

PROTECTING SHODDY. THE TARIFF ON WOOL AND WOOLENS DEGRADES THE STANDARD.

Enormous Production of "Cheap and Nasty" Goods Since the Wool Tariff Was Established—An Increase of 2.187 Per Cent. in Thirty Years.

Under the high tariffs on wool and woollens since 1860 the growth of the shoddy industry has been phenomenal. Shoddy is a comprehensive term, and in common parlance includes all the various wool substitutes used in manufacturing, except cotton, cow's hair, etc. There are two classes of shoddies; the first is made from the waste pieces of woollen goods left over in the manufacture of ready made clothing, and the second from old woollen rags collected from the ash barrels and refuse heaps of our large cities. But like other industries, the shoddy industry has grown to such an extent that there have been added new terms to describe the products which formerly went under the general name of "shoddy." Chief among these are "extracts," which are made from mixed cotton and woollen goods by the application of an acid which eats out the cotton, leaving the woolen fibers intact though much impaired. At the same time extracts are subdivided into two classes—first, those made from waste pieces of cloth not in use, just as new shoddies are produced, and second, those made from old mixed rags picked up from all conceivable places. Still another term is used to describe a certain class of shoddies. This is mungo, which applies to the fibers produced from hard or superfine rags by machinery specially adapted for the purpose.

So great has been the improvement in machinery used for working up shoddies, mungo and extracts that they are now used in all classes of woollen goods, and are so disguised as to be detected with great difficulty.

The growth of the shoddy industry cannot be better shown than by a comparison of the census figures since 1860. The following table shows the number of establishments, the capital invested, the number of workmen employed and the value of the products during each census year:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Establishments, Capital, Workmen. Data for 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890.

From a product of \$402,590, in 1860, this industry has increased until, according to the census of 1890, the product is \$9,208,011, or an increase of 2.187 per cent.

Though the growth of the woollen industry as a whole, including the shoddy industry, has been considerable since 1860, it has not been in proportion to the growth of the shoddy industry. In 1860 the value of the woollen goods produced in the United States was \$65,596,364. In 1890, according to the last census, the value of woollen goods was \$238,231,209, showing an increase since 1860 of 415 per cent. The value of the shoddy product in 1890 shows an increase of 84 per cent over that of 1860, but the woollen industry as a whole shows an increase of only 26 per cent in 1890 over the product of 1860.

Nothing will show better the great growth of the shoddy industry and its present extent than the figures from the census of 1890. In the following table is shown for each of the large woollen products the amount of wool used and the amount of shoddies, extracts, cotton, hair and other substitutes for wool:

Table with 4 columns: Product, Wool used, Substitutes, Percent. Data for Woollen goods, Felt goods, Woollen hats, Carpets, Knit goods.

This great growth of the shoddy industry fully bears out the declaration made by the shoddy manufacturers in 1888, when they protested against the Mills bill, which put wool on the free list. In the circular which they issued they said: "Our industry would be ruined (by free wool) and we and those dependent upon us would suffer. There is only one way to avoid this loss to ourselves, and that is by the defeat of the candidate of the free trade party, Grover Cleveland. We have determined in the coming election to support the candidates of the protection party, Harrison and Morton. Their election we consider to be indispensable to the maintenance of our business."

Free wool would be the death of shoddy.

WOOL PRICES HERE AND ABROAD.

Does a High Tariff on Wool Make Wool Higher Here?

Demand and supply regulate the prices of wool, as of other products. But in the wool trade certain factors enter more prominently than in the trade in most other articles. The quality and availability of wools are powerful factors in determining demand, and therefore prices. Similarly, changes in fashion by stimulating or decreasing demand affect prices equally with changes in supply. Thus, during the past year some wools have greatly fallen in price, while the price of others has been well maintained.

Each variety of wool produced has a use for which it is better than any other wool grown. The price of wool therefore does not depend upon the relation between the general demand and supply, but rather upon the relation existing between the demand and supply of each particular variety. The general explanation therefore that "wool is up" or "down" carries with it no real significance.

