American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

W. L. W. Seabrook - Editor.

Entered at the Postoffice at Westminster, Md., as Second-class matter.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1893.

Hawaiian Muddle.

The status at Honolulu, at last accounts, was unchanged. Minister Willis had arrived and presented his credentials to President Dole, the head of the Provisional Government, with many assurances of the friendship of the United States. Two days before he reached Hawaii, the Government of the Islands had received advices from Mr. Thurston, its representative at Washington, conveying some idea of the probable action of President Cleveland in the premises, and the authorities were therefore on their guard and prepared to defeat any attempt to reinstate the deposed queen by a coup d' etat, or by any other means short of violence on the part of the Naval force of the United States. The program of the State Department at Washington, therefore, miscarried, and, when last heard from, the Provisional Government was as strongly intrenched as ever. Rumors have been afloat that Minister Willis was engaged in plotting to corrupt the small military force of the government and to alienate it from the existing government. But this seems utterly incredible and probably is not true. No doubt Secretary Gresham is equal even to that debasement, but Mr. Willis has an honorable reputation to preserve, and would hardly become the tool of a man who deliberately sold himself for official station. The next news from Honolulu is awaited with interest and expectation. The tenor of Secretary Gresham's report, and its conclusions, which have not been repudiated by the President, leave no manner of doubt that the purpose of the administration has been to reinstate the queen, upon the assumption that she was deposed by an exhibition of force on the part of the United States.

In this connection the gist of the report of Commissioner Blount—after a portion of it had leaked out through the columns of newspapers favorable to the administration—has been made public. Such papers as stick to the President and his policy through thick and thin, find in it satisfactory evidence that the United States was an aggressor against the queen and should not stop short of replacing her on her throne. But an analysis of the testimony upon which Mr. Blount, Mr. Cleveland's Unconstitutional Commissioner, predicates his opinion and findings, shows that it was almost entirely ex-parte; that is, that he only represented one side of the case. He went to Honolulu in the interest of the queen and with a pre-determination to discredit the acts of Minister Stevens and of President Harrison's administration. He went as a partisan, he made an investigation under partisan bias, and upon that basis a prejudiced report.

Let us see. Among the principal witnesses examined was F. Wundenburg, the son of a German father and an English mother. He was at first an enthusiastic revolutionist, but being refused the office of marshal, became a royalist. He is thoroughly English in his sympathies.

Another witness, Mr. Hopkins, is the son of an Englishman and a native woman. He is a strong royalist. Another, Mr. Cromwell, was a member of the queen's cabinet, and, though he at first favored the revolution, returned to his fealty before its accomplishment. Both were concerned in discreditable legislative schemes.

A fourth witness, Mr. Carter, has been a pronounced royalist throughout and has been always dominated by royalistic views. These people all furnished written statements to Mr. Blount, while Mr. Damon, a member of the Provisional Government, was subjected to an almost vicious cross examination, but gave little comfort to his inquisitior.

The whole manner of the investigation indicates that it was Mr. Blount's settled purpose to establish the theory that a United States force was landed on the island before the revolution was an accomplished fact and for the purpose of promoting its success. The proceeding has been, from the first, an attack upon Mr. Stevens and through him, upon the Harrison administration. And yet the assailed Ex-Minister has not been permitted a word in his own defence. He pronounces Mr. Blount's report "a shameless perversion of facts," an assertion which the circumstances surrounding the matter are calculated to warrant as well as to indicate that the entire proceeding of the Cleveland administration has been un-American and unpatriotic.

That the Provisional Government was fairly established is almost demonstrated by its recognition by all the European powers, except England, having accredited representatives at Honolulu; but the action of these powers was utterly disregarded by Mr. Blount in making up his report and by Mr. Gresham in deciding the case on ex-parte testimony. The Cleveland administration cuts a sorry figure in the matter, but that would be a trifling matter if the whole county were not put to shame by the proceedings.

