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MINING JOURNAL

J. B. ODER, Editor.

FROSTBURG, MD., SEPTEMBER 23, 1893.

COUNTY NEWS.

Married.

Samuel H. Nightengale, of Lonaconing, and Miss Ella Casey, of Mt. Savage, were married Thursday of last week at the latter place, by Rev. J. D. Still.

George T. Johnson, son of Judge Thomas Johnson, of Cumberland, and Miss Helen M. Smouse, of Terra Alta, W. Va., were married at the bride's home Tuesday evening.

John D. Farrell and Miss Rose E. McAtee were married in St. Patrick's church, Mt. Savage, Tuesday morning by Rev. P. F. O'Connor.

David McIntyre and Miss Maggie Gunning, both of Lonaconing, were married in that place Tuesday evening by Rev. A. C. Thomson.

Wednesday evening, Sept 20, 1893, in the Presbyterian church, Lonaconing, by Rev. A. C. Thomson, Mr. Henry Weber, jr., of Oakland, and Miss Grace Y. Jackson, daughter of Thomas Jackson, of the former place.

Albert Story and Miss Nellie Ralston, both of Lonaconing, were married at the bride's home Thursday evening.

Miss Hattie D. McKenzie, daughter of the late G. Thornton McKenzie, of this county, and Mr. Harry C. Weeks, of Laytonsville, Md., were married in Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1893, by Rev. C. L. Pate.

Isaac Turnbull and Misses Agnes Reynolds were married in Lonaconing Wednesday evening.

In Cumberland, Sept. 20, by Rev. J. C. Nicholson, John E. Everstine and Miss Nellie Jordan, both of that city.

At Eckhart Baptist church, Sept. 20, 1893, by Rev. R. M. Strickler, Mr. John Walkenshaw and Miss Elizabeth Barber, both of this county.

The Coal Trade.

Shipments of coal from the mines of the Georges Creek coal region were in long tons—

For week ending Sept. 16, 1893.....	87,939
" year to same date.....	2,895,520
Increase compared with last year....	231,166

The latest news from the markets is gleaned as follows:

The bituminous coal market shows some improvement. There is an increasing activity in the trade, and the mining regions are in a fair condition. Many of the mills have gone to work again, and those which have not yet done so are generally ordering supplies of coal in anticipation of the resumption of operations. This, in addition to the demand from shoal water ports, and the lack of stocks at shipping points, will probably bring about a better state of affairs in the market before long.

The car supply remains good on all roads, and transportation from mines to destination is also good. The combination of vessel-owners, captains and brokers continues to maintain the rates of freight which it names as their minimum rates. The supply of vessels at all ports is practically equal to the demand.—Engineering and Mining *Journal*.

The bituminous market is feeling a little better. There is more or less transient trade coming in every day, but no very active trade can be expected for some time as there is a great deal of coal in stock. Every day comes reports of mills starting up here and there until now there are few of the larger ones but what are running as usual. The retail operators are doing a lively business and their stocks are decreasing very fast. There is no change in the situation, although there is some cutting being done by a few of the smaller dealers.—Coal Trade *Journal*.

Against Free Coal.

A delegation of miners and operators appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, at Washington, D. C., Tuesday to protest against the passage of the bill placing coal upon the free list. The committee of miners were:

G. C. C. & I. Co.'s mine—William Byers, John Donahue, Joseph Morgan and John Abbott.

Koontz mine—James Martin, James A. Cunningham, John Moran and William Reeves.

Detmold mine—William Taylor, John McFarlane, Charles Rupert and Thomas Barrett.

Jackson mine—Richard Mooney, Perry Stump, Patrick Barry and James McFarlane.

Capt. John Sheridan, of the Union mining company, Howard Hitchins, of the Barton and Georges Creek Valley coal company and James Sloan were also delegates.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Roads on the Farm.