Various attempts have been made to compare the prices of certain wools in this country and in England for the purpose of determining the effect of the tariff upon prices, but usually without satisfactory results, for these compar-

isons have included varieties of wool entirely dissimilar. There are two varieties of wool which approach each other very closely in quality, use and condition. In addition to this accurate records of their prices have been kept.

These are Ohio medium fleece washed and washed Port Phillip fleece. The former is a standard variety in the United States and the latter in England. For these wools a comparison is possible. The following table shows the average yearly prices in gold in Boston and London, respectively. London quotations are those of Windeler & Co., and the American prices are taken from Manger & Avery's wool circular:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price per pound. Data for Ohio medium and Port Phillip from 1866 to 1890.

Port Phillip fleece has averaged higher for thirteen years and lower for twelve years than Ohio medium fleece. For the twenty-five years ending in 1890 Ohio medium has averaged 41.48 cents per pound, and Port Phillip fleece 41.08 cents per pound, showing a difference in favor of the former of 40 cents. If we eliminate the prices for 1871 and 1872, when speculation was rampant in this country and wools were sold at 70 cents per pound, we arrive at the following averages for twenty-three years: Ohio, 40.26 cents per pound and Port Phillip 40.52 cents per pound, showing a difference in favor of the latter of .26 cents per pound. During the whole period both wools have risen and fallen together.

From every point of view this showing is a remarkable one and deserves careful consideration on the part of those who believe that the wool grower in the United States can derive good results from a high duty on wool.—New York Commercial Bulletin.

What the Tariff Costs the Farmer.

As an example it will always better than an argument, I am present to the reader an actual transaction under the McKinley bill, which has been furnished me through the kindness of a friend in New York.

He says, under date of Feb. 17: "I received a shipment this week from Manchester containing a number of cases of dress goods, mostly all wool, and some woolen and worsted cloths, also some cotton warp dress goods. Entered value, \$2,631. Packing is accountable for \$19 of this, the value of the cloth being \$2,612. I paid \$2,631.05 duty. Of course the consumers, public at large, will eventually pay this."

Let us study this concrete example for a moment: We see that cloth and dress goods of the value of \$2,612 cost the importer \$2,323.05, which sum he must get back from the consumers of the goods with his profits upon the transaction.

The goods imported are among the necessities in our country and climate, and not the mere luxuries of those who are rich or extravagant.

The farmer or the laborer buys these goods for his wife and children, and believes when he puts down on the store counter a dollar of his earnings that he is getting a dollar's worth of goods, when in fact he is paying more than half of the money for the tax and the profits of the tax of several middlemen that have been secretly wrapped up in the goods.

These goods are also largely made in this country. They would not be imported unless they could be sold here for cost and tax and a fair profit on both. Except for the tax we could buy them for the cost and a fair profit on it. The tariff tax which the government mixes with them before it allows them to pass into the clothing of the people thus more than doubles their cost, and at the same time increases by a like amount the price at which similar homemade goods can be sold to the people. This last is the purpose for which it is levied.

The labor cost of producing these goods in this country is not more than 20 per cent greater than the labor cost in Manchester, and but for a tariff on wool that actually depresses the value of our native wool, but increases the cost of the foreign wools needed for mingling with our native grades to make these goods, the cost of material would be the same in both countries.

Let the farmer and laborer now sit down and figure out to his satisfaction, if he can, why a law of congress should be made to compel him to give two bushels of his wheat or two days of his labor for the same quantity of necessary goods that he could, but for such a law, procure with less than one bushel of his wheat or less than one day of his labor.—Congressman W. L. Wilson in St. Louis Republic.

McKinley Prices.

Iowa is enjoying a published correspondence between Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, and a customer of the Hawkeye State who had ordered a lot of Colbert muslin, the material commonly used for ornamental window curtains. The order referred to similar goods purchased before the McKinley bill went into effect, and the firm took the precaution before sending the goods to give notice that in the meantime the price had advanced from ninety cents to \$1.25 per yard. Nevertheless there are some people who think that the foreign manufacturer pays the tariff tax.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Middle Coal Field Poor District, For the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1891.

