The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....November 20, 1895

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that President Cleveland has done what Lincoln himself did not do and could not do. He has made New Jersey and Kentucky Republican.

COLORADO is now adding about $2,500,000 per month in gold, to the wealth of the world, and the silver idiots still keep howling for unlimited coinage of the white metal.

THE long looked for has come at last. The "solid south" is broken. Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, three border States, have broken the hoodoo and to say the least, have become debatable States. That they will be found in the Republican column next year, scarcely admits of a doubt.

UP to date the additional debt piled upon the country by the Cleveland Administration amounts to a little over $160,000,000, and we are not through yet, as there remains a year and a third in which to still further increase the amount. During the Harrison Administration the public debt was reduced $260,000,000.

IF President Cleveland wants to be nominated for a third term, it looks now as if he will meet with no opposition. The late elections have proved an "eye-opener," and former Democratic aspirants are getting under cover as fast as possible and declaring that the great and good Mr. Cleveland is entitled to a third term if he wants it.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY, who has been considered the most eligible candidate of the Democracy for President, forsees the coming storm, and hastens to get under cover. He has made the declaration for publication, that he is "not a candidate for nomination and must not be considered as one, and would not accept the nomination under any consideration."

THAT sturdy old Democrat, Hon. William S. Holman, of Indiana, who was beaten last fall after a service of thirty years in Congress, where he was known as the "great objector" and the watch-dog of the Treasury, has latterly seen a great light and openly asserts that it was the Cleveland policy that led to the crushing defeat of the Democracy at the late elections.

THAT there was treachery and throat cutting among the followers of the Democratic candidates for the Superior Court at the last election is made manifest from the official returns. These show that Smith, the successful Democratic candidate, ran away ahead of the other Democratic candidates for Judge, and largely ahead of the State ticket in different localities. For instance, in Lackawana, the candidate for State Treasurer received only 4,269 votes, while Smith received 7,712, and the other Democratic candidates for Judge got less than 3000 each. In Luzerne county Smith got 12,300 votes, running several thousand votes ahead of his colleagues on the ticket. So in Schuylkill, Philadelphia, Allegheny and other counties Smith lead all the other candidates for Judge, except Yerkes in Philadelphia and McGee in Allegheny. As Smith was almost unknown throughout the State, with only a local reputation, it is apparent that some influence—possibly that of the bosses—caused this cutting and slashing of the ticket in the interests of Smith. This has caused not only astonishment and suspicion, but bad blood in the ranks of the party, and a general feeling of mistrust. Explanations are now in order if harmony, brotherly love and unity are to be hoped for in the future.

DEMOCRATIC leaders are now busily accounting for their terrific defeat at the late elections. Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, openly declares that his State was lost to the Democracy by reason of changed sentiment in favor of Protection and not because of any revolt against himself. "There are many Democrats in Maryland (says the Senator) who believe in Protection. That has caused a change because these protection Democrats believe that Republican control of the government will mean permanence to the policy of protection. Such Democrats are weary of having protection periodically attacked, with the attendant disastrous results to capital and labor interested in manufactures. In every class the sentiment in favor of protection has strengthened, and the depression of the last two years has caused many to turn for relief to the party not in power, but with a consistent record in favor of protection to home industries."

Sweet are the uses of adversity! Here is one Democratic leader who at last has learned that the American mechanics and manufacturers know on which side their bread is buttered. Mr. Gorman may have been driven, by the exigencies of self defense, to make the foregoing confession, but that it is true that protection is a deep-rooted sentiment daily gaining strength throughout the land cannot be successfully denied. The lesson taught by the utter failure of this Administration with its free trade shibboleth and consequent ruin to business will not be forgotten for many coming years. The contrast between the prosperity of the country under Harrison and Protection, and its depression and stagnation under Cleveland and free trade is so strikingly manifest that the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot fail to discern the difference.

German's Startling Figures.