The shock of the elections, on the 7th inst., affected the *Advocate's* vision so seriously that it was unable to discern national significance in the results, and could not distinguish the SENTINEL'S elephant from a seal, or a rat. No wonder our neighbor was stunned to blindness by the magnitude of the Republican victories from Massachusetts to Dakota. It was hard hit, to be sure, but there is worse and more of it awaiting it in the future.

Several steel, iron, glass and other mills resumed operations during the past week, but in every instance at a reduced rate of wages. The committee of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron workers, at Pittsburg, Pa., accepted another cut of 5 per cent., making the total reduction under impending tariff legislation 15 per cent. It can be plainly seen that Democratic tariff policy will pinch the workingman.

Mr. Harry C. Keefer, postmaster of Frederick, has been elected secretary of the Frederick County Agricultural Society.

Proposed State Road Law.

On the first page of this week's SENTINEL will be found a synopsis of a road law, prepared by a committee of the Maryland Road League, for submission to the General Assembly at the approaching session. This movement is of special moment to the people of this county, who are just now testing a new departure of their own in road-repairing, and will probably not desire to enter upon another venture before that lately inaugurated shall have had a fair and impartial trial. It is claimed that by the use of machinery, great improvement is being made in some of the districts, under the new system, but time enough has not elapsed to speak with certainty on the subject, or of the value of committing the work solely to the control of district boards. The probability is, however, that this method is a long step in the right direction.

The most important feature of the proposed State law is the creation of the office of Road Engineer, whose services shall be available to the counties upon their application. It is difficult to see how such an officer could meet the probable demands upon his time, if the counties, generally, should require such service. With ten to fifteen thousand miles of road to look after it would take him half a lifetime to supervise the whole. That the knowledge of a competent engineer, applied to the work of keeping the roads in repair, would be of incalculable value we have no doubt. Such an officer in Carroll county could more than save the amount of a remunerative salary by avoiding much useless expenditure of labor, while having the work done where it would accomplish the most good and be of most benefit to the roads. But the time of a State engineer could hardly be drawn upon sufficiently by any one county to realize very beneficial results. By extending his efforts over the whole territory of the State no section could expect the efficient attention required in the matter, and the twenty-five thousand dollars needed to maintain his office would be frittered away in these diffusive efforts.

The subject should engage the attention of the tax-payers of this county, as their representatives may be called upon to take action on the proposed law, and may desire to ascertain the wishes of their constituents concerning it.

Tinkering at the Tariff.

Speedy action on a new tariff law is not probable. The Democrats are by no means united on the subject. The party is committed to the radical principle that protection is unconstitutional, but is full of an element utterly opposed to the practical introduction of that theory. Each wants his own pet industry protected. The West Virginia Democrat howls for protected coal; his Tennessee and Alabama brethren join him in the demand, but want protected iron in addition; the Gloversville Democrat wants a protective duty on gloves, and his Yonkers brother insists on applying the same principle to knit goods.

The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee has prepared the draft of a tariff bill, which has passed inspection at the White House and the full committee is now at work on the measure. It is said that coal, wool, iron ore and lumber will be on the free list, but the Democrats of the House who oppose these schedules are assured, it is said, that they will be modified in the Senate. The sugar schedule depends upon the conclusion reached in regard to the internal revenue features of the bill. If sugar is put on the free list internal revenue taxes, which come directly out of the pockets of the people, must be largely increased. An income tax is probable.

The Republicans on the committee may content themselves by offering the McKinley tariff law as a minority report. It is infinitely better than any hybird affair that can be produced by the Democrats, who are well aware that any bill, framed and passed in harmony with the declaration of the Chicago platform, will subvert and destroy the industries and prosperity of the country. They are vainly wrestling with a problem which cannot be solved. They cannot be protectionists and free traders also.

Time to Call a Halt.

