The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 29, 1893.

It does look to us like the heighth of madness for men to go on a strike, these days, when thousands are out of employment and seeking work.

"Down with the war tariff," howl the Democrats in one breath, and in another "up with the war income tax." How beautifully consistent are these present values of the country.

The Democratic vote in this State only fell off 160,000, so what's the use of our local contemporaries wrangling over the slump in Somerset county. It only goes to prove that our friends here as elsewhere, are getting pretty tired monkeying with the Republican buzz saw.

The country certainly knows a good deal more about President Cleveland now than it did a year ago when it placed him in supreme power. He has given it an object lesson that will not soon be forgotten. If the future can be inferred from the present there is a further hard but valuable lesson in store for us.

The extra session of Congress cost Uncle Sam about $3,330,000, which most people will consider a pretty steep price to pay for the repeal of a single law, that could and would have been disposed of within a few days, had it not been for the faction fights in the Democratic party.

The shameless announcement comes from Washington that no further appointments to office will be made until it is ascertained how Democratic members will vote on the free trade bill, which will be laid before the House on the assembling of Congress next week.

In other words, the Presidential ultimatum is—No vote, no pie.

The district of Congressman Harter, one of the rampant free traders of Ohio, which last year gave him a plurality of 2,500 votes, gave McKinley a plurality of 5,000 at the late election, and yet our Democratic brethren profess to believe that the people are just itching to get a crack at "McKinleyism," as they denominate a protective tariff.

The Democratic majority of the Committee on Ways and Means evidently think that the minority has no rights which they are bound to respect. Just wait until their tariff smashing bill is reported to Congress, and we are much mistaken if they do not hear, not only from Republicans but from certain Democrats who threaten to have their interests protected or know the reason why.

Now, that the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means committee has about perfected its bill to smash the tariff and wreck American industries, notice has been given the Republican members of the committee that they will be "received" on Monday next to hear the bill read, which has been framed in secret session by the majority, under the direction of the President and Secretary Carlisle.

The wage-earners in the factories of Massachusetts showed their appreciation of President Cleveland in the last election. In sixteen cities last year these wage-earners, misled by Democratic lies, gave Cleveland 17,978 majority over Harrison. Last week the same sixteen cities gave the Republican candidate for Governor a plurality of 788. Nearly 19,000 workingmen made the discovery that Cleveland and his party were not their best friends.

Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means committee, has been notified by West Virginia Democrats that if coal is placed upon the free list there will be another Congressman represent his district in the next House. With this story also comes from Washington the announcement that the President will take care of Mr. Wilson by making him a judge. Thus it appears that he is to be paid for defying their wishes and ruining the interests of the people who sent him to Congress.

Last year in Ohio the Republicans carried 45 counties and the Democrats 43. This year, in the great McKinley campaign, the Republicans carried 62 Counties and the Democrats only 26. Last year the Democrats carried 11 of the Congressional districts in Ohio and the Republicans 10. This year the Republicans carried 17 Congressional districts and the Democrats but 4. The Buckeyes seem to have been very general in their disapproval of the Democratic administration and the Democratic free-trade policy.

It must be dreadfully galling to the people of the South to support a free trade party and then have their young and struggling industries the first to suffer from the effects of that policy. It may be poetic, but it is tough justice. The iron producers of Alabama, Virginia and Tennessee, and the coal miners of West Virginia, will get it in the neck when these products are placed on the free list by the new "Tariff reform" bill. These "party before country" advocates have sown to the wind and will reap the whirlwind.

The statement comes from Washington that the Young Mens Christian Association and the Womans Christian Temperance Union in Iowa and Illinois are demanding that the tax on whiskey be increased to $1.50 a gallon. Their letters are very strong in condemning its use, and they apparently think that if the price is increased it will lessen the consumption. If these good people will examine the statistics they will find that the various rates at which whiskey has heretofore been taxed, has had but little apparent effect upon the amount of consumption.

Setting aside all dispute about the origin of the present Hawaiian government, it is certain that the United States government recognized the present authorities and received Commissioners from and accredited Commissioners to their government. Under what pretext then of fairness or common honesty can Mr. Cleveland accredit a minister to an acknowledged government bearing at the same time secret instructions to assist in its overthrow? In the ordinary transactions of life this would be considered rank knavery. Is it the less so, because the transaction is between people and Nations?

