RELATIONS BETWEEN CLIMATE AND CRIME

EFFECTS OF WEATHER ON HUMAN CONDUCT.

Greater in Summer Than in Winter Conditions Under Which Murders and Suicides Are Most Common. Metereological Phenomena Responsible for Many Misdemeanors.

From the Washington Star.

Does the weather regulate human conduct, and do atmospheric conditions have a marked effect upon the criminally inclined?

These are the startling questions which the meteorological experts at Washington have been asked to grapple with and solve. The direct results of their investigations, so far as they have progressed, disclose some ex-

ceedingly interesting facts. That man's mental functions are to a greater or lesser extent governed by his physical condition is a fact long ago discovered by psychologists. But to what extent the shortcomings or evil doings of mankind are directly traceable to conditions of the weather it has remained until today for physicians, scientists and laymen interested in such research to find out. Indeed, the majority of normal persons, whatever their occupation, are swayed intellectually and physically by the prevailing state of the weather, and the police records disclose a corresponding increase or decrease of crime with the faling and rising barometer. And these statements are not haphazard, nor are hey founded upon supposition; they are matters of record and scientific fact, vouched for by the best-known and most capable authorities of the land.

A CRIMINAL BAROMETER.

When Professor Emil Dauchney of Paris recently made the assertion that the record of murder, burglary and other crimes could be shown by a barometer mathematically constructed for the purpose just as accurately as the weather is now shown by the common barometer ,the writer set out upon a little journey of inquiry among the meteorological sharps to ascertain just how much of truth and how much of the zeal of a scientific specialist was contained in Dr. Dauchney's statement, In what degree the French savant was right can best be decided after a perusal of the facts in hand.

The statistics of the weather bureaus prove, first, that men and women who live in high lattiudes have in their mental and physical make-up much more of the animal than have their brethren of the south, and in consequence, while the southerner is easily discouraged and losing heart takes to suicide, the man who was born and lives in the north revenges himself upon his fellow beings rather than upon himself: and, secondly, that crime is generally premeditated in warm, cloudy weather, while the deed itself is executed under clear and bracing meteorological conditions. The reports of the department of agriculture on this subject, though not as exhaustive as one might wish, are at with English and French facts and figures of the same kind. Our native investigators say that during exgreat deal of humidity in the atmosphere and persons perspire more for sweltering humanity, the mind becomes to a certain extent deranged and the commission of crime results.

DARK DAYS AND MURDER.

After a thorough study of the question, Professor Dauchney says: "When very moist the atmosphere is a much better conductor of electricity than at any other time. Then the natural electricity is drawn from the body, and this has a tendency to destroy vitality and weaken the mental faculties. Dark days and muggy weather means an increase of murder, robbery, rape, arson and suicide." Dr. S. A. K. Strahan, who, next to Lombroso, ranks as one of the foremost criminologists of the days, says, relative to the effect of weather upon those who are morally oblique: "The popular belief is that the winter months, and especially dreary November, is the season in which crimes occurred most frequently. Like some other popular beliefs, this has proved upon inquiry to be without foundation in fact. The examination of a large collection of statistics, although not establishing a constant proportion for each season, shows clearly that in all countries from which statistics can be obtained the maximum is attained in one or other of the spring or early summer

Dr. Strahan further states that It in when skies are lowering and there

is much humidity that the commission of crime is greatest.

LONELINESS CONTRIBUTES. Another interesting fact is this: A man or woman who lives much alone is, in 59 per cent, of the cases investiguted, much more easily influenced by atmospheric changes than are others. So a person who has many trou-bles, and is constantly thinking of them, is much more susceptible to any sudden changing of the weather than one who is care free and light-heart-The clearing of a storm or a single literal ray of sunshine would, in hundreds of thousands of cases, have prevented suicide and murder.