The subject of good public roads attracts, and deserves a great deal of attention. It is a subject in which farmers have a greater financial stake than they have realized. While the roads remain as they are the farmers are constantly losing money by the delays and difficulties of getting their produce to market. If extensive repairs and reconstructions are attempted the taxes on farm property will be considerably increased. If the money paid for putting the roads in order is expended by people who understand making roads, and who are honest as well as intelligent, it will be profitably invested. Good roads cost, but they also pay. We ought to have them.

To some extent the principles which are involved in making and maintaining highways also apply to farm roads. If no roads are provided, or if the roads which are made are not kept in order, the difficulty, and consequently the expense, of moving loads to and from the barn is considerably increased. To provide and keep in order farm roads will involve some expense, but the cost will be many times repaid by the increased facilities they afford for carrying on some of the important farm operations.

While every farm of much size needs one or more good roads over which the heavier loads should be drawn there are places which are in more urgent need of attention than are the farms as a whole. Wet, or soft spots, and hillsides should have good road beds even if a general system of road making for the farm cannot immediately be adopted. It probably requires more than twice the power to draw a given load through one of the "mud-holes" which are found on so many farms that it does to move it over a fairly good road. As for drawing a load up hill, everyone who has had experience teaming on an uneven farm knows that the power required is very much greater than is needed on a level road. It not infrequently occurs that small loads must be drawn from the most distant parts of the farm because there are one or two bad spots between that point and the barn. A little work on these spots would open a pretty good road for the whole distance. If fairly well done it would last for years, but it would pay to do this work if it had to be repeated every Summer. It would save many long trips every season, would prevent much annoyance both to the team and to the driver, and would enable the farmer to push his work much more rapidly than he otherwise can do. In some cases the hard pull comes at some point where ruts have been formed. Here, there is not merely a great increase in the labor of the teams, but there is also a severe and an altogether unnecessary strain upon the wagons and carts. Many a wheel has been spoiled, and a considerable bill for repairs has been incurred, by means of these ruts. The delay and inconvenience caused by such a break down are always vexatious, and the expense involved is not always met with good humor. If the time lost in waiting to have the necessary repairs to the wagon made were used putting the road into good condition future losses and annoyances from this source might be avoided and occasion for the use of a good deal of very bad language would be prevented.

To make first-class highways, over which thousands of teams are to pass every year, requires a good deal of scientific knowledge. Such knowledge, though valuable, is not indispensable in making farm roads. In order to keep it dry and hard the road should be a little higher in the middle than it is at the sides. Ruts should be prevented by forming as solid a road-bed as possible and making repairs as soon as the least depression in the wheel tracks is observed. When the road passes through wet ground the bed should be somewhat elevated and a trench should be made at each side for carrying off the surplus water. Attention to these points, and to a few minor matters which will suggest themselves, will enable the farmer to make, on his own land, roads which will fully answer all practical purposes.—American *Farmer and Farm News*.

Sweeping Makes Girls Healthy.

A medical authority informs us that for preserving grace and developing strength and agility, and especially for improving the complexion, there is no exercise more beneficial than "sweeping, dusting and making beds." Hence, it appears, is the origin of "the pretty housemaid," in favor of whom so many good judges, including Sam Weller, have had so much to say. If one could only get this theory believed, the female domestic difficulty might be considered as good as settled. To acquire a good complexion the fair sex are ready, we are told, even more than ever, to endure any inconvenience They paint, they powder, they "sponge with liquid enamel" and wear wash-leather masks over their faces while they sleep. How much less tedious and disagreeable than the application of these doubtful remedies would be a little wholesome housework, and also in the cases of narrow means, how exceedingly desirable! "How beautifully your house is kept! How charmingly your daughters are looking!" are remarks that would then be always expressed together. "It is dusting that does it," the proud father will reply, "sweeping and making the beds." One only wishes that the medical authority could conscientiously give a certificate of the same kind to cooking. It is said however that the pursuit of this art is deleterious to the complexion, as it most certainly is to the temper. To have a fire all day in August must be very trying.—London Illustrated *News*.

