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 Antorische Agenten für alle Dampfisch-Straßen, Westliche Raten von und nach Europa. Geben nach allen Theilen der Welt zu niedrigen Preisen Beförderung. Fremde Geld schenken und Verkauf zu niedrigen Preisen. Besondere Reisen, Ausflüge und Fahrten in allen Sprachen. Ein öffentlicher Notar ist immer in der Office zu finden.

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Das Hotel wird nach europäischem Plane geführt. Es hat eine lauffähige Zimmer, prompt Bedienung. Es bietet die besten und unübertroffenen Gerichte und prima Cigarren. Ebenfalls ein „Büffet-Brau“ aus Baden. Insektenfrei. Es macht die Deutschen glücklich.

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**Geo. W. Schmidt, Eigenth.**

**Eisenbahn Zeitabelle.**

**Delaware, Ladawanna und Western Bahn.**  
 In Kraft von Juni 1906.

**Südl. - Verläßt Scranton für New York**  
 um 2.05, 3.20, 6.05, 8.00, 10.20. New York um 12.10, 3.25 und 3.40 Nachmittags. Für New York und Philadelphia, um 8.00. New York um 3.35 Nachmittags.

**Nördl. - Für Buffalo** um 1.15, 6.25 u. 9.00. New York um 1.55, 6.40 und 11.10 Nachmittags. Für Washington, Elmira und Buffalo, um 10.10. New York um 1.05 Nachm. Für Oswego, Syracuse und Utica, um 1.15 und 6.25. New York um 1.55 Nachmittags. Oswego, Syracuse und Utica um 6.25. New York um 1.55 und 6.40 Nachm. Für Oswego, Syracuse und Utica, um 1.15 und 6.25. New York um 1.55 und 6.40 Nachm. Für Oswego, Syracuse und Utica, um 1.15 und 6.25. New York um 1.55 und 6.40 Nachm.

**Vermischtes Inland.**

— In Worgenfeld, Ky., wurde durch ein Feuer ein Schaden von \$300,000 angerichtet.

— Ein großes Schadenfeuer zerstörte in Philadelphia zwei Fabriken und richtete einen Schaden von \$350,000 an.

— Ein Feuer zerstörte in Jackson, Ky., das Wyatt Hotel und mehrere Geschäftsbauwerke und richtete einen Schaden von \$100,000 an.

— In South Bethlehem, Pa., wurde 1,200 Feizen verschiedener Eisenbahngesellschaften mitgeteilt, daß ihnen eine Vohnerhöhung bewilligt worden ist.

— Der Stadtrat von Detroit beschloß, das Auerhütte Andrew Carnegie's, der Stadt \$750,000 für Bibliothekszwecke zu schenken, anzunehmen.

— Nach einem in Boston bekannt gegebenen Bericht kamen während der Herbst und Winterzeit von 1909-10 295 Personen bei Schiffs-Unfällen um und 83 Schiffe gingen unter.

— Besitzer von Baumwollfabriken des Landes erklärten, daß sie gezwungen sein werden, ihre Produktion um mindestens 25 Proz. zu beschränken, wenn die Preise für Baumwolle nicht bald reguliert werden.

— Herr John W. Foster, der unter Präsident Harrison Staatssekretär war, erklärte in einer Unterredung in New York, daß alle Ereignisse von einem sicher bevorstehenden Kriege mit Japan unfähige Erfindungen seien.

— Die Bürger des Staates Minnetota haben einen Fonds von \$22,000 zusammengebracht, aus dem der Witwe des verstorbenen Gouverneurs John A. Johnson eine lebenslängliche Pension von \$100 per Monat ausbezahlt werden soll.

— Die in der Nähe in Charlesfest, W. Va., gelegene Ortschaft Mount Hope ist von einer verheerenden Feuerbrunst heimgesucht worden, die über 400 Wohngebäude in Asche gelegt hat. Zehntausend Bewohner sind obdachlos und leiden Noth.

— Emil Baur, der sechs Jahre lang Dirigent des Pittsburgh Orchester gewesen ist, wird, wenn sein Contract auslaufen ist, seine Stelle aufgeben und einen Nachfolger Piaz machen, der angeblich entweder Victor Herbert oder Walter Damrosch sein wird.

**Ausland.**

— Ein Feuer richtete in Winnipeg, Man., einen Schaden von \$150,000 an.

— Am Großherzoglichen Hofe von Mecklenburg-Schwerin wird für April einem freudigen Familienereignis entgegengefehen.