In regions like New York and Bos-ton, where there are so many and such sudden changes of weather, the climatic influence upon human character and action is a factor of no little importance. There is an annual rhymthmic rise and fall which affects the animate nature. With the approach of spring and the increase of temperature there is a general awakcomparative rest. With this awakening every function is excited to its most vigorous action. This has a profound effect upon the whole organism, which begins to work at a higher tension. Mind and body are more active than at any other time of the year. Upon the normal healthy creature this period of activity has only the most benign effect, but upon the abnormal creature it acts as an incentive to unnatural acts. Hence during 1896 New York shows an average record of over 2,000 crimes per month during April, May, June and July, and the largest number of entries at the police station were made on the cloudy or rainy days of those months.

WHAT MR. DUNN SAYS.

In speaking of the peculiar effect of atmospheric conditions upon the human system. Weather Forecaster Dunn. of New York, who is among the best authorities in the world, gave as his observations upon the subject of much interesting data. He says: "During the passage of a storm, when the temperature is excessive and the atmosphere is thoroughly saturated with molsture, such an atmospheric condition is bound to make more or less of an impression upon a certain class of persons of susceptible temperament. We all recognize the fact that on some days we feel energetic and capable of doing almost anything, while on others there is a disinclination to work or make any exertion. A person feels what is commonly called 'out of sorts,' is irritable and, the chances are, ill-natured. Of course, different persons are differently constituted, and are, in conse quence, differently affected by outside conditions. Those who are weak mentally or physically are much more easily affected by weather conditions than others. In hot and muggy weather, when there is an excesive amount of humidity in the atmosphere, suicide is very prevalent, while, on the other hand, more murders are committed where the air is either dry and hot or

"In summer, when a low barometer prevails, all nature seems depressed and melancholy ideas appear to pervade during humidity; in a clear, bracing atmosphere the animal part of man seems to predominate, and deeds of another nature appear to be more prevalent. A man who attempts to commit a deliberate murder would plan it on a clear, cold day rather than during suicide weather. Burglary would also be planned and carried out when cossively hot weather, when there is a the atmosphere is clear and bracing rather than when it is heavy and depressing. It seems a peculiar thing that in summer time poison and the bullet seem to be the favorite method of both murder and self-destruction. while in winter the rope and knife appear to be the most popular modes of ending the existence of either self or

EPIDEMICS OF CRIME.

Statistics of crime show beyond quesion the truth of Mr. Dunn's assertions elative to the undoubted influences of limatic changes upon crime. Not only are certain crimes more frequently committed at certain seasons of the year, but in certain countries the climate is especially conducive to such erlmes. For instance, in Southern China, where a warm or humid temperature exists for the greater portion of the year, there is less regard for life than perhaps in any other portion of the globe. Murders are every day occurrences, suicides too common to even pay attention to, while theft, rape and all other crimes are innumerable.

The history of crime shows that evil doing is subject to epidemics as well We find epidemics of as diseases. suicides, epidemics of murders and epidemics of robberies. A careful study of the question reveals the fact that these epidemics last until the weather changes, and an analogy between the conditions of the weather and the frequency of crime cannot but impress the careful investigator. This clearly

Sunday-School Lesson for September 3.

Rebuilding the Temple. EZRA 111:10 to IV:5.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

count of the proclamation of Cyrus and the preparation of the Jews for reand then distributed themselves in the old cities from which they or their fathers came. (Ezra il: 70.) Several nonths after there was a general assemblage at Jerusalem for the purpose of observing the Feast of Tabernacles, a national festival that continued seven days at the close of the harvest, during which the people dwelt in booths or huts made of the boughs of builded, and sacrifices were offered according to the law of Moses. The ocunlike our Thanksgiving season, only more protracted and more generally

BEGINNING (V. 10),-Two years passed away before the returned Jews (v. 8) undertook to do what Cyrus had required of them in his proclamation. The time was well employed. The great body of the people were engaged in erecting dwellings and in providing the comforts of home, a matter of the utmost importance in a land that had been wasted by war and had been a desolation for nearly a century Meanwhile, the officials, both civil and religious, might have been busy with preparations. The debris of the old temple must be removed, materials for the new house must be gathered, and men must be secured, some of them skilled workmen. At length, and in a very brief time, considering the obstacles, all was ready for the formal beginning, Zerubhabel, the governor, (Hag. II: 2) assembled the priests and Levites, who gathered about the trenches to witness the laying of the