The phrase, "The new tariff bill has passed the White House," forcibly illustrates the encroachments of the present Executive Department of the Government upon the rights and prerogatives of Congress. From the performance of the constitutional duty of recommending "to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," he has employed coercive means to constrain such legislation as he desired. Notoriously that was his course concerning the Silver Purchase Repeal bill—a proper measure it is true, but action upon which should have been by the free will of members of Senate and House. And now, the proposed tariff legislation must pass the censorship of the President, even before its submission to the members of the House of Representatives representing the minority on the Ways and Means Committee charged with its preparation. The Constitution furnishes no warrant for this sort of interference by the Executive in the preparation of bills for submission to the House. He may, from time to time, as his judgment dictates, address Congress by messages, properly transmitted, but it must be to the whole body. He has no shadow of authority to revise or amend the work of a committee in advance of its submission to the body represented by such committee. His assumption of that authority is a gross usurpation and should be sternly rebuked. The growth of such abuses in republican government is insidious and dangerous and should be promptly checked. America must not tolerate an autocrat in the executive chair if she would remain a "Government of the People." Mr. Cleveland has violated both the letter and spirit of the Constitution since his last inauguration and seems inclined, in some matters, to extend his power still further in that direction. It is time to call a halt.

Fire destroyed about a dozen houses at Queenstown, Queen Anne's county, on Saturday morning last, wiping out nearly a third of the village. The buildings were principally frame and the town had no fire department. It was saved from total destruction by the course of the wind which blew towards the thinly settled portion of the town.

Mr. Thurston on Blount's Report.

Mr. Thurston, the representative of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, at Washington, replies effectively to the report of Commissioner Blount concerning the proceedings attending the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani and the establishment of the existing government at Honolulu. He shows conclusively that the United States Naval forces had nothing to do with the revolution; that Minister Stevenson directed the landing of the sailors for the protection of the persons and property of citizens of the United States, and that the Provisional Government would have been established if there had been no United States forces within a thousand miles of Hawaii. He says:

In support of this statement I cite the following facts:

"(1) The troops did not land till Monday night, the 16th of January, after the revolution had been in progress since the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, during which time the Committee of Safety was openly organizing for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Queen.

"(2) There was absolutely no attempt at concealment from the Government of the objects and intentions of the committee.

"(3) The Queen, her Cabinet and their supporters were utterly demoralized, suspicious of one another and devoid of leadership.

"(4) The Committee of Safety and their supporters were united; had ample force to execute their purpose; knew precisely what they wanted, and proceeded with intelligent deliberation, thoroughness and confidence to do it.

He then proceeds to demonstrate the truth of these propositions, by citations which can hardly be contradicted and which leave Mr. Blount and the administration in an unenviable position.

Death of Ex-Secretary Rusk.

Ex-Secretary Jeremiah Rusk died at his home at Viroqua, Wis., at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. The immediate cause of death was shock caused by an operation for the removal of the prostate gland.

GOVERNOR RUSK'S CAREER.

Jeremiah M. Rusk was born in Morgan county, Ohio, 63 years ago, and 20 years later removed to Wisconsin, settling near his present home in what was then Bad Axe county. Few men have held so many public positions. Up to war times he had served in many local offices; was a member of the assembly in 1862 and during the summer following was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, of which regiment he afterward became colonel, and at the close of the war was commissioned brevet brigadier-general.

In 1866-7 he was bank comptroller and was elected a member of the Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses; was tendered by President Garfield the mission to Paraguay and Uruguay, the mission to Denmark and the chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, all of which were declined. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1881, and served for three terms, a distinction never accorded to any citizen of the state, with the exception of Gen. Lucius Fairchild. When General Harrison became President in 1889 he called Governor Rusk into his Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

General Rusk was a man of powerful physique, being six feet three inches tall and heavily built. In his earlier years he was a stage driver.

He was a man of abrupt speech, but of a warm heart. He had been a candidate for a much higher place when he was offered the Uruguay-Paraguay mission. He spurned the proffered position, saying: "I will go home and run for Governor of Wisconsin."

