The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....December, 14, 1892.

THE Postoffice Department has issued an order reducing the fee for registering mail matter from 10 to 8 cents. This change will take effect January 1.

IT comes from Washington that a boom is being started there for Congressman Stone, of Warren, for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in 1894.

AT the time Shakespeare wrote his plays there were not in all the world as many English-speaking people as there are now in New York and New Jersey.

PRESIDENT HARRISON pointedly says: "There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime." Democrats can stick a pin in the sentiment for future reference.

MR. MUTCHLER, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill providing for the transfer of the pension bureau to the War Department July 1, 1893, to be hereafter under the direction of the Secretary of War.

NEW YORK *Sun*: The general feeling toward President Harrison in these last months of his term of office, is one of hearty respect and good will. There is nothing in his message which will diminish that sentiment, so far as Democrats are concerned.

REPRESENTATIVE OATES, of Alabama, is at the front early with a bill to repeal those sections of the Revised Statutes which provides for the presence of supervisors and deputy-marshals at federal elections. The Democracy is determined that all menaces to Democratic repeating and ballot box stuffing shall be disposed of before the time arrives for another election.

STAMPS in fifteen different values are being prepared for the Government by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, to commemorate the Columbian year. The designs were mostly taken from noted paintings, and the work of printing began about a month ago, so that the stamps will go on sale January 1 for a year, when they will be withdrawn from general use. The new issue is expected to be very profitable to the Government.

THE Boys in Blue, an organization of Union veterans, has been incorporated at Topeka, Kansas. Its organizers are true veterans of the People's Party, and it will be a rival of the Grand Army of the Republic. Fifty companies have already been organized, and organizations will be immediately effected in every Northern State. The leaders in the new movement claim that the "whole tendency of the G. A. R. is to strengthen the Republican party, but that the Boys in Blue will be non-political, out of the control of political demagogues." This declaration, however, smacks so much of demagoguery that it strikes us that the new organization will be controlled wholly by demagogues.

A BILL has been presented to Congress by Representative Beltzhoover, of Pa., to restrict immigration and is regarded in the House as possessing features which make it preferable to any other measure on the subject. Among other things it requires that the immigrant shall swear before the consul of the port of departure that he intends to remain permanently in the country and become a citizen of the United States. This is intended to prevent the shipments of Poles, Hungarians, Italians and other labor which comes in competition with American labor by importation with the sole intention of securing cheap labor, they returning to their native country carrying their earnings with them.

THE men who managed Cleveland's campaign committee are endeavoring to secure the organization of the United States Senate after March 4 next. That is the meaning of the Democratic Senate caucus held in New York, Saturday, at which a strong committee, with Gorman at the head, was appointed to look after the Legislatures in the doubtful States which are to elect United States Senators this winter. Some of them are the men who, doubtless for a consideration, induced the Populists and Democrats to combine on the electoral ticket in the very States in which they now purpose to attempt to suppress the Republican sentiment in the Legislature, and to see to it that Populists shall unite with Democrats in these States to elect a Democratic Senator, in order that the Democrats may control the United States Senate.

THE inefficiency of the Democratic administration of the House was illustrated in a singular manner Wednesday. It appears that the Democrats adopted a rule last session that no unfinished business of one session should be considered at the next until after the lapse of six days. Kilgore, of Texas, who has again announced that no pension bills shall be passed this session except by a quorum and a majority, discovered the rule, and demanded its enforcement. The Speaker could not refuse to enforce it. Consequently, no unfinished business could be transacted and a week was lost. This is an illustration of Democratic quack economy. In anticipation of trouble with some of the conservatives when the attempt at tariff legislation is made in the Fifty-third Congress, there is considerable talk of the necessity of having rules which will not admit of filibustering. It is urged that it will not do as an excuse for not doing what they promised "the people" to say that a few men of their own party blocked the way and made the majority helpless. The Democrats themselves confess that they must devise some more effective means of dealing with a filibuster, and the Republicans are predicting that they will be driven to the adoption of the Reed rules.

