

The Evening Herald.

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THE EVENING HERALD,
Shenandoah, Penna.

Evening Herald.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1894.

SWEET girl graduates are having their sweet dresses made for commencement day.

The tariff bill is getting frayed at the edges and considerably moth eaten. It is time for Voorhees & Co. to pack it carefully away in samphor.

COXY'S home Populists have nominated him for Congress. It is scarcely probable, however, that even by this roundabout method he will get a license to speak at the Capitol.

The only hope for Democratic success at the polls next fall would lie in a change of venue to the other side of the big pond, where there are still some believers in the beauties of free trade.

The scoring that Breckinridge is getting from all parts of the country and especially from the good women of our land seems to suggest that the best thing Willie can do is to crawl out to the edge of the earth and drop off.

The bravery of woman and her fidelity to her husband is demonstrated in the actions of the Carina of Russia. Although she is fully aware of the danger her husband stands in from the Nihilists, she insists on driving with him wherever he goes, hoping that her presence may be some protection to him.

In some portions of the state there is a movement gaining strong footing to cut down the studies in the public schools so as to become so exacting as to elicit popular disapproval, because they are found to be an injury to pupils and in no sense a help in education. How would it do to prune a little the studies in our home schools?

REMBELLERS in New York have been adjudged liable for accidents occurring to customers to whom they have sold liquor, and whose deaths are directly traced to the intoxicants. A woman was awarded \$2,000 for the death of her husband, which was shown to have been the result of drunkenness, caused by liquor sold him by the defendants, who are saloonkeepers.

The New Jersey Legislature has passed a marriage law which requires non-residents of that state to take out a license, to procure which they must prove that they are over 21 and that no legal impediment exists. This will put an end to the popularity which Camden has of late years enjoyed with eloping youngsters from Shenandoah and other parts of Pennsylvania.

The Board of Health, of Reading, has under consideration for action at its next meeting what is termed an "educational" measure for the benefit of the public. It relates to the blowing of horns and ringing of gongs and bells by bakers, milkmen and other vendors in the early morning hours, which is declared "unnecessary, a nuisance and an injury to public health, and especially to all sick patients." The health commissioner is to request householders to require their bakers, milkmen, butchers, etc., to ring at their doors and gates.

A SHREW business woman in England, who conducts a most successful fruit and flower store, manages the business in a novel and delightful fashion. Her trade includes fresh as well as canned fruits, and the opportunities for artistic display are large. It is said that the store is notably picturesque. The clerks are girls in trim, natty uniforms, a little page in a jaunty suit of brown, with gleaming brass buttons, opens the door. Goods are delivered in small carts with uniformed drivers. Exquisite neatness, attention to detail, pleasing arrangement of the stock make it a pleasure to purchase goods in store. Isn't there a suggestion here?

When the "best citizens" of Ruskyvania, O., about a month ago hanged a negro, they probably congratulated themselves on being executors of the law, which, but for them, would have gone

unexecuted. Now the judge of the criminal court has defined this act as murder, and has instructed the grand jury to indict them, and the proceeding don't look nearly as funny as it did. A citizen never takes any risk when he obeys the law. He may not always think the law is right, and sometimes he may rightfully disobey a law, if the disobedience does not conflict with the right of another citizen; but when he disobeys the law to inflict injury on others, or to interfere with the rights of others, he is always in the wrong.

Wilson's Murderer Escapes.
WASHINGTON, May 19.—Captain Watson, of the United States cruiser San Francisco, sends word to the navy department that Arguellos escaped May 8. Arguellos is the murderer of William Wilson, an American citizen who lived at Roma. He had been incarcerated and held for trial at the demand of Minister Baker and Captain Watson. It is confidently expected here that, in view of the solemn promise of the Nicaraguan government to try and punish this man, that it will put forth every effort to recapture him. Captain Watson makes no mention of the reported restoration of Clarence as chief of the Mosquito country, and consequently some doubt is entertained at the state department as to the accuracy of the report.

Buttz Anxious to Testify.
WASHINGTON, May 19.—Major C. W. Buttz, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the alleged attempt to bribe Senators Kyle and Hiram, sent a letter through his counsel, Hon. Jonas H. McGowan, formerly a member of the house from Michigan, to Senator Gray, chairman of the bribery investigating committee, informing the senator that Major Buttz was in the city and anxious to appear before the committee. No subpoena, it was stated, would be necessary, as Major Buttz eagerly awaited an opportunity to appear and clear himself.

