Social and Personal

THE Country club has been the scene of much interest the past week. Such perfection of weather has never been bestowed on a golf tournament hitherto and the beautiful surroundings have presented an unusually gay appearance with the throng of visitors present every day. The number of out of town players was less than on previous years, but as a contrast the local club has promised more men who have made excellent records.

The annual golf tournament is a feature which no well regulated country club should do without, and the history of these pleasant events as far as our own club is concerned is a record of many delightful days.

It is expected that there will be many entries this afternoon in the putting contest, the ladies having shown great interest in this sport in the past. Several have been practicing assiduously and the scores will probably show many changes.

There is one absent face from the merry group gathered on the verandas or seen going over the links, and that is the face of Miss Eleanor Anderson, who is often remembered in her far away Alamagordo home during these lovely September days. She excelled in athletics and was an inspiration to all her friends.

Miss Augusta Archbald is also absent this year from the gay onlookers at the tournament. She has made good scores in the past and would have been in the putting contest if at home.

The serving of tea has been a pleasant feature this year and the pretty tables have been quite the centre of attraction. The committee yesterday consisted of Mrs. Henry Brady, jr., Mrs. Everett Warren, Mrs. Clarence Sturges, Mrs. N. G. Robertson, Mrs. H. W. Kingsbury, Mrs. P. B. Belin. The House committee will serve today.

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At the earnest solicitation of many friends, Miss Susan E. Dickinson has consented to give an autumnal series of parlor talks on subjects which are deeply interesting but which few women possess the culture and capability of presenting either through the medium of pen or word.

The first of these will be at the home of Mrs. H. M. Boies on the subject of "The Literature of the Bible as Related to the Babylonian Period." The second will be in the parlors of Mrs. T. H. Watkins and will probably be held in the evening, as the subject is one which is of particular interest to many men who have read much on Egyptology. It is "Ancient Egypt and Modern Discoveries." The details regarding two other subjects in the series have not yet been completed, but they will be connected with the influence of literature on national life. They will also be given at the homes of distinguished residents of Scranton.

It is a pleasure to make this announcement in which one among the most familiar and best loved in our city is the central figure. This little lady—a type of gentlewoman of whom the present generation knows too little, has endeared herself by many deeds, and by the strong, true and sweet gospel of her pen, to a very large circle, far larger perhaps than she realizes. Brave and sunny and uncomplaining she has lived a life of self-denial and often of heart-breaking sorrow from which most men would shrink. Countless friends in this region will welcome this opportunity to hear her in a role which she has been unable to take up in her more recent arduous years. She is a graceful, forcible speaker, a student and a woman of exceptional qualities of mind. Her talks are certain to be heard with enthusiastic interest.

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Miss Leta Stern and M. Christian Trothen were married on Thursday at the home of the bride's parents on Taylor avenue. Rev. Dr. R. F. Y. Pierce officiated. Miss Mattie Mechler was bridesmaid and Mr. John Stern was best man.

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Miss Amy Jessup will go to Baltimore next week, where she will attend the Guerin-Ensor wedding.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hunt have been in New York this week, witnessing the yacht racing.

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The flour barrel at the Home for the Friendless is again empty and great is the regret thereof. A family of eighty must eat.

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Mrs. Ida May Albro has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Louise Virginia, to Mr. William M. Curry, which will be solemnized at her home at 815 Jefferson avenue, on Thursday evening, October 10, at 7.30 o'clock. Miss May Albro will be maid of honor. Little Miss Mary Zehnder will be flower girl.

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The weekly sewing meeting connected with the Hahneman hospital will be held on Monday at 2.30 at the hospital when all interested are requested to be present.

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Mr. Henry M. Neely, of the Philadelphia Press, is a visitor in Scranton. Mr. Neely is representing Miss Mary Hallock, the celebrated pianist who is to give a recital here October 21. Mr. Neely is himself an artistic musician and is a member of the younger group of Philadelphia newspaper men who seem destined to make a name in literature.

