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SOME ARTIFICIAL EYES.

They Are Hard to Tell From Real Eyes and the Best Are Made in America.

There is a gentleman in New York, married and the father of a family, who has worn an artificial eye for many years without the knowledge of any member of his family. There are many men and women in public life who wear artificial eyes undiscovered. To do this, of course, requires not only wonderful perfection in the manufacture of the eye itself, but also great circumspection on the part of the wearer, whose vision is necessarily limited, and who is liable to exposure from the occurrences of everyday life. There was until recently in New York city a lady, the wife of a well known man, who was in the habit of meeting very many persons, and who went out much in society, who wore an artificial eye without detection.

Many artificial eyes are imported from Germany and France, where they are made almost as cheaply as buttons. In the district of Thuringia, in Germany, entire villages of men, women, and children assist in the manufacture. The process is analogous to glass blowing. Indeed, it is a sort of glass blowing. The workman sits at a table with a gas jet flame from a blowpipe in front of him, which gives an intense heat, capable of melting the glassy substance which forms the eye. He molds the substance as easily as a potter would mold clay. Then the pupil is put on by the same process, and the colors traced with small needles of colored substance, so as to imitate the delicate tracery of the eyeball and pupil.

When eyes are made at wholesale the workman makes haphazard a vast quantity of sizes, shapes, and colors, and it is presumed that a dealer can, by keeping a large assortment of these artificial eyes, manage to match the eyes of any customer. But in practice this proves to be an exceedingly difficult matter. The colors and shapes of eyes vary in numberless variety, and where customers are fastidious and with keen vision for shades of color it is seldom possible to suit them with these ready made eyes, and they are little used in first class establishments where perfect work is sought regardless of price.

The expression, "A bully boy with a glass eye," denotes a popular error that false eyes are made of glass. The fact is that the substance is more like china.

About 40 years ago an Englishman named T. J. Davis began to make artificial eyes in New York by a new process. He found a spar in Connecticut which was peculiarly adapted for the making of artificial eyes, and he maintained that, after great research in other parts of the world, no stone could be found capable of yielding the same results. This spar, to become ductile, has to be subjected to an intense heat for from 36 to 48 hours. When thus treated it is ready for shaping and coloring, and requires no metallic oxides to work it, and is, therefore, not liable to injury from the saline secretions, and more durable and artistic than eyes made in the old way, which was to mix common glass with metallic oxides, producing a material easily fusible by heat and very brittle. The eyes produced by the Connecticut spar are tougher. Mr. Davis kept his secret for many years, and before his death bequeathed it to his sons, and they have made many eyes successfully for wealthy people who have tried in vain the best eye makers of Europe.

The cheap wholesale eyes are very useful in sparsely settled localities or small towns where people may want artificial eyes in an emergency. For instance, a gentleman traveling in the West broke his artificial eye, and the only place where he could get another was at a saddler's shop. He did not get a good match for size, shape, or color, but he got something that served him until he could get to New York.

There are many things to be considered in making a first class artificial eye. The right is different from the left. The size of the bulb must be taken into account. The position must be prominent, full, or sunken to mate the good eye. The shade of the white of the eye must be noted, and the delicate veins and tracery. Sometimes the bloodshot appearance of the good eye must be imitated. The diameter of the iris and the pupil must be marked, and the nature of the operation on the diseased eye must be taken into account. All this requires skill and dexterous manipulation. It is not unusual for a person to keep several extra eyes on hand in case of accident.

Sometimes people out of town send orders for eyes in the same way that other merchandise is sent for. The European artificial eyes generally last about twelve months only, when they become rough and unpleasant. Even the best false eyes will after a time become rough and require to be replaced. The best makers require that the false eyes shall be taken out at night and kept thoroughly clean. In most cases what is called an artificial eye is merely a part of an eye consisting of a small saucer which is not attached to the ball of the eye, but placed in proper position over it, and kept in place by the eyelids. Sometimes, when not skillfully fitted, they drop out and break.