Senator Gorman remarked on Monday that the election figures for eight States in the year preceding the Presidential election in 1892 and in the year preceding the Presidential election in 1896 are not only startling, but significant. The majorities of the preset year are given in round figures:

	1892		1895	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
New York	47,995	.....	.....	100,000
New Jersey	13,000	.....	.....	25,000
Massachusetts	6,467	.....	.....	65,000
Ohio	.....	22,541	.....	110,000
Pennsylvania	58,152	.....	.....	175,000
Iowa	7,816	.....	.....	80,000
Kentucky	28,081	.....	.....	2,474
Maryland	33,151	.....	.....	18,000

There has been no political revolution so violent, said the Maryland Senator, since the secession of the South in 1861. The result is the same at every point and it may be attributed almost wholly to the Cleveland administration, because of its home and foreign policy and the efforts of his friends to get him re-nominated for a third term.

BULL RUN AND APPOMATTOX

A Most Remarkable Coincidence Recalled.

Manassas (Va.) Journal.

The public sale of the McLean estate, advertised for Dec. 2, by Messrs. Thornton & Round in another column, brings to our mind the most singular coincidence we recall in our reading of history. The first meeting of the army of the Potomac and the army of Northern Virginia took place at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, and brought on the first pitched battle of the war. At 10 A. M. of that day Beauregard took up his headquarters at the McLean House and there McDowell attacked him with a heavy force of infantry and artillery. On the 9th of April, 1865, after 1,361 days of almost constant fighting, the commanders of these two armies, Grant and Lee, met at the McLean House at Appomattox and drew up the terms of the surrender.

When Beauregard evacuated Manassas, Major McLean removed his family to Fauquier. As the tide of war rolled again around them they removed the second time to Lunenburg, and there in 1863 the Major returned one day and told them he would move them this time where the sound of battle would never reach them any more. They rented the brick house at Appomattox, which has become historic and toward which all the strategy of the war converged, and around which it so suddenly culminated. And so it happened, as Major McLean frequently said, that the war began on him and ended on him.

Another point is worthy of mention in this connection. The McLean estate embraced in 1861 over 1,400 acres, including some of the best land of this country. Over one-half of this has been sold out to eight different persons, at from six to fifteen dollars per acre. The largest part is now embraced in the magnificent farm of Robert Portner. The remainder of the tract is now subdivided and will be sold at December court. The change from large plantations to small farms is thus illustrated, showing an inevitable tendency of our civilization.

Campbell Finds Comfort.

In a letter from ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, to a personal friend, Mr. Campbell expresses himself more freely than at any time since the election. Speaking of the campaign he says: "We succeeded in getting 75,000 more Democrats out than voted last year and the Republican plurality was 45,000 less. In New York city where the fight was made on local issues, the regular Democracy carried things by a large plurality, in spite of the one against it last year. In every other State the contest took place on national issues and in every one of them, without exception, the Republican party made heavy gains.

This proves conclusively to my mind that the party in Ohio and New York city chose the issues more wisely than elsewhere, and that if we had fought it out on national matters we would have lost instead of gained on the vote of last year."

We Are Not Ready For War.

The defenseless condition of the American coast, which the General of the army has recently elaborated with much precision of detail, is for the moment the principal subject of conversation among army and navy officers.

Admiral John G. Walker, who represents the progressive element of the new navy, regards coast defenses and a navy as the complement of each other.

"I am a good American," said Admiral Walker, "but I cannot shut my eyes to cold facts. We are not prepared today to engage in war with any first-class Power. We are in the position that China occupied in her recent struggle with Japan. We have a vast population, great wealth, boundless resources and intense patriotism. But we cannot maintain an offensive or defensive attitude against any one of half a dozen foreign countries. What General Miles says about the defenseless condition of our coast cities is entirely correct. It is true that New York and San Francisco are better protected than our other commercial cities, but even they would be helpless against the assaults of a dozen powerful ironclads. So far as the remaining cities are concerned they have no protection whatever."

"What do you think the Government ought to do?"

"Congress ought to make liberal appropriations for coast defenses and for additional ships of war. More than anything else, we need a strong navy. If we had a dozen battleships of the Indiana class on the Atlantic coast we could defy as powerful a maritime country as Great Britain. We have now four battleships building and two others have been appropriated for. We need at least seven more."

Returning to an Animal State.

A medical case of the greatest interest was presented to a clinic at the New York College of Dentistry, when Dr. F. D. Weise introduced John M. Molanski, who is suffering from what is known in medical science as acromygalia. It is one of the rarest and most mysterious diseases to which human kind is subject.

