### TESTS OF ENTRANCE ARE VERY SEVERE

STANDARD OF ARMY AND NAVY HIGH.

Comparison with the Standards of Admission in European Nations Is in Our Favor-Many Would-be Dodging the Doctors.

from the Washington Star.

A regular army officer engaged in recruiting service in an eastern city | Pacific. said to a newspaper reporter a while ack, in speaking of the rigid tests to which applicants for enlistment in the unteers, are put:

"I don't believe that one in four of he men now rendering enforced serice in the French, German and Russian armies could pass the physical exmination that the American soldier is

A number of the foreign medical jourals have taken up the statement and criticized it. Their criticisms are not probably right. In the French, German and Russian armies, respectively, there are, of course, a few crack corps, the officers and men of which are pretty nigh perfect from a physical standpoint. The collisted men of these corps are drawn from the best of the conscripts. But the conscript system renders it out of the question for the army doctors to employ zeal and strictness in the examination of men who are required by law to serve their government in uniform for a set period whether they want to or not. The consequence is that these great standing armies are composed mainly of troops that are only moderately fair, considered physically.

WHERE THE DIFFERENCE LIES. If the examining surgeons were to pay any attention to the statements of the conscripts as to their physical condition there would be no big standing thetic, armies, for many young Frenchmen, Germans and Russians, as their time for army service draws nigh, endeavor to devise schemes for presenting themselves to the surgeon in an incapable physical condition, and numbers of

themselves to avoid military service.

Herein lies the great difference between a standing army of one of the European powers and an emergency army of the United States. The average European conscript exercises all of his ingenuity to the end of convincing the examining surgeon that he is not fit for military duty, while the American would-be recruit, who wants to loses sleep if he fears that some minor physical imperfection will catch the eye of the examining doctor and bar him out of the service. In brief, the average foreign conscript doesn't want can would-be recruit is crazy to "take on," else he wouldn't present himself difference that must count hugely in action in the matter of comparative matter of the general physical excellence of the American troops is practicafly incalculable.

### AN ARMY OF ABLE MEN.

The man who is passed by a United States army or navy surgeon is justified in believing himself to be absolutely sound physically. It is maintained by men who ought to know that never before has there been got together, in any country, so large a body of completely sound men as that formed by the regular and volunteer forces of the American service at the pres-

During the progress of the civil war, even in its first stages, when the army was choosing its men, the soldiers assembled under the flag did not, as a whole, even approximate the physical perfection of the men now serving the United States on land and sea. Then any man who had the requisite number of inches could get into either service. When men began to be called for by tens of thousands the limitations as to stature were lopped off and the examining surgeons simply sized up the men with their clothes on to determine by cursory eye inspection if they possessed a fair apparent degree of hardiness, Later, when men were summoned by scores of thousands and the drafting process was begun, the men were not examined at all, with the result that many thousands of queer physical specimens were packing muskets toward the close of the war. while many thousands more, physically incapable of enduring the sufferings and hardships incident

JUST DRAGGING AROUND." How many thousands women understand the sad and pitiful meaning of that simple "Just dragging Women every where who feel that they and a mission of womanhood to accomplish 111

spirit of Mrs. Mattie Venhans, of Tioga, Hancock County, Illinois.

"I had been sick for seven years." she says;
"not in bed, but just dragging myself around.
At last I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it is impossible to describe in sords the good these medicines did me. My husband says 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine he ever tried for a cough. No praise is too high for Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Another lady, Mrs. R. P. Monfort, of Lebahon, Warren Co., Ohio, says, "I think Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the linest medicine on record. I have taken a number of bottles and it is the only medicine that relieved my terrible headaches."

Women who suffer should write to Dr.

preciate instantly

the disheartened

Women who suffer should write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. He will send them the best professional advice that can be had anywhere in America and entirely without charge. Neither the "Golden Medical Discovery" nor the "Favorite Preservition" coulains, says alcohol to in Prescription" contains any alcohol to in-ebriate or create a morbid craving for

stimulants.