A first class artificial eye, fitted in every respect in size, form, and color, costs from $25 to $50. The ready made eyes can be bought for very much less. A well known maker of artificial eyes said to a *Sun* reporter: "I have 8,000 imported eyes that are useless. They won't fit anything. My customers say they do not look like human eyes at all; that they are more like cat's eyes. They would prove uncomfortable to the wearer and probably produce disease. They would not fit the eyeball so as to move in unison with the good eye. They are very far, indeed, from the perfection of the eyes we make here. You can buy them for 40 cents apiece. What is the need of any one buying such things when by waiting a day or so a perfect fitting and well matched eye can be made? It is a common thing for people to go abroad under the impression that the best artificial eyes are made there. But they generally come back with a better appreciation of American workmanship. Of course there are some persons who must wear the cheap eyes or none, but no sensitive person can be persuaded to use them unless in an emergency.—[New York Sun.

Victoria is the oldest monarch of any great country in the world in age, as well as in service. She is seventy-one years old, and has been on the throne fifty-three years.

How Beer Mugs Are Made.

Connoisseurs love—and many who have no pretensions to that title are familiar with—the quaint drinking mugs or other vessels which are known as Gres de Flandres. Scoffers have said that the peculiar stoneware has been so named because it was never made in Flemishland; but the scoffers are wrong. The province of Limburg, however, now divided between Germany and Belgium, which was so long one of the seats of manufacture, has always been a frontier State, and had always been up to 1813 subject to the Counts and other rulers of Flanders. The ware is in truth essentially German in its history, and in the characteristics of its diversified forms and artistic embellishments.

The precise date and place of its origin remain unknown. A well authenticated fragment of the brown ware bears the date of 1539; but examples of a rude unglazed white ware, and of a coarse earthen body of dark gray, smeared with a lead glaze, have been found in excavations, and may be supposed to have been the productions of a very remote period. But evidently by the middle of the sixteenth century the art had attained to something like perfection. For two centuries Germany retained the monopoly and kept Europe supplied with drinking vessels, and adapted very much to the tastes, to the measures, and to the usage of different lands.

It was toward the end of the eighteenth century when a successful attempt was made by one Dwight, of Fulham, to produce the like articles in England. This was, however, a period of remarkable activity among English potters. The picturesque, though rude, puzzle jugs and tygs had been the product of much ingenuity; but they were disappearing before the beautiful salt glaze ware, much of which has never been excelled in perfection of form and sharpness of ornament, and which had attained to the highest degree of artistic quality before the advent of Josiah Wedgwood.

The stoneware, however, properly so called, was probably produced in numberless localities all over Germany and the Low Countries, where suitable clay and aptitude existed. But there are a few districts to which peculiar interest attaches. There were seats of characteristic and often remarkable original styles. Among the most notable places was Siegburg, situated not far from Bonn, on a tributary of the Rhine. There were produced the tall cylindrical cannettes in what was long known as Cologne ware, and other articles of a like kind in a white body, often unglazed, but richly embossed with elaborate and finely chased figures and ornaments in relief.

Siegburg suffered severely during the wars of the seventeenth century, and the potters, despairing of being able to carry on their industry in peaceful security, finally emigrated to other lands. All attempts to influence them to return to their ruined abodes and desolated town were unsuccessful; but about 40 years ago an enterprising and ingenious potter undertook to revive on the spot the old manufacture. With the aid of ancient molds, discovered in the neighborhood, he reproduced the ware of old types, following closely the old traditions. These revivals found a ready market, by the agency of unscrupulous dealers, as veritable examples, and long held unchanged their places in public museums and the cabinets of collectors as genuine examples of the much prized ware of Siegburg.