PRAISING (Vs. 10 and 11).-That was a glad hour. Prophecies were to be fulfilled and hopes revived. A people, long is bondage, brought back to their native land, deprived of all things except their religion, yet cherishing memories of God's favor in the centuries gone by, were now to begin, by grace of the ruling monarch, a new career. It was eminently proper that there should be public expressions of joy. Appointments had been made to that end. Arranged in order were the priests clad in their holy garments, bearing trumpets, (I Chron. xvi: 5, 6) and the sons of Asaph with cymbals, forming an immense choir after the style of David and Solomon in the old temple. (I Chron. vi: 3L) Then broke forth the song of praise to God, rendered in parts, the different sections of the choir responding to each other. That glad refrain, "Because He is good, for His mercy endureth forever." (Psalm exxxvi: 1) echoed and reechoed through the city, expressing the sentiment of every heart.

SHOUTING (V. 11),-The singing for the following reasons: 1. Zerub- | ceed.-(Acts v:39).

indicates that crime is, to a degree,

contagious; that a certain entical in-fluence or psychic influence is cast

abroad and that this influence is to a

large degree magnetic. Conditions of

the weather which favor the induction

of electricity or magnetism are cap-

able of spreading these crime germs,

if we may call them, so that they come

influences and a literal breeding of

Just as certain atmospheric condi-

tions of certain localities cause the air

to be laden with the germs of malaria,

so the air itself may be said to be lader

with the psychic, but none the less

potent, germs of crime. Those among

us who are, as we say, "acclimatized,"

escape the malarial influences; and

equally so, those among us who are

morally acclimatized escape the evil

psychic germs that are sometimes

among us. But the "sensitives," eith-

er moral or physical, fall under the

dire influences, and these we call

criminals. Who shall say that when

science, advanced to that point where

the reins of natural law are complete-

ly in control of man, and the weather

is at his command no less than the

functions of his own organism, we shall

not be able to preserve a perfect me-

teorological condition, and thus anni-

hilate an external excitant to crime,

if we have not long before that time

STORIES TOLD BY TRUTHFUL

A nervous young lady called a

physician for a slight ailment, but

one which she magnified, in her own

"Run," said the doctor to a servant,

giving him a prescription, "to the

nearest drug store and bring back the

"Is there much danger?" replied the

"Yes," said the doctor, "if your ser-

"Oh, doctor, shall I die?" gasped

"There is no danger of that," said

the doctor, "but you may get well be-fore John returns."-Boston Traveler,

A story was told on the dock recent-

ly in Seattle of three young men who were cured of the Alaskan fever in a

very practical manner. They had con-cluded that they would go on the Al-

Ki, and had purchased three berths.

"Now, you boys," said the aged ad-

viser, "want to remember that it's

pretty cold up there. It's pretty low

to what you'll find on the Yukon. Now,

let me advise you. Before going to

that country you would better have

some experience. You may not like

it and then you will want to come

back. Tonight premises to be pretty

cold. I have a tent at my house that I used when in Alaska. You boys

take the tent out on Queen Anne hill

"It is now 10 o'clock. Don't eat

Then build a fire in your

anything until about 8 o'clock this

tent, cook some beans and bacon, fix

up some unsweetened black coffee and

make a meal. Until bedtime sit

around the fire smoking and chewing

and sleep in it tenight."

vening.

emperature here today, but nothing

medicine as quickly as you can."

vant is not quick it will be useless,

young lady, in alarm.

the patient.

estimation, into a serious one.