RECEIPTS. Balance from previous reports, \$3379 24

Table of receipts from collectors, including names like Geo. Blittner, W. Hazleton, Jos. Norwood, etc., and their respective amounts.

PRODUCE ON FARM FOR 1891. 135 bu. of corn on 2000 bu. potatoes, 370 bu. rye, 200 bu. buckwheat, 40 bu. beans, 80 bu. turnips, 500 bu. mangewortel, 40 bu. carrots, 100 bu. onions, 1000 heads cabbages, 250 lbs. beef, 250 lbs. pork, 125 lbs. lard, 150 lbs. butter, 15 lbs. soft soap, 200 lbs. hard soap, 10 lbs. sauer kraut.

STOCK ON FARM. 23 cows, 2 heifers, 7 steers, 2 males, 10 horses, 6 hogs, 30 sheep, 10 chickens, 10 turkeys, 14 ducks.

ARTICLES MADE IN THE HOUSE. 120 bed sheets, 12 pillow ticks, 18 bolster ticks, 60 towels, 50 night dresses, 18 night caps, 21 old women's dresses, 30 pair women's drawers, 10 pair children's drawers, 30 women's dresses, 60 children's dresses, 15 infants' dresses, 30 women's petticoats, 30 children's petticoats, 25 children's coats, 15 infants' chemises, 100 aprons, 12 children's aprons, 60 diapers, 10 shirtings.

MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS. 42 horse power, 1 buckboard, 1 cart, 3 2-wheeled sleds, 2 sledges, 4 plows, 3 cultivators, 1 harrow, 1 grain drill, 1 corn planter, 2 mowing machines, 1 reaper and binder, 12-horse rake, 12-horse power threshing machine, 1 hand mill, 1 corn sheller, 1 stump machine, 1 hand roller, 1 carriage, 2 spring wagons, 10 iron, 10 small tools and utensils used about the farm.

STATISTICS. Admitted during the year. Male adults, 25; Female, 26; Male children, 3; Female, 3.

Discharged and removed. Male adults, 13; Female, 12; Male children, 2; Female, 2.

Classification of inmates remaining. Males in hospital, 63; Females, 41; Males in almshouse, 26; Females, 10; Children, 6.

Of the above 14 males and 6 females are inmates of the children's home and 3 girls are under 4 years of age, and 1 girl and 1 boy under 12 years.

Died during the year. Martin Welsh, January 11, aged 65 years; John Rusko, " 11, " 43; Charles Long, " 27, " 43; Geo. F. Hughes, Feb'y 10, " 69; Henry Gettling, " 18, " 72; Stephen Croward, June 3, " 40; Shannock Powhai, " 14, " 40; Wm. K. Connelley, July 17, " 10 months; George Solomon, " 14, " 40; Mrs. Beckley, " 16, " 45; Mrs. Chas. Kelly, " 17, " 73; Leo Hiller, " 20, " 20; Daniel Bryson, August 25, " 20; Pat'k Geary, " 28, " 60; George Kitchner, September 2, " 65; John Gallagher, " 4, " 55; J. M. Rommelsky, " 12, " 40; Wm. Wallace, " 12, " 40; Susan Hollenbeck, " 17, " 73; Elizabeth Hanson, " 73, " 80; Daniel Spade, " 27, " 75; James Gleason, October 1, " 45; John McGeehan, " 8, " 80; John Boyle, " 8, " 80; Chas. Walters, " 29, " 70; Mrs. Healy, November 29, " 82; Lewis Brahm, " 24, " 50; Mrs. Harbula, December 25, " 35.

There were no vagrants or tramps relieved during the year. During the year 1891 65 insane persons, residents of this poor district, have been maintained at the State Hospital, at Danville, Pa.

The whole number of persons who received out-door relief during the year were 187 adults and 241 children.

COPE OF IMMATES. In this statement items not chargeable to maintenance have been deducted. Geo. T. Wells, steward, \$2800 00; Medical attendance and medicine, 294 34; Fuel and light, 266 75; Groceries and provisions, 356 81; Fuel and light, 191 61; Farm implements, 275 50; Groceries and provisions, 685 48; Dry goods and notions, 183 88; Clothing, 670 00.