Only second in historic importance, and quite distinct in character, were the productions of Raeren, a town near Aix-la-Chapelle. These latter were generally of a rich bronze brown, covered with a brilliant salt glaze. Besides the familiar beer pots, ewers, and jugs of great artistic pretentions were there produced. The decorative art of Raeren found employment in the production of religious and mythological drinking and dancing scenes, some adapted from the engravings of the time, others undoubtedly the creation of local modellers and displaying great original talent.

Similar in style and color to the ware of Raeren were the productions of Frechen, among which may be included a well known jug, the neck of which is adorned with a grotesque long bearded face, called in England "Gray Beard," or sometimes known as "Bellarmine."

On all these peaceful centers of ingenious and profitable industry, grim visaged war wrought ruthless devastation. In their despair the potters of the Low Countries abandoned the places in which their art was, like themselves, native and to the manner of the country born. Many sought refuge on the other side of the Rhine, and among other places which were to rejoice in the accession of the emigrants was the district lying a little to the east, opposite the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine. Now forming part of the province of Nassau, this territory was, up to 1803, under divided jurisdiction; it was part of the electorate of Treves and of the county of Wied. The district had been from time immemorial identified with the production of pottery to such an extent that it had become known as the "Kannenbacherland," or the country of the potters—much as the like region in North Staffordshire is known to all men as The Potteries.

The Kannenbacherland of to-day comprises nine busy little villages, of which the two most populous, Hohr and Grenzhausen, give a common title to the whole district. Hohr has the air of a small but flourishing town of between 2,000 and 3,000 population. Grenzhausen, about one-fourth less in population than Hohr, is like unto it in general characteristics. Chemical utensils and drain pipes are among the special goods manufactured; but Grenzhausen is preeminently the home of the Kappenbacher, the maker of the cups and mugs which are the joy of the South German beer drinker.

In general appearance the factories of Hohr-Grenzhausen suggest a comparison with the small potteries that might have been built in Staffordshire in the far-away-pre-Wedgwood days. There is the same absence of architectural design, the same look of haphazardness, the familiar maze without the smallest suggestion of a plan. All the world over, indeed, there is a family likeness between the workshops wherein the potter's simple craft was pursued until the very modern edifices of the great houses of to-day came to be constructed.

It is noticeable that the ancient art of the "thrower," the potter of antiquity, is largely practiced here, though many of the objects are pressed from plaster molds. Women are employed to attach the handles and spouts, and to finish the ware after it has left the thrower. Upon the women, too, devolves the delicate work of scratching in the clay such patterns of flowers and arabesques as form a rough decoration on the surface. Models of patterns are rarely used. The women trace their designs with great freedom of hand. These devices in "scratching" are subsequently relieved by broad touches of color, the cobalt used being mixed with water and clay, with a further admixture of salt to make the pigment run fluidly under the brush.

The apprentices serve a term of from three to four years, and the work people are paid upon a system of piece work called "Tagenwerken," under which a given number of different articles are adopted as the unit for calculating the work per day. For example, a man is made to make 240 mineral water bottles, or 160 mugs of one litre size.

The process of firing differs materially from that commonly pursued in the ordinary manufacture of pottery. There the oven is vertical, inclosed within a bottle shaped "hovel," which protects it and the fires from the external weather. At Hohr-Grenzhausen the oven is of a long horizontal form with apertures at intervals along each side of the arched roof, covered by earthenware slabs, which are removable at particular stages of the firing. This is for the purpose of throwing in the salt, the fusing of which at the proper heat gives to the ware its glazed surface.

Among the numerous institutions, partly under government patronage, and in other cases wholly of voluntary initiative, but which appear to be doing good service in the advancement of their interests, is the Royal Trade School, established and largely sustained by the Prussian government for the special improvement and development of the local industry. The sons of manufacturers are there encouraged, after completing their preliminary courses, to design, model, and complete original works, in the hope of their being of commercial value. It is claimed that some of the most successful patterns have thus had their origin in the Technical School.