MEN.

wiped out the criminal himself?

crime is the result.

in contact with those sensitive to such

turn from captivity. The heads of the families who went forth on that expeheart. Ceremonials have their proper dition are recorded by Ezra in his place, but at times they seem cold and second chapter. The congregation unworthy, and then the emotional namade a very brief stay in Jerusalem ture seeks its own method of expression, without restraint of rule or regulation of leader. So it came to pass in Jerusalem when the foundations of the temple were being laid. The trumpets of the priests and the cymbals of the Levites awakened a joy that could not be confined in the hearts of the people who were assembled. Like waters that burst forth from fountains the gladness overflowed. With shoutings trees. (Deut. xvi: 12.) The old altar and other demonstrations of a physical that had been so long in ruins was sort the multitude spontaneously told each to the other, and all to their God. the sense of gratitude and of hopefulness as the foundations of the temple were laid.

WEEPING (Vs. 12 and 13),-All this rejoicing was occasioned by a look into the future. The building of the temple signified the restoration of religious privileges, with all the benefit to be derved therefrom. (Psalm exxil: 1.) Despite the waywardness of some religion is the largest element in human society, and a house of worship stands for more than any other one structure. It is the center of influences that run out like rivulets to the humblest and the least, blessing all even hough some are unaware and inattentive. They who looked forward therefore sang and shouted. But others looked backward. The old men, prowned with nearly a hundred years of experience, remembered the former house (Hag. ii: 3) and the associations connected with it, remembered also the men of the former day, now sleeping the long sleep, and they wept. So it came to pass that with shouts and songs by some and with tears and sobs by others the stones were laid in the

PROPOSING (Vs. 1 and 2)-The captivity of Israel, the northern kingdom, effected B. C. 721, had been more habitation of wild beasts. In the followed to the time of our lesson these two races, the Israelites and the Assyrians, had intermarried, producing a mongrel race inferior to both. On learning that the building of the temple had begun, these people came to Zerubbabel and proposed to unite in the work, declaring that they had adopted the religion of the Jews and that they worshipped the God of the Jews. The offer was not wholly unlike that of the Gibeonites (Josh, ix,6), in the days of the conquest.

Al-Kl and as they humbly left the

"Do you really suppose it gets that

cold in Alaska?"—Seattle Intelligencer.

A pretty anecdote is related of a child

overy that her brothers had set traps

to catch birds. Questioned as to what

she had done in the matter, she replied:

"I prayed that the traps might not

catch the birds." "Anything else?"
"Yes," she said. "I then prayed that

God would prevent the birds getting

into the traps, and," as if to illustrate

the doctrine of faith and works, "I

went and kicked the traps all to

An Alabama editor, being asked to

"Poetry is nothing more than words

thrown together with a fingle at the

end of each line like the music of a tin

Not to be outdone by the above, a

"Poetry is the foolishest thing in the

vorld, but it has return stamps on one

Imagine a clerk trying to sell an ar-

ticle to his own "boss" and actually ne-

complishing it and winning an increase

of salary as a reward! That is what

happened recently in one of the branch

stores of Lipton, the great English

grocer and provision dealer. He has so

many clerks that some of them do not

know him by sight. It was one of these

latter that called Mr. Lipton's attention

to a fine specimen of poultry as he was

walking through one of his stores, and

the clerk was so earnest and adroit in

extolling his wares that finally the cus-

tomer ordered it to be sent to his resi-

When the address was given the en-

ergetic clerk, and he found that he had been pressing the goods upon his

own employer, he nearly had a fit, but

soon recovered after being informed

that his assiduity had earned him an

"What would you do if I turned you

lown?" she shyly asked as they sat on

The young man looked straight

After a silence lasting about a min-

ute and a half she nudged him with

her elbow and said: "Didn't you hear

He looked around alarmed. "I beg

your pardon," he replied, "I thought

A white minister, after conducting

services at a colored church, asked an

old deacon to lead in prayer. The

brother in black offered a fervent ap-

peal for the white brother and said: 'Oh Lord, give him de eye ob de eagle

det he spy out sin afar off. Way his

you were addressing the gas."-Puck.

ahead, but said nothing.

the sofa.

my question?"

increase of pay.-Merchants' Review.

end that help an editor to get his mail

can at the end of a dog's tall."

off."-Atlantic Constitution.