SPEAKER CRISP, the chief representative of his party and the third highest officer in the Government, was openly insulted at the banquet tendered President-elect Cleveland by the Reform Club of New York, Saturday night. Mr. Crisp accepted an invitation to the banquet, prepared his speech and furnished copies of what he intended to say to the newspapers before he went to the feast. But Speaker Crisp was not called upon to deliver a speech, notwithstanding loud and repeated calls were made for him by the merry banqueters. He was totally ignored by the members of the Club whose guest he was, and his conduct as presiding officer of the Fifty-second Congress was severely criticised by other speakers, without his being permitted to reply. It looks very much as though the Speaker had been dragged to New York for the express purpose of being insulted by the free trade friends of Mr. Cleveland.

SOME of the moss-backed Democrats have been in conference with Representatives Springer and Tucker on the subject of the repeal of the Electoral College provision of the Constitution of the United States and the substitution of an amendment to elect the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people. There is not the most remote probability that this scheme to place the sole power of electing these high officers in the people of Texas and a few other States of the South, where their majorities are as much as the election officers choose to make them, will be adopted.

Under this system, if it were adopted, with Texas giving a majority of 750,000, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina and other Southern States rolling up on the returns about a hundred thousand apiece would overcome the fair majorities of the entire of Northern States from Maine to California. Kentucky, a State which produces scarcely anything of economic value to mankind, would give more majority than the whole New England States with all their immense resources and useful productive industries.

On the face of this scheme it looks quite plausible, but when it is analyzed it is a proposition to wipe out of political existence all of the States, great or small, with narrow majorities. It is safe to say that the popular method of electing a President and Vice President will not be substituted for the electoral college, at any rate as long as the present infamous electoral conditions exist in the South.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE Republican press finds this a ringing sentence in the President's message: "Retrogression would be a crime."

The State Schools.

HARRISBURG, Pa. Dec. 11.—The forthcoming report of Supt. Waller will show that for 1892 the number of pupils in the public schools of the state are 977,528, an increase of 8,022; number of schools, 23,436, an increase of 522; number of teachers, 25,339, an increase of 414; total expenditures, $14,329,140.46, an increase of $810,431.48; the estimated value of school property, $40,242,664, an increase of $4,765,720.

The state appropriation of $5,000,000 did not become available until June and its effect will not appear in this report. Its indirect effect, however, has manifested itself in much-needed improvements at the cost of the district. More teachers have been introduced, the term has been lengthened, salaries have been raised and school buildings have been made worthy of the cause. In 2,481 schools the textbooks were supplied free of cost while other boards have adopted the policy of supplying part of the books annually, with a view to a general introduction. Dr. Waller favors a single term of 8 months, and recommends that a compulsory education law be passed. Manual training, he says, has taken a firm hold upon the people.

The legislation most needed he suggests, is for a single annual term, for an increase of the minimum term, closer supervision, for the limitation of the provisional certificate, for recognition of college diplomas under the proper restrictions and for meeting the actual expenses of directors at the triennial conventions and for one day at the county institutes.

Ex-Judge Sued for Negligence.

WILKESBARRE, Pa, Dec. 10.— An important and very odd case will be tried in Court on Monday. A trio of wealthy Pittstonians will prosecute ex-Judge G. M. Harding for negligence. They allege that his failure to give attention to a case they were interested in caused them to lose a big sum of money.

Cattle Dying for Water

DENVER, Dec. 9—A cattle man from Northwestern New Mexico tells of fearful suffering among the cattle of the drouth stricken district. For more than two years there has been no rain. "At a low estimate," said he, "75,000 to 100,000 head of cattle have died from starvation and lack of water. The sheep are in almost as bad a condition as the cattle."

The Perfect Woman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.–Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, has a figure that is almost perfect. Out of 68 measurements which mark the standard of a woman's perfect figure she conforms to 62 and in none of the other six did she deviate one-quarter of an inch from the standard. This is the statement of Mr. J. O. Harvey, who, together with F. D. Higby, of Chicago, has selected Miss Rehman as the model for the silver statue of Justice which is to be the one great exhibit of Montana at the World's Fair. She was chosen several months ago, but a storm of protests arose from Montana citizens, who claimed they could furnish a fair model in the person of Miss Dora Hauser, of Helena.