"Birds of a Feather Flock Together."

Children who have been in St. Louis, Mo., know how smoky and sooty it is, and are sure to remember how many times a day they had to be washed. I know of one mother there who said she could not keep her children clean without using sapolio on them. I think this was rather rough on the children.

Some people say St. Louis tries to be as dingy as it can because it wants to imitate London, but I do not believe this; I think it is because the coal burned there has so much soot and tar in it.

Well, once a lady who lived a little way out of the city, where it is nice and clean, moved into St. Louis and brought among other things some of the doves from the farm, and after she had stayed in the city awhile she moved back again, taking her doves home with her. But, poor things, they were so dirty and draggled looking the other doves would not associate with them.

Either the white ones did not know their old friends in such dingy clothes and mistook them for bird tramps, or they wished them to understand the contempt they had for any feathered creature that would appear in this condition when water was plenty. They would not fight nor quarrel with them, for their temper is too good for that, but when the shabby ones came near they would move away as if afraid they might get dirty too. They refused to eat with them, even, and in a quiet and well bred way shunned them on all occasions.

The poor outcasts (though outcasts through no faults of their own) must have felt slighted, but they bore their troubles in a meek and dove like manner, and after awhile they shed their black feathers and got new white ones, and to their great joy were taken back into good society.—[D. B. Barnard.

A Wild Western Chesterfield.

Here is a very neat little story illustrative of the fact that even the wild and woolly west can produce a natural born Chesterfield upon occasion. At a party given last winter was a bashful cowboy, who had not been in civilized society for several years. He was a good looking fellow, and one of the young ladies present kindly took an interest in him and tried to make him feel at ease. He fell desperately in love at once, and the hostess noticing this encouraged him all she could. In leaving the house the young lady who had taken a friendly interest in the cowboy forgot her overshoes, and the hostess told the young Lochinvar from the plains that he might return them to to girl if he wished.

The herder leaped at the chance, and presented himself in due time at the young lady's house. She was surprised to see him, but greeted him cordially. "You forgot your overshoes last night," awkwardly handing her the package.

She thanked him and opened it. "Why, there's only one overshoe here," she exclaimed.

"Yes, Miss——," said the blushing vacquer, earnestly, "I'll bring round the other one to-morrow, and I only wish to God, miss, that you were a centipede."—[St. Louis Republic.

Mrs. Stow 's Health.

I hear from a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Harriet Beecher Stowe, in Hartford, that the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to-day in as perfect physical condition as a woman of 80 could expect to be, but her mind is still clouded. There are times when she seems to be rational, and again she rambles and talks with the simplicity of a child. Sometimes she does not even recognize her nearest friends, and again, as upon the occasion of a recent visit by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher to her, she talked quite rationally for an hour about the incidents of a railroad ride from Cleveland to New York 30 years ago, in which nearly all the members of the family of Dr. Beecher were present. At Stowe continues to receive many large bundles of letters coming to her from all over the world and many of them are simply addressed "Harriet Beecher Stowe, America." These letters are never opened, but are carefully read aloud to her by some member of her household. One of Mrs. Stowe's most frequent visitors is Mark Twain. Their long talks with each other, and the two family literary lights occasionally spend a delightful hour in conversation.—[Richmond Dispatch.

"I was told in London last summer," writes Edward W. Bok in the Boston *Journal*, "and by a very good authority, too, that Rider Haggard cleared over $15,000 from his books last year, and that he has at present more orders for stories than he can possibly fill."

ENGLISH LABOR UNIONS.

The Most Powerful Body Is the Coal Miners' Organization.

The most powerful and the best organized body among the British workers is the coal miners' organization. Of the 500,000 men employed in the mines of England, Scotland, and Wales, 300,000 are organized. There are five members directly representing the miners' organizations in parliament, to whom salaries are paid averaging $1,700 a year. These five members are men of more than average ability, both as public speakers and organizers of men. They are of irreproachable character, and command considerable influence in the house of commons.