Georgia editor adds this opinion:

give a definition of "poetry," replied:

pieces."-Household Words.

CONTEXT .- Last lesson gave an ac- | was formal and official, as much so as | babel, Joshua and their asyociates, and the appointed musical renderings in they only, had received the permission our churches. However appropriate, from Cyrus to build the temple. They had no authority to transfer any part of the task to another or to associate others with themselves, 2. These northern neighbors could not become part of the Jewish household without imperiling all the interests of the new society to be formed. There would be with this infusion of mixed blood much danger of lowering the standard of morals and picty. 3. The kingdom of Israel was completely destroyed by the judgment of God who did not intend ever to restore that people (Acts viii,-21). Had they been brought in, God's purpose would have been frustrated. For these reasons Zerubbabel acted wisely declaring that he and the people with him could accept no outside as-

HINDERING .- (Vs. 4 and 5) .- The Assyrio-Israelitish people resented the refusal of Zerubbabel. They may have felt that by reason of their long residence in the land they had greater right than any new comers, and that on the score of religion their right was equal. They could not be supposed to look with indifference upon the establishment of religious services and s community gathered about those services from which they should be excluded. Such action would be a standing reproach to them and to their children. Hence they opposed what before they had offered to assist. Their opposition took two forms-it was directed against the Jews themselves, by laying difficulties before them for their discouragement, and it was also employed at the king's court through hired counselors (Ezra iv:12-16) who sought to reverse the decree concerning the building of the temple. This continued all through the reign of Cyrus. It is probable that this hostility was the secret cause of that animosity which afterward existed between the Jews and the Samaritans. (John iv:9)

REFLECTIONS .- Every work is related to the past and to the future .complete than was that of Judah. The Assyrians had not only deported the of the struggles of bygone centuries, of the struggles of bygone centuries, larger part of the inhabitants, leav- and it makes possible the achievements ing only a poor remnant, but they of the coming time. Memory and hope had returned to the land, some from stand to view the laying of foundation other pertions of the empire, so that stones, shedding tears or offering the country might not become the mere praise. It is a great honor to begin a good enterprise, to take those first ourse of the century and a half that steps which involve the interest of humanity, but it is also a most solemn responsibility, requiring wisdom and courage. At such a time one is liable to mistakes, and decisions made in reference to proposals may cause much anxiety and trouble. It usually occurs that every good work meets opposition. Some who selfishly seek to co-operate afterward hinder. Many good enterprises have been delayed through the sinister motives and evil deeds of enemies. And yet this opposition is only for a time. Zerubbabel's temple, though delayed, was built. So every REFUSING (V. 3)-The proposal was good work that has God's approval, rejected, as it ought to have been, however numerous the foes, shall suc-

joy it, go to Alaska; if not, stay at way down between his knees and his knees way down in some lones The boys caught up with the idea. dark and narrer valley where prayer enthusiastically, and promised to caris much wanted to be made, 'Noint ry out the programme. Whether they him with de kerosene lie of salvation did or not is not known, but yesterand sot him on fire.-Roanoke News, day morning three miscrable looking boys cancelled three tickets on the

"Talk about consistency?" he said. steamship office one was heard to savagely. "A woman never knows her own mind from one day's end to another. Why, within a week of our wedding you insisted that you wouldn't marry the best man who ever lived." "Well," she remarked sweetly, "I who was greatly perturbed by the disdidn't."-Chicago Times-Herald,

> This is the verbatim report of an inensely interesting dialogue which took place at a recent uptown dinner. It began with soup: "Yes," sald one, "I call any standard heel a good wheel."

"What's your test for a standard wheel?" inquired the other. "Well, I don't mean a cheap wheel." "Oh, your idea is that a wheel is all

ight if it cost a hundred?" "I didn't say so," "I said that a standard wheel ought be all right." "You ride a Boomerang, don't you

Yes, and it's a good wheel."