Molanski is undergoing a bodily metamorphosis. His face is gradually being transformed from its natural appearance into a strong animal type, with protruding under jaw and overhanging brows, which a heavy beard and head of hair but partly conceal. His hands and feet are growing longer and larger, and are already taking on the appearance of those of a monkey. He suffers no personal inconvenience and is daily engaged in his business of cracker manufacturer.

Death Plunge.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17.—An electric motor car, containing 22 passengers and the conductor, plunged through the open draw of the Central viaduct at 7:45 last night, dropping 101 feet to the river below. The car struck the water with a great splash, and then there was silence. The car disappeared beneath the water as soon as it struck, and all on board but one were drowned. In a very short time the work of rescue was begun.

Up to 6 o'clock this evening the bodies of 15 victims had been recovered. This accounts for all but four of the passengers known to have been on the car at the time it made its dreadful plunge from the open viaduct draw into the Cuyahoga river.

Married After 30 Years.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A singular and happy romance ended in a wedding at Spring Valley, N. J., on Friday night, when Belinda Swenarton, widow of John Swenarton, a former wealthy resident of Spring Valley, was married to Andrew Jackson Rust, of Ohio. Belinda Rollins, a fair-haired girl, and Andrew J. Rust, a bright boy, were school children and playmates together in a small hamlet in Maryland many years ago. Thirty years ago they were obliged to separate, and from that time they never saw or heard from each other until two days ago. In the meantime Belinda, who had grown to be an attractive woman, found her way to Spring Valley, eight miles from Nyack, and took the place of housekeeper in the family of John Swenarton, a wealthy resident there. Some time later Mrs. Swenarton died, and not long afterward the widower married Belinda Rollins. Three years ago Mr. Swenarton died, and Mrs. Swenarton was left a rich widow.

Two days ago Andrew Jackson Rust was led in some unaccountable way to go to Spring Valley from Ohio, and on Thursday he met Belinda Swenarton, his former playmate. The couple talked over old times, and in 24 hours they were married by the Rev. George R. Bristor, pastor of the Spring Valley Congregational church.

Reward of an Ingrate.

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 17.—Frederick Goings, a young negro, begged food at the residence of Hamilton Geisbert, near this city, yesterday afternoon. After eating he assaulted Lillie Jones, who he discovered was alone in the house. The negro broke her nose and cut her with a razor. He was arrested and held for a hearing Monday. A few hours later he was taken from jail by a mob and hanged to a tree on which, a few years ago, a negro named Bigus was lynched for the same crime.

It was early in the afternoon when Goings knocked at the back door of the farm house of Hamilton Geisbert, about a mile from town. Lillie Jones, a domestic, responded to his appeal for something to eat by giving him a good meal. He ate ravenously and repaid the girl's kindness by assaulting her. She finally escaped from the house screaming for help. Mr. Geisbert was near at hand and as he appeared the negro fled. When Mr. Geisbert reached the girl she was unconscious, lying in the yard, and her face badly bruised and cut. Half a dozen neighbors were quickly on the trail of the negro fiend. They caught him in this city. Sheriff Hemmerman took him to jail, a strong stone structure, which would, it was thought, withstand the attack of a mob.

Mutterings and threats of lynching were heard during the evening, as the assault on the girl began to be known. Crowds began to congregate on street corners, many of the men coming from the country.

Shortly before midnight a committee of half a dozen went to the jail door and demanded the keys. Sheriff Hemmerman refused to give them up. There was another consultation, the word was passed among the 300 assembled men, and the whole body moved toward the prison. As the leaders reached the stout oaken side door, Sheriff Hemmerman raised a window and fired his revolver, but no one was hurt. He also rang the jail bell for assistance, but none came. In an instant the jail door gave way before the infuriated citizens. A moment later a dozen stalwart men were hammering at the door of Goings's cell. While the negro crouched in a corner piteously begging for mercy the bars of his cell door were wrenched from their fastenings. Then he was dragged out of the jail, while cries of lynch him and get a rope filled the air.

Someone climbed an electric light pole and tore off a rope which supported a lamp. A noose was thrown over Goings's head, and he was hustled out of the town into an open field.