The Order of Toast Assigns.
PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The Order of Toast made an assignment to the Land Title and Trust company and Francis Shunk Brown, the order's attorney, yesterday afternoon. The assignment, the officers say, has been precipitated by reason of threatened legal proceedings for the appointment of a receiver. The officers believe that the interest of all parties concerned will be best conserved under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

Mother and Babe Struck by Lightning.
BRIDGTON, N. J., May 19.—A serious and what may prove to be a fatal freak of lightning occurred here during a heavy storm yesterday. A bed in which Mrs. William Purch and her 18-month-old babe were lying was struck by the electric current, and both occupants were horribly burned, and the chances are that they will not recover. The baby's cheek was torn open and its clothing burned in holes.

Forty-five Square Miles Burned Over.
EXETER, R. I., May 19.—By the immense forest fires of Thursday in the western part of the state more than forty-five square miles were burned over, and the damage to timber alone will reach scores of thousands of dollars. The loss on houses destroyed will be great. Five large mills at West Greenwich were burned, and further reports of buildings gone are coming in constantly.

Hail Damages the Crops.
HUNTINGDON, Pa., May 19.—A heavy wind, rain and hail storm passed through this section yesterday afternoon, the fall of rain during its greatest severity being sufficient in force and volume to wash out many of the public roads and cause the rivers and smaller streams to rise out of their banks. At several points along the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railway the hail covered the ground to the depth of several inches and did serious damage to fruit and growing grain.

Weavers Out on Strike.
HOBOKEN, N. J., May 19.—Four hundred and fifty weavers in Gibernau's silk mill went on strike because General Manager Tivar refused to read a demand for a new scale of wages which the weavers demanded. The firm's mills at Homestead are also closed on account of strike. The Hoboken strikers ordered a strike in the company's mills at Hackensack and that in Pennsylvania. This will make about 1,000 out on strike.

Meyer Will Get Life Imprisonment.
NEW YORK, May 19.—The jury in the case of Dr. Henry Meyer, who is accused of having poisoned Ludwig Brandt, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. Mr. Brooke made the usual motion for a new trial. The recorder said he would give the defense two weeks to file the papers. Meyer will not be sentenced until the motion is heard. The penalty for murder in the second degree is imprisonment for life.

Closed by the Coal Strike.
PORTLAND, Me., May 19.—The bituminous coal strike has caused the Grand Trunk railroad to close all its machine shops and lay off all men connected with them until after the trouble is over. This will throw 5,000 men out of employment.

Another Bank Defalcation.
NEW YORK, May 19.—Receiver David B. Siskles, of the Harlem River bank, has discovered a defalcation of nearly \$20,000 in its accounts. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the bookkeeper, J. J. Keen.

IT TAKES YOUR MONEY—only 25 cents to buy a glass vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—but then you get a lasting benefit and a permanent cure of your Bilious or Sick Headache, Constipation or Indigestion, loss of appetite, and all those troubles which follow a disordered liver. The time to treat an inactive liver is before it becomes a disease. If these tiny Pellets were in every day use people would be germ-proof. The germs of disease make their entrance to the system through the liver—your health and well-being depends on the liver. If you suffer from wind and pain in the stomach, giddiness, constipation, disturbed sleep, you get immediate relief from the use of "Pleasant Pellets." They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money returned.

Think of the thousands of hopeless cases which have been cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, before its proprietors could be willing to say, as they do: "For any case of Catarrh, no matter how bad, which we cannot cure, we'll pay \$500 cash."

PECK'S BAD BOY'S PA.

GEORGE W. PECK, WHO FROM FUNNY MAN BECAME GOVERNOR.

How He Started in Life as Printer's Devil. The Stove That Launched Him Into Prominence and Started Him on His Career—His Personality.

It is strange in this great, busy, eccentric world of ours what trifling circumstances will redeem genius from obscurity and set it before an admiring audience made up of the people of a great nation. In no case does this find better exemplification than in the career of George W. Peck, the governor of the state of Wisconsin. Twenty years ago he was the publisher of an obscure country paper, with name and fame unable to penetrate beyond the confines of his own county.

Depending upon the meager patronage of a village proper trying to wear the mantle of a city and sparsely settled rural surroundings, the people of which



GEORGE W. PECK.

paid up their subscriptions, if at all, in the form of pumpkins and potatoes. Editor Peck experienced a sort of hand to mouth existence and sank deeper and deeper in debt as the years rolled by. Even under these trying circumstances the genial humor would not yield to the shadow of adversity.