Rivery woman should own a copy of his splendid book "The Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is the grandest medical book for popular reading ever written. It contains a fund of knowledge of precious value to women. It has over a thousand-pages elaborately illustrated with engravings and colored plates. The first great edition of more than half-a-million copies was sold at \$1.50 each. The profit from this induced Dr. Pierce to carry out his cherished intention of issuing a free edition one ished intention of issuing a free edition one copy of which in paper-covers will be sent for the bare cost of mailing, 21 one-cent stamps, or a heavier cloth-bound copy for 31 stamps.

to the service, were mustered out by disease and death before the peace.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS. All of the soldiers, officers and men, of the present organization of American volunteers have passed the rigid physical examination in the regular army of the United States. The majority of them have been examined by regular army surgeons. There, however, have not had any the worst of the examination, for the volunteer surgeons, as a matter of pride in picking out the very best men, have been Soldiers and Sailors Pail to Pass, quite as strict, and, in some instances stricter than the surgeons of the regular establishment. Their work of selection has caused many a temporary heartbreak on the part of young fellows who have longed to don the

blue and get into the melee in the far It may be taken for granted that physically the American volunteers are just as good as the regular troops. United States army, regulars and vol- This is saying a great deal, too, for any man who is able to get into the United States army is in a position pat himself on the back and thank his progenitors for furnishing him with an absolutely correct physical makeup. The army and navy examinations

are practically the same, neither sur-passing the other in point of severity. Before the war with Spain began the convincing. The recruiting officer was navy department, on account of the scarcity of naval recruits, was contemplating a considerable relaxation in the severity of the examination given to applicants for enlistment, for it was found that the surgeons were turning down about four out of five men applying for enlistment. For many years the army doctors have been rejecting about three out of five men applying for enlistment at recruiting offices. It would be difficult to exaggerate the number of young Americans of apparently excellent physical makeup-hundreds of them, indeed, strapping giants-who have been informed for the first time by army or navy surgeons that there was omething the matter with their hearts, or their lungs, or their eyes, sufficient to disqualify them for uniformed service. The surprise with which most of these men receive such information from the examining surgeon is pa-

SUBJECT TO SURPRISES. "Valvular disease of the heart!" a man who is rejected for this reason will exclaim. "Why, I never knew before that I had a heart. I can run five them have even been known to maim miles without feeling it." Another man turned down by the doctor for defective eyesight will say, and believe it when he says it, that he can read by moonlight, and the man who is rejected on account of a slight shyness in the matter of hearing will conscientiously swear that he can hear a pin fall at a distance of half a block,

A maxim of army and navy doctors is this: "Only one man in ten is exbreak into the service by hook or crook, actly right." The examining surgeon will promptly tell the turned-down man why he is rejected, but the applicant is rarely satisfied. Even the oldtimers in both services have got notions about the examining methods to "take on," and the average Ameri- of the surgeons, and many of them pick their surgeons when their terms of enlistment expire and they are at a recruiting office. It is a point of ready to "take on" again or ship over, For example, there are surgeons in the regular army whom the old-timenthusiasm. What it counts for in the ers declare to be cranks on the heart disease question, and the long-service swaddies who, during the progress | pression of the divine rights of kings. | sconer or later, spring up among those casional palpitation of the heart after at a later time by Mordecai himself, despise dignitaries (Jude 8). whirls at the canteen, mentally determines that, when the time rolls around that he was moved by no spirit of what would his honor be worth? He Human life is more sacred. Individual mines that, when the time rolls around pride, but by a determination not to therefore formed a purpose to destroy for him to "hold up his hands" again he'll surely keep away from the surgeon who has a record for turning down men with symptoms of heart trouble. It is probably true that some of the surgeons in both services pay more attention to certain details in their examinations than to others. The enlisted men of experience have got all of these specialists marked, just as they have the all-around "easy" surgeons spotted. The all-around surgeons are the medical officers who do not devote so much particular attention to single points of physical construction as they do to the all-around physical fitness for the men they pass.

HOW IT USED TO BE. Up to within a few years the man who succeeded in passing an army or navy doctor once could thereafter reenlist in his service as often as he chose, without much fear of being turned down on his physical examination. A soldier who, for example, developed something physically wrong during his first enlistment, and for this reason would be rejected upon his application for re-enlistment by his post surgeon, could appeal to the medical department in Washington.

The post surgeon was always willing to forward such an appeal after having shriven himself of responsibility in the case by declining to pronounce the applicant for enlistment. In nearly every case of this sort the medical department's answer to the appeal was an order for the man's re-enlistment. If, however, the nature of the man's disqualification was such that the medical department couldn't see its way clear to accept him again, and the man's physical ailment happened not to have been contracted "in the line of duty," the applicant for re-enlistment was occasionally turned down by the medical department, too. Then he would pack up his chest and set sail for Washington, where he would see the adjutant general, who would in turn refer him favorably to the surgeon general. The surgeon general would pass him on, with generally a favorable word or two, to one of the Washington recruiting surgeons, and thus, in about nine cases out of ten. the determined man would "butt" in again. The medical department would perhaps send him to a military hospital for treatment, but he always wound up back with his outfit. If a rejected applicant for re-enlistment happened to have contracted his ailment in the lines of duty it was deemed politic to enlist him again if his case were not altogether too serious to hold down the pension rolls.