— Zu blutigen Zusammenstößen zwischen Deutschen auf der einen Seite und Tschechen, sowie Sozialdemokraten auf der anderen ist es in Sant Völten, Niederösterreich, gekommen.

— Oberst Theodor Roosevelt wird mit dem Dampfer „Kaiserin August Victoria“ am 10. Juni die Heimreise nach New York antreten und am 17. Juni wieder in den Vereinigten Staaten eintriften.

— In Wlito und Umgegend, Provinz Catanzaro, Italien, wurden sieben heftige Erdbeben verübt. Später stellte es sich heraus, daß diese durch Erruptionen des Etna verursacht worden waren.

— Der Betrieb der neuen Anstaltlinie des deutschen Regierungskabels von Tenerife, Canarische Inseln, nach Montevideo, Viterbia, ist eröffnet worden. Das Kabel wird in gegebener Zeit bis Südamerika verlängert werden.

— Die Stadt Berlin hat vom Militär-Büro den als Aufmarsch-Gelände bekannten Theil des Tempelhofer Feldes erworben. Der Kaufpreis beträgt 630,000 Mark. Welchem Zweck das Grundstück dienen soll, ist noch nicht genau bekannt.

— Ein Riesenfeuer brach in einem dicht bevölkerten Distrikte der Stadt Yokohama aus. Bevor der Brand gelöscht werden konnte, waren fünfshundert Häuser zerstört worden, und sieben Unglückliche hatten einen gräßlichen Flammentod gefunden.

— Als Nachfolger des bisherigen kommandierenden Generals des 9. Armeekorps, Gen. d. Kav. Freiherrn Hermann von Vietinghoff, ist Generalleutnant Freiherr von Pittenbergh, vordem Kommandeur der 22. Division in Kasel, ernannt worden.

— Zwanzig Wanditen überfielen in der preussischen Provinz Schlesien nahe der russischen Grenze einen Landwirth in seiner Wohnung, ermordeten diesen, seine Schwester und zwei Angehörige, raubten alles, was sie an Geld und Schmuckstücken finden konnten und entflohen.

**HEALTH FORCES DEFEAT DEATH**

**Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred Lives Saved in Two Years.**

**SHOWS ENORMOUS GAIN**

Three Million Dollars Spent in Conservation of Public Health Shows a Saving of Twenty-Three Million Dollars to the Commonwealth—Diphtheria, Typhoid and Tuberculosis Give Way Before the Steady Advance of State's Health Officers.

The precious lives of thousands of little children have been spared because the state in its wise beneficence has furnished diphtheria antitoxin to the poor.

Typhoid fever is killing 2500 less people per year in Pennsylvania than it did four years ago.

Tuberculosis now claims 1000 less lives a year in this state.

Education and co-operation of the people in health matters, backed by vigorous support of the public health, is being urged by Commissioner Dixon to win out in war against disease.

Industries seek states where health records show low death rate.

In the last five years the state of Pennsylvania has been engaged in conservation work of an extremely important and fundamental kind. With President Roosevelt it believes that the preservation of the people's natural resources should begin with the preservation of the people themselves. The public cannot conscientiously permit the wasteful sacrifice of its forests and its other forms of natural wealth, but even less conscientiously can it permit the wanton sacrifice of its children's lives.

In maintaining a fully equipped state health department and engaging on a large scale in this great warfare against disease, Pennsylvania has taken a foremost stand for real modern civilization. The creation of governmental agencies for the preservation of the public health marks a new conception of governmental responsibility. The work thus far marks only the beginning—merely suggests the good which this state department, under the direction of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the commissioner, has in view.

In the last thirty years the attitude of the public towards ill health has radically changed. Until the researcher of that resourcful genius, Louis Pasteur, disclosed the real cause of contagious diseases, the average man's conception was practically that which had prevailed in the middle ages. The infections were merely manifestations of the inscrutable will of Providence, expressions of divine wrath; punishments for sinful human kind. Even the scientist regarded them as fundamental facts of nature, like death itself, which everyone must uncomplainingly accept. Pasteur, however, in a few masterly experiments, brushed aside all this ignorance and superstition. He showed that all contagious diseases had a clearly defined and obvious origin. They were not mysterious visitations, without tangible cause and insusceptible to tangible control. They were caused by an infinitely large number of infinitesimal small forms of vegetable and animal life. He demonstrated that the connection between these malevolent micro-organisms and the ensuing disease was as close as that between sunlight and heat. And he also immediately drew the inevitable conclusion. If the world were once rid of these organisms, he declared, "it is now within the power of the world"—such was the deduction which he drew from his experiments, "to rid itself of all contagious diseases."