Total cost of maintaining inmates 1891, \$18605 32.

Average number of inmates including Steward's departments 169, cost per month, \$5.76; per week, \$1.35; per day, 19 cents; excluding steward's department 149, cost per month, \$5.12; per week, \$1.14; per day, 19 cents.

IDA M. WELLS, STeward.

We the undersigned auditors of the Middle Coal Field Poor District, do certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts, receipts and vouchers for the expenditures of the directors and find them correct as above stated.

JOS. P. SALMON, Auditors. T. H. WILLIAMS, Auditors.

CITIZENS' BANK

FREELEND. 15 Front Street. Capital, - \$50,000.

OFFICERS. JOSEPH BURKHEC, President. H. C. Koons, Vice President. B. R. DAVIS, Cashier. JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS. Joseph Burkhack, H. C. Koons, Charles Dushek, John Wagner, John M. Powell, 21, William Kemp, Anthony Rudwick, Mathias Schwab, Al. Shive, John Smith.

Three per cent interest paid on saving deposits. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Lausanne, \$36.52 245 48 Due from W. A. Grimes bal. of unsettled land tax for Luzerne district 235 E3 \$6738 81

G. V. MILLER, A. N. MONROE, Directors. A. M. NEUMILLER, Attest—JAS. MCCREARY, Secy.

GEO. T. WELLS, DR. Cash received from directors \$2500 00 " for potash, cabbage, 149 17 " " bay, 35 00 " " eggs, 41 27 " " pigs sold, 34 00 " " delivering hams, 87 00

les to Board of Anatomy, Philadelphia, 6 00 Balance due Steward, 501 80 \$688 80

By amount as follows: Conveying papers, 10 00 " Insane to Danville, 6 00 Farm expenses, teaming, etc., 1694 15 House, 323 00 Fireman, 359 00 Office expenses, 4 50 Hospital expenses, 138 00 Groceries and provisions, 183 24 Groceries and provisions, 130 20 Warden, 139 00 Election expenses, 8 00 New store building, 27 01 Steward's traveling expenses 25 15 Salary for Steward and Matron from 1891, 925 00 Bal. salary for 9 months 1890, 93 00 \$3586 80

PRODUCE ON FARM FOR 1891. 135 bu. of corn on 2000 bu. potatoes, 370 bu. rye, 200 bu. buckwheat, 40 bu. beans, 80 bu. turnips, 500 bu. mangewortel, 40 bu. carrots, 100 bu. onions, 1000 heads cabbages, 250 lbs. beef, 250 lbs. pork, 125 lbs. lard, 150 lbs. butter, 15 lbs. soft soap, 200 lbs. hard soap, 10 lbs. sauer kraut.

STOCK ON FARM. 23 cows, 2 heifers, 7 steers, 2 males, 10 horses, 6 hogs, 30 sheep, 10 chickens, 10 turkeys, 14 ducks.

ARTICLES MADE IN THE HOUSE. 120 bed sheets, 12 pillow ticks, 18 bolster ticks, 60 towels, 50 night dresses, 18 night caps, 21 old women's dresses, 30 pair women's drawers, 10 pair children's drawers, 30 women's dresses, 60 children's dresses, 15 infants' dresses, 30 women's petticoats, 30 children's petticoats, 25 children's coats, 15 infants' chemises, 100 aprons, 12 children's aprons, 60 diapers, 10 shirtings.

MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS. 42 horse power, 1 buckboard, 1 cart, 3 2-wheeled sleds, 2 sledges, 4 plows, 3 cultivators, 1 harrow, 1 grain drill, 1 corn planter, 2 mowing machines, 1 reaper and binder, 12-horse rake, 12-horse power threshing machine, 1 hand mill, 1 corn sheller, 1 stump machine, 1 hand roller, 1 carriage, 2 spring wagons, 10 iron, 10 small tools and utensils used about the farm.

STATISTICS. Admitted during the year. Male adults, 25; Female, 26; Male children, 3; Female, 3.