Hon. Charles O'Neal, member of Congress from the Second district of this State, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last. He was the oldest member of the House in continuous service, and was therefore the "Father of the House." Mr. O'Neal was beloved by all who knew him for his gentle, genial disposition and his great kindness of heart. He was an indefatigable worker and ever alert where the interests of his beloved city were concerned. The constituency that he so long and faithfully served will feel his loss not only as a trusted representative but as a personal friend. His Congressional service covered a period of thirty years. He was 72 years of age, and never was married.

Who that is old enough to remember "war times" can have forgotten the storm of protest sent up by Democratic patriots against the prying, inquisitorial income tax and the compulsory disclosure of the ways and means of every wealth producing industry in the country, or who does not remember the "conniption fits" into which our Democratic friends were thrown, scarce more than a year since, over the provisions of the census law, which required each householder to disclose whether he owned or rented his home, and whether it was mortgaged or not; and now these same indignant individuals propose by the renewal of the tax on incomes, to put every householder all the time under the surveillance of a horde of government tax collectors; and why? Not because the necessities of the government require it, as in war times, but simply because it is necessary to make up for the revenue that will be lost by a reduction of the tariff, and perhaps, also, to make places for a swarm of hungry heelers who can thus be provided for at the expense of the people.

Going back to iron ore, we find that under protection this industry has been developed until the United States ranks at the very head of the list. The latest statistics give this country credit for producing 31.4 per cent of all the iron ore of the world, 34.1 of all the pig iron, and 35.2 of all the steel. Great Britain produces less than fourteen million tons of iron ore and the United States eighteen million tons. This is about the ratio all through.

Should the free-list policy be adopted one of two things will be necessary—our iron miners will have to accept Old World wages or our iron workers will have to get their raw material abroad. Such is one of the chapters in the history the Democratic party is now making.—*Inter Ocean.*

There is supposed to be a railroad mystery about the sudden boom in the price of Somerset county coal lands. The mystery and the boom have both been increased by the purchases of coal lands by Robert H. Sayre, who was connected with the South Penn Railroad. Within the year the price has advanced from $8 to $40 per acre. Two corps of railroad surveyors are at work in the county and over $300,000 has already been distributed among the farmers in the purchase of coal lands. An attorney of the Vanderbilts has appeared upon the scene to the increment of public interest. It would be a curious outcome if the vast stores of coal in Pennsylvania, which Pennsylvanians have developed to their own loss, along with the anthracite reads, should now pass into the control of the Vanderbilts. In spite of the fortunes that have been made in the coal lands they have indirectly been the cause of great losses to the people of this State, largely owing to a combination of weakness and rapacity in railroad management. If the Vanderbilts now step in and profit by the blunders growing out of local quarrels and jealousies it will only be what usually happens in such situations.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The miners of coal and the owners of coal lands in the county, that are just coming into market, will appreciate the following article taken from the New York *Press*, showing the deadly folly of placing coal on the free list as is proposed by the "tariff smashers" now in control of the government:

The soft coal industry of the United States is doomed. All appeals, even from the Southern States of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, have been ignored, and the free trade fanatics propose to go right ahead utterly regardless of consequences. The *Press* not only vigorously protests, but it intends to take up the facts in regard to each of the important industries threatened, and show the criminal folly underlying this attempt to wreck bituminous mining and manufacturing interests and bring ruin and desolation to the homes of hundreds of thousands of our wage-earners who are engaged in mining coal. There were produced in the United States in 1892 no less than 180,000,000 net tons of coal valued at about $208,000,000. This industry employs directly 342,000 persons. Estimating four dependents upon each active worker—a low estimate as those engaged in this work are mostly men—we have no less than 1,368,000 persons depending on this important industry. The present duty on bituminous coal is not in any way a hardship. It simply enables the bituminous coal operators to pay a higher rate of wages to the laborers who mine the coal. The impoverishment in this particular case will come to the south, which produced in 1892 about 25,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, or about one-fifth of all the bituminous coal. The importation, free, of coal at the Atlantic ports will have the immediate effect of reducing the output and price of Southern coal. Here are the wages in coal mines at home and abroad, as taken from the books of large operators:

	United States.	Great Britain.
Miners	$2 19	$1 26
Drivers	2 00	60
Blacksmiths	2 50	96
Miners (by ton)	2 20	1 46
Engineers	2 60	93
Trackmen, etc	2 00	1 46

Careful estimates show that fully 95 per cent. of the cost of coal is labor. The long and short is, wages of the American miner must come down if the duty on coal comes off. Reduced to an ad valorem basis, the duty on bituminous coal—anthracite coming in free—is now less than 25 per cent. The McKinley tariff put a lower duty on coal than the Clay tariff of 1842, and lower than the Walker tariff of 1846. To put coal on the free list would therefore be nothing short of a wanton blow at a class of men who perform a disagreeable and dangerous work for pay which is now far too low. When coal comes to the seaboard, which is the place where the price of it is affected, it is, as we have said, probably 95 per cent. labor. Coal is not worth more than from ten to fifteen cents in the mines. For the sake of cheapening the price of bituminous coal a few cents per ton to wealthy manufacturing concerns, and to enrich the foreign producer, the Cleveland Administration proposes to reduce the wages of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand coal miners, and thereby impoverish nearly a million and a half men, women and children whose existence in a measure depends upon the prosperity of a great mining industry, carried on in no less than twenty-nine States and Territories. There is no demand whatever for free coal from the American people. The idea is being pushed by the same British influence that dominates the action of Grover Cleveland and his free trade advisers. The particular interest in this case lobbying at Washington for free coal is the Dominion Coal Company, a foreign corporation which is demanding the repeal of the duty on coal. That this corporation with a capital of 18,000,000, may flourish and become rich, these ill advised and unpatriotic Southern statesmen are apparently willing to impoverish not only the Northern coal miners, but to curtail the mineral development of their own States and beggar the labor which depends upon the coal industry for its support.

Is it surprising that a committee of one hundred Democrats went to Washington to protest against the consummation of this unnecessary destruction—to warn the committee that such a course will destroy both the President and the party that persists in such deadly folly?

The Forum's Reduction of Price.

The Forum, which its readers regard as the foremost of our periodicals, reduces its price, beginning with the December number, from $5. to $3. a year, from 50 cts. to 25 cts. a copy. This is the most noteworthy reduction in periodical literature that has taken place—perhaps that can take place. Magazines of fiction and adventure, the illustrated monthlies, were within everybody's reach even before the recent reduction in the price of some of them. But no periodical of the class of *The Forum* has ever been sold for 25 cts. It becomes the cheapest by half of all great Reviews in the world, and it remains the largest of all our periodicals of its kind, and its character is in no way changed

this reduction of price puts *The Forum* easily within the reach of every reader who cares for it—of every man and woman who desires to keep abreast of the times. The extent to which this reduction will add to popular education on great subjects is incalculable. The ablest articles by the foremost writers are now offered at less than two cents each. The December number, for example, contains the following sixteen articles:—"Are Presidential Appointments for Sale?" William D. Foulke; "Necessity for Immediate Tariff Reduction," A. Agustus Healy; "A Plan for an Automatic, non-Political Tariff," Hon. W. J. Coombs; "Francis Parkman and his Work," Johns H. Ward; "Child-Study; the Basis of Exact Education," President G. Stanley Hall; "Israel Among the Nations," W. E. H. Lecky; "The Beginning of Man and the Age of the Race," Dr. D. G. Brinton; "Need not of 'More Money,' but Better Exchange," T. G. Shearman; "How to Deal with a Filibustering Minority," John B. McMaster; "Use of Rich Men in a Republic," Frederic Harrison; "Mr Goldwin Smith's 'Views' on our History," Woodrow Wilson; "A Plan to Free our Schools from Politics," Dr. J. M. Rice; "The Most Popular Novels in America," Hamilton W. Mabie; "Lasting Results of the World's Fair," Alice Freeman Palmer; "The Fair's Results to the City of Chicago," Franklin H. Head.—[*The Forum Publishing Co., New York.*]

McKinley at Church.