"Huh, I wouldn't give it house room. Why don't you trade it for a Dodo?" "A Dodo? I wouldn't have a Dodo on the premises. The Dodo uses the Flimflam tire."

"It's the best tire made. I wouldn't trade a Flimflam for a stack of Googoos." "I don't use a Googoo. I use a Hew-

"A Hewgog? Ha, ha. That's the worst tire made.' "That's what I said." 'Well, I'll tell you what you are. You

re a word that rhymes with tire-"And I tell you what you are. You are a word that rhymes with gashat's what."

"Gentlemen, gentlemen!" cried the rightened hostess. Then they glared at each other and roceeded with their dinners.-Cleveland Pinin Dealer." The young lady with the sable cloak

rushed into the telegraph office and rapped sharply on the counter with the inkstand. The clerk came forward to ee what she wanted this time. "Oh," she said, "let me have that telegram I wrote about fifteen minutes igo. 'I forgot something very important. I forgot to underscore the words 'perfectly lovely' in acknowledging the receipt of that bracelet. Will it cost

anything extra?" "No, ma'am," said the clerk, as he handed her the message. The young lady drew two heavy lines

beneath the words and said: "It's awfully good of you to let me do that. It will please Charlie much." "Don't mention it," said the clerk. If you would like I will put a few drops of nice violet extract on the telegram at the same rates."

"Oh, thank you, sir. You don't know how much I would appreciate it. I'm going to send all my telegrams through this office, you are so obliging."

And the smile she gave him would tobacco and playing cards, and then hands to the Gosepl plough. Tie his tongue to the line of truth. Nail his have done any one good to have seen. with the possible exception of Charlie and sleep until morning. If you en- ear to the Gospel pole. Bow his head -Detroit Free Press.



NEW YORK HOTELS.

The St. Denis

Broadway and Eleventh St., New York. Opp. Grace Church.-European Plan. Rooms \$1.00 a Day and Upwards.

In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few better conducted hotels in the metropolis than the St. Denis.

The great popularity it has acquired can readily be traced to its unique location, its home-like atmosphere, the peculiar excellence of its cuisine and service, and its very moderate prices.

WILLIAM TAYLOR & SON.

Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN PLAN, \$3.50 Per Day and Upwards. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.50 Per Day and Upwards.

> I. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.

++++++++++++++++++ For Business Men

In the heart of the wholesale district. For Shoppers 2 minutes walk to Wanamakers; 8 minutes to Siegel Cooper's Big Store. Easy of access to the great Dry Goods Stores.

For Sightseers One block from E'way Cars, giving easy transportation points of interest.

HOTEL ALBERT

Cor. 11th ST. & UNIVERSITY PL. Rooms, \$1 Up. RESTAURANT +++++++++++++++++

LITTLE LIVER PILL Billousnoss, Constipation,

100 PILLS

Dyspepsia, Sick-Head-IN CENTS acho and Liver SUGAR COATED. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.

25 CTS. ervita Medical Co., Chicago Sold by McGarrah & Thomas, Drag-gists., 200 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.

Afflicted and unfortunate sofferers from Ventural Errors, Lot Vitality Varioccie, see Vesithful Errors, Lost Virgilie, Varigorie, en cond fac Sworn Testimonials and fice of Truth in Prof. G. F. THEEL, M. B., G04 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pr., Positively the only specialist in the Control State is sure recent though the may repeatable in the





REFERENCE GUIDE Scranton Representative Firms

ART MATERIAL, FRAMING AND PHO-TO SUPPLIES. The Griffin Art Studio, 200 Wyoming.

BANKS. Scranton Savings Bank, 122 Wyoming, Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, 420 Lack, Third National Bank, 113 Wyoming, West Side Bank, 100 N. Main, Lack, Trust & Safe Dep. Co., 404 Lacks, Traders' Nat. Bank, Wyom, & Spruce, Dime, Dis. and Dep., Wyom, & Spruce

BOOTS AND SHOES-WHOLESALE. doldsmith Bros., 304 Lackawanna. CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM-WHOLESALE.