The statue will cost $60,000 and will rest upon a pedestal of solid gold worth $250,000. Messrs. Harvey and Higby conceived the idea of this exhibit and are authorized to choose the model.

A Strange Bequest.

MINERVA, O., Dec. 11.—J. C. Marshall of this place, being in failing health, makes public his will in order that the principal beneficiary under its provision may be discovered. In memory of his dead wife he bequeaths real estate worth $12,000 to Miss Della Speakman, a lady whom he never knew, but whose name appeared among those registered as delegates to the state convention of societies of Christian Endeavor held at East Liverpool last year. He does this because her name is the same as that of his departed wife before their marriage.

At the death of Miss Speakman, providing she can be found, the legacy is to go to her husband or next of kin. In conclusion the will says: "This I give to an unknown friend with the hope that she will respect and honor the name of my only earthly friend." Mr. Marshall is a prominent citizen of this section.

Republican Senators Likely.

Dispatches from California, Montana and Wyoming claim that the Republicans will elect Senators in all three states. Senator Paddock's election in Nebraska is said to be all but certain and the election of a Republican in Kansas seems probable. The Republicans are not anxious to organize the Senate, preferring, as Senator Hale said the other day, that the Democrats should have the full power and responsibility, but they are becoming convinced that the Democrats will not have sufficient strength in the Senate, and they are planning accordingly.

Destitution in Homestead.

About seventy-five cases of destitution resulting from the great strike at Homestead have been reported to the relief committee and a severe spell of winter weather will see the number largely increased. The merchants are carrying quite a number of those who have been refused work at the works on their books and they say that they will have to draw the line sometime, and it is only a question of time how soon they will tell these people they can no longer carry them upon their books. Then will the suffering actually begin, and it will certainly require outside assistance to help tide these people over until they get work. Contributions are coming in, but not as fast as the relief committee would like to see them. It has been decided not to issue a call for aid for a few days at last.

Austin L. Taggart, the only defeated Republican candidate for the State Legislature in Montgomery county, Thursday filed notice that he would contest the seat of Charles I. Baker, his successful Democratic opponent. Subsequently all the defeated Democratic candidates filed notice of contests on allegations of fraud, irregularity and various technicalities.

The President's Message.

From the New York Mail and Express

* * * Those who anticipated a doleful wail from the President will be disappointed. There is not a line that indicates defeat; not a word that denotes surrender. The power of President Harrison in his public utterances is marvelous. His message is concise, comprehensive, terse and trenchant.

It opens with the declaration of his satisfaction in being able to say that the country is favored by the greatest prosperity ever recorded in its history. Commenting on the census returns from seventy-five leading cities, he shows that during the decade from 1880 to 1890 the capital employed increased $1,552,000 the value of products over $2,000,000, the wages earned nearly $678,000,000 and the number of wage-earners employed over 850,000, with an increase of wage earnings per capita from $386 in 1880 to $547 in 1890.

The best defense of the McKinley tariff is its results, and the President gives a few decisive figures showing what these results have been. The industrial plants established, the development of new industries, an admitted increase in the number of employes and in the rates of wages, a remarkable expansion of our foreign trade, the development of our coastwise freight service, and an extraordinary increase in savings banks deposits are marshaled as solid facts on the side of the McKinley tariff and the protective policy. While agriculture has been depressed, the general average of prices was such as to give agriculture a fair proportion of the general prosperity. The President says:

"If any are discontented with their state here; if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River."

President Harrison believes protection is a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. He speaks with burning words and declares that the result of the election must be accepted as an indication of a new policy, and we must assume that the present protective tariff must be supplanted by one constructed solely with reference to revenue: "That no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the Treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue."