Troy Times: Governor McKinley is a modest man and very much averse to posing before the public and thus inviting attention. But he had an experience in Brooklyn yesterday which astonished him. He went over to that city and in company with a friend residing in Brooklyn attended church like the good Christian he is, and the congregation being ignorant of the fact no one noticed him especially until at the close of the service the preacher, doubtless proud of having such a distinguished listener, mentioned the circumstance. Instantly there was a burst of applause and a rush for the pew where the Governor sat, and men and women grasped his hand and poured out their congratulations. It was a trying occasion, but the gallant Ohioan managed to preserve both his equilibrium and the proprieties.

Mule Statistics.

Washington, Nov. 24.—If nobility may be estimated in dollars, the mule is a nobler animal than the horse. Yet there are no autumnal mule shows, and, even if there were, it is hardly probably that flower-adorned pouny women would make a practice of patting the prize animal. The only way to pat a mule, according to the Texas code, is with a fence rail or a board.

The man who collected horse and mule statistics for the census reports shows that the average price of a mule is $7 more than the average price of a horse. The ordinary mule in South Carolina, which owns about 55,000 of the long eared beasts, is worth about $60; the average price of a horse in the same state is about $79. Texas probably has more mules (about 200,000) than any other state. The average price is about $41, or nearly twice the value of a Texas horse. In Missouri mules are worth about $7 more and in Kentucky about $5 more than horses. Only a few states have no mules, or so few that the statistician didn't make a note of them. One of these states is Rhode Island, which the mule driver of Texas doubtless would think is not any too large for a pasturage and playground for a festive mule of southern birth.

Oregon is the only state where horses bring higher prices than mules. The ordinary mule out there is worth $46 and the horse $51. The figures for California are: Mules, $67; horses, $46. In Pennsylvania, where mules, famous for longevity, are much used in the mines, they bring about $86; horses, $67. In this state there are 70 times as many horses as there are mules, which number 14,000. A New York mule is worth $91 and a horse $76. Mules are prized more in New Jersey than in any other state, the average price being about $106 or $30 more than horses. Illinois has about 140,000 mules, or more than any other state.

Bracelets of Molten Glass.

Glassboro, N. J., Nov. 23.—A glassblower named Jones, working in one of the factories at this place, was arrested to-day and placed under bail by Magistrate Pierce, for terrible cruelty to his tending boy.

Jones for some reason became angry at the lad and, taking his blowpipe full of molten glass, he wound bracelets of liquid fire around the wrists of the youth. The molten glass rapidly burned into the boys's flesh and his screams of agony could be heard for some distance. Before help arrived Jones had brutally knocked the lad down. The other workmen dressed the awful burns on the boy's arms, and had not Jones been promptly arrested he would have been roughly handled.

Frozen to Death.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Nov. 24.—Peter Fannan, a well known young man of this place, was the victim of a horrible accident last night. While walking along the railroad three miles north of town he had his right foot mashed by a passing freight train, and being unable to walk to shelter perished in the cold. This morning a track hand discovered the body frozen stiff.

Relieving the Poor at Youngstown.

Youngstown, O., Nov. 24.—The associated charities have raised a fund by which over 1,000 pairs of shoes and stockings will be distributed to women and also children over 6 years of age on Thanksgiving Day. To day a number of benevolent women started a fund to furnish the tots from 6 months to 6 years of age with shoes and stockings.

November Days.

November is a month of rainy, disagreeable days. The damp, cold air penetrates everywhere and chills the blood, laying the system open to the danger of colds, pneumonia and kindred complaints. There is but one remedy that stimulates the system and fortifies it against such attacks, and that is whiskey. Not such a whiskey as is generally palmed off on the public, but a whiskey of known purity and quality. Such a whiskey is Klein's Silver Age, Duquesne or Bear Creek Rye. These whiskies have been before the public for many years and find favor wherever purity is required. Physicians prescribe them; hospitals use them, and every reputable dealer sells them.

They are for sale at $1.50, and $1.25 and $1.00 per quart respectively. Send for a complete catalogue and price list of all liquors mailed free. All goods neatly boxed and expressed anywhere. Address, Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

News Items.