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Those intersted in the Hahnemann hospital are requested to attend the weekly sewing meeting on Monday at 2.30 p. m. at the hospital.

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Mr. William T. Smedley, the celebrated artist and illustrator, has been in Wilkes-Barre and at Bear Creek for the past week.

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Rev. and Mrs. T. F. Archbald have a little son at their home in Cuba, N. Y.

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The marriage of Miss Genevieve, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Clarke, to Mr. Charles Howard Van Campen, of Minneapolis, will take place October 8th at the home of the bride's parents on Jefferson avenue. The maid of honor will be Miss May Clarke, sister of the bride, the bridesmaids will be Miss Clara Harrington, of Minneapolis, and Miss Mary Wright, of Buffalo, and Mr. George N. Peeke, of Minneapolis, will be best man.

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The marriage of Dr. Thomas A. Eynon and Miss Bertha May Thomas at Plymouth church Thursday noon was the important social event of the week on the West Side. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. A. Boyl, assisted by Rev. Thos. de Gruchy. Miss Edith Tucker, of Ashley, was maid of honor. Prof. David Owens was best man. The ushers were: Dr. L. H. Raymond, Dr. E. J. Donnegan, Dr. W. Rowland Davies and Dr. A. C. St. Amand, of New York.

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Thomas R. Williams, of Washburn street, and Miss Rebecca Thomas, of 311 North Lincoln avenue, were united in marriage on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David E. Thomas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hugh Davies, pastor of the South Main Avenue Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church. Miss Annie Davis executed the wedding marches.

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Miss Blanche Sisco, of School street, was married on Wednesday night to Mr. Louis Argust, of the West Side. Miss Phoebe Van Buren was maid of honor. William Argust was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. A. Cure.

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Miss Mattie Wickheizer, of Parsons, and Mr. W. J. Scott, of this city, were married on Wednesday at St. Peter's, Rev. J. A. O'Reilly officiating.

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One of the prettiest weddings that has taken place at Peckville was at the home of Mrs. Sands, of Main street, Wednesday night, when her daughter, Anna Cecilia, was married to Mr. Edward E. Betts, of Port Jervis, N. Y., formerly of this city. The house was elaborately decorated, palms, ferns, golden rod and asters being used in profusion.

Mrs. Buson, of New York, played the wedding music. Miss Natalie Betts, of Port Jervis, was flower girl, and Messrs. Fred Sands, of Hawley, and Fred R. Benjamin, of Peckville, were ushers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Messenger, of Hancock. The bride wore white silk and carried bride roses.

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On Thursday evening the Christian Endeavor society of Grace Reformed Episcopal church held the first social of the season at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Tripp Park. There was a very large attendance of members of the society and their friends, who spent an exceedingly pleasant time, due in large measure to the cordial hospitality of their kind hosts. Instrumental music by the Misses Frank and very artistic recitations by Miss Emma Frank and Mrs. C. Baker added to the pleasure of the evening. The arrangements were made by a committee consisting of Misses Mary McCulloch, Evelyn C. Frear, Laura Waugh and Mrs. C. Baker.

Among those present were: Rev. G. L. Alrich, Rev. G. North, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Misses Emma Frank, Flora Frank, Fanny Scott, Margaret Hutton, Emma Terry, Edith Terry, Lola Corby, Isabel Graves, Elsie Ace, May Ace, Luella Calvin, E. Elliott, M. Eck I. Eck, Ida Otte, M. Davis, May Hackett, L. Sweet, B. Cunningham, F. Anneman, Northrup, M. Bryant, Nellie Prynne, Annie Mayer, Lulu Wolfe, Messrs. J. Jordan, H. North, Harry Haller, W. T. Hackett, H. Cardew, Elliott, Michaels, F. Hatch, Harry Mayer, Jacob Ace, W. Pitman, Roy Walter, Paul Walter, Ernest Davis and Edward Davis.