The message adds that it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principle advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. President Harrison recommends that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress, and says: "If a system of duties can be formed that will set the idle wheels of European manufacturers in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign-made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy and enable the American manufacturer to pay his American workingmen from 50 to 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid abroad; that will reduce the cost of raiment and food without reducing wages, the authors and promoters of that policy will be entitled to the highest praise." The present generation must obviously have its experience for itself.

The first pages of the message, devoted to the consideration of the tariff questions, are in the President's best style. The logic is impressive, the facts are undeniable and the conclusion in defense of protection is irresistible. The remainder of the document is largely devoted to a resume of the work of the Administration, and the transactions of the past fiscal year as reported by the several departments. Foreign relations are treated with the customary care.

The President says that the full benefit of the reciprocal arrangements cannot be realized immediately, but he expects that within a short time it will secure fully one-third of the total trade of Central and South America for us which amounts to about $600,000,000 annually. In 1885 we had only 8 per cent. of this trade.

Figures are given revealing the astonishing increase in the value of our domestic exports under the reciprocity agreements with foreign countries. Considerable space is devoted to our relations with the Candian Dominion, and the President alludes caustically to the unreasonable and unfriendly objections from Canada continuously interposed in our negotiations with Great Britain. The unfair rivalry to which the Canadian Pacific Railroad subjects competing railroads of the United States is commented upon, and the message declares that it is time to consider whether our interchange upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own seaports.

The President then repeats his recommendation of prompt and adequate support of the Nicaragua Ship Canal enterprise. In reference to the international silver conference, now in session, he says that very soon commercial conditions will compel the reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

One of the most interesting parts of the message refers to the condition of national finances. The misleading statements concerning the public revenue are met with three decisive facts: First, that the public debt has been reduced since Mar. 4, 1889, over $559,000,000 and the annual interest charges over $11,684,000. Second, that the pension payments during this administration up to November 1, 1891, aggregated $432,564,000, as against $113,466,000 from March, 1885, to March, 1889. Third, that under the existing tariff up to the first of this month, about $93,000,000 of revenue, principally on sugar, which would have been received if the duty had been levied, has gone into the pockets of the people. The peculiar method in which the Cleveland administration loaned the surplus public money to favored bankers is recalled by the comment in the President's message:

"If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the Treasury, or depositing it in favored banks without interest, while the government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation."

It is encouraging to note that there will be an estimated cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year of nearly $21,000,000, instead of the deficit that has been predicted. The President suggests that the "retirement of bonds in the future before maturity should be a matter of convenience and not of compulsion." The surprising revelation is made that war claims now pending aggregate $400,000,000.

The increase in postal revenue and in postal business is accepted as an evidence of general prosperity, and the gratifying fact is announced that during the next fiscal year the Post Office Department should show a surplus of nearly $1,000,000. A patriotic and vigorous appeal for the maintenance and extension of the American merchant marine is one of the significant parts of the message. The President compliments the Navy Department on the progress of the work of constructing the new navy. Although there has been expended during this administration for the increase of the navy more than $35,000,000, besides $8,000,000 for labor at our navy yards, the message says there was not the smallest scandal or charge of fraud or partiality. This is a high compliment to Secretary Tracy.

In reference to the work of the Indian Bureau, the President calls attention to the large increase in the attendance of school children, over 13 per cent., and to the adoption of a uniform system of school text books on the basis of our common schools of the State. Judging by the aggregate work of the Pension Department, the greatest in the history of the office, the President feels that the office has been efficiently organized and the work efficiently performed. The Commissioner estimates that the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be $188,000,000. President Harrison, despite the clamor of the Democratic papers in their attack on the pension system, patriotically defends the right of disabled veterans to the gratitude of the nation.

The development of our exports of cattle and hog products, largely through the efforts of Secretary Rusk, of the Agricultural Department, is commented upon. President Harrison favors national control of quarantine with adequate power lodged in the Executive to protect our people against plague invasion. He also favors restriction of immigration.

The message closes with a patriotic appeal for pure elections, an earnest reference to the deplorable violence exercised against the colored people of the South, and with the declaration "that there are no new frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime."