Discharged and removed. Male adults, 13; Female, 12; Male children, 2; Female, 2.

Classification of inmates remaining. Males in hospital, 63; Females, 41; Males in almshouse, 26; Females, 10; Children, 6.

Of the above 14 males and 6 females are inmates of the children's home and 3 girls are under 4 years of age, and 1 girl and 1 boy under 12 years.

Died during the year. Martin Welsh, January 11, aged 65 years; John Rusko, " 11, " 43; Charles Long, " 27, " 43; Geo. F. Hughes, Feb'y 10, " 69; Henry Gettling, " 18, " 72; Stephen Croward, June 3, " 40; Shannock Powhai, " 14, " 40; Wm. K. Connelley, July 17, " 10 months; George Solomon, " 14, " 40; Mrs. Beckley, " 16, " 45; Mrs. Chas. Kelly, " 17, " 73; Leo Hiller, " 20, " 20; Daniel Bryson, August 25, " 20; Pat'k Geary, " 28, " 60; George Kitchner, September 2, " 65; John Gallagher, " 4, " 55; J. M. Rommelsky, " 12, " 40; Wm. Wallace, " 12, " 40; Susan Hollenbeck, " 17, " 73; Elizabeth Hanson, " 73, " 80; Daniel Spade, " 27, " 75; James Gleason, October 1, " 45; John McGeehan, " 8, " 80; John Boyle, " 8, " 80; Chas. Walters, " 29, " 70; Mrs. Healy, November 29, " 82; Lewis Brahm, " 24, " 50; Mrs. Harbula, December 25, " 35.

There were no vagrants or tramps relieved during the year. During the year 1891 65 insane persons, residents of this poor district, have been maintained at the State Hospital, at Danville, Pa.

The whole number of persons who received out-door relief during the year were 187 adults and 241 children.

COPE OF IMMATES. In this statement items not chargeable to maintenance have been deducted. Geo. T. Wells, steward, \$2800 00; Medical attendance and medicine, 294 34; Fuel and light, 266 75; Groceries and provisions, 356 81; Fuel and light, 191 61; Farm implements, 275 50; Groceries and provisions, 685 48; Dry goods and notions, 183 88; Clothing, 670 00.

Total cost of maintaining inmates 1891, \$18605 32.

Average number of inmates including Steward's departments 169, cost per month, \$5.76; per week, \$1.35; per day, 19 cents; excluding steward's department 149, cost per month, \$5.12; per week, \$1.14; per day, 19 cents.

IDA M. WELLS, STeward.

We the undersigned auditors of the Middle Coal Field Poor District, do certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts, receipts and vouchers for the expenditures of the directors and find them correct as above stated.

JOS. P. SALMON, Auditors. T. H. WILLIAMS, Auditors.

CITIZENS' BANK

FREELEND. 15 Front Street. Capital, - \$50,000.

OFFICERS. JOSEPH BURKHEC, President. H. C. Koons, Vice President. B. R. DAVIS, Cashier. JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS. Joseph Burkhack, H. C. Koons, Charles Dushek, John Wagner, John M. Powell, 21, William Kemp, Anthony Rudwick, Mathias Schwab, Al. Shive, John Smith.

Three per cent interest paid on saving deposits. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. O. M. 22 50 M.

It has been in use for more than twenty years; over fifty thousand patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it, and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable to inhale. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

Send for our book on Compound Oxygen, its history, nature and results; a book of 200 pages sent free. It contains numerous testimonials from chronic patients and those given over by physicians. You will also find an interesting book. Any substance made elsewhere, or by any others than Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch Street, and called Compound Oxygen, is spurious.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Please mention this paper.

HENRY STUNZ, Boot and Shoemaker. Cor. Ridge and Chestnut Sts., Freeland.

Having purchased a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES I am prepared to sell them at prices that defy competition.

Repairing a Specialty. Call and examine my stock. Cor. Ridge and Chestnut Sts.

COTTAGE HOTEL, Cor. of Main and Washington Streets, FREELAND, PA. MATT SIEGER, Prop.

Having leased the above hotel and furnished it in the best style, I am prepared to cater to the wants of the traveling public.