Nobody ever dreamed until he made this remark that he could get the nomination, but he did get it three times. His action during the Milwaukee labor riots of 1886 in ordering the militia to fire on the mob, which was done with fatal effect, increased Governor Rusk's popularity in the state, and was largely instrumental in his nomination and election for a third term as governor.

German Baptist Meeting at Frederick

The Frederick correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of the 22nd inst., contained the following: The German Baptist meetings that have been held here for several days came to a close last night. As on all occasions of the yearly meetings of the church, the sessions closed with the lovefeast, which embodies feet-washing and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Elder Daniel F. Stouffer, of Washington county, conducted the services, which were quite interesting and impressive. The ministers of the church present last evening were Elders D. F. Stouffer, of Benevolia, Washington county; Samuel Utz, of New Market; A. H. Rinehart, of Monrovia, and Daniel R. Saylor, of Rocky Ridge, Frederick county; George K. Sappington, of Beaver Dam; Ephraim W. Stoner, of Union Bridge; Wm. H. Franklin and Wm. K. Kranklin, of Sam's Creek, Carroll county. The attendance was large and the communicants numbered about 200.

The unreliability of weather prognostications for any considerable period in advance is forcibly illustrated by the utter failure of Rev. Irl Hicks' predictions for November. It must be admitted that he has frequently "hit it" remarkably well, but in this instance he is utterly at fault. This is what he said about the month now drawing towards its close: "About the 2d and 3d look for high temperature and secondary storm movements. The 7th to 11th is a marked storm period, during and about which suffering and loss on land and sea will result. Snow and sleet to the north. A severe cold wave will spread over the country, lasting up to reactionary days, on and touching 14th and 15th. The 19th to 23d is the next regular storm period. It is near the center of a Venus period, and may be counted on for violent storms of wind, rain and snow. Thunder and lightning south. A very cold wave up to 25th and 26th. Month ends warmer, with winter winds and storms brewing.

Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal and other portions of Western Europe were visited by a devastating storm commencing on Saturday and continuing several days. Great destruction of property was wrought in England and the coast was strewn with wrecks. Hundreds of seamen perished. In the other countries named, and along their coasts, the loss of life and property was very great. Such a storm has not visited England before within the last fifty years.

Constitutional Amendment.

As is shown by the following table compiled from the official returns of the late election the majority in favor of the amendment was 7,933. The counties gave a majority against the measure of 998. The amendment empowers the General Assembly to provide for additional judges for Baltimore city:

VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT.

COUNTIES.	For.	Against.
Allegany	189	187
A. Arundel	212	33
Baltimore County	553	743
Calvert	17	10
Caroline	32	18
Carroll	381	258
Cecil	141	104
Charles	15	6
Dorchester	71	12
Frederick	530	2347
Garrett	52	129
Harford	100	85
Howard	233	130
Kent	416	26
Montgomery	113	109
P. George's	142	17
Queen Anne's	88	20
Somerset	43	24
St. Mary's	36	9
Talbot	230	67
Washington	218	442
Wicomico	194	228
Worcester	59	60
Total county vote	4066	5064
Baltimore City vote	12441	3510
Total vote	16507	8574

Official Vote for Comptroller.

The official returns of the late election for comptroller, as tabulated in the office of the secretary of State in Annapolis, are as follows:

COUNTIES.	Perkins, R. 1893.	Smith, D. 1893.	Bruce, Pro. 1893.
Allegany	4214	3339	282
A. Arundel	2295	3372	153
Balto. City	39229	40753	2222
Balto. Co.	3887	4970	562
Calvert	1117	962	97
Caroline	1166	1682	145
Carroll	2913	3418	288
Cecil	2406	2709	158
Charles	1301	1341	27
Dorchester	2664	2591	195
Frederick	5315	5161	377
Garrett	1583	1244	59
Harford	2381	2822	266
Howard	1186	1618	103
Kent	990	1878	329
Montgomery	2441	2826	152
P. George's	3239	2509	23
Queen Annes	1398	2107	224
Somerset	1834	1728	556
St. Marys	1596	1492	23
Talbot	1768	2282	210
Washington	4357	4242	305
Wicomico	1196	2051	367
Worcester	878	1749	469
Total	79,954	98,806	7,586

Smith's plurality, 18,852.
Smith's majority, 11,266.