As the rope was thrown over the limb of a tree a Salvation Army lassie, who had kept by the side of the man, asked permission to pray for him. It was a solemn moment. Stern-faced men paused while the negro with the rope about his neck, crouched down by the tree. Beside him knelt the brave little woman and tears dimmed her eyes as she offered the petition for the condemned man. After a short prayer the woman arose and disappeared in the darkness. A moment more and Goings was suspended in mid-air. A single shot was fired. Some one, mercifully inclined, sent a bullet into Goings's body. It pierced his heart and ended his agony.

A member of the mob made a brief speech, saying he was there with the unfortunate wretch, not in a spirt of malice, but to make an example of him, and to teach his race that they must not molest women.

Battled With The Deer.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Nov. 17.—Clarence Stover, aged 17, is the son of a carpenter living at Aaronsburg, in the lower end of Center county. One day last week the two started to work on a job a mile and a half distant from their home. On the road they met a neighbor who invited the father to a seat in his wagon and the boy was left to trudge along alone.

In order to shorten his walk Clarence decided to take a near cut across some fields, and had just started to climb the fence at the roadside when his attention was attracted by hoof-prints on the frosty ground. On looking in the direction the buggy had taken he was startled to see a fullgrown deer trotting toward him. It had evidently come out of the strip of woods in which the two men had been lost sight of. Crouching down in the angle of the old "worm" fence the boy grasped a large stone and waited.

In a moment the deer was directly opposite him, and then he threw the stone with all his might. It struck the startled deer in the side and away it sped. Clarence was able to follow its tracks, and as they turned back in the direction he was going he thought he would see the point at which it entered the woods at least. When he reached the top of a little knoll in a large field he saw the deer lying under a tree just a few rods beyond. With another stone he gave it a second pelt. This time he hit it on the head, and must have dazed it, for it sprang to its feet and ran directly toward him.

And this juncture the boy grew desperate, and just as the deer sped by him he threw himself at it and caught it by one of its hind legs. Both went down together and a fearful struggle ensued.

Deer and boy rolled over and over, until finally he got his knee on its neck, and held it while he drew his old rusty penknife and cut its throat. After it was dead he carried it back home on his shoulder, and is now the hero of the town.

When the Chill Mists of the Morning

Hang like a pall over the surface of the earth, it will be well for you before venturing into the raw vaporous air, charged, perhaps, with the seeds of malaria or provocative of rheumatic twinges, to take a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus shield yourself from atmospheric influences threatening to health. If you happen to get snowed, sleeted or rained upon, use the same preventive, and avoid the rheumatism or a dangerous cold. The agreeable warmth infused into the circulation by this genial stomachic, its invigorating and regulating properties commend it to all appreciative of the fact that prevention is better than cure. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness and kidney trouble, sick headache and debility.

A Burglar For Nineteen Years.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The arrest here on Monday of James S. Chaffey is likely to throw some new light on the operations of William Barrett, in many respects one of the most remarkable burglars ever seen in this country. After Barrett was arrested in May, 1894, for the murder of a man whose house he had robbed, it transpired that he had been a burglar for nineteen years, and that something like $200,000 worth of property had been stolen by him. In all this time, if the story is true, he was supporting his wife and child, not only in idleness, but in ignorance of the fact that he was a criminal. It is stated that at the time of his arrest his wife had never suspected that he was not an honest business man engaged in trade in Boston. The hiding places of the valuable goods and jewels and bonds which he had stolen, his careful concealment of his nefarious trade, and his extraordinary success in securing large hauls and escaping detection, make a most remarkable and dramatic story.

Eloped With a Negro.

ASHLAND, Ky., Nov. 17.—Bettie Wooten, the pretty 16-year-old daughter of Henry Wooten, a farmer, eloped to Ohio yesterday with Marshal Black, a negro. Two of the Wooten girl's brothers started in pursuit. By accident they encountered Black's 12-year-old brother James, and shot him dead.

The fugitives escaped. Black is aged 35, ignorant and repulsive.

Piso's Bread the best.

The Farmers of America.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton's annual report contains the following:

The protection of domestic health will be much improved when each purchaser of meats demands and insists upon that which has been governmentally inspected and certificated.