Movements of People

Mr. W. D. Zehnder is in New York.

S. L. Rice, has returned from Frona, N. J.

Rev. L. H. Waring has returned from Lovettville, Va.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Ware have returned from Pittsburg.

Miss Mabel Schlager has returned to school at Pelham Manor.

Judge Hand and family will go to the Pan-American next week.

Mrs. R. W. Manville was the guest of Mrs. W. M. Dickson this week.

H. T. Hyndman, esq., and R. B. Penman left last night for Buffalo.

Mrs. N. Y. Leet returned on Wednesday from a visit in New York state.

Mrs. A. C. Brown, of Donker street, Dunmore, has gone to Iowa Falls, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sprague will leave next week for a trip to Vermont.

S. B. Robinson, of the North End, has gone to Lake Winola for a few days.

E. H. House, of Marion, North Carolina, is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mrs. D. J. Walter, of Bloomsburg, was in the city Thursday on her way home from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Coke, of Yonkersville, N. Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hitchcock.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sisco have returned from the Pan-American, Lockport and other points of interest.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Sweet and family, of Oneonta, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Miller, on court street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lasall and son, Douglas, of Easton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Horton, on Monroe avenue.

Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Reynolds, of Wyoming avenue, and Mrs. C. W. Matthews, of Quincy avenue, are visiting at Towanda.

Mr. and Mrs. David P. Warman and daughter, Anna, have returned from their summer outing among relatives at Albany, N. Y.

Miss Pauline C. Hall, teacher of elocution at the Scranton College of Music, has returned to her work here, after having spent the summer in New York state.

HER POINT OF VIEW

MEN do love to wear badges. The more they have of violently inharmonious lines, the more utterly contented and amiable individuals they are. (You should have seen them at the Republican legue convention in the Lyceum the other day). They positively made one dizzy. But in spite of the barbaric taste of the people who manage our politics, badges are toning down in color. You don't see as much gold fringe and so many unbecoming shades of yellow satin as used to be evident on the manly chests of our patriotic citizens. The national colors predominate nowadays and the celluloid button things are more subdued. Alas now almost universally is seen mingled with the gay tints, the somber touch of black which mutely tells that hard-headed, practical, hustling, as are the men of America, they have sentiment after all in their busy, active brains.

The significance of this was felt at the meeting in the Lyceum. Not a speech, scarcely a resolution was offered from the platform that did not convey the thought uppermost in every heart. The gleaming badges bore a bit of crape above their fastenings. The only badge Senator Penrose wore was that sad emblem of the loss which he seems to have constantly in mind. Senator Thurston, too, had the symbol of the nation's grief on the lapel of his Prince Albert coat.

* * *

It has always been the opinion of the writer of these lines that Republicans are very fine looking men. That conviction is deepened since looking at the great body of delegates who were in our city this week. The leaguers seemed to have a preiominating taste for dark hair and moustaches. There weren't many baldheads, and almost no beards a la Jerry Peffer. A noticeable feature was the prevailing fashion almost all the delegates had of wearing black ties. Was that, too, a tribute to the memory of the dead man they honored? If so it was a graceful thought. If only these black-bowed-black-moustached men knew how well they don't look in almost any color but black they would confine their choice of ties more strictly to that hue. A man of the type of Senator Penrose, for instance, would look like a bandit in a red tie, and most dark men do so love to encircle their visages with raving red ties.

* * *

Recorder Connell made an excellent speech at the convention. His emphatic statement that the name of William McKinley's assassin should not go down in the records by the side of our dear president's found heartfelt assent. The impression made upon the city's guests by the recorder was one of which the city should be proud.