Groundless Fears.

Since the days of Malthus fears that the world's population would increase beyond the capacity of the earth to support have been common. The latest scare of this kind is by Mr. Ravenstein, a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He computes that in 182 years the earth's population will increase to 5,850,000,000, and this would give 207 to each square mile of the 28,000,000 of fertile lands. It is quite likely in light of recent agricultural improvements that much land now counted as desert will be cultivated and improved long before the era of short rations predicted for the earth's inhabitants. Besides, no account is made of food from the sea, which has as yet been scarcely drawn upon for human sustenance. Nobody has yet found out the possible productive capacity of a single acre of land. In all tropical countries bananas will furnish food for a human being for a year from an extremely small amount of land. So far in the world's history the increase of population has always been accompanied by increase of human sustenance, which is the basis of improved civilization. What has been will probably continue to be for an indefinite future.

Encouraging.

The "hard times" have passed. Money is becoming easy and business of all kinds reviving. The country will soon make merry over this state of affairs. No sound business need now suffer for lack of money. With returning confidence merely speculative ventures will spring up. The only need is to steer clear of these. Any solid and legitimate business is now safe.—Morgantown (W. Va.) *New Dominion*.

Women in Profession.

According to the last census there are 110 women lawyers in the United Stated, and 165 women ministers, 320 women authors, 588 women journalists, 2,061 artists, 2,136 architects, 3,106 stock raisers and ranchers, 5,132 government clerk, 2,438 physicians and surgeons, 14,182 professional musicians, 56,850 farmers and planters, 21,071 clerks and book-keepers, 14,463 heads of commercial houses, and 155,000 women school teachers.

World's Fair.

Many foreign exhibitors are unwilling to remain at Chicago longer than the time set for the close of the fair. No provision has been made by their governments for the extra expense. They also complain of lack of hospitality on the part of Chicagoans.

The Roads of the French.

Thorough construction, vigilant watching and prompt repair are the secrets of French success with roads. They are of three kinds—national, department and township. The general rule in the rural districts is to sacrifice the straight line in order to follow the valleys as much as possible, rising by gentle grades where this is required. Side drainage is provided for, and the road of course is highest in the middle, the sides sloping transversely about an inch to the yard. Macadamizing is the rule of construction, except for the towns, and the layer of broken stones is usually placed directly on the beaten ground, though sometimes a layer of sand or stones intervenes to help drainage.

To the removal of old material, worn and wasted by use, the French give great attention. After their roads are finished they are carefully rolled by the compressor, which consists of one or two heavy cylinders drawn by horses or propelled by steam. For nearly half a century the French engineers have generally used on roadways built for heavy traffic basaltic rock where it can be had near by. Its cost is about $1,500 for the amount used on a mile of road, and Mr. Loomis says that it is not only far better but about 30 *per cent*. cheaper than the crushed granite formerly so much employed.—New York *Sun*.

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

The use of coffee as a disinfectant is generally known, but it is doubtful if the majority of people are aware of its true value in this direction. They probably know that it is handy and harmless; but besides these qualities it is really one of the most powerful and effective agents known, as has been shown by repeated experiments. In one case a quantity of meat was placed in a close room and allowed to decompose. A chafing dish was then introduced and 500 grammes of coffee were thrown on the fire. In a few minutes the room had been entirely disinfested. In another room the fumes of sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia were developed, and the smell—which no words can express—was destroyed in half a minute by the use of 90 grammes of coffee. As a proof that the noxious smells are really decomposed and not merely everpowered by the fumes of coffee, it is stated that the first vapors of the coffee are not smelled at all, and are therefore chemically absorbed, while the other smells gradually diminish as the fumigation continues. The merest "pinch" of coffee is usually sufficient to cleanse a sick-room, even in aggravated cases. The best way to employ it is to freshly pound the coffee in a mortar, if no mill is at hand, and sprinkle it on a red-hot iron surface.—*Good Housekeeping*.