Williams, J. D. & Bro., 312 Lackawanna. FRUITS-WHOLESALE. Wegman Fruit Co., 1! Lackawanna.

GROCERS-WHOLESALE. Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna, HARDWARE AND MINE SUPPLIES Hunt & Connell Co., 484 Lackhwanna. HEATING AND PLUMBING.

Howley, P. F. & M. T., 231 Wyoming. BARNESS AND TRUNKS. Fritz, G. W., 410 Lackawanna, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC. Lackawanna Hardware Co., 221 Lacka.

BEDDING, SPRINGS, ETC. The Scranton Bedding Co., 600 Lacks. HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC. Leonard, Thos. F., Lackawanna ave. BAND INSTRUMENTS AND PIANOS. Finn & Phillips, 138 Wyoming. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Protheros & Co., 134 Washington.

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL. Ansley, Joseph & Son, 801 Scranton. DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY Mercereau & Connell, 207 Lackawanna. MEATS AND VEGETABLES. Carr. T. E. & Son, 213 Washington.

GRANITE MONUMENTAL WORKS. owens Bros., 218 Adams. LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS Security Bldg & Sav'gs Union, Mears Bids CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC. Nat. Biscuit Co. (Scra'n Branch), 20 Lack. CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. Simrell, V. A., 515 Linden. PAPER AND BUTCHER SUPPLIES. Uthman Paper Co., 225 Spruce.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE. Stevens, F. D. & Co., 32 Luckawanna. FLOUR, FEED, HAY AND GRAIN. The Weston Mill Co., Lackawanna ave. MACARONI AND VERMICELLI. Cassese Bros., 59 Lackawanna ave. JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS-WHOLE

SALE Levy, N. B. & Bro., Traders' Bldg. BUTTER, EGGS, FLOUR, HAY, ETC Easterle & Co., 131 Franklin, Babcock, H. F., & Co., 116 Franklin, JEWELERS AND WATCH MATERIAL. hillips, Geo. & Co., Coal Exchange. WINES AND LIDEOR.

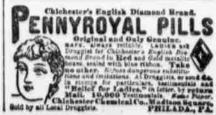
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Northwestern Mutual Life, Mears Bldg. LAW AND COLLECTION. Okell & Dunn, Coal Exchange, Focum, Geo. C., Connell Bldg. BICYCLES AND PHOTO SUPPLIES. Florey & Brooks, 211 Washington,

asey Bros., 21s Lackawanna.

OVERALLS, UNDERWEAR, ETC. Harris, S., 322 Penn ave. LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES, Maloney Oil Mfg. Co., 141 Meridian. OIL, PAINT AND VARNISH.

Maloney Oll Mfg. Co., 141 Meridian. STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS. rendergast & Gelpel, 207 Washington. PUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Carrie, P. W., 113 S. Main.; Residence 1124 Price, William, 135 S. Main. DRY GOODS, SHOES AND GROCERIES McCann, P. J., 441 N. Main.



MEDICINES AND **APPLIANCE**

To any honest man who may try them a reasonable time.

If he is pleased with the result, he is to keep and pay for them. If he is dissatisfied, he has simply to return the appliance and remainder of medicine to us, and that ends the transaction without any expense whatsoever. There is no C.O.D. fraud, no deception of any nature.

Our treatment is so sure to give bodily strength, to remove impediments to marriage, to stop unhealthy losses, to bring natural development and tone to every portion of the body, and to restore to weak men the feelings and buoyancy of youth, that we gladly make this offer in good faith.

If you are interested and in earnest, write your name and address in the blank form below, cut out the coupon and mail it to Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,

66 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y. Sirs:--- As per statement in Scranton Tribune you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Appliance and remedies to reliable men on trial approval without expense-no payment to be made in advance-no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also

mail sealed, free, your new medical book for men. (FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS IN FULL.)