Speaking of the export trade in dairy products of the United States, the report points out the fact that in cheese the United States, while a large shipper to British markets, holds the conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme rear as to quality and price, and as the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a serious falling off.

This he attributes to the deterioration in the quality of American cheese by adulteration with oleo and other ingredients. In butter the United States is out of the race, supplying less than 1 per cent of the British demand for foreign butters, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain imported in eight months $46,000,000 worth of butter.

SAVED BY WEATHER WARNINGS.

The work of the Weather Bureau for the year cost $878,439. It is claimed that the warnings of cold waves secured from freezing more than $2,265,000 worth of perishable agricultural products which otherwise would have been lost.

The Secretary calls attention to the report of the chief of the Division of Statistics, which reiterates an argument in favor of taking an annual agriculture census. "If, however," says the Secretary, "the Congress of the United States finally provides for a permanent Census Bureau to gather populational, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing statistics each year instead of once in ten years the entire business of collecting agricultural data and statistics should be vested in that bureau, which now proposed and advocated as a permanency by many of the most thoughtful economists and statists of the United States."

Improved road construction is progressing in many of the States notably in Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina and Kentucky. More than half the States have passed new road laws within the last year, and there is a general effort to ascertain the best methods for developing the country roads, for using the county prisoners or State convicts for this purpose, and for organizing State commissions to look after these matters.

The report closes with a discussion of "the future of farms and farming in the United States," in which the Secretary compares the indebtedness of the various class of owners.

"These figures," he says, "show an enormous and constant indebtedness of the banks and bankers alongside of which the money in farm mortgages and the debts owed by farmers are relatively insignificant. The debts of railroads, bankers, manufacturers and merchants entitle them, and not the farmers, to be called the 'debtor class' in America."

In conclusion he says: "The value of farm lands, being governed by the relation of the supply of those lands to the demand for them, will therefore steadily increase. The area or supply remains stationary, or from careless tillage decreases. But the added millions of our population augment and intensify the demand. Therefore the price of farms must in the next 20 years, and possibly in ten years, advance more markedly than those of urban real estate. The owner of fertile fields, however, must understand now that agriculture is swiftly becoming a scientific profession. The more the farmer cultivates his mind the better and more profitably he can cultivate his fields. The department of Agriculture has expended during each of the last two years a greater per cent. of its appropriation in the application of science to farming, to correct tillage and fertilization than ever before."

Was Hanged by Accident.

CHESTER Pa., Nov. 16.—Edward McLaughlin, of Ridley township, met a horrible death last night. Having gone into the shed at the rear of the house his prolonged absence alarmed his family. A son entered the shed and discovered the lifeless body of his father. He was hanging by a rope, which was twisted around his neck. At the Coroner's inquest tonight the evidence showed that McLaughlin had met with an accident. It appears that he went into the wagon shed to tie up the shafts of a cart and accidentally slipping the rope twisted around his neck. He slowly strangled to death, unable to make an outcry or to summon assistance.

The Legal Right to Kiss.

Miss Annie Wheeler is a maiden lady who lives in a house on Cedar street, New York, and she has made up her mind that so long as she lives there she will not have her "maiden meditations, fancy free," disturbed by the osculatory antics of her co-boarders.

In the same house lives Mrs. Lydia Hentschell, who is pretty, blue-eyed, nineteen, winsome, and who is very much in love with her fine young husband. Mrs. Hentschell naturally likes to kiss her husband, and her husband very properly is delighted to reciprocate in kind.

When Miss Wheeler attempted to stop the kissing, the Hentschells brought her into Court before Justice Steers.

Miss Wheeler was asked what she had to say why she should not be put under bond to keep the peace. She intimated to Justice Steers that the kisses were so loud and resounding and continuous as to keep her from sleeping or even thinking calmly. They were not, she hinted, "light as rose leaves, fine as fire," but more like unto the sudden withdrawal of a mule's left hind foot from a boggy place in a country road.

Justice Steers thereupon reprimanded Miss Wheeler and put her under $200 bonds to keep the peace. He decided that the kisses of two young married people need not necessarily be noiseless to come within the law. They had a perfect legal right to kiss out loud, he said, and as his decision is the first on record, it becomes the law of the State from this out.