Half Rate Excursions to the World's Fair.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. will run a series of special excursions to the World's Fair for which excursion tickets to Chicago will be sold at rate of one fare for the round trip from Baltimore and all stations west of there as far as the Ohio River, next Thursday, September 28, October 4, 10 and 17. The special trains will consist of first-class day coaches, equipped with lavatories and other toilet conveniences, and an experienced Tourist Agent and a train porter will accompany each train, to look after the comfort of passengers. Stops for meals will be made at meal stations en route. The tickets will be valid for the outward journey on the special trains only, excepting that from way points they will be honored on local trains to the nearest station at which the special trains are scheduled to stop. They will be valid for return journey in day coaches on all trains leaving Chicago within ten days, including date of sale.

Following is schedule of the special trains and rates from principal stations in this vicinity;

Leave	*p. m.*	*Rate.*
Cumberland.....	3:45	$15.00
Piedmont.....	4:25	14.50

Arrive Chicago next day at 1:15 p. m.

Remember the dates—September 28, October 4, 10, 17.

To Keep Flowers Fresh.

Carnations, daisies and occasionally half-blown rosebuds that have been worn as *boutennieres* in the evening may, by careful management, be kept fresh enough to wear again next day. A man in town who has a pardonable *penchant* for frequently wearing a buttonhole bouquet, yet does not wish to spend from $1.50 to $5 a day on this luxurious fancy, puts away his *boutonnieres* at night as carefully as a woman does her jewels. He makes a hole in a pasteboard card, clips the end of the flower and puts it through the hole in the pasteboard. He then puts the card over a glass full of fresh water. The delicate petals of the flower are thus prevented from touching the water and the stem is in its full length. As everybody should know, water on the petals of cut flowers destroy their freshness. A bunch of carnations may be kept together and their stems put through a sizable hole in the pasteboard card. Daisies should be separated and the stems put through individual holes.—New York *Herald*.

Telephones in a Storm.

A celebrated English oculist warns the public against the use of the telephone during a thunderstorm, and relates an incident that occurred to a friend of his who went to the telephone for the purpose of acquainting the central exchange at a distant city that a storm was approaching and the instrument would not be available until it was over. The moment he put his ear to the telephone a flash occurred, and he received a blow of such severity that he was sent across the small chamber against the opposite wall. Otherwise, beyond the temporary but very rude shock, which he described as "a severe box on the ear"—he was unhurt. In this respect he was more fortunate than an artilleryman, who, while using the telephone in the field during some recent military manœuvres, was struck dead by a powerful current of electricity which passed over the telephone.—St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

Mittens.

One hundred years ago gloves were unknown in country towns. Mittens were knitted and worn in all families. If a young man, going home from singing-school with the young girl of his choice, was holding her mittened hand to keep it from getting cold, took that opportunity to urge his suit and the offer proved acceptable the hand would remain. If taken by surprise, an effort to withdraw the hand would leave the mitten. So the suitor would "get the mitten," but not the hand.—Boston *Transcript*.

Tomatoes are Fruit.

Tomatoes are fruit as well as melons and cucumbers. The distinction between a vegetable and a fruit is puzzling at times. A technical difference is that a fruit incloses the seeds of the plant and matures above ground, while plant growth matured under ground is vegetable.

Harvest Excursion.

The next and last Harvest Excursion will be October 10th, over The Great Rock Island Route, to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Indian Territory and Texas. Go on this excursion and see the new land occupied, or select your point in Kansas, Colorado or Texas where you want to buy a piece of land for a home. One fare for the round trip over The Great Rock Island Route. Ask ticket agent for particulars. John Sebastian, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

The Maryland Coal Field.

