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The Independent, V. 24, Thursday, August 11, 1898, [Whole Number: 1205]

The Independent

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ESTABLISHED 1875.
Whole Number: 1205

THE INDEPENDENT

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

52 NUMBERS:
\$1.00

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Because Hood's Sarsaparilla Built Up His System
Child Was Weak, Had Night Sweats and Poor Appetite.

"Our youngest child was in a bad condition. One physician said the trouble was malaria and another thought it came from the stomach and liver. Meantime the child kept growing weaker. He had night sweats, poor appetite and various other troubles. We worried along for two years, and then we determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and from the first day we noticed a change in our little boy. We kept on until he had taken about three bottles. Today he is a strong, hearty child. We have always had to keep him indoors in winter, but last winter he was out with other children and we found no trace of the old trouble returning." ALFRED HANSENBERG, 70 Washington Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

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Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 81c per bottle. Do not purge, pain or grip. Druggists, 25c.

LITERARY.
EDITED BY FRANCES G. MOSER.
WHEN FANCY DECAYS.
How soon our fancies taper to decay,
And overspread the dust of dotage
On visions of a more ambitious age!
When youthful aspiration creeps away
When childhood shadows forth a greater man
Than manhood in his present image can
Maturity, confounded by delay,
Suspects the ministering guards of death
Approach ere dreams of life are spun.
Such agencies in time devised to mock
Our mortal sovereignty, and seal our breath,
Ere in appointed tracks our sands have run;
Then draws us in death's unaccounted flock.
—Joseph Lister.

The New York publishers are beginning to say "impression" instead of "edition." That is another Englishism that will likely find American favor.

The Putnams will soon announce a new book, by Marion Harland, called "Where Ghosts Walk." It will describe in her sympathetic vein the haunts of familiar characters in history and literature. There will be a large range of characters and haunts, as in the list are included King David, the Medici, and Thomas Carlyle.

Octave Thanet, even while addressing congresses in Omaha, has found time to prepare a new book of short stories, which will be called "A Slave to Duty."

Ellwood Roberts, of the Norristown Herald, is feeling gratified with the rapid sale of his book, "Old Richland Families," which made its appearance the first week in June. Almost half of the limited edition is already sold showing that the merit of the work is being recognized.

An interview with a leading bookseller in Melbourne is published at some length in one of the London dailies. Fiction forms 50 per cent. of the books in circulation. First and foremost among the new men comes Rudyard Kipling. "Anything he writes, prose or verse is eagerly snapped up." Anthony Hope, Conan Doyle, and Stanley Weyman also seem to have at least as large a proportionate following as they have here. Sarah Grand and Thomas Hardy, however, are falling off. "The Beth Book" was not sought for like the

"Heavenly Twins," while Thomas Hardy's treatment of certain phases of English country life is said not to commend itself to the fiction readers of Australia.

"My Poems," says Florence Earle Coats of her lately published volume, "were written without a purpose, other than the expression of faiths and ideals strongly realized and emotions keenly felt. They were written for the joy of writing, and for the satisfaction of an irresistible impulse. It is my belief that it is not the business of art either to teach or to preach."

When Dante Gabriel Rossetti was very young, scarcely more than a boy, he was deeply in love with a young girl; and having a poet's gift, he sang a poet's love in numerous sonnets and verses to her. She died young, and by her wish the manuscripts of these poems were placed in a casket and laid under her head, so that even in the last sleep they should be as they always had been, kept beneath her pillow.

Years passed by and Rossetti's fame grew until every line of his composition became precious, and some of those who prized his writings most, asked him for copies of the songs that had been buried. He had kept no copies, or they had been lost. At all events he could furnish none, and when they asked him to re-write the verses he declared that he was utterly unable to do so.

At last his friends importuned him for permission to have the original manuscripts exhumed. He consented, after some hesitation, and all the necessary preliminaries having been complied with, the grave, which had been sealed for many years, was opened in the presence of a wondering few. Then a strange thing was found. The casket containing the poems had proven to be of perishable material, and its cover had crumbled away. The long tresses of the girl had grown after death, and had twined and intertwined among the leaves of the poet's paper, coiling around the written words of love in a loving embrace long after death had sealed the lips and dimmed the eyes that had made response to that love.

But for this some of Rossetti's best poems would have been lost to the world.—Music, Song and Story.

HUNTING A FORTUNE.
Thomas P. Corbins lives a mile or two out of Hartford, on rising ground, above a pretty tributary of the Connecticut. He is an excellent fellow, and, though his establishment is on a simple scale, because he happens to prefer it, he has made his pile.

His wife is dead, and he has only one child, a pretty daughter. At present Dorothy was acting as cook, her cook having taken French leave and her waitress having even hands full caring for the house.