The trades unions of Great Britian are well known in the United States. In England these unions are now considered to be too conservative in their policy. Mr Henry Broadhurst, M. P., the recognized head of English trades unionism, is frequently singled out for attack by John Burns and Tom Mann, who are the most typical men among the daily increasing number of labor agitators in England. It is certain that we shall witness a severe struggle in the near future between the new labor leaders and the old.

A mighty organization is rapidly forming itself in the seaport towns of the three countries. In London it is called the Dock Laborers' Union and has Tom Mann as president. In other large ports it is known as the National Union of Dock Laborers, with its headquarters in Glasgow. These two bodies number already close upon 100,000 members.

The next of the three great British combinations of workers deserving mention is the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Its membership extends to the railways of the three countries. The strike which occurred in Ireland lately demonstrated that it is in the power of this single organization to suspend the traffic of the entire railway system of Great Britain and Ireland, when the members deem it necessary to do so in furtherance of their interests or claims. This is a fact of portentous importance, not only to railway shareholders, but to the entire capitalistic interests of Great Britain and Ireland as well.

The future of the Liberal party will be vitally influenced by the attitude which its responsible leaders must soon take up toward the labor movement. The cause of labor must be represented in parliament by a greater number of workingmen than it has at present. Nine members out of a parliament of 670 are all it possesses now. It lies with the Liberal party to make that nine at least 30 when the next parliament is elected, and to have state payment of members adopted as a prominent plank in the Liberal platform.—[Michael Davitt, in North American Review.

Lord Wolseley on the Chinese.

I found that Lord Wolseley fully shared General Gordon's belief in the latent possibilities of the Chinese. "The Chinese," he said, "are the coming nation. The Chinese will, I think, overrun the world. The battle of Armageddon will take place between the Chinese and the English speaking races. There will be, I assume, another war between France and Germany, and it will be about the bloodiest war or series of wars which we have seen in Europe. But, some day, a great general or, lawgiver, will arise in China, and the Chinese, who have been motionless for three centuries, will begin to progress. They will take to the profession of arms, and then they will hurl themselves upon the Russian empire. Before the Chinese armies—as they possess every military virtue, are stolidly indifferent to death, and capable of inexhaustible endurance—the Russians will go down. Then the Chinese armies will march westward. They will overrun India, sweeping as into the sea. Asia will belong to them, and then, at last, English, Americans, Australians, will have to rally for a last desperate conflict. So certain do I regard this that I think one fixed point of our policy should be to strain every nerve and make every sacrifice to keep on good terms with China. China is the coming power. These people—intelligent, active, ingenious; so industrious that at 12 o'clock at night you can hear the hammer of the smith in the forge—have, for the last three hundred years, been ruled by the simple method of having all the more active, capable, and progressive heads shorn off by their Tartar rulers; that is a simple literal fact. The government of China has been carried on by the method of cutting off every head of more than average intelligence, activity, and energy. You have no idea of the massacres that were carried on as part of the regular government of the country. When Commissioner Leh was asked whether it was true that he had, in three years, beheaded 60,000 men he replied, 'Oh, surely not many more than that!' So long as this system prevails Chinese progress is impossible. But these rude Tartars will not always be able to control the nation. Another Moses might change it, or a Mohammed, or a Napoleon. The whole system very nearly went under 30 years ago when Gordon saved the empire. From the point of view of humanity, Gordon did right, but the case was by no means so clear as some people imagine. The Taepings very nearly overthrew the Tartar dynasty. Their chief not only declared that he was a Christian, but always styles himself in his proclamation as the Uterine Brother of Jesus Christ, and was a progressive ruler. He abolished opium smoking, and showed himself in many respects in advance of the government. But there were no constructive capacities in the Taepings. They destroyed every place over which they passed, like a crowd of locusts. I was sent to Nankin, and from there to Hankow, 600 miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang, to obtain information concerning the rebellion, so that the British government might be better able to decide which side to support."