"I will die rather than go to jail," was the declaration made Saturday by Benton Breneman, of Lancaster, Pa. He called for a glass of beer, took a vial of laudanum from his pocket, emptied the contents into the beer and, before he could be stopped, drank the potion. Medical aid was summoned, but before the arrival of a physician he was unconscious from the effects of the drug, and died soon afterward. Breneman was under indictment for selling liquor at a picnic.

According to the report of the commissioner of internal revenue the quality of sugar entitled to claim bounty at the beginning of July last was as follows: Louisiana, cane, 2,816,008; Texas, cane, 16,500; Florida, cane, 16,800; Kansas, sorghum, 10,000; California, beet, 3,943,550; Nebraska, beet, 1,563,297. The amount of maple sugar that is liable to be tapped can scarcely be made the subject of estimate. Over $62,500 was paid out in bounty for maple sugar in 1892 The number of licensed maple sugar producers in that year was 4,240. The number of licenses increased this year to 6,005 which, of course, means an increased production.

Congressman Charles O'Neill, the "Father of the House," who inherited the mantle of those distinguished fellow-Pennsylvanians, William D. Kelley and Samuel J. Randall, died of pneumonia at his home, in Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. He had attained the threescore years and ten allotted by the Psalmist, and had celebrated last March his 72d birthday. For 28 years he had served his country in its legislative halls, having missed but a single session since 1862. He was present at the opening of the recent extra session, and the last important utterance of his life was his expressed determination to be again at his post of duty in Washington at the opening of Congress next month. A singular fact is that this first absence of his from a session of Congress was caused by his first attack of illness in the memory of the relatives who survive him.

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court has recently handed down a decision of interest to witnesses in criminal cases. The case was from Armstrong county, and the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Armstrong county court, and awarded a verdict of $20.20 with interest and costs to the plaintiff. The case arose out of the criminal case of Com. vs. Peter Baker. Baker was convicted of assault and battery, and the Court refused to sentence him. Jos. M. Wright was a witness and demanded his costs from the county, which the Commissioners refused to pay, taking ground that the county was not liable until the defendant was sentenced. This decision the Court below sustained, but the Supreme Court held the countrary, and ordered the county to pay the costs.

A Herald of the Infant Year.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1894 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world-famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English; German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

World's Fair Figures.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25.—The report of William E. Ackerman, auditor of the World's Columbian Exposition, was officially sent to the Board of Directors to day. That the exposition was a financial success is proven by the figures of the report. It shows, by making an approximate estimate of the liabilities and receipts up to November 12, that the net assets over and above all liabilities amount to $1,892,483. The average daily receipts were $89,501, while the daily expenses were $22,405.

The total expenditures were $25,540,537 The gate receipts were $10,626,330 and $3,690,581 was received from concessions. Adding to this the capital stock of $5,604,171 and the City of Chicago's $5,000,000 in bonds the total receipts are given as $28,151,168.

Mr. Markley Signs a Receipt For $2.

Point Pleasant, W. Va., November 24.—A few days ago two men, having the general appearance of show bill posters, called on James Markley, about five miles from here, and asked permission to post show bills for the International Circus. They had a prepared contract giving them the exclusive right to use his barn and other outbuildings along the road for bill posting purposes for $2 and tickets to the show for Mr. Markley's family. The contract was signed and Mr. Markley signed a receipt for $2. Yesterday the receipt came back, but it was no longer a receipt, but a promissory not for $200.

Costly Fire in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—The large establishment of the Home Dressed Meat company, with the exception of one small cold storage house, was distroyed by fire this evening. It was located on South Twentyfirst street. The loss on building and machinery will amount to about $100,000, on which there is $80,000 insurance. The fire was first discovered on the second floor and its origin is unknown.

"The Poor Must Live."

Alliance, O., Nov. 24.—Last night somebody visited the barnyard of a farmer near North Lawrence and selecting a fine steer from his herd, butchered the animal and carried away the beef. When the farmer came around this morning he found the hide stretched on the fence. The thieves had visited the farmer's barn and secured a bucket of paint with which they painted on the hide the following inscription, "The Poor Must Live as Well as the Rich."

12,000 Slain By Earthquakes.

Teheran, Persia, Nov. 26.—Twelve thousand persons were killed in Kuchan, the city so terribly shaken by earthquakes last week, according to the London *Times* correspondent.