Mr. Peck met his creditors at his office door with a joke, dispelled their frowns with a quaint story founded on incidents in the local field and sent them forth in a roar of laughter, freighted with the idea that Peck was the jolliest and best fellow in the wide, wide world. Thus for years the city of La Crosse monopolized the humorist. Her merchants sold him their goods and for the time being received their pay in laughter without interest. Finally the future governor joked himself sufficiently into the confidence of a hardware dealer to secure a coal stove on credit, and out of that stove came to him both fame and fortune in a single bound. The heater was duly set up in the editorial home and a scuttles of coal borrowed from a neighbor to test it.

The result of that experience was given in the columns of his paper. In the exuberance of his delight the picture of the subjection of a western Wisconsin winter was exaggerated. The house was heated to a degree even hotter than the fiery furnace into which the Persian king's command consigned Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego.

The sufferings of Peck, his wife and the servant girl were depicted as they rushed from their rooms to the parlor in which the stove was sending out heat in solid chunks and light enough to illuminate the neighborhood and start an alarm of fire. They enveloped themselves in blankets and made desperate assault on the blazing monster, pulling out dampers and pushing in dampers, all to no purpose. That coal fire blistered the paint and warped the furnishings of the editorial home and placed the editorial family on a diet of liver at 2 cents per pound for an indefinite period while repairs and replacements were going on.

Peck's few hundred subscribers laughed in public and in private over the matter and discussed it and laughed again. A city paper copied the account with proper credit. It traveled the country and was forgotten. Winter gave place to spring and summer, and cold weather came on once more, and with it a flaming poster sent out all over the country. Upon dead wall and fence and bulletin board there was displayed a large picture of the Peck family in their frantic endeavors to subdue that stove, while below it in letters an inch long was printed the story in full, credited to Peck's Sun.

This circumstance made George W. Peck governor of Wisconsin. It invited the attention of the people of the United States to a humorist, obscured by primeval surroundings, who was worthy to take a front rank among the mirth provokers of the world; a wit who had no occasion to violate the rules of orthography to bring the risibles of his readers into full play; a man who saw a comical side to every event and incident in life where humor was permitted to stray; a heart full of sympathy, a soul filled with mirth that became incarnated in the productions of his pen and alone like genius of the first water.

Subscriptions to Peck's Sun rolled in like a mighty tide. The few hundred copies of the issue increased by thousands and by tens of thousands until the little city could no longer furnish the means for its publication and circulation to the confines of the continent. It was no longer a local paper. The people of Texas and Maine and California were entitled to more than an experience of Smith, the Main street grocer, or Jones, the hardware man. Peck's Sun was removed to Milwaukee, and there the great humorist reached out over the whole world for objects to clothe in the merry garb of his imagination. The current events of the day were seized upon, and the veins of humor underlying them were brought to the front by his facile pen. Those readers who have seen Nast, the cartoonist with a stroke of his

crayon change Amtsdab Sleep into a laughing rake can conceive how this Nast of the pen could with an added sentence change an ordinary event of life into a roaring farce.

Soon after his arrival in Milwaukee Mr. Peck, observing with keen interest the mischief looking propensities of his son, then a boy in short breeches and roundabout, caught the inspiration for a series of sketches the title of which has become household words the country over and the text given more pleasure and cured more attacks of the blues than anything ever published in the English language. "Peck's Bad Boy" caught the public fancy from its inception and added thousands upon thousands of names to the subscription list of Peck's Sun. It was read and roared over in the homes of fashion and in the camp on the confines of civilization where the hardy miner toiled for the hidden treasures of earth.

The Bad Boy was a general favorite with all classes. With his very devilry he won the admiration of the parson and the applause of the layman. He was talked over and roared over in the barber shop, toasted in the saloon and became a source of joy in the home circle. In fact, so solidly did he ingratiate himself into the affections of the people that the Milwaukee correspondents of a number of leading papers received instructions to capture him as he came from the press and send him on the magnetic wires to the home office.

Even the papers could not satisfy the demand for this genius of mischief. He was brought out between covers of green and gold and brown and blue and embossed in a book. Then he was turned over to the playwright and forced to parade his too brief hour behind the footlights, while admiring thousands cheered his every act of mischief for the very contents involved therein. The Bad Boy placed the climax on the coal stove story and netted his author a fortune as well as a fame in the presence of which the governorship of even so great a state as Wisconsin must be subordinated. It was a great English general who said he would rather be the author of Gray's "Elegy" than take Quebec. So may it be said that the author of "Peck's Bad Boy" will live on and an after Governor Peck has been forgotten.