Thieves Break Into Jail.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Nov. 17.—Not since the bold robbers of Philadelphia raided the home of Director of Public Safety Beitler, has the State seen its parallel in crime until last night, when thieves plundered the Centre county Jail at this place. The sheriff was not stolen, but all the valuables that the thieves could get hold of in his apartments were carried away.

The sheriff and his family make their home in the jail, as is customary in the rural districts. The daring burglars actually broke into the jail, invaded the Sheriff's apartments, took what they wanted and escaped. The prisoners were not molested.

Reward for a Heroine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 17.—After two years' waiting Mrs. Henry Haberly, of Gumbola, was granted a widow's pension by the Department at Washington. Mrs. Haberly was thrice made a widow. Two of her husbands she buried in England, prior to her arrival here. The same clergyman officiated at the three weddings and two funerals at Wolverhampton, England. The other husband, who served in the late war, was accompanied by his wife, who did valuable hospital and field nursing service. The husband was killed in the mines at St. Clair.

Ask Any Woman

Who uses the Cinderella Range, what its advantages are over the ordinary cooking range, and she will tell you that it is an even baker, browns nicely on top and bottom, and is economical in the use of fuel. It does its work quicker, better and with the least expense of any range upon the market. Sold by

JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM,
Somerset, Pa.

Items of Interest.

Senator Sherman is confined to his home in Washington, by a severe cold and intermittent fever.

Masked men broke up a Mormon meeting at White Post, Pike County, Ky., who had previously been warned not to attempt to preach their doctrine in that section, and rode them on rails a distance of nearly a mile to the West Virginia side of Tug river.

The General Missionary Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Denver, Colorado, Thursday and decided to appropriate $1,000,000 for missions next year, 45 per cent. for home and 55 per cent. for foreign missions.

Thursday was Pennsylvania Day at the Atlanta Exposition. Justice Green presided at the exercises at the State Building, and addresses were made by Governor Hastings, Mayor King, of Atlanta, Lieutenant Governor Lyon, Justice Williams and others.

Abner Barkalow and William Barner, residing near Shippensburg, Pa., had been enemies for years, but on Tuesday they were reconciled. After talking for a time the subject of the old grudge came up and soon they began to fight. Barner was badly stabbed in the shoulder. He got possession of the knife, and stabbed Barkalow in the abdomen. The latter will probably die.

Daniel Deffenbaugh, Albert Mosier, and Lawrence Johnson, Road Supervisors of German township, Fayette county, were arrested on Saturday on the peculiar charge of persistent and willful neglect of duty. It is charged that they have refused to repair certain roads which are in bad repair. The case is the first of the kind in the county and the result will be watched with keen interest.

The payment of a bet upon the result of the election in Maryland has brought Robert Gibson, a prominent young druggist, of Shepherdstown, Md., into considerable notoriety. By the terms of the wager, he was compelled to insert an advertisement for a wife in a local paper, describing his personal appearance and enumerating his possessions, and now each mail brings him letters from young ladies who are anxious to shake off single blessedness.

There is much comment at Sharpsville, Pa., over the death of Mrs. Margaret Hallinbaugh, as it is a common suspicion that it resulted from the lack of medical attention. She was a firm believer in Christian Science as a cure for all diseases, and, although she was sick for several weeks, she refused to have a doctor called until it was too late to do anything effectual for her. When physicians were summoned they diagnosed her case as pneumonia.

Twenty-eight years ago the wife of William H. Garrecht, a well-to-do resident of Lancaster, was divorced from him on the ground of desertion. The truant husband returned to Lancaster and married another woman; she died, and he married again, deserting his third wife after seven weeks. They reunited, he deserted her again, and after seven years of litigation she secured a divorce. Garrecht met his first wife, they made up and remarriage has just resulted.

James Gardner, aged sixty-five, and Mary Lynch, aged thirty-two years, in Williamsport, Pa., on Tuesday, applied for a license to wed. They had been married fifteen years ago, but lost their certificate a short time afterward. This fact has ever been a source of much worriment to Mary, and on Tuesday she prevailed upon James to be remarried. They got the license, as there is no law to prevent a husband and wife from marrying as often as they please.