Ten thousand bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Fifty thousand cattle were killed. Shocks are still felt daily.

A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) *Register*, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of **Ayer's Pills**. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable **Ayer's Pills**. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try **Ayer's Pills**. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

Blankets and Comforts.

A handsome line of Blankets and Comforts just received and are now open for inspection at PRICES to suit the times. Don't fail to see them, at

Parker & Parker's.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES . . . PERMANENTLY **Rheumatism.**

Tortured for His Money.

Columbus, O., Nov. 26.—Three men assaulted Daniel Thomas, a farmer and capitalist, when he went to his barn early this morning and, binding him securely, carried him to the house, where Mrs. Thomas, the only other person on the farm, was also seized and bound.

Searching the house, the robbers found no money and then demanded to know where $50,000, which they claimed was in the house, was kept. Thomas told them that the only money he had out of the bank was $25 in his pocket-book. They insisted that there was money in the house, and, removing his socks, applied lighted matches to the soles of his feet.

They tortured him this way for an hour, then left, securing only the $25 and a gold watch, and leaving Thomas and his wife bound and with towels tied about their mouths, so they could not give the alarm.

It was late in the day when Mrs. Thomas managed to free herself and arouse the neighbors. They are both elderly people and may not survive the rough treatment.

Frozen by a Robber.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 26.—Mrs. James W Aoe, who was so brutally treated by a thief Friday night, is still in a serious condition. She was kicked and then bound hand and foot, was laid upon the porch at the rear of the house. When found by her husband she was unconscious and nearly frozen. The robber got $100. The husband was absent when the attack was made.

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If there ever was a time when you could buy Dry Goods cheap, the time is now.

We are offering a very choice lot of Plain and Changeable Dress Goods at 12½c.; these are all choice, new goods.

Another lot or stripe Monie Cloth, bought to sell at 25c. but goes in this sale at 20c.

A small lot—All wool Hop Sacking, very nobby styles; will go in this sale at 30c.

50 dozen all-wool Black Hose—size 7½ to 9½—all to go in this sale at 25c a pair. Other Hose ranging in price from 10c. up to $1 a pair, at

STENGER'S

1894.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine for 1894 will maintain the character that has made it the favorite illustrated periodical for the home. Among the results of enterprises undertaken by the publishers, there will appear during the year superbly illustrated papers on India by Edwin Lord Weeks, on the Japanese Seasons by Alfred Parsons, on Germany by Poultney Bigelow, on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederic Remington.

Among the other notable features of the year will be novels by George Du Maurier and Charles Dudley Warner, the personal reminiscences of W. D. Howells, and eight short stories of western frontier life by Owen Wister. Short stories will also be contributed by Brander Matthews, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Lawrence Alma Tadema, Gen. A. Hibbard, Queenay De Beauvepaire, Thomas Nelson Page, and others. Articles on topics of current interest will be contributed by distinguished specialists.

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

The Volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers for 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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1894.

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ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about fashions; and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The serials for 1894 will be written by William Black and Walter Besant. Short stories will be written by Mary E Wilkins, Maria Louise Pool, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Marion Harland, and others. Out-door sports and in door games, social entertainments, embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Repartee."

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

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The Volumes of the *Bazar* 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 Bazar* 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.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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1894.

Harper's Weekly.

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Harper's Weekly is beyond all question the leading journal in America, in its splendid illustrations, in its corps of distinguished contributors, and in its vast army of readers. In special lines, it draws on the highest order of talent, the men best fitted by position and training to treat the leading topics of the day. In fiction, the most popular story writers contribute to its columns. Superb drawings by the foremost artists illustrate its special articles, its stories, and every notable event of public interest; it contains portraits of the distinguished men and women who are making the history of the time, while special attention is given to the Army and Navy, Amateur Sport and Music and the Drama, by distinguished experts. In a word, *Harper's Weekly* combines the news features of the daily paper and the artistic and literary qualities of the magazine with the solid critical character of the review.

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Per Year:

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HARPER'S BAZAR.....4 00
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MONDAY, DEC. 11th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Somerset, that they be then and there in their proper persons with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Somerset County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

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