The coal field of Maryland is situated between Savage and Dan's mountains, in Garrett and Allegany counties. The basin is about twenty five miles long and about five miles broad, though not more than five of this is covered by actual mining operations. A transverse ridge connects the Savage and Dan's mountains and determines the two opposite directions of drainage. Three-fourths of the basin is drained by the Georges Creek and its tributaries, thus giving to the coal of this region the title of "Georges Creek coal."—Coal Trade *Journal*.

Brevities.

The latest fad is a poverty sociable. Every woman must wear a calico dress and every man his old clothes. In addition, every one is fined twenty-five cents if he or she does not have a patch on his or her clothing, and a prize is given to the one who wears the poorest garment. We are fully equipped for that kind of social.

Of the arid lands of the Southwest and West in 1890, 3,631,381 acres are now redeemed to agriculture and grazing by irrigation, but for every acre irrigated there are 247 still unblessed by the touch of the water drawn from the mountain heights.

ABYSMAL DEPTH OF THE SEA.

Beauties Revealed by the Slime at the Bottom of the Ocean.

The new submarine world now explored and mapped out presents a very different picture from that painted for us by the poets, says the Cosmopolitan. But a short time has elapsed since the bottom of the ocean was supposed to be the counterpart of the face of the earth above water—with hills and valleys, with precipitous mountains lifting towards the surface and profound gorges sinking to unfathomable depths. The ocean floor is far less diversified than the land. Here and there, to be sure, islands in midocean are the summits of enormous mountains, rising more or less abruptly from a generally level surface, and the sea lying over a narrow, depressed region in northwestern Pacific reaches its greatest depth. But this is exceptional; in its general character the ocean bottom consists of vast flat or slightly undulating plains. An extraordinary circumstance that has been noticed with interest, and that always creates surprise when first learned, is the entire absence of foreign matters in the deeper part of the ocean's floor. Of all the vessels lost in midocean, of all the human beings that have been drowned, of all the marine animals that have perished, of all the clay, sand and gravel let fall by dissolving icebergs, of all the various substances drifted from every shore by shifting currents—not a trace remains; but in their place water from 1,000 to 2,500 fathoms in depth covers the uniform deposit of thick, bluish, tenacious slime, called globigerina ooze. A bit of this under a powerful lens is a revelation of beauty not readily forgotten. The ooze is composed almost entirely of the daintiest, most delicately beautiful shells imaginable. At depths greater than twenty-five hundred fathoms the bottom of the sea consists mainly of products arising from exposure, for almost incalculable periods, to the chemical action of seawater, of pumice and other volcanic matters. This finally results in the formation of the red clay deposits that are considered characteristic of the profoundest depths of the ocean. Carbonate of lime, which in the form of the shells of foraminifera, makes up so large a part of the globigerina ooze, is here almost entirely absent. Seawater is very nearly a universal solvent, and before any shell, large or small, reaches the bottom of these tremendous abysms it is chemically eaten up, literally dissolved—a result which the enormous pressure of the water must materially hasten. At 1,000 fathoms the weight of the water pressing on all sides of an object immersed to that depth is very nearly one ton to the square inch or more than one hundred times that sustained at the sea level, and at the greatest depth the pressure is so increased that it would seem nothing could withstand it—in fact, heavy metal cylinders let down with the sounding apparatus are sometimes on being drawn up again to the surface found bent and collapsed; strongly made glass vessels, which the metal inclosed, are shattered into fragments.

In the profoundest abysms of the sea are strange forms of life that never, save when brought up by the trawl, see the upper light. The work carried on by means of the United States Fish Commission vessel, the Albatross, has established the fact that forms of sea life inhabiting the upper waters may descend to about 1,200 feet from the surface, but that below this to a depth of 300 or 800 fathoms a barren zone intervenes, where marine life seems absent. But still deeper, strange to say, has been discovered an abundant and varied fauna, new to science, living under conditions of tremendous pressure and paucity of the life-sustaining element of oxygen.

Overworked Women of Fashion.