News Items.

Captain George W. Skinner, of Fulton county, Pa., is an applicant for the appointment of Commissioner of Pensions.

Geo. Miller's appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 23d district of Pennsylvania was confirmed by the Senate Thursday.

The last time Mr. Perrine ate peppers was in August, nearly four months ago, but the seeds germinated in his stomach until they reached full size.

Mrs. Sarah McNeil, of Inkster, N. D., last Tuesday, celebrated her 157th birthday. She is in good health and in full possession of all her faculties.

Martin Burke, who was convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin, died Friday night in the Illinois State prison, where he was serving a life sentence.

Most of the recent reports in regard to the health of Secretary Blaine have been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Blaine expects to start for California early in January.

Dennis McCartney, Stephen Hite, Grant Thomas and Nelson Lewis were hanged at Louisville, Ky., Friday, for murder, each having taken a life. Thomas and Lewis were colored and the others white.

During a fight at Uniontown, Pa., Thursday afternoon, Brown Hutchinson stabbed Liveryman Alf Collins several times with a butcher-knife, inflicting serious wounds. Hutchinson is now under $500 bail for court.

A "typical Kansas blizzard" on Thursday played havoc with railroad and telegraph service. Snow drifts in Oklahoma were reported that day to be as high as the houses, and much suffering to the settlers was the result.

The San Francisco lawyers who successfully fought the inheritance case of Mrs. Florence Blythe-Hinckley, will divide among themselves about $1,000,000 of the $4,000,000 left to Mrs. Hinckley by her millionaire father.

Mrs. John A. Logan has been elected President of the American University League, an organization of women which is to raise $1,000,000 to endow the proposed Methodist University at Washington, and will begin work early next year.

Mary Thering, a Uniontown (Pa.) domestic, took a fit while cleaning a second story window recently and fell to the ground, breaking her leg and receiving internal injuries. Two weeks ago she was frightened into spasms by a man standing in the yard.

The Prohibitionists are not yet entitled to the privilege of having the names of nominees printed on the regular ballot without special petition. Under the Baker ballot law any party which polls three per centum of the entire vote cast is entitled to this privilege. The Prohibitionists of this State fall 7,282 votes below the number necessary to give them the requisite percentage.

About five weeks ago Elmer Perrine, a resident of Long Branch, N. J., became seriously ill. He was treated for some time without success. Last week Dr. George H. Baker administered a strong dose of medicine and Mr. Perrine vomited four green peppers, each an inch and a half long. The next day four more peppers followed, and now his condition indicates an early recovery.

Fire damaged the *Ledger* building in Philadelphia Tuesday to the extent of $250,000, fully covered by insurance. It originated in a cellar adjoining in some unknown manner. In recognition of the services rendered at the fire by the members of the fire and police departments, Mr. Childs, the proprietor of the *Ledger*, gave them a midnight supper and to the firemen a check for $5,000, and to the police a check for $1,000.

Some time ago Governor Flower, of New York, went into training under William Muldoon, the wrestler of New York, in order to reduce his flesh and as a result the governor says he has not felt so well and strong in five years. It is now said that Mr. Cleveland means to follow Governor Flower's example and that he will take to boxing under Muldoon's care. The ex-President refuses to affirm or deny the story.

A. B. Hunter and W. N. Porter, two of the Republican candidates for assembly in Westmoreland county, who were defeated at the late election, have filed their preliminary papers preparatory to contesting the seats of Eli Wangaman and W. R. Barnhart. Major Cyrus Thomas, who was defeated for Sheriff by Peter McCann, will also contest. The contest is based on irregularities and miscounts in various districts in the county.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics is quoted as authority for the statement that the loss by strikes in this State during the past year, not including the one at Homestead, reaches the enormous aggregate of $5,007,210, of which $2,884,235 represents the loss of the employers, and the remainder, $2,122,975, that of the workmen. It is further stated that out of the sixty strikes but two proved successful in securing what the strikers demanded.