Western Md. Railroad.

On Wednesday President Hood, of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, sent to Mayor Latrobe an approximate statement of earnings and expenses of the road for October, 1893, compared with 1892. In October, 1893, the gross earnings were $100,024.35, expenses, $65,700.39; net earnings, $34,324.05. These figures, compared with October, 1892, show decreases of $6,354.97 in gross earnings, $3,873.15 in expenses and $2,481.82 in net earnings. Mr. Hood says: It is found that the actual figures make a somewhat more favorable showing for the fiscal year ended September 30 than the approximate ones heretofore submitted. The actual figures are for 1892-93: Gross earnings, $1,216,347.66; expenses, $815,533.12; net earnings, $400,813.94. For 1891-92, gross earnings $1,083,321.54; expenses, $691,028.36; net earnings, $392,293.18. The increases in 1892-93 over 1891-92 are: Gross earnings, $133,025.52; expenses, $124,504.76; net earnings, $8,520.76. Considering the large diminution in trade during the year and the consequent falling off in the freight traffic of the railroads of the country generally this is a gratifying exhibit and makes certain the promise of a great and successful future for the Western Maryland.

A regular whiskey battle occurred on Monday in the mountains near the line between Greenville and Spartanburg counties, S. C., on the Spartanburg side. There was a public sale, and large numbers of the mountain people were assembled. A couple of State dispensary officers tried to seize a whiskey wagon, and shooting began. One of the owners of the wagon, a man named Parris, from South Carolina, was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Henry Fisher, one of the dispensary officers, was found in the kitchen dead, with a bullet through his breast. Several others were wounded, three seriously.

Eight houses, seven of them dwellings, and one a storehouse, were destroyed in Jonesville, a suburb of Birmingham, Ala., on Tuesday. The total loss was about $40,000, with only about $15,000 insurance. It is thought the fire was started by burglars in the store of Reynolds Bros.

The Masonic and Odd-Fellows' building and Watt's Opera House, Starkeville, Miss., together with the Lee storehouse, with its contents, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss about $100,000; insurance $50,000. Several persons were injured, but none seriously.

Frederick Gustaveson, charged with assault on a four-year-old child, was hanged by a mob on the stairs of a justice's court, in Ottumwa, Iowa, on Tuesday. The child's mother supplied the rope and called on the crowd to hang the prisoner.

The United States grand jury at Guthrie, Ok., has made a report charging fraud in the opening of the Cherokee Strip, by which favored persons were allowed to get the best lots. Congress is asked to investigate the matter.

Seven men were burned to death in the Merrill House, a boarding-house near Beaver, Pa., early Tuesday morning. All were workmen employed on the new government dam. The loss on the building was about $50,000.

The order of Heptasophs, or Seven Wise Men, at Mt. Carmel, Baltimore county, has built a hall which will be dedicated on Thanksgiving day.

A young man named Larned, aged twenty-one years, son of Gen. P. S. Larned, an ex-paymaster of the U. S. regular army, accidently shot and killed his friend, C. Harry Kittridge, at Toms River, N. J., on Tuesday evening, and becoming crazed with grief at the result of the accident committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Rev. Dr. James Calder died at his home, in Harrisburg, Pa., Wednesday night, aged sixty-seven years. He was once a missionary to China and served at different periods as president of the State College at Bellefonte, Pa., the Hillsdale, Mich. College and the Shippensburg, Pa., Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Lewis Green Stevenson, son of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, was married in Bloomington, Ills., on Tuesday to Miss Helen Louise Davis, of that place.