By the way, it should be mentioned right here, that Mr. D. B. Atherton, secretary of the board of trade, was the other person on the platform Tuesday night whose height approached that of the junior senator's of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Speaking of thin men, it does seem as if there is something in Philadelphia's politics which isn't conducive to comfort and therefore fat for the ambitious ones who want to get somewhere. Mr. J. Hampton Moore, who seems to have endeared himself so extensively to the Republicans of the state, is at an alarming stage of thinness. Mr. J. Martin Rommell, is if possible thinner than Mr. Moore. Politics in Philadelphia must be terribly wearing, fearfully strenuous, or, dire thought—perhaps it is the effort to run a Republican league n order to retain a balance of $15 in the treasury that superinduces emaciation. How pained we should be to see our Mr. Fleitz pine away like a tender flower under such a responsibility. Would that we had forcibly restrained that over-enthusiastic league from placing him in such a perilous position.

INCORPORATED 1851.

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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.

Beef Juice to the Tapeworm.

ONE point seems to have been usually overlooked in the administration of beef juice. It has been found that the expressed juice of fresh uncooked beef is in many cases of illness the most efficient form of nourishment. It must be always borne in mind, however, that occasionally a beef is infected with the cysticercus of the Taenia mediocan-llata (or saginata), and that the expressed juice of the uncooked meat may infect a patient with tapeworm. This forms no objection to the administration of the beef juice, but necessitates simply the careful inspection of the beef that is used for the purpose.

In these days when so many people buy a meat-press and make their own juice, it is important that the physician should warn them of the danger of tapeworm. On the whole it is better to have the meat juice prepared by a competent druggist, who is well equipped for the purpose and who has been carefully posted to look out for the cysticercus. A few cases of tapeworm have occurred in Cleveland in persons whose sole indulgence in any uncooked meat-product was in the case of some home-made beef juice. While the connection is not positively proved, the presumption is sufficiently strong to demand that great care be exercised in selecting beef for the meat-press.—Cleveland Medical Journal.

League Against Seasickness.

The League Against Sea Sickness, a French association, the laudable object of which is the study, with a view to prevention and cure, of nauputhia, (Latin for seasickness), announces the first annual exposition of remedies against seasickness. The exposition will be held in August and September at Ostende, under the patronage of the King of Belgium. Among the exhibits will be suspensory appliances designed to reduce the movement of the cabins on ships, apparatus for immobilizing the viscera, methods for the aeration and regeneration of the air in cabins, remedies for seasickness, and the literature of the subject. Public trials of the various appliances and remedies will be made off the shore of Ostende. During the course of the exposition, a congress for the study of seasickness will be held at the same place. Those interested in the subject may obtain further information by addressing the "Ligue contre le Mal de Mer," 87 Boulevard Port-Royal, Paris.

New Things About Nuts.

German papers speak of an annual plant growing in tropical Africa, belonging to the leguminous class, which is largely cultivated by the negroes as a food article. It has also been introduced to some extent in Southern Asia and in Brazil. It is called wandeo by the African negroes; the botanical name is Glycine subterranea. A French expert chemist of ailments has recently analyzed the fruit or the wandeo with reference to its chemical composition and its value as food. The fruit, like the peanut, matures under ground. The eatable kernel has the shape of an egg and is dark red, with black stripes and a white hilum, like most beans. It furnishes a very white flour, whose flavor after cooking much resembles that of chestnuts. The chemical composition is 58 per cent. of starchy substance, 19 per cent. nitrogeneus, 10 per cent. water, 6 per cent. oily, 4 per cent. cellulose substance, and 3 per cent. ashes. It will be seen that two pounds of these beans would supply the daily requirements of the human system. M. Balland, who has had wide experience in the chemistry of nutriments, calls this fruit the first one found by him in a natural state which shows all the chemical properties of a perfect nutriment.

A new product prepared from the cocoanut, and known as "vegetaline," is being manufactured by a Marseilles firm. The product is a kind of butter, and is stated to be particularly adapted for bakers and confectioners. It is much cheaper than butter, and is stated to be better adapted for pastry, and more especially biscuits. It consists of refining the oil extract from the dried cocoanut. It is perfectly pure and nourishing. It only resembles butter in its fatty nature, but it is pure white and much harder than the dairy product.