As the early life of Mr. Peck was a struggle such as few are called upon to pass through, so also is his present achievement the more creditable to the man. Born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1840, he came with his parents, when 3 years of age, to the territory of Wisconsin, then little more than a wilderness. The family settled near Whitewater, and in a little log schoolhouse the future governor and humorist struggled laboriously with those three terrible antagonists to youthful liberty and comfort—reading, 'ritin' and 'rithmetic. Glad enough was he to give up the conflict at the age of 15 and enter the office of the village paper as a printer's devil, a position for which his every instinct eminently fitted him.

Having acquired the trade and reached his majority, he embarked in business on his own account as editor and publisher of the Jefferson County Republican. He was not overwhelmed with wealth as the result of this venture, and low diet and hard work having reduced his ambition he disposed of his office and returned to the case as a compositor on The State Journal at Madison. While thus engaged the war broke out, and yielding to the demand for soldiers he entered the army as a private in the Fourth Wisconsin cavalry. For valiant service he mounted the ladder of fame as a trooper sufficient to reach the bars of a second lieutenant, when his ambition was again nipped in the bud by the close of the war.

He returned to the state and established a paper at Ripon, where he achieved considerable local fame by publishing a series of humorous sketches under the title of "The Terrence McGarr Papers." There was a political vein running through these sketches that modified and in many cases neutralized the humor, and while giving promise of the genius behind them they were as dross compared to the later achievements of their author. However, they attracted the attention of M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy, then at the zenith of his fortunes and fame, and Mr. Peck was invited to take a position on Pomeroy's New York Democrat. Here, as an employee, with his bubbling humor held in check or called on to express itself to order and in conformity with a line of policy totally at variance with the fountains of inspiration, Mr. Peck could not work to advantage.

He cut his career in the metropolis as short as possible and hailed with delight an order from Mr. Pomeroy to return to Wisconsin and take charge of the La Crosse Democrat. He continued to edit this branch of the Pomeroy outfit until Pomeroy became badly lowered.

Like others who have attained fame as "funny men," Mr. Peck has tried the lecture field. "How Samantha and I Put Down the Rebellion" was his principal theme.

As a citizen Mr. Peck is a Democrat in the broadest sense of the term in all his impulses and inspirations. Whether as George W. Peck, the impecunious publisher of an obscure country weekly, or Governor Peck, the chief executive of the state, he is the same approachable, whole souled, jolly gentleman. Political honors nor fortune nor fame can raise him above George Peck, the journalist, nor could failure or poverty or want cast him down. He joked the fickle-goddess of fortune whether she flung him in rags or in broadcloth. He is the same man today in heart and disposition as he sits in the governor's chair with a modest fortune at his command and the highest honors in the gift of the people upon him as he was when in La Crosse as editor and publisher he lived on liver because it was boneless and cheap and met his creditors at every street corner with a joke that turned away wrath and left him unmolested awaiting the day of redemption that came in the shape of an exaggerated sketch of the adventures of self and family with a coal stove



Mr. Frederick Seller
St. Peters, Penn.

Like a Young Man

Although 71 Years Old

Rheumatism Cured and Strength Given by Hood's.

"O. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I have taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now using the fourth. I can truly say it has made a new man of me at my advanced age of 71. I have suffered with rheumatism for many years. For ten years there has been a swelling in my sides and also under my knee joints. It was so severe I could not sleep down without pain. Nothing gave me relief until after I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have continued to improve steadily

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and the pain has left my sides and knees, enabling me to stoop to the ground with ease. I am working like a young man, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise it enough in return for the good it has done for me, not alone for rheumatism, but also for kidney troubles." FREDERICK SELLER, St. Peters, Penn.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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CENTRALIA'S

POPULAR HOTEL!

Where you can always get a glass of

Cool Beer and Refreshing Wines,

Whiskies, etc. Don't forget the place.

T. M. Reilly's,
Largest Saloon, CENTRALIA, PA.

AMUSEMENTS.

FERGUSON'S THEATRE.

F. J. FERGUSON, MANAGER.

FRIDAY EVE, MAY 25, 1894.

Denman Thompson's

Beautiful play,

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Homestead.

Presented by a larger and better Company than ever before.

Original Scenery and Properties.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Reserved Seats at Kirlin's drug store.

Grand Opening!

JOHN LINTON

Wishes to announce to the public that he has opened a PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY at No. 14 N. Plum alley, where he will be pleased to have you call. All work guaranteed. A specialty of tintypes, 2 for 25c.

PEOPLE who have CARPETS, FEATHERS or MATTRESSES

To be Cleaned!

While cleaning house, will do well to call on or address

The STEAM RENOVATING CO., Shenandoah, Penna., Satisfactory work.
32 East Coal Street.

BOWES' Saloon and Restaurant,

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Fresh and cool beer always on tap. Finest wines, liquors and cigars.