Anyone who suffers from that terrible plague, Itching Piles, will appreciate the immediate relief and permanent cure that comes through the use of Doan's Ointment. It never fails.

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FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

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Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

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So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

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Weak Strong

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Harper's Magazine
In 1896.

Briscis, a new novel by William Black, written with all the author's well-known charm of manner, will begin in the December number, 1895, and continue until May, 1896. A new novel by George du Maurier, entitled *The Martian*, will also begin during the year. It is not too much to say that no novel has ever been awaited with such great expectation as the successor to *Trilby*. *The Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc* will continue and will relate the story of the failure and martyrdom of the Maid of Orleans. Other important fiction of the year will be a novelette by Mark Twain, under the title *Tom Sawyer, Detective*: a humorous three-part tale called *Two Mormons from Middlefly*, by Langdon Elwyn Mitchell; and short stories by Octave Thanet, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, Julian Ralph, Brander Matthews, Owen Wister, and other well-known writers.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson will contribute six papers on George Washington and his times, with illustrations by Howard Pyle. Poultney Bigelow's history of the *German Struggle for Liberty*, illustrated by R. Caton Woodville, will be continued through the winter. Two papers on St. Clair's defeat and Mad Anthony Wayne's victory, by Theodore Roosevelt, with graphic illustrations will be printed during the year.

A noteworthy feature of the *Magazine* during 1896 will be a series of articles by Casper W. Whitney, describing his trip of 2000 miles on snow shoes and with dog-sledge trains into the unexplored Barren Grounds of British North America in pursuit of wood-bison and musk-oxen. Mr. Whitney's series will have the added interest of being illustrated from photographs taken by himself.

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.

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Harper's Bazar
In 1896.

The twenty-ninth year of *Harper's Bazar*, beginning in January, 1896, finds it maintaining its deserved reputation both as a Fashion Journal and a weekly periodical for home reading.

Every week the *Bazar* presents beautiful toilettes for various occasions, Sandoz Baude and Chapuis illustrate and engrave the newest designs from the finest models in Paris and Berlin. *New York Fashions* epitomizes current styles in New York. A fortnightly pattern-sheet supplement with diagrams and directions enables women to cut and make their own gowns, and is of great value to the professional modiste as well as to the amateur dress maker. Children's clothing receives constant attention. Fashions for men are described in full detail by a man-about-town. *Our Paris Letter*, by Katharine De Forest, is a sprightly weekly recital of fashion, gossip, and social doings in Paris, given by a clever woman in an entertaining way.

Both the serials for 1896 are the work of American women. *Mrs. Gerald*, by Maria Louise Pool, is a striking story of New England life. Mary E. Wilkins, in *Jerome, a Poor Man*, discusses the always interesting problems of the relations between labor and capital. Short stories will be written by the best authors.

Special Departments. Music, The Outdoor Woman, Personals, What We Are Doing, Women and Men, report and discuss themes of immediate interest.

Answers to Correspondents. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest practicable date after their receipt.

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.

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Harper's Weekly
In 1896.

Harper's Weekly is a journal for the whole country. It deals with the events of the world that are important to Americans.

In carrying out this policy, in 1896, Julian Ralph visited China and Japan, and journeyed through the west; Richard Harding Davis took a trip through the Caribbean Sea; the evolutions of the new navy were described and illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum; Frederic Remington presented studies of Army and Frontier life; Poultney Bigelow attended the opening of the Kiel Canal.

In 1896 like attention will be given to every notable happening. The chief events in art, literature and music and the drama will be artistically presented. W. D. Howells, in the new department, *Life and Letters*, will discuss in his interesting way books and the social questions of the time. E. S. Martin's sprightly gossip of the *Busy World* will be continued. The progress of the Transportation Commission around the World will be followed, and Caspar W. Whitney will conduct the department of *Amateur Sport*.

In 1896 will occur a Presidential election. In its editorials and through its political cartoons the *Weekly* will continue to be an independent advocate of good government and sound money.

In fiction the *Weekly* will be especially strong. It will publish the only novel of the year by W. D. Howells, and a stirring serial of a Scotch feud, by S. R. Crockett. The short stories selected are of unusual excellence and interest. In every respect *Harper's Weekly* will maintain its leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

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.

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