**Setting Pace in Health Work.**

This was the goal at which Pasteur aimed; that has been the goal at which all movements for improving the people's health have necessarily aimed since. And this was the ultimate ambition which led, five years ago, to the organization of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health, a Pennsylvania in which there shall be no young men and women languishing away with tuberculosis; a Pennsylvania in which no children shall die of diphtheria; a Pennsylvania in which there shall be no typhoid, no scarlet fever, no smallpox, no meningitis, no dysentery, no malaria—this is the kind of Pennsylvania which the State Department of Health hopes ultimately to create. It does not expect to reach this goal in a year, or ten years, perhaps not in a single generation, but this is the ideal that it has constantly in mind. It recognizes the fact that, so long as any of these diseases exist, their prevalence is a distinct reproach to the state. It is a reproach, simply because the method eliminating them is known. The old theory of government as a power which protects its citizens only from foreign foes and native marauders is giving way to new standards of civilization. The greatest enemies to the state are those which

are unseen, and the first duty of an enlightened commonwealth is to protect its people against them. Other states are gradually rising to this new conception, but Pennsylvania now clearly leads them all, for in no other state is the battle against the common enemy being waged on so large a scale as here. The experiment, therefore, is not only of extreme importance to Pennsylvanians, but as an example to the nation and the world.

**Does It Pay.**

Naturally the people are interested to learn precisely how the large sums the state is investing annually in good health is being spent; what are its dividends, as measured in the actual saving of human lives? We Pennsylvania a richer a more healthy commonwealth now than it was four years ago? Is the average citizen less likely to acquire a mortal disease—less likely to die if he does acquire one?

In exchange for its generous appropriations Pennsylvania has received, first of all, a considerable reduction in its death rate. Not so many people die here now as died in 1906, the year when the sick child revolution was organized. The citizens of Pennsylvania, especially its little children, stand a better chance than they formerly did of reaching mature life and a green old age. Mortality statistics do not commonly furnish exciting reading, but when considered from this point of view, they make an emphatic personal appeal. Thus, in 1906 and 1907, the death rate in Pennsylvania per thousand of population was 16.5; in 1908, it had dropped to 16.7, and in 1909 to 15.3. At first glance this may not seem a remarkable diminution, but in a state with a population of more than 7,000,000 even a fractional decrease is a substantial gain. This appears when one figures precisely what this slight numerical drop means in the actual saving of human lives. Had the death rate of 1906 and 1907 prevailed in 1908, precisely 5199 more people would have died than actually succumbed. Had this same rate applied in 1909, instead of the decreased percentage recorded by the Bureau of Health, just 8388 men, women and children now living and presumably in good health and spirits, would have rendered their final tribute to nature. In other words these matter of fact statistics, when interpreted in their real relation to the welfare and happiness of the state, mean the saving to the state of 13,907 lives.

**Human Lives as State Assets.**

This fact has an immense personal meaning for all people of the state—among these rescued lives might have been your own, your wife's, your child's; but they also have a value which is measurable in dollars and cents. The political economists now recognize the most valuable kind of wealth is the human life—that human labor is worth at least five times that of all other forms of capital. Even the newly landed immigrant, according to these investigators, has a per capita value of \$875; that is, he adds just that much to the nation's capital. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, one of the foremost American economists, has painstakingly figured the financial value to the state of every citizen at particular ages. A new-born infant, says Professor Fisher, is actually worth \$90, while a five-year-old child is worth \$950. From this point on his value rapidly increases; at ten, could he be sold at auction, his market value would be at least \$2000; at twenty it would be \$4000, and at thirty, \$4100. From this point the average human being begins to lose value, in proportion to his decreasing productivity, until at fifty, Professor Fisher gives him a value of only \$700. This same authority places the worth of the average life lost by preventable diseases at \$1700. Taking this as a basis the decreased death rate in Pennsylvania for the last two years represents a money saving of \$22,641,900. The state, in other words, is just that much richer—has just that much more available capital. For its actual expenditure to date of \$2,000,000, including a large portion for permanent improvements, it has taken in more than \$23,000,000. The earnings of the new Department of Health, considered purely from the commercial standpoint, thus represent dividends of more than 766 per cent in four years.