In St. Louis the nut-cracking industry gives employment to a considerable number of persons, there being three plants in the city. The nut-crackers are driven by electricity, each nut being fed individually into the crusher. After the shells are cracked the nuts are winnowed by an air blast and the meat is picked from the crushed shells by hand, women and girls being employed for this part of the work.

Skin and Body Grafting in Reptiles.

A curious experiment was recently tried by Professor Dixon, of Yale university, while on his vacation in Colorado. It has been contended that the sluggish circulation of reptiles would prevent any grafting of their bodies. A rattlesnake was extended with an iron hook circling his head, says the New York Times. An adder was obtained and cut in two. The rattlesnake was then treated in the same way. The tail of the adder was then sewed to the rattler with a strong thread, and after twenty-four hours the iron collar was removed and the composite reptile was placed in a cage where he gave every evidence of vitality. Although the rattle was absent from its new tail, the supply of virus to its fangs remained undiminished. It was allowed to strike a rabbit and the latter began to swell and was dead in an hour. The rattlesnake will be kept under scientific observation for several months.

Protection of Independence Hall from Fire.

The following details from the Fireman's Herald show the extraordinary precautions taken to guard Independence hall, Philadelphia, from destruction by fire. Watchmen maintain a patrol every hour of the day and night, and the only lights permitted in the old building are those used to illuminate the clock at night. For the boilers used to heat the building fire-proof vaults have been provided under the archways, and only two electric wires are allowed. Chief Baxter has provided for the appearance of six engines, two trucks and a chemical engine within two minutes after an alarm is sent in from the fire alarm box in the square. There are standing instructions that, if fire should gain headway in the structure, a general alarm shall be sent in, calling to the scene twenty-six fire engines, six trucks, and another chemical engine, as well as the chief and nine district engineers. Every wire in the vicinity of the hall is specially insulated, and officers of the fire department regularly join the watchmen in inspecting the edifice. Portable fire extinguishers are scattered about the building, and directions for saving the famous old portraits that hang on the walls are conspicuously posted. There is a peremptory order displayed that reads: "In case of fire get the Liberty Bell out of danger at any cost."

The Leaning Tower of Bologna.

Visitors to Bologna are generally puzzled by the two towers, the Asinelli and Garisenda. If judged impartially they are not better examples of brick work than can be seen by the thousand in the factories of Lancashire. They have suffered from settlements, and have long ceased to possess verticality. The Garisenda especially is so much out of plumb one wonders why it has not collapsed. But Italy exercises so much glamor over the judgment that we may occasionally hear travelers speak of the towers as if they were the most picturesque constructions which have an important function in general views of the city. The Garisenda has, however, literary interest, for Dante refers to it in his Inferno, comparing the giant who stoops to seize him and Virgil to the tower at a time when it was cloud-capped. The inclination of the Garisenda is due to a sudden sinking of the soil, but it has stood so well there must be some pity for it, for as far as can be judged it can hardly escape from a collapse. The soil which so long was unaffected by earth movements is now sinking, and produces cracks in the walls of the structure, which is square in plan and about 180 feet in height. The mortar is falling out of the joints. It is perhaps excusable, says the Architect, for the authorities of the old scholarly city, which was known as the Alma Mater Studiorum, to imagine that the tower cannot be overthrown, and to assume that its security can be insured by the application of a little rough-cast; but a structure that is 10 feet out of the perpendicular, and is nearly a thousand years old, demands a more efficacious remedy.

New Electric Motor for Propelling Small Boats.