A Much Named Family.

There is a family living near the Fair Grounds in Athens consisting of seven children. The parents seem to like a superfluity of names.

The first child is named Mary Magalina Mandy Moctum Elizabeth Betsy Polly Mack Barrett.

The second child is named Alice Georgia Ann Yorena Barrett

The third child is named Mattie Frances Anna Tranna Barrett.

The fourth child is named Emory Seper Walker Baxter Barrett.

The fifth child is named Tila Cory Coston Estelle Liniment Ettie Isidulet Barrett.

The sixth child is named Montine Cincinnati Barrett.

The seventh child is named Ellice Bozana Mondamay Virginia Barrett.—[Athens (Ga.) Ledger.

HUMAN CARNAGE.

Slaughter of 2,250,000 Lives in Wars of the Last Thirty Years.

According to the estimates of French and German statisticians there have perished in the wars of the last 30 years 2,500,000 men, while there has been expended to carry them on no less than the inconceivable sum of $13,000,000,000. Of this amount France has paid nearly $3,500,000,000 as the cost of the war with Prussia, while her loss in men is placed at 155,000. Of these 80,000 were killed on the field of battle, 36,000 died of sickness, accidents, or suicide, and 20,000 in German prisons, while there died from other causes enough to bring the number up to the given aggregate. The sick and wounded amounted to 477,421, the lives of many thousands of whom were doubtless shortened by their illness or injuries.

According to Dr. Roth, a German authority, the Germans lost during the war 60,000 men killed or rendered invalid, and $600,000,000 in money, this being the excess of expenditure or of material losses over the $1,250,000,000 paid by France by way of indemnity. Dr. Engel, another German statistican, gives the following as the approximate cost of the principal wars of the last 30 years: Crimean war, $2,000,000,000; Italian war of 1859, $300,000,000, Prusso-Danish war of 1864 $35,000,000; War of the Rebellion (North), $5,100,000,000; (South) $2,300,000,000; Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, $330,000,000; Russo-Turkish war $125,000,000; South African wars, $8,770,000; African war, $13,250,000; Servo-Bulgarian, $176,000,000.

All these wars were murderous in the extreme. The Crimean war, in which few battles were fought, cost 750,000 lives, only 50,000 less than were killed or died of their wounds North and South, during the war of the rebellion. The figures, it must be remembered, are German, and might not agree precisely with American estimates. The Mexican and Chinese expeditions cost $200,000,000 and 65,000 lives. There were 250,000 killed and mortally wounded during the Russia-Turkish war, and 45,000 each in the Italian war of 1859 and the war between Prussia and Austria. In the other wars the loss of life was relatively less, which did not make either the men or money easier to part with in the more limited areas where they occurred.

And this is but a part of the accounting, since it does not include the millions expended during the last 20 years in maintaining the vast armaments of the European powers, the losses caused by the stoppage of commerce and manufactures, and the continual derangement of industries by the abstraction from useful employment of so many millions of persons held for a period of military service extending from three to five years.

BELLES OF THE BIBLE.

Much the Same Ornaments and Style of Dress in Solomon's Time as Now.

It is an interesting fact, and to a great extent true, says the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, that the style of dress and ornaments of the ladies of the present day is much the same as in the time of Solomon. With the many changes of centuries the gradation of chignons and crinolines, much of the simple grace and easy symmetry of ancient Greece has taken their place in the nineteenth century.

The scriptures narrate a great many things about the style of dress worn in the time of Solomon. In the law of Moses directions are given concerning the garments worn by the Israelites. In the book of Judges the girls of that period are described by Deborah as "a prey of divers of needlework,"

Lemuel says: "Their clothing is of silk and purple."