### AS IT IS TODAY.

This sort of thing, however, no longer goes" either in the army or navy. Every time a man re-enlists he has to pass quite as severe an examination as he went through originally. If he cannot do this, owing to some physical ailment contracted in the line of duty. he is promptly pensioned off. If he is incapable of serving another enlistment, owing to some physical disqualification not contracted in the line of duty, he is simply dished, and appeals to Washington do him no good what-

This may appear like a hard rule, and it often is, but nevertheless it serves to keep the enlisted personnel of the two services keyed up to a splendid standard. It serves, how ter, to

Sunday-School Lesson for October. 8.

# Haman's Plot Against the Jews. ESTHER 111: 1-11.

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

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION .- It should be 1 borne in mind that only a small portion of the captive Jews responded to the proclamation of Cyrus to return to Jerusalem. (Ezra 1:3.) Most of those born in Babylon had entered into pursuits and relations that could not be easily disturbed and some who came out from the Holy Land, because of health or age or other consideration might not deem it best to seek again the land of their fathers. Of those who remained, many, like Daniel, had been taken into the government service, according to a sound policy adopted by onquerors to employ foreigners as far as possible and thereby prevent revolt. We are today to study a single inci-dent in the life of Babylon during that period. Ahasuerus at a great feast in the third year of his reign, (B. C. 482) repudiates his queen Vashti for refusing to obey his foolish command, and four years after an orphan Jewess, receiving the name of Esther, was chosen to take the place,

HONORED, (Vs. 1 and 2).-There was in the public service at that time a man named Haman. Nothing is known of his earlier history. As he is called the Agagite it is supposed that he descended from Agag. (Numb. xxiv:7) a name given to many kings, one of ably not noticed the conduct of whom was put to death by the prophet. (1 Sam. xv:9.) In that case he must have been an Amalekite, and a cap-This man was promoted to be the chief among the princes. His advancement may have been part of a plan to conciliate these people who had een merged in the empire, or, more likely, it may have resulted from some service rendered. In announcing the appointment of Haman Ahasuerus followed the usual custom, (Dan. v:29) and commanded that honor should be shown to the new chief. The subor-dinate officials were quick to respond this requirement doing reverence whenever Haman passed them, acknowledging his superiority and pledging their obedience.

DESPISED. (Vs. 2 and 3).—One person would not bow. It was Mordecal, be reverenced. the kinsman and guardian of the Jewess before she became queen. He appears to have been in the public service so that his conduct attracted attention. Various reasons have been assigned for the conduct of Mordecal. It has been suggested that he despised whom the Jews cherished the most bitter enmity. (Duet. xiv:17.) Others ground as to a Divine being, which of vested with divinity, the earlier exof a re-enlistment, experiences an oc- This seems to be the explanation given of other nationalities, a disposition to of God.

> ter card of themselves than they ever under the old "see-'em-in-Washington-about-it" system. When men have it in mind constantly that at the conclusion of their enlistments they are booked to go through the same old examination ordeal, and that they must stand or fall by the decision of the surgeon, they are more liable to take care of their bodies than ever they were when they felt they had a "cinch" on the service until they were too old even to totter or wabble. height of the moral elevation scaled by the old soldier or sailer when only "butt," say of six months, remains of his enlistment, is as humorous as it is lofty. He is through with the 'demon rum' forever, he says. more leave of absence or shore liberty for him. He's had enough of such coolishness, and so on. In truth, he is in training for his approaching examination, and when he passes safely the rapidity with which be becomes the same old card is funny.

force the old timers to take much bet-

### BEATING THE DOCTOR.

The scheme the old-timers devisa for "benting the doctor" are many and ingenious. Some of these schemes require the collusion of the recruiting vergeant, who generally conducts a considerable part of the examination for the surgeon. The recruiting sergeant always wants to see the oldtimer get through safely, and he has, too, a personal interest in the matfor the recruiting sergeant who helps the old-timer in his examination is always gererously "blown off" by

