweden applicants have to have a certain knowledge of French, English and German.

"Bonzoline" Billiard Balls

The growing scarcity of ivory will inevitably bring bonzoline balls more and more into use in billiard rooms. The ivory balls used in the recent championship match were afterward sold for 15 guineas, and a set that has been in use for twelve months and can be relied upon to keep true is almost priceless. There is an impression abroad that the Billiard association is opposed to the use of bonzoline balls, but The World of Billiards declares that this is not so. It is rarely, indeed, that a bonzoline ball gets out of shape, and their absolute accuracy is an immense point in their favor. On this account they are quite unequalled for pool and pyramids, and in a very few years' time it is quite certain that nothing else will be used for those games. Then, ivory balls are utterly useless in a temperature like that of Africa or India. Bonzoline balls, on the contrary, seem to be unaffected by heat or cold, while it is another small point in their favor that they are colored all through and never need anything in the way of re-dyeing. Of course, they do not "play" exactly like ivory balls, and a week or two of steady practice is necessary in order to accustom one's self to the change.

Mail Tubes a Necessity.

The action on the part of the United States senate in forcing the abandonment of the pneumatic tube mail service by providing no appropriation for it threatens to work a serious injury to the service in this city, says the Philadelphia Record. According to Postmaster Hicks, the efficiency of the service will be hampered to such an extent that it will make a very material difference in the handling and delivery of mail. The matter is of such moment to the citizens and the business community of the city that Postmaster Hicks was very outspoken regarding the necessity of not only maintaining the tube service already in operation here, but of extending it to all parts of the city.

The stopping of the tube system in this city, Mr. Hicks declared, would make a vast difference in the handling of mail. It could better be illustrated, he said, by the fact that it would make the difference between twelve wagons and eight wagons. In other words, it was like handling goods by wholesale and handling them by retail.

At the present time there are in this city tubes connecting with the Bource, the Reading Terminal and the Broad Street station. At present the cost of maintaining these tubes is much less than would be the putting on and maintaining of extra wagons to take the place of the tubes. The postmaster thinks it just possible that the senate may reconsider its action and grant enough of an appropriation to keep the present system going.

Non-Permanence of Weight.

Science for Feb. 27, 1901, has the following interesting remarks upon some experiments by Heyd-Weiller which, like others by Loudoit, seem to show that some chemical reactions are accompanied by a slight change of total weight. These experiments have been interpreted by some reviewers as throwing doubt upon the axiom of the conservation matter. This axiom is not, however, incompatible with variation of total weight in chemical or even in physical changes. If it should be found, for example, that the weight of a given amount of lead and of a given amount of oxygen varied with physical and chemical conditions, a standard state of lead and a standard state of oxygen would have to would always have to be weighed, and the principle of the conservation of matter would have to be restated in this form: Given so much lead and so much oxygen measured by weighing under standard conditions, then, whatever changes these substances undergo, the amount of each is found to be unchanged if both are brought back to standard conditions and weighed.

Variation of weight with physical and chemical conditions would, no doubt, throw light upon the nature of gravitation, but if such a variation should finally be established it would have but little disturbing effect on the received notions of the indestructibility of matter.

READ

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The Largest Dry Dock in Russia.

The Russian government intends to build a fine dock at Vladisvostock, at the mouth of the Amoor river, capable of taking the largest ship afloat, the length being stated at 700 feet, says Engineering. The Russian authorities propose also to erect at the same place ample shops and foundries. Particular attention will be given to gun making and the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Definitions.

RIVET.—As I have once before remarked that those terms which are in common use and which every one knows are the very one which are the most difficult to define, and it is amusing to observe the perplexity of a machinist, for instance, when he is asked to give a definition of a river. So, by request of several mechanics, I give a definition of this universally used constructive part in general mechanics.

A rivet is an elongated piece of malleable metal usually with a head at one end, which is driven through a hole in two pieces of material which it is intended to fasten together, the projecting end being hammered so as to form a head similar to the one already on the other end, thus clinching tightly the two pieces of material. Instead of heads the rivet may be split for a short distance at one or both ends and the separated portions may then be turned over to either side and hammered or pressed to attain the same object, namely, to firmly fasten or unite two separate pieces of material. The term is therefore legitimately used also in metaphorical language when we say that we "river our attention" or "rivet our friendship."

Carl Seiler, M. D

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