High-pressure society women may listen to the word of warning uttered by a London periodical: "Half the ills that woman is heir to come, so say doctors, from the frightfully high pressure at which they live nowadays. Sick headache, or migraine, as they call it abroad, is a universal complaint, and arises chiefly from overstrain. Nervous irritability, insomnia and hysteria are all on the increase in the upper classes. There is a mania to see and be seen; to learn everything, from political economy to clear-starching. In short, women of the upper classes do too much. Perhaps they cannot help themselves, owing to the exigencies of society. Look at the women whom one meets, who have been doing the season. Are they not pale, worn, anxious, highly strung? According to a great medical authority, if only London women would once in every ten days take a whole day's complete rest in bed, they would retain their health, spirit and energies much longer than they do. Of course, this advice is only meant for really hard working women of fashion who are obliged to keep late hours."

A BLIND SCULPTOR.

How He Finished the Statue of Washington Irving.

There is a blind sculptor residing in Tarrytown who has just completed a wonderful statue of Washington Irving. It is one-third larger than life, and represents Irving as sitting in an easy attitude in an arm chair, with one leg crossed over the other. In the left hand is held a pair of eye-glasses. The right arm rests naturally upon the arm of the chair.

"I have worked on this model night and day for the past eighteen months," said John Marchant Munday, the blind sculptor, laying his hand caressingly upon the plaster model. "I say night, because night is the same as day to me. When I come here in the evening the only light I have is that from within. I have lived so long with my work that I know its every feature, and any imperfections in it come out more strongly before my mind's eye in the darkness than they would during the day, when there is a dim glimmering before my eyes that distracts my attention.

"You ask me how I work. By measurements and with rude tools. The bust was first modeled, then the chair upon which the figure sits. The height at which the head was to be elevated from the floor had next to be determined. This, you must understand, is accomplished by the exact knowledge of the proportions of the human form when placed in a sitting posture, and is the basis of all other calculations.

"I will now give you an example of how I modeled a single piece of the statue. It will serve as an example. Place yourself in a sitting posture, throwing one leg over the other so as to bring the folds in your trousers into an easy, natural and graceful position. You will observe that I pass my hands over the folds so made. I now have my idea. With it I go direct to the statue and pass my hands over the folds I have made in the clay. If there is anything wrong in my model I am enabled by this means to detect it at once. No matter how slight the difference may be, it will not escape me, nor will the slightest roughness in the surface of the plaster. Of course this work can be done by me as easily in the darkness as in the light.

"It may be interesting to know how I made the pleated shirt front, which Mr. Irving so much affected. I procured one similar to the one I wished to produce and spread it upon a pillow. Then I passed my hands carefully over the pleats. I then had strips of lead made, which were very pliable and which were to represent pleats in the shirt front of my model. Laying these upon the rough clay, I spread a thick layer of new clay over them, which was afterwards scraped off by tools and modeled into shape.

"It has been a labor of love with me," continued the blind sculptor, as his head drooped and tears bedimmed his eyes. "Knowing as I did that it must end my career as an artist, I have given it my undivided attention by night and day. It has been ever present with me during my waking hours and has haunted my dreams at night. Now that it is finished, my life's work is finished also."

The question of a site for the statue has not yet been decided. The claims of New York to Irving, as a representative citizen, are urged by many, who would like to see him honored in that city. The people of Tarrytown are also desirous of securing this notable work of art for the town, to be placed either at Sunnyside," the homestead of Irving, or some public situation in the village.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

To Save Their Toes.

Several of the boys and men who run passenger elevators in various office buildings in the city have lately been noticed wearing a big wooden shoe on one of their feet while on duty.

"Is that the badge of the order of elevator conductors?" one of the boys was asked.

"Hardly—can't you guess what I wear that relic of old Dutch days for?"

"It might be to kick the people who swear at you for taking them beyond their floor."

"But it isn't—so guess again."

"Give it up."

"Well, sir, a few of the brighter elevator operators in Chicago have come to the conclusion that they've had their feet, and particularly their toes, tramped upon and in many instances broken, just as frequently as is agreeable. Indeed, the point of comfort and endurance was passed some time ago.