Six years ago Josie Mallison met a man named Hobbs and went to live with him. Soon she married a man named Smith, but continued her relations with Hobbs. Then Hobbs thought he would marry; but when he told her of his intention, she said that if he did she would kill him. He married and she killed him. She was tried on Friday in Philadelphia and convicted of murder in the second degree, and as she came out of the court room the women, as the report informs us, "crowded around her and kissed her!"

At Crow creek canon, Oregon, fifty miles from the California line, one of two girls, who were walking past a trestle in the company of a young man with a lantern on Thursday night, discovered that the Southern Pacific tracks had been partly torn from the trestle. She grasped the lantern, ran back up the road and swung the light vigorously, not a moment too soon to check and save a passenger train of eight coaches which contained 250 passengers. The tracks had been torn up by bandits, who hoped to rob the train.

Nothing for Charity.

An abstract of the will of Jay Gould has been funished to the press, although the will has not yet been probated. The will was dated Dec. 24, 1885, and several codicils have been added since. All of his immense property remains in the family, not a single penny being given to any charitable or benevolent institution. His brothers and sisters are each given a bequest of $25,000, with an annunity of $2,000 each year during their lives. The rest of the property is divided equally between his six children, except that his favorite son, George J. Gould, is given $5,000,000 extra for past services, and his grandson and namesake, Jay Gould George's son, is given $500,000.

There is no further distinction between any of the children except that each of his children who are of age are given a house and certain furniture and pictures and his daughter Helen is given $6,000 a month until the younger children become of age, the expectation being that they will make their home with her. A provision is made that the estate of his daughters is to be free from any control of their husbands. The children who are of age are made executors and are not required to give bond.

The disposition of his vast estate is in keeping with his life, as he was never known to give anything to charity. As his daughter Helen is known to be very charitably disposed, and as all the children have more of human sympathy than their father, it is believed that much of these vast possessions, which they cannot possibly apply to their own comfort, will yet be distributed in a spirit of generosity and philanthropy. The estate is estimated to be worth $50,000,000.

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It will pay you, as well as your

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at the leading Dry Goods, Notion and Carpet House in the County. Where we are prepared to show you the most extensive selection of

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Ribbons.
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Hosiery of every description.
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Ladies' & Children's Underwear.
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A fine line of cloths from

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A full line flannel shirt patterns,

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Red and white factory wool blankets, fur capes, collars and muffs, all prices.

A large line ladies' and misses' coats and wraps. Plain coats from

$2.00 up,

Handsome fur trimmed coats from

$5.00 up.

Handsome dress goods from

10 Cents up.

Cashmeres, 12 1-2, 20, 25, 35, 50, 65, 75, to $1.00 per yard.

Serges 12 1-2, 20, 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 to $1.00 per yard,

A large line table linens, towels and napkins cheap. A complete line of canton flannels, flannelettes, shirtings, etc. cheap.

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A complete assortment of dress trimmings. A large stock of home knit hoods and fascinators on hand. The newest styles of millinery now in stock and more coming in almost daily.

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ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine for 1893 will continue to maintain the unrivalled standard of excellence which has characterized it from the beginning. Among the notable features of the year there will be new novels by A. Conan Doyle, Constance Fenimore Woolson, and William Black. Short stories will be contributed by the most popular writers of the day, including Mary E. Wilkins, Richard Harding Davis, Margaret Deland, Brander Matthews, and many others. The illustrated descriptive papers will embrace articles by Julian Ralph on new Southern and Western subjects; by Theodore Child on India; by Poultney Bigelow on Russia and Germany; by Richard Harding Davis on a London Season; by Colonel T. A. Dodge on Eastern Riders; etc. Edwin A. Abey's illustrations of Shakespear's Comedies will be continued. Literary articles will be contributed by Charles Eliot Norton, Mrs. James T. Fields, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, and others.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers of June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of *Harper's Magazine* for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post-paid.