GOOD STABLES ATTACHED.

PENSIONS. THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled to Pensions.

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are entitled to it. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address JAMES TANNER, Late Com. of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

Patent OR NO FEE. A 48-page book free. Address W. T. FITZ GERALD, Att'y-at-Law, Cor. 8th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

HORSEMEN. ALL KNOW THAT Wise's Harness Store.

Is still here and doing business on the same old principle of good goods and low prices.

SAHORSE BLANKETS. THE STRONGEST.

"HOW FAZ I'D GET IT I HAD ONE." Two or three dollars for a 5/4 Horse Blanket will save double its cost. Your horse will eat less to keep warm and be worth fifty dollars more.

HORSE & GOODS. Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Harness, and in fact everything needed by Horsemen.

Good workmanship and low prices is my motto.

GEO. WISE, Jeddo, and No. 35 Centre St., Freeland, Pa.

CURE THAT Cold AND STOP THAT Cough.

N. H. Downs' Elixir WILL DO IT. Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. Warranted. Sold everywhere.

SEBERT, JOHNSON & LEB, Props., Burlington, Vt. Sold at Schilcher's Drug Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Astonishingly Low Prices.

The finest grade of goods in the market is being sold at figures that will surprise you. Shoes to fit your feet is what you want, and this is the place to get them. Bargain seekers must inspect my stock or they will lose money.

Geo. Chestnut, 93 Centre St. Washington House, 11 Walnut Street, above Centre. A. Goepfert, Prop.

The best of Whiskies, Wines, Gin and Cigars. Good Stabling attached.

ARNOLD & KRELL'S Beer and Porter Always on Tap.

WM. WEHRMANN, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER. Front Street, Freeland, near Opera House.

Cleaning 8-Day Clocks 40 cts. Alarm " 20 " Watches - 50 "

Main Springs, 35 cents to \$1.00. Jewelry repaired at short notice. All work repairing guaranteed for one year. The cheapest shop in town. Give me a call.

DANIEL J. KENNEDY, DEALER IN FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO. TEMPERANCE DRINK, CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

Centre Street, Freeland, Pa.

Where to Find Him! Patrick Carey has removed from the American hotel to John McShane's block, 65 and 67 Centre Street, where he can be found with a full line of Medical Wines, Gin, Brandy, Rum, Old Eye and Lotion Whiskey. Any person who is dry and wants a cold, fresh, large measure of beer will be satisfied by calling at Carey's.

Good Accommodation For All. SIX DIFFERENT KINDS OF BEER ON TAP.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, ETC.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 351 Broadway, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Thousands of copies. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

DR. SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP. ALWAYS CURES COLDS, COUGHS, GROUP AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES. GIVES PROMPT RELIEF. ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

RUPTURE! Who guaranteed that Dr. J. B. Mayer's... 151 Arch St., Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

LADIES' BEAUTY. B Butkin deep. There are thousands of ladies who have regular features and would be accorded the palm of beauty were it not for a poor complexion. To all such we recommend DR. HERRA'S VIOLET CREAM as possessing those qualities that quickly change the most sallow and faded complexion to one of natural health and brilliant beauty. It cures Oily Skin, Freckles, Black Heads, Blisters, Sunburn, Tans, Pimples, and all imperfections of the skin. It is not a concealer but a cure. Yet it is better for the toilet table than powder. Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid upon receipt of 50c. G. C. & CO., Toledo, O.

The Next Number Especially Good. TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS. READ BY ALL MEN AND WOMEN. Published first day of December, March, June and September. DELICATE, DAINTY, WITTY, INTENSE. Every regular news and book stand has it. Price, single number, 50 CENTS. \$2.00 PER YEAR, postage FREE.

This brilliant Quarterly reproduces the best stories, sketches, burlesques, poems, witticisms, etc., from the best sources of that much talked-about New York Society Journal, Town Topics, which is published weekly. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. "Take from Town Topics" together" and "Take from Town Topics" together" at the low club-price of \$5.00 per year. Ask your newsdealer for terms or address, TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23d Street, N. Y. City.