The Western Electrician gives details of a new portable electric motor for propelling small boats. The novel feature about this new device is that the motor itself is under water, while the storage batteries are in such compact form that they may be placed under the seats of an ordinary rowboat. In addition to propelling the boat, the motor takes the place of the rudder, and serves to steer the craft as well. This propeller, as the combination of motor, propeller wheel, and rudder is called, is complete and portable, weighing about 35 pounds. Using two boxes of cells, the motor drives the boat forward or backward at the fairly moderate speed of four miles an hour, and it will run 20 to 30 miles on one charge. By the addition of more cells, however, it is possible to attain a speed of six miles an hour. One advantage which is claimed for having the motor outside the boat is that there is no strain or vibration, and on this account it is unnecessary to build a boat of any extra strength or weight in order to carry the power. It is further declared by the company owning the patents for the device that the construction is such that the motor works perfectly well when submerged in water.

Electric Arc Lights Made to Play Tunes.

Some time ago, while experimenting with the electric arc, W. Duddell, an English physicist, made the remarkable discovery that it could be made to play tunes. He found that the slightest alteration—even so little as one ten thousandth part—in the current passing through the arc caused a variation in the hot vapor column surrounding the ends of the carbons which produced audible sounds. And he further found that by the use of a device called a shunt circuit he could control the variation so perfectly as to obtain a musical scale. He then constructed an arc with solid carbons—the cored carbon has to be made in its soul—and by the use of a shunt circuit containing capacity and self-induction and an ingenious keyboard he obtained an instrument upon which tunes could be played.

The shunt circuit was placed directly across the terminals to the arc. Mr. Duddell had no idea at this time that he could play his new instrument from a distance.

In connection with a lecture on the electric arc before the London Institution of Electrical Engineers he exhibited his "musical arc" and played several pieces upon it for the audience. Up to this point the discovery was more curious than practical—simply a novel property of the electric arc suitable for demonstration in the lecture room.

But some new facts have just come to light—in a most curious way, which seem to promise a considerably wider field for the new musical instrument, and which may eventually give it important practical applications. It has now transpired that in two different laboratories about a fifth of a mile away from the lecture room—one that of Sir W. De W. Abney and the other Sir Norman Lockyer's—arcs which were being used for experimental work behaved in a most unaccountable manner, and were described as playing tunes or singing during the time when Mr. Duddell was giving his lecture. At first no one could suggest any satisfactory explanations of their curious behavior.

But upon the publication of Mr. Duddell's lecture it was immediately suspected that he had inadvertently played upon these two other arcs, as well as upon that in the central technical college, and further experiments have verified this conclusion. All three arcs were found to be supplied with current from the street mains, and it was clear that this main current had been varied in such a way by Mr. Duddell's keyboard as to reproduce in the two other laboratories the tunes which he supposed he was playing only to his audience in the lecture room. This obviously meant that by playing on one properly arranged keyboard tunes could be reproduced in a number of different areas and at a distance from the musicians.

If such remarkable results were obtained purely by accident, and hence without any special arrangement, it seems very probable that further experimental work along these lines will disclose a hitherto unsuspected possibility in the use of the arc light for public entertainment as well as illumination.

The possible applications of such a musical instrument are obviously very numerous, and if it proves a practical contrivance and is reasonably harmonious, it will surely find many novel uses. A musical house-to-house service, on the same plan as the telephonic newspaper, which is said to be very popular and successful in Budapest at present, is one of these.

The grand effect which would be produced by all of the arc lights in New York City, for instance, playing "Columbia" on some great public occasion can be better imagined than described.

As an enthusiastic scientist put it, the time is perhaps not far distant when we shall be able to realize something of the grandeur of "the morning stars singing together" the music of the spheres.

Immense Photographic Plate.