For example, the old soldier who feeds that his eyesight is becoming a any person shall bring or cause to be bit dim has a word or two with the brought into this state for sale or exhibition, or shall sell, lend, give away, or recruiting sergeant before by formrecruiting sergeant before by form-ally applies for re-enlistment. Now, offer to give away, or show, or have in his, or her possession, with intent to sell examination are exceedingly severe, tise, or otherwise offer, for loan, gift, The applicant must read all manner sale or distribution, any obscene or inable distance If he falls down in this ture, card, drawing, or photograph, able distance If he falls down in this any article or instrument of indecent attempt more than twice it is all up immoral use, or shall design, copy, drawith him, and he is rejected on the photograph, prmt, utter, publish, sppt. The cards containing the various otherwise prepare such book, pict ed in the recruiting offices in order that they may not become too well known to men applying for enlist-ment. The old timer gets a copy of the crid from the recruiting servent, how or of whom, or by what means, and cons it studiously for a day or thing, can be purchased, seen or obtaining the relative positions of the letters firmly in his mind. Thus, when the is under examination, he has the letters all pat according to their positions on the card. He does not read them off with a rush, as this would be likely to work the card. likely to excite the suspicion of the curing or furnishing evidence to convic surgeon, but falters occasionally in under this act. calling the turn on the smallest typ., always, however, rending the letters always, however, rending the letters correctly after going through this bit how to show the same street and the same street are same street. See, 2—Any person who shall sell, lend, give away, or show, or shall have in his possession with intent to sell, or give away, or to show, or shall advertise or away, or to show, or shall sell, lend, give away, or to show, or shall sell, lend, give away, or to show, or shall sell, lend, give away, or to show, or shall sell, lend, give away, or to show, or shall sell, lend, give away, or to show, or shall sell, lend, give away, or show are shall save in his possession with intent to sell, or give away, or show are shall save in his possession with intent to sell, or give away. of crafty acting. This gets him otherwise offer, for loan, gift or distribution to any minor, any book, pamphle tion to any minor, any book, pamphle

before they apply for re-enlistment. and provide for contingencies.

fably know just wherein they are weal;

who did obedience to their new master were jealous of his honor. They diligently sought to persuade Mordecal to change his conduct, but all to no avail. He had acted from principle and there was no argument that could influence his course. He had, however, explained to them that he was a Jew, which statement confirms the opinion given above. What they asked of him was contrary to his religion (Ex. xx ,5), and it was on that ground, and not because he dezired to make himself conspicuous or offensive, that he had refused to do reverence to the chief of princes. This explanation made matters all the worse. Shall a foreigner, holding official position, refuse to obey the king's command, and neglect to honor the prime minister as others do, because of a religion which belongs not to Babylon The men deemed this a matter of the gravest character, involving the peace and safety of the kingdom, and the dignity of the king, and they therefore reported the whole subject to Haman

OFFENDED (v. 5.)-The effect of this report on Haman's mind was precisely what any one might have an ticipated. Amidst the homage so generously offered by others he had probman until special attention was called to it. There were several considerations operating to arouse his indigna tion and wrath. Haman must have felt that the king had bestowed upon him honor and power in large measure, sufficient to raise his estimate of himself. The other servant of the king had still further puffer up his seif e teem and gratified his vanity. That one man, he a public officer, and a Jew pleading religious scruples, should stand bolt upright as he passed, disobeying the king, refusing what was his just due, and continuing this course even after kindly and repeated remonstrance, was not to be tolerated. Resentment gave place to wrath, and that prompted to violent deeds. The chief of the princes showed by his spirit how little of the divine he possessed, and how little he deserved to

PURPOSED (V. 6.)-An evil affecion, if cherished, increases in strength and finally masters a man (James 15). It soon captures the will and a purpose is formed in harmony with its desires. Haman's enmity toward as an Amalekite, against Mordecal became hatred for the people to whom he belonged. He considered that the act of one might at any time urge that the reverence required was be the act of all. The motive that had that of a bodily prostration upon the prompted this first refusal of honor would prompt other cases. The imagincourse, as an act of idolatrous worship. ation of the chief priest might easily was forbidden to a Jew by the law of bave presented him as the object of | Moses. It is well known that in all scorn by the whole Jewish race. Scateastern and pagan countries at that tered as they were in all parts of the time royalty was supposed to be in-kingdom, mingling as they did with ail classes of people, there might prefer the glory of a man to the glory | all the Jews, to be rid forever of Mordecai and his religion, and all like him ligious views.