What is the value placed by the average citizen upon his children's lives—upon the financial value estimated by the unemotional economist, but the worth in affection, good citizenship and in all that holds the social organization together? Is it good business policy to save the lives of children at \$7 apiece? Is it paternalistic and socialistic to protect them against dangerous infections at the rate of \$2 per head? That is what the state of Pennsylvania is doing now. This conservation of the financial value of the old commonwealth has reached that stage of paternalism where the government will not sit quietly by and watch a little child choke to death with diphtheria when the expenditure of a few dollars from the public treasury will relieve its sufferings and save its life.

**Saving the Little Ones.**

For the last ten years the practical remedy for diphtheria has been available for the children of prosperous households, but it has not been available for the poor. Since Von Behring's immortal discovery that the blood serum of a horse which has recovered from diphtheria possessed wonderful curative properties, and when introduced into the human organism, would usually destroy the disease, this former scourge of childhood has lost nearly all its terrors. In the old days diphtheria destroyed nearly one-half of all the children it assailed. It would

do the same today among the poor in Pennsylvania were it not for the antitoxin which the state provides free.

That large numbers of unprotected children have died most shocking deaths in the past for the sole reason that their parents were too poor to afford them antitoxin is a melancholy reflection, but these things will not happen in the future. In every corner of Pennsylvania, usually at well known drug stores, there are now stations for the free distribution of antitoxin, numbering 650. Whenever any poor man's child falls ill with diphtheria, his physician, by making out a proper application, can secure free all the antitoxin he needs to effect a cure.

Since October, 1905, the Health Department has in this way distributed 49,447 packages of antitoxin. It has treated 19,929 sick people, mostly children, who, but for the state's intervention, would have been neglected. In the old days about 10,000 of these children would have died; as a matter of fact, only 1725 died. Nearly all those who died were children who did not receive the antitoxin until the late stages of the disease. The detailed statistics of the department show that the earlier the sick child receives the antitoxin, the greater his chances of recovery. These facts should emphasize the pressing need, in all cases, not only of antitoxin treatment, but of this treatment at the earliest possible time. The department has also thoroughly tested the powers of antitoxin as an immunizing agent. Diphtheria, as every one knows, is one of the most virulently contagious diseases. It travels like lightning from sick to the well. In the crowded homes of the poor, many of them ideal culture tubes for the growth of the microbes, its virulence is especially marked. The department in three years has immunized with anti-toxin 14,527 persons, nearly all children, who had been exposed to the disease. Of these only 251 acquired it—a little more than one per cent. The State Department of Health's free distribution of antitoxin to the poor, therefore, has saved over 8000 lives at an average cost of seven dollars each and prevented contagion in several thousands of cases at an average cost of two dollars.

**Battle Against Tuberculosis.**

In its attitude towards the great problem of tuberculosis, the state government also shows this keen sense of responsibility for the safety of the people. The department of health regards all the tuberculosis poor as in a large sense the wards of the state. Its efforts, in the first place, are to prevent them from falling victims to this pollution from the banks within its own jurisdiction, but cannot prevent it in other sections. Pittsburgh may stop its own citizens from sewerage into the streams, but she cannot stop other communities from polluting the waters from which she draws her own supply. And the discouraging fact is that, while one town may refrain from polluting the stream so that another further down may not have to drink its filth, its own water supply may be polluted by less conscientious neighbors living up-stream. Up to the year 1905 man in Pennsylvania appeared to have lost the natural instincts of the lower animals and seemed indifferent to the danger of loading his system with that which nature has once thrown off as poison. Man, unlike the beasts of the field, had taken on the habit of discharging his filth into the streams from which he took his drinking water. On some central body, which has absolute control over all water courses, can accomplish a general purification of the streams.

The legislature recognized this necessity for central control when, in 1905, it placed all water courses, so far as public sanitation was concerned, under the jurisdiction of the governor, attorney general and commissioner of health. But there are also other private sources of pollution—especially the old-fashioned privies and wells which still are found in large numbers, overflowing into streams. These the department of health has now the power to abolish. The department has in file complete and detailed maps showing all the state's water courses, large and small. Whenever a case of typhoid fever is reported it can immediately put its finger on the water-pollution, and the health department investigate accordingly. No municipality can now construct water works without first obtaining the state's approval of its plans. It cannot build sewerage plants without similar consent. Acting through these broad powers, the health department, through its army of inspectors, has penetrated the remotest recesses of the state, inspecting premises, noting palpable nuisances, investigating water and sewerage systems. A wholesome clean-up has ensued. In most cases the individuals and municipalities affected have realized the necessity of remedial measures and have accepted the work in a proper spirit. Up to date it has inspected 256,628 premises in rural districts and caused the abatement of 18,945 pollutions. It has issued 204 decrees requiring changes in public water works. Under its advice and suggestion, all over the state, cities and municipal bodies have awakened and voluntarily begun to improve their water supplies. Under the supervision of the department sixty-seven sewerage disposal plants and thirty-five water filter plants have been built or are now under construction.