It is reported in Spokane, Wash., that Northern Pacific Railroad land lapsed to the government under a recent decision and hundreds of claims have been filed under the settlers' laws.

The editor of the Richmond, Va., *Times*, who is a member of the Democratic State Committee, declares that the recent election in that State was carried by fraud.

At latest advices received at San Francisco by steamer on Thursday, the Provisional Government of Hawaii was still in authority and the queen had not been restored to her throne.

The Carnegie Steel Company has shut down its Beaver Falls nail mill for an indefinite period. Two hundred and seventy-five men will be idle. No cause for the shutdown is stated.

The large wholesale dry goods house of Edson, More & Co., Detroit, Mich., was burned on Thursday. Loss about $800,000. Three employes lost their lives and four are missing.

A Raleigh dispatch states that in a riot at Lumberton, N. C., growing out of a local election, two men were killed and several others badly injured.

Snow fell in Vermont on Tuesday to a depth of two to twelve inches, and sleighing was excellent.

Springfield, Mass., had a million dollar fire on Wednesday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Ladies.

Ladies, save your Combings, from which you can have made, Braids, Frizzes and Wigs. Prices moderate. Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

HELEN OGG,
77 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.
no-25-3m

Private Sale.

The undersigned, wishing to quit farming, offers his property, situated in Freedom district, adjoining lands of L. M. Bushey and others, and containing 47 ACRES, more or less, at private sale. Good buildings, never failing water, timber, fruit, &c. For particulars, call on or address the undersigned, at Porters P. O., Md.
no-25-4t GEO. W. HESS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

CHARLOTTE RUDISEL,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of June, 1894; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of November, 1893.

JACOB RINEHART,
nov-25-4t Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

DANIEL LYNN,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of June, 1894, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 20th day of November, 1893.

ABRAHAM LYNN,
DANIEL H. LYNN,
nov-25-4t* Administrators.

NO. 3198 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, Sitting as a Court of Equity.

Josiah Q. Stitely, Assignee of Mortgagees vs. Charles E. Mitten and Ida J. Mitten, his wife, Mortgagors.

Ordered, this 22nd day of November, 1893, that the sale of the mortgaged property, made and reported in the above entitled cause by Josiah Q. Stitely, under and by virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from Charles E. Mitten and Ida J. Mitten, his wife, to James H. Billingslea and Lewis L. Billingslea, trustees, bearing date February 11th, A. D. 1885, and recorded among the real estate mortgage records of Carroll county, in liber F. T. S. No. 21, folio 444, &c., be finally ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of December next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Md., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 18th day of December, 1893.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1850.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
no-25-3t BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

[Ready about Dec. 20th, 1893.]

An Appropriate and Useful Book
FOR THE NEW YEAR,
AND FOR A LIFE TIME.

Persons who desire to "Search the Scriptures," as one connected History of God's Revelation to Mankind, will find a convenient, inexpensive and helpful Reference Book and Prompter, in "a daily Manual for Bible Readers," prepared by Rev. Dr. J. T. Ward, of Westminster, Md., (on the basis of "The Arrangement" by Rev. George Townsend, M. A.)

For Circular, briefly describing the book, and giving prices of it in various styles of binding (ranging from $1.00 to 30 cts. per copy, with discount of 20 per cent. to all Teachers and Ministers of the Gospel,) address,

CHESNEY & LITZ, Printers,
No. 32 S. Holiday St., Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—A copy of the "Manual," bound in best style, will be sent (for editorial notice, or not, as he may elect, after examination of the book,) to any Editor inserting this advertisement once (or oftener if he will) in his periodical, and sending copy of the paper or papers containing it, to Dr. Ward, Westminster, Md., on or before January 15th, 1894. (This offer not extended beyond that date.)

CHESNEY & LITZ.
Baltimore, Nov. 20th, 1893.

1894.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

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 dressmaker 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 Entertainment, 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

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

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.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address:

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1894.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

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.

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 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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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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 in 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.

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