"Lately one of us hit on the idea of wearing a big wooden shoe on the foot nearest the door, which is the one that always gets stepped on. It works like a charm. No other shoe that's made could possibly give us the necessary protection. People may step on that and fall over and onto it as often as they please, and where we used to grind our teeth in pain we now smile and keep comfortable.

"It's not generally known, but from two to ten elevator men in this city have a toe or two broken and mangled every day by people tramping on them. But our millennium has come in the big wooden shoe."—Chicago Tribune.

Business Locals.

Frostburg Dental Parlors, Wehner Block, Broadway, Dr. I. L. Ritter, Proprietor.

Our parlors will be open day or night for those requiring our services. Special attention will be paid to treating and filling the Natural Teeth.

Do These Questions Apply to You?—They are sure to interest hundreds of readers of this paper. Nine out of every ten people are troubled with these symptoms, and really don't know what's the matter with them. Here are the questions:

Are you nervous?
Have you a cough?
Is your throat sore?
Is your appetite poor?
Do you hawk and spit?
Do you take cold easy?
Is your nose stopped up?
Is it always full of scabs?
Is your breath offensive?
Is your hearing affected?
Is your tongue frequently coated?
Is your mouth full of slime upon rising?

If you have, you have, or are getting, a bad case of Catarrh. One bottle of Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure is guaranteed to cure any case of Catarrh, and will last for a three months' treatment. Ask your druggist, who will give you an absolute guarantee. For sale by druggists. Remember one bottle to cure, and guaranteed by our agents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Have you called at the **Frostburg Dental Parlors** to see Teeth extracted without pain by Electricity? The current can be adjusted by the operator to suit the most delicate child.

Have your teeth extracted at Ritter's new Dental Parlors.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE 3R'S AND 3S'S

Read,
Reflect,
Resolve

To equip yourself with some of the following

Seasonable,
Serviceable,
Substantial

ARTICLES:

Refrigerators, Water Coolers,
Icecream Freezers,
Screen Doors, Wheelbarrows,
Window Screens,
Lap Dusters, Rubber Hose.

ALL SIZES
POULTRY WIRE

In the pleasant summer weather,
Let us deal once more together.

Frank C. Beall
"The" Hardware & Stove Man

June 3

When the Nights
GROW longer and cooler, turns her thoughtful, considerate attention and study to
Comfort Calico,
Cotton Bats,
Flannel,
Feathers,
Ticking.
The cheapest and best in the town are undoubtedly in our store only.
Our Feathers are strictly clean, live-geese
FEATHERS.
We do not handle any inferior, mixed grades.
The above list comprises just a few articles partly to indicate to our many customers what seasonable goods will be advertised later on in the fall.
D. F. McMullen & CO.
Aug 19

SAMUEL J.
Edwards & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Satchels,
98 BALTIMORE ST., CUMBERLAND, MD.,

OFFER the finest line of Ladies, Misses and Children's **Shoes** in black, tan and red; in button boots and Oxford ties; also Men's, Boys and Youths' **Shoes** in buff, calf and Russia tan.

Mens and Boys' latest style dress **Hats**—stiff and soft.

In traveling requisites we have on our second floor an immense stock of **Satchels** and **Trunks,** prices all marked in plain figures. A visit to this department is especially interesting.

☞ You are cordially invited to call and examine our goods. Polite salesmen will take pleasure in showing you through our stock, whether you wish to buy or not. We guarantee better goods and lower prices than you can obtain at any other store.

Samuel J. Edwards & Son.
April 15

$10 PER MONTH
For 13 Months
WILL PURCHASE A DESIRABLE
BUILDING LOT

NEAR the NEW YARDS of the B. & O. R. R. in Cumberland. These Lots are 25 x 150 feet, well located and are cheap. For particulars call on or address

D. P. MILLER,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
CUMBERLAND, MD.
Dec 10