The largest photograph eplate ever manufactured is being made by a dry plate company of St. Louis. It is 8 feet long, 4 feet and 8 inches wide and three-eighths of an inch in thickness, says the New York Tribune. It will be used by George Lawrence, of Chicago, who will make a photograph from a balloon of St. Paul and Minneapolis as the "Twin Cities." To make this plate it was necessary for the company to procure new apparatus of enlarged dimensions. A great marble slab, larger than the plate, was the first requisite. Upon this the plate is resting while the coating is being applied. Large chunks of ice beneath it keep it at a temperature that will cool the emulsion rapidly as it is applied. The remainder of the process of manufacture is identical with that to which smaller plates are subjected. Two of the big plates will be made, so that a good one may be insured. This precaution is necessary, because the manufacture of plates in summer is much more difficult and uncertain than in winter, owing to the high temperature of the air.

Differentiation of the Blood of Different Animals Without the Aid of the Microscope.

Ziemke, in following out the experiments of Wassermann and Schutze on the differentiation of human blood from that of other animals by means of a specific serum, has confirmed their studies to a remarkable degree. The principle involved is as follows: An animal which has been subcutaneously injected at intervals of several days with the serum of an animal of a different species, yields, after several weeks, a serum which produces a precipitate in solutions of the blood of the latter animal (of a different species). For instance, the blood-serum of a rabbit treated as above with human blood-serum produces a precipitate only when mixed with solutions of human blood. All other kinds of blood are unaffected.

Definitions.

AUTONOMY.—The word autonomy or its adjective form autonomic is frequently used by writers on political economy and on philosophical subjects and means in the first place the power of self-government in their restricted limits of a part of a political whole such as autonomy of a state of the United States, of a city or corporation and so forth. In the second, the philosophical, sense it means the independent action of any group of similar thoughts or ideas toward each other. A number of such autonomic groups of ideas forming the grand total of a subject of thought. Thus physics, chemistry, anatomy, geology and so forth, each autonomic in itself, form the grand total of natural philosophy.

Carl Seiler, M. D.

Preparing for the Next World's Fair

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.

THE LOUISIANA Purchase exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, will have no director general, such as former expositions have had, to be the executive head of all departments and to have the direct supervision. It will have four directors general, or directors in chief. That plan of organization has been practically determined upon. One of the four has been selected, so far as the organization and executive committees are concerned, and their formal action approving the selection will probably be made at the next meeting of the board of directors. The four men will divide the duties of the director general, and with coordinate powers, and will be responsible directly to the president and executive committee of the company.

The making of an exposition divides itself into four branches. They are:

First—Construction and maintenance.

Second—Exploitative at home and abroad.

Third—The direction and supervision of all departments of exhibits.

Fourth—The direction of concessions and admissions, and kindred lines of exposition business. The organization into these four divisions is foreshadowed by the work, so far as it has progressed at St. Louis. The precise titles of the four heads of grand divisions will be determined by the board of directors, in an amendment to the by-laws, which were made at a time when it was thought the duties would be consolidated in the hands of a director general.

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The titles may be director general of construction and maintenance, director general of exploitation, director general of exhibits, and director general of concessions and admissions. It may be thought preferable to use director in chief of construction and maintenance, director in chief of exploitation, etc. As already stated, one of the four heads has been decided upon, and the formal appointment will be recommended to the board of directors. The selection is Frederick J. V. Skiff, who takes the position of director general or director in chief of exhibits. Mr. Skiff will enter upon his duties at once.

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Frederick J. V. Skiff was born in Chicopee, Mass., in 1851. He lived, in his earlier years, also in Springfield, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and moved to Kansas in 1870. He was engaged in newspaper work at Lawrence, Kan., until 1877, when he moved to Colorado. Here he was employed upon and finally became manager of the Denver Tribune. In 1888-90 he was state commissioner of immigration for Colorado, supervising the state exhibits at expositions in Chicago and St. Louis during that time.

In 1890, President Harrison appointed him one of the national commissioners to the World's Columbian exposition. Subsequently he resigned this responsibility to become chief of the department of mines and mining of that exposition and later was appointed deputy director general.