In the frequent intercourse between the Jewish and other natives the ladies, tired of their primitive simplicity, sought the fashions of the clever Egyptians, the elegant Phœnicians, and the luxurious Persians. Even the patient Job became impatient at so much dressing and thought of the adornment of the person, and Isaiah denouncing the "women of the period" living for nothing but dress and flirtation, with their great desire to "see and be seen."

The tunic spoken of in the time of King Solomon was very much like the polonaise of the present time. The belts and fancy girdles and clasps and buckles are the same thing as the leather girdles and silver buckles worn in the bible times. We also find recorded the fact that trains were worn to dresses, and that camels' hair shawls were common among the ladies of that age. Embroidered mantles are also mentioned, and they were fastened with gold pins. The hair must have been elaborately dressed, to judge from the bible descriptions, and many ornaments worn. It was oiled, dyed, and put up in coils. Little curls were allowed to hang loose over the forehead, and, strange as it sounds, the young ladies of Solomon's time used paint to make their cheeks red.

Veils were worn and the sandals were made of blue and violet colored leather with fancy lockets.

Solomon, it is related, said to Shulamite: "How beautiful are thy feet with shoes, oh, prince's daughters!" Thin nets were worn and earrings of bones found and of great value were commonly used. Bracelets were worn upon the right arm instead of the left, strings of pearls and heavy gold chains around the neck, rings on the fingers, and other ornaments were fashionable. There are many belles spoken of by women in the bible, and the history of some of their love stories is very touching. The beauty of the women of that time is often mentioned, and life must have been much as it is now among the young people. If you will examine the scripture to find anything used at the present day which is still called by the old timed names you will invariably find the same article mentioned somewhere in the bible. There is, indeed, little that is new under the sun.

Women's Fair Figure.

Dr. Sargeant, of Harvard College, who recently awarded to a young lady of Allegheney College the highest prize for symmetry of figure, contributes to the current *Sanitarian* a paper on the subject, in which he says:

"In spite of abuse in the use of clothing to which most women have subjected themselves for centuries, I am glad to be able to state that the typical woman as shown by several thousand measurements in my possession, is not quite so ugly and grotesque in her lines and contour as the dress she often wears would lead one to infer. As women are born of the same parents that have produced men, so their measurements en masse are as true to nature as men's are."

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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FALL GOODS,

And already the pressure upon us is so great that we are barely able to give complete satisfaction to all customers.

WHY?

In order to place at least

$40,000

worth of standard goods in the homes of this community during the next four months we have put a razor-edge on our axe and made a cut into current prices that will raise a howl among our competitors.

What few figures have not been annihilated are beaten out of all shape.

Nothing like it ever dreamed of in the wildest imagination.

Not a solitary article spared.

The price of everything cut to pieces.

Don't miss a single bargain in our royal bill of fare,
For ev'ry figure represents a bargain rich and rare.

B. STERN & CO.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE

Sept 6

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Many Hundreds Do

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EDWARDS sells Ladies' good Dress Shoes from one dollar up.
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Edwards sells the Best and Cheapest Trunks and Satchels—the best assortment and largest stock.
Edwards originates styles and prices; others imitate.
Our patrons are greatly pleased with

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Every article marked in plain figures at the lowest prices.

It is hereby publicly announced that our prices are lower, our lower, our goods better, our assortment more varied and our stock larger than that of any other house in all Maryland. We pay no middle prices, buying direct from the manufacturers, thereby saving the middleman's profit to our patrons.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Dunlap's Justly Celebrated Extra Quality New York

HATS,

BURT'S AND LILLY BRACKETT & CO.'S

Fine Shoes for Men,

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BURT'S FINE SHOES FOR LADIES.

The best line of UMBRELLAS ever shown in Cumberland.

Edwards' Greatest One-Price Shoe, Hat and Trunk STORE IN ALL MARYLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I cordially invite all my friends and former patrons to call and see me at EDWARDS' GREAT STORE. I will give you good bargains.

Nov 15 C. W. BRENGLE.