JAMES BOWES, Prop.

RETTIG & SON'S Beer and Porter

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SOL. HAAK, AGENT,
Liquors and Cigars. 120 South Main Street.

25 CENT WALL PAPERS

FOR 5 CENTS A ROLL. Cleaning out this season's goods to make room. Send 10c order to pay postage. Address
F. H. CADY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Horses and Carriages to Hire.

Leading of all kinds promptly attended to. Horses taken to board, at rates that are liberal.

By PRANK ALLRED, Rear of the Coffee House.

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133 West Centre Street,
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Painting and Paperhanging. Perfect work.

Bargains in paints and oils, plain and stained-glass. All the new patterns in wall paper. Daily and weekly papers, novels, novelties and stationery.

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Mahanoy City, Pa.

Eyes examined and glasses prescribed. Special attention to difficult cases.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passenger trains leave Shenandoah for Penn Haven Junction, Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Washington, White Hall, Catawissa, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and Weatherly at 6:04, 7:35, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:07 p. m.

For New York, 6:04, 7:35, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:07, 3:37 p. m.

For Quakertown, 6:04, 7:35, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:07, 3:37 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre, White Haven, Pittston, Lackeyville, Towanda, Scranton, Waverly and Elmira, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., 2:07, 3:37 p. m.

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., and 2:07, 3:37 p. m.

For Harrisburg, Delaware, Water Gap and Stroudsburg, 6:04 a. m., 2:07 p. m.

For Luzerneville and Tinton, 9:15 a. m.

For Yorkville, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., 2:07, 3:37 p. m.

For Ithaca and Geneva, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., 2:07 p. m.

For Auburn, 9:15 a. m., 2:07 p. m.

For Jacksonville, Lehighton and Beaver Meadow, 7:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:07 p. m.

For Allentown, Hazleton, Stockton and Lumber Yard, 6:04, 7:35, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:07, 3:37 p. m.

For Scranton, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., 2:07 p. m.

For Hazleton, Jettie, Drifton and Freehold, 6:04, 7:35, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:07, 3:37 p. m.

For Ashland, Girardville and Lost Creek, 6:04, 7:35, 9:15, 10:30 a. m., 1:00, 1:40, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00 p. m.

For Seven Run, Centralia, Mount Carmel and Shamokin, 9:15, 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 5:25 p. m.

For Yorkville, Park Place, Mahanoy City and Delano, 6:04, 7:35, 9:15, 11:05 a. m., 12:45, 2:07, 3:37, 5:07, 6:23, 10:23 p. m.

Trains will leave Shamokin at 8:15, 11:40 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 5:30 p. m., and arrive at Shenandoah at 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:07, 3:37 p. m.

Leave Shenandoah for Potsville, 6:04, 7:35, 9:15, 11:05 a. m., 12:45, 2:07, 3:37, 4:10, 5:27, 6:08 p. m.

Leave Potsville for Shenandoah, 6:04, 7:35, 9:15, 11:40 a. m., 12:35, 2:00, 4:40, 5:30, 7:15, 7:55, 10:05 p. m.

Leave Shenandoah for Hazleton, 6:04, 7:35, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:07, 3:37, 5:07 p. m.

Leave Hazleton for Shenandoah, 7:35, 10:00, 11:05 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:30, 7:35, 7:59 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave for Raven Run, Centralia, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin, 6:45 a. m., 2:40 p. m., and arrive at Shamokin at 7:40 a. m., 3:40 p. m.

Trains leave Shamokin for Shenandoah at 7:55 a. m. and arrive at Shenandoah at 9:15 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.

Trains leave for Ashland, Girardville and Lost Creek, 6:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:45 p. m.

For Easton, Hazleton, Junction, Penn Haven Junction, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and New York, 6:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:45 p. m.

For Philadelphia, 12:30, 3:45 p. m.

For Yorkville, Park Place, Mahanoy City and Delano, 6:40, 11:35 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 4:55, 6:30 p. m.

Leave Hazleton for Shenandoah, 8:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:30 p. m.

Leave Shenandoah for Potsville, 6:50, 9:40, 9:20 a. m., 1:40 p. m.

Leave Potsville for Shenandoah, 8:30, 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 5:15 p. m.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Genl. Supt.

W. H. BROWN, Asst. Supt.

CHAS. S. LEE, Genl. Pass. Agt.

A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Supt. Philadelphia and South Bethlehem, Pa.

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POZZONI'S POWDER.

You have seen it advertised for many years, but have you ever tried it? If not, you do not know what an Ideal Complexion Powder