At the close of the Columbian exposition, he was appointed director in chief of the Field Columbian museum, which position he still holds. He was in charge of the organizing, equipment and installation of the museum, which, with the munificent endowment of Marshall Field, was opened in June, 1894, as a museum of natural science and anthropology. Mr. H. H. Higinbotham, who was the president of the Columbian exposition, is president of this institution, which has already become one of the foremost scientific museums of the world.

By consent of the Feld museum trustees, Mr. Skiff accepted the important position of director in chief of the United States commission to the Paris exposition of 1900. In recognition of his services at Paris, he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

Mr. Skiff has also received a bronze medal from France (1889) and a gold medal from Germany in recognition of merit in exposition work. He is a member of the American association for the advancement of science; American Institute of Mining Engineers, International Museums association, England; National Geographical society, etc. In 1897 he assisted in organizing and was a member of the jury at the Nashville exposition.

INDIAN CRADLE-SONG.

Swing thee low in thy cradle soft,
Deep in the dusky wood;
Swing thee low and swing aloft—
Sleep, as a papoose should;
For safe is your little birchen nest,
Quiet will come and peace and rest,
If the little papoose is good.

The coyote howls on the prairie cold,
And the owlet hoots in the tree,
And the big moon shines on the little child
As it slumbers peacefully;
So swing thee high in thy little nest,
And swing thee low and take the rest
That the night wind brings to thee.

The father lies on the fragrant ground,
Dreaming of hunt and fight,
And the lime-leaves rustle with mournful sound
All through the solemn night;
But the little papoose in its birchen nest,
Is swinging low as he takes his rest,
Till the sun brings the morning light.

—New York Press.

Open This Morning

New Assortment of

Ladies' Coats
Ladies' Capes
Ladies' Suits
Ladies' Waists
Misses' Jackets
Misses' Suits
Children's Coats

MEARS & HAGEN,

415-417 Lackawanna Avenue.

Our Fall Millinery Opening

Takes Place Next Week,

Tuesday, Oct. 1
Wednesday, Oct. 2
Thursday, Oct. 3

Styles of the Season in Goods That You Need.....

At prices that will meet the favor of every discriminating shopper.

All the proper fashions of fall are here and abundant assortments furnish a wide choice so that everybody's taste can be satisfied and the prices are sufficiently moderate for the economical.

To make this day interesting for all who visit our store we'll offer some exceptionally great inducements.

Read them carefully, then come here and see many more values equally good.

At 25c, Ladies' Outing Flannel Skirts—Made with bottom ruffles, in many different handsome colors, will not fade. Saturday bargain price 25c.

At 95c, Ladies' Worsted Underwear—The new "Fit Well" brand, made of the purest wool, in light gray color.

At 25c, Ladies' Corset Covers—High neck and without sleeves, in white only, made of the best Egyptian yarn.

At 25c, Ladies' Drawers—Splendid quality of white muslin, lace trimmed and proper shapes, flounced bottoms.

18x36 Feather Pillows—With fancy tuckings, an unusual offer price, 79c a pair.

Special in Dress Goods

32-Inch Plaids at 6¾c Yard—In dark and bright colors, suitable for Children's Dresses.

At 25c, Black Cashmere—45 inches wide, heavy goods and fine finish.

At 50c, All Wool Storm Serge—Black, sponged, ready for use. A decided bargain.

Very Attractive Saturday Offer

Ladies' Swell Shoes for $1.44—worth $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. These shoes are elegant footwear for ladies and the price stamps them bargains. They come in dongola, vici kid and box calf. All the new touches of style in toe shapes, heels and form suitable for house, street or dress, the workmanship and finish first-class in every respect. In the lot are high grade shoes worth $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. For Saturday the price is, all sizes and many widths, $1.44.

At 95c, Boys' and Girls' Shoes—Sizes up to 2, in grain leather and box calf, well made, strongly reinforced and comfortable. Splendid value at 95c.

Jonas Long's Sons