> his hearing is not quite so good as it used to be, also has a word with the recruiting sergeant prior to taking his examination. It is the recruiting sergeant who almost invariably tests the hearing of applicants. He goes off to a corner of the room and asks the applicant, standing in another corner of the room, a few questions in a very low tone of voice. It is a simple enough matter for the old-timer to have a little rehearsal of these questions be-

fore the examination. The bluejacket of long service also has a chance to keep off the lee shore of rejection by becoming chummy with the apothecary, who always assists the examining surgeon on a receiving ship. If he is convinced that he can't make out colors as readily as he could when he first shipped, it is no job at all for the apothecary to give him a signal or two when the old-time bluejacket is put through the ordeal of calling the turn on many different colors of yarn.

### THE LAW IS STRICT.

Stringent Penalties in This State Against the Dissemination of Immoral or Corrupting Literature.

For the information of whom it may concern we have been requested to re-print the act of 1887 on the dissemination of immoral literature. It

An Act to Prevent and Punish the Mak ing and Dissemination of Obscene erature and Other Immoral and Inde

cent Matter. Section 1.—Be it enacted, stc., That if the eyesight tests in the army medical or give away, or to exhibit, show, adver of print, first with both eyes and then decent book, magazine, pamphlet, newswith one eye at a time, at a consider- paper, story paper, writing, paper, ple styles of types are frequently chang- card, drawing paper, or other article the card from the recruiting sergeant such an indecent or obscene article, or

cerned, and he may be pretty confi- magazine, newspaper, or other printed dent as to the remainder of his ex-amination, for the old-timers invar-cipally made up of criminal news, police amination, for the old-timers invarreports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of deeds of blood-shed, lust or crime, or shall exhibit on The experienced swaddle who, before applying for re-enlistment, feels that within the view, of any minor child,

REPORTED (v., 4.)--The officials | who might dispute the claim of one whom the king's hand honored

> PLOTTED .- (Verses 7, 8, 9)-Such : deed of blood, even in an age of wide spread wickedness, requires some scheming. There must at least be some apparently good reason for tak ing human life. skill Haman laid his plan. To determine the most favorable time he in quired of his idols, by casting lots what day would be most propitious. Then he went before the king with hypocritical expressions of regard for the public welfare, saying that there were people scattered in all the prov inces whose laws were diverse from those of the king, and that it was unwise longer to tolerate them. (Acts, xvi, 20.) He suppressed the name of these people, but asked the king's per mission to destroy them. Thinking that the king might hesitate through fear of diminishing the revenue, Haman promised to put twenty millions of dollars into the treasury to compensate the lass. He probably expected to realize this sum out of the proper ty of the massacred Jews.

ORDERED. - (Verses 10, 11.)-The plea was successful. The king's ring was given to Haman (Gen. xli, 42) to seal the decree for the destruction of the Jews, and full authority was granted to do according to his pleasure. It seems to us impossible that any such consent could have been obtained, with out objection or hesitation. It would be absurd to assign reason for so infatuated a measure. But when an arbitrary monarch became the dupe of a wicked favorite, it has been always observed that the first object of his life, the chief and almost the only use which he make of his power, is to gratify and aggrandize him; and the lives of subjects and the interest of empires have, on such occasions, been wantonly sacrificed to the avarice, the ambition, the revenge, or the caprice of the worthless minion. Many illustrations of this might be drawn from history. Men who love their pleasure are frequently slow to distinguish between truth and falsehood, between right and wrong.

CONCLUSION .- The sequel of this narartive will appear in next lesson, when we may derive the full instruction intended. At this time we may profitably lay emphasis on three points. first, note the integrity of Mordecal Probably born in Babylon, living long in the midst of its heathen practices, he was true to his ancestral religion. refusing to do what many a man might have done on purely prudential grounds. Second, contrast Haman with Modecal. What a deprayed heart is that which, because of an offense of one, would put millions to death, causing serrow and waiting and, throughout all the kingdom. Third, see what changes have come over the world. What was then attempted in the most civilized nation would now be regarded with universal horror if rights are regarded. All mer may hold without fear their own particular re-

any book, magazine, pamphiet, news paper, picture, drawing, photograph, or other article coming within the description of articles mentioned in the first section of this act, shall, in every such se, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, apon conviction thereof, shaft be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an impris-onment not exceeding two years. Sec. 3.-That if any person shall, in public place, or on any fence or wall, or other surface, contiguous to the public street or highway, or on the floor, or ceiling or highway, or on the inner or outer wall, closet, room, passage, hall, o any part of any hotel, inn, or tav-ern, court house, church, school, station house, depot for freight or pass-engers, capitol or other like public uses, or on the walls of any out-buildings, or other structure pertaining thereto, make or cause to be made any becene drawing, or picture, or obscene indecent writing or print, liable to b

sertenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an im prisonment not to exceed one year.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons, who
shall put up, in any public place, any indecent, lewd or obscene picture or character, representing the human form in r nude or semi-nude condition, or shall ad verilse by circulars or posters any inde ent, lewd or immoral show, play or reresentation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than three hundred dol-lars: Provided. That nothing in this act chall be construed as to interfere with

seen by others passing, or coming near

the same, such person, so offending, shall in every such case, be guilty of misde-

seanor, and on conviction thereof, shall

ubject of sexual physiology or works of Approved: The 6th day of May, A. D. James A. Beaver

### TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

A compositor who was better acquaintd with the geography of the West than with Biblical lore set up the phrase 'Alphi to Omega' as "from Alton to Omaha." and possibly found himself empelled to start for those places next

Shortly after the battle of Inkerman ne of the London morning papers to ormed its readers that "after a desperate struggle the enemy was repulsed with great laughter," and only a few days ago the Dally Chronicle of London anounced that one of the officers on the Indian frontier had "died from his

It was an Irish newspaper that, accordng to Maemillan's magazine, once pub-ished this highly defamatory paragraph Dr. F. has been appointed resident med-cal officer to the Mater Misericordia hos-Orders have been issued by the cemetery committee for the immediate vorks are being executed with the utmost ispatch." It is perhaps unnecessary to xplain that two paragraphs about quit ifferent matters had got "mixed."



# CASTORIA

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Besults of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Optum or
Liquor. By mail in plain package, \$1.00 a
box, 6 for \$5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund
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absolutely, overal by TERFESTIVE Sold in Scranton, Pa., by Matthews Bros and McGarrah & Thomas, druggists,





# READY REFERENCE GUIDE

# Scranton Representative Firms

ART MATERIAL, FRAMING AND PHO-TO SUPPLIES. The Griffin Art Studio, 209 Wyoming.

BANKS. Scranton Savings Bank, 122 Wyoming. Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, 420 Lack. Third National Bank, 118 Wyoming. West Side Bank, 120 N. Main. Lack, Trust & Safe Dep. Co., 494 Lacks Traders' Nat. Bank, Wyom. & Spruce. Dime. Dis. and Dep., Wyom. & Spruce

BOOTS AND SHOES-WHOLESALE. Goldsmith Bros., 204 Lackawanna, CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM-WHOLESALE,

Williams, J. D. & Bro., 312 Lackawanna FRUITS-WHOLESALE. Wegman Fruit Co., 11 Lackawanna. GROCERS-WHOLESALE.

Celly, T. J. & Co., M Lackawanna. HARDWARE AND MINE SUPPLIES. Hunt & Connell Co., 434 Lackawanna HEATING AND PLUMBING. Howley, P. F. & M. T., 231 Wyoming

DARNESS AND TRUNKS. Fritz, G. W., 410 Lackawanna, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC. Lackawanna Hardware Co., 221 Lacka. REDDING, SPRINGS, ETC. The Scranton Bedding Co., 600 Lacka. BARDWARE, 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, 307 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 Bldg CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC. Nat. Biscuit Co. (Scra'n Branch), 20 Lack. CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. Simrell, V. A., 515 Linden. PAPER AND BUTCHER SUPPLIES.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE. Stevens, F. D. & Co., 32 Lackawanna. FLOUR, FEED, HAY AND GRAIN. The Weston Mill Co., Lackawanna ave. MACARONI AND VERMICELLI. Cassese Bros., 29 Lackawanna ave. JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS-WHOLE SALE

Uthman Paper Co., 225 Spruce.

Levy, N. B. & Bro., Traders' Bldg. BUTTER, EGGS, FLOUR, HAY, ETC. Easterie & Co., III Franklin, Babcock, H. F., & Co., 116 Franklin. JEWELERS AND WATCH MATERIAL. Phillips, Geo. & Co., Coal Exchange. WINES AND LIQUOR.

sey Bros., 216 Lackawanna, LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Northwestern Mutual Life, Mears Bldg. LAW AND COLLECTION. Okeh & Dunn, Coal Exchange, Yocum, Geo. C., Connell Bldg.

BICYCLES AND PHOTO SUPPLIES. Florey & Brooks, 211 Washington, OVERALLS, UNDERWEAR, ETC. Harris, S., 322 Penn ave.

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