**Typhoid Cut Down.**

The purification of the state's drinking water is a large task and will take many years, but already the improvements have cut the typhoid death rate in half. In 1906, 56.5 out of every 100,000 people died from this disease; in 1907, 50.3; in 1908, 24.4, and in 1909, 23.9. That is there are now living

and how to cook it. It inquires particularly whether there is a sufficient supply of fresh eggs and milk. Perhaps the family is too poor to supply the sick man with these necessities. In that event the state itself provides them. The dispensary nurses have made 133,444 visits of the kind described above.

**Life at Mont Alto.**

This, however, is only one department of this life-saving work. Any one who wishes a graphic idea of the state's sanatorium work should visit the tuberculosis colony at Mont Alto. Here, at an elevation of 1600 feet above the sea, amid the breeze swept mountain pines, he will find nearly 800 men, women and children, under the care of physicians and nurses, bravely seeking to combat the disease in the fresh air and sunshine. Laboratory investigations have many times proved that the tubercle bacillus, once exposed to the light and air, shrivels up like a guilty thing and perishes; and the state, in this unique sanatorium, is giving its tuberculous poor their one great chance of overcoming the disease. This Mont Alto site is situated in the midst of a state forest reservation of 5500 acres. It is high, cool, dry, with an abundance of fresh spring water, tillable soil upon which many of the household supplies can be raised, and all the attractions of nature to make pleasant and peaceful the lives of the patients. There is a village of specially constructed cottages in which the incipient cases live, and a large, well equipped hospital building for the advanced cases. At this sanatorium Pennsylvania has treated to March 31, 1909, 2365 patients, a large number of whom have been permanently cured and a still larger number so effectively strengthened that they are in far better condition than formerly to fight the disease.

Ground is now being cleared for a second state sanatorium on the beautiful site at Cresson, which Mr. Carnegie has so generously given to the commonwealth, and a third site has been selected in the foot hills of the Blue mountains, near Hamburg, in the eastern end of the state.

**For Pure Water.**

In fighting such a widely prevalent disease as typhoid fever, the usefulness of a central state health organization is especially demonstrated. Against typhoid a local board is practically helpless. This is because the chief sources of infection are the water courses. Our rivers unfortunately do not recognize state or county lines. A municipality may prevent water pollution from the banks within its own jurisdiction, but cannot prevent it in other sections. Pittsburgh may stop its own citizens from sewerage into the streams, but she cannot stop other communities from polluting the waters from which she draws her own supply. And the discouraging fact is that, while one town may refrain from polluting the stream so that another further down may not have to drink its filth, its own water supply may be polluted by less conscientious neighbors living up-stream. Up to the year 1905 man in Pennsylvania appeared to have lost the natural instincts of the lower animals and seemed indifferent to the danger of loading his system with that which nature has once thrown off as poison. Man, unlike the beasts of the field, had taken on the habit of discharging his filth into the streams from which he took his drinking water. On some central body, which has absolute control over all water courses, can accomplish a general purification of the streams.

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3363 people who, had the death rate of 1906 prevailed in 1909, would have died.

I believe enough has been said to convince you that Pennsylvania's citizens have been made richer in health, happiness and industrial vigor and the state rendered more attractive, both for residential and manufacturing purposes and for the mere joy of life, by the application of the grand health laws of 1905.

You cannot estimate in dollars the world's loss through the pessimism engendered by premature death, disease and the despair of poverty, which may follow both.

You cannot compute even the principal of the debt laid upon individuals, communities or states by the moral delinquencies that result absolutely from physical suffering alone.

But we can rejoice when we know beyond all doubt that in every year untimely death has been shut out of more than 8000 of our homes and that at least 50,000 of our people are annually spared the ravages of acute diseases.

And with a pride blended with thankfulness we can rejoice in the spirit of Pennsylvania's fostering care for her people which made these results possible.

**Annouciert im „Wochenblatt.“**

**R**

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