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1893.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly is acknowledged as standing first among illustrated weekly periodicals in America. It occupies a place between that of the hurried daily paper and that of the less timely monthly magazine. It includes both literature and news, and presents with equal force and felicity the real events of current history and the themes of fiction. On account of its very complete series of illustrations of the World's Fair, it will not only be the best guide to the great Exposition but also its best souvenir. Every public event of general interest will be fully illustrated in its pages. Its contributions being from the best writers and artists in this country, it will continue to excel in literature, news and illustrations, all other publications of its class.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

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The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of *Harper's Weekly* for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense, (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled

"The One I Knew the Best of All."

R. C. Bunner

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled The Copperhead.

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliot, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Speret."

Personal Reminiscences.

Some unpublished letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. *Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner.* By the late Benjamin de Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. *Life artist in Japan.* By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. *Historic Moments*, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, William H. Russell, Archibald Forbes and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livelihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the *poor in great cities*. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for *home aid to invalid children*, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritative account of the *Peary Relief Expedition*, (illustrated); a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of *Women's Work* now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc., etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25C. A NUMBER.

Special Offer. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, ...$4.50

The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, ... 6.00

Now is the time to subscribe.

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743 Broadway, New York.

WE TELL YOU

nothing new when we state that it pays to engage in a permanent, most healthy and pleasant business, that returns a profit for every day's work. Such is the business we offer the working class. We teach them how to make money rapidly, and guarantee every one who follows our instructions faithfully the making of $300.00 a month.

Every one who takes hold now and works will surely and speedily increase their earnings; there can be no question about it; others now at work are doing it, and you, reader, can do the same. This is the best paying business that you have ever had the chance to secure. You will make a grave mistake if you fail to give it a trial at once. If you grasp the situation, and act quickly, you will directly find yourself in a most prosperous business, at which you can surely make and save large sums of money. The results of only a few hours' work will often equal a week's wages. Whether you are old or young, man or woman, it makes no difference,—do as we tell you, and success will meet you at the very start. Neither experience or capital necessary. Those who work for us are rewarded. Why not write to-day for full particulars, free? E. C. ALLEN & CO., Box No. 420, Augusta, Me.

Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburg.

The People's Store

NOT A FINE STORE, BUT THE FINEST STORE.

Our Mail Order Department . . BRINGS . . The People's Store . . TO . . The People's Homes.

Samples sent { Of Anything / To Anyplace / At Anytime.

Capes, Jackets, Shawls, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Suits, Millinery, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Laces, Handkerch'fs, Shoes, Etc.

Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs & Mats, Curtains, Portiers, Draperies, Blankets, Comforts, Table Linens, Beddings, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Corsets, Infants' Wear, Men's Furnishings.

Sample our prices. Price our Samples.

We can save you money.

CMPBELL & DICK,

81-83-85-87-&-89 5th Ave., Pittsburgh.

THE NEW

WHITE FRONT BUILDING!

No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

GEIS'S OLD STAND, NOW QUINN'S.

LEADING STORE OF THE CITY TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

With economy and profit to the Customer. Come and see

JAMES QUINN.

Jas. B. Holderbaum.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CARLOAD OF THE

Hench & Drumgold

ALL STEEL FRAME

SPRING-TOOTH HARROW

which is a wonderful improvement in

SPRING-TOOTH HARROWS.

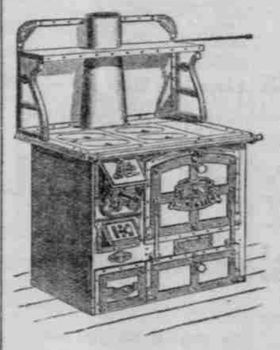
Teeth quickly adjusted by only loosening one nut. The best

TOOTH HOLDER

Ever Invented. The tooth is held in position by a Ratchet, with which it can be adjusted so as to wear from 15 to 18 inches off the point of the tooth, which is four or five times as much wear or service as can be obtained from any Spring-tooth harrow in existence. Call and examine this Harrow,

JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM

DON'T LET PEDDLERS HUMBUG THE FARMERS.



Peddlers with fancy teams are going from house to house trying to sell the farmers "Whole Wrought Steel Range" with small oven for $28 or $30, according to ter