It was a warm summer afternoon and Dorothy was alone in the kitchen, the ingredients for a sponge cake neatly laid out before her. The clock struck three, and just as it struck the electric train stopped before the house and dropped a young man. He was fair, his eyes blue, his moustache light, but it was not the fairness of the Anglo-Saxon race. In fact Max de Resal had only very lately arrived in America.

Opening the small wicket near the larger entrance through the high red paling, he walked up a white pathway, shadowed by tall trees, and took in the character of the house he was approaching at a picturesque ivy covered angle.

A Lapland wolf dog, aroused from his slumbers in an armchair on the veranda, broke the intense stillness that hung like a spell over the house, and his noisy alarm brought a tony maid of hair to one of the Queen Anne windows in the roof. Max felt that he was expected to explain himself, and said interrogatively: "Mr. Corbins?" but the maid, seemingly misunderstanding him, waved him around to the kitchen.

"Let us find the kitchen, then," he said to himself, "but Pierre shall hear of this, sending me to such a place, wasting my time."

A little farther on a door was open, with a screen drawn across it inside, and Max, without any ceremony, walked in. The shutters were half closed to keep out the light and flies, but he distinguished a woman's figure.

"I have an introduction to Mr. Corbins," he said, addressing her. Miss Corbins took the envelope from his hand, pulled out the card it contained, and to the horror of

Max, calmly read it: "The Marquis de St. Cybars begged to remind Mr. Corbins of their acquaintanceship, and to introduce his great friend the Vicomte de Resal, who is traveling in America for a few months."

While Dorothy read the letter, Max, becoming accustomed to the dim light, was making up his mind that the beauty of American cooks was quite as uncommon as their manners, and Dorothy was turning over in her mind schemes for baffling this would-be fortune hunter. She spoke French fairly, and her next speech was in that language.

"So it's not on business you want to see Mr. Corbins?"

Up went Max's hands as if words were inadequate to express his amazement. "She speaks French too," he cried. "Mademoiselle, in my country I should think you a disguised princess. But here I have sworn that, after all the strange things I have seen in the last month, nothing shall astonish me. Still I must confess I think Mr. Corbins' cook breaks the record, as you say. Yes, if I have still any vestige of sense left, I think I may say I only wanted to pay Mr. Corbins a visit of courtesy."

"Travelers like you," she said, a spice of malice in her tone, "are not very common in America. Frenchmen especially don't generally visit us just for the pleasure of it."

"But," he went on, seating himself on a pitch pine chair, "I give you my word, I am neither an engineer, a painter, a writer nor a singer."

"Well, then," said Dorothy, using the egg beater vigorously, "I know what has brought you here. You want to catch an heiress. Oh, you may as well tell the truth to a poor servant like me."

"When a young man wants a wife," said Max, "of course it's an heiress. You see, I'm poor myself, and what's more incapable of earning my own living, so I must have a rich wife. But why shouldn't a rich wife love me? I shall never marry any one I don't love."

"I'll tell Miss Corbins everything you've said," she said. "But when you see her you won't want her. She's a monster. Her neck is down between her shoulders, and as to figure—well, she has none."

Max took from his pocket a French gold piece. "Look here," he said, "would you mind not mentioning my visit at all? I'll go back to New York and not see Mr. Corbins. I wouldn't like to spend my life with such a woman as you describe."

"Don't be in too great a hurry," she said. "If you are, you will make mistakes, as the author of 'Oter-Mer' did."

"I might have expected that," cried Max. "You know Bouquet, then? What a country. And to think I'm not likely to ever see you again!"

"Why not? You can see me tomorrow if you find me interesting."

Next day he had not to invent even the mildest stratagems to carry out his purpose. For reasons of her own Dorothy made things easy for him, and, thanks to an exciting baseball match in the neighborhood, he found the house as empty as the day before.

"Well, you've come for the answer to your card?" she said. "Here it is. Miss Corbins wrote it before she had to go out. You really are unfortunate about her. But she has invited you to dinner to-morrow."

He interrupted: "Just now I am more interested in something else. You have read Bourget, I know. Do you remember what he said about girls in America—I mean girls who haven't much money, and who are so anxious to be well educated, that to go on with their studies they hire themselves out in the holidays as servants. That at any rate was true, I suppose."

"Oh, yes," she answered; "there was a girl here once who read Virgil and Xenophon, a housemaid, but she had to go, she was really too fond of books."

"Mademoiselle," said Max, faltering, "I am sure you are one of those interesting girls."

"You are paying me a compliment I don't deserve," she said presently. "I shall always be what I am now. And don't you think," she went on, with a charming smile, "that a good cook has her value?"

Then Dorothy turned to the table and went on with her jelly making. She tried to pull the cork from a sherry bottle, and the vicomte took it from her and drew it.

"This is not the sort of work you were intended for, my poor child," he said. "With your mental gifts you ought to be something more suitable." But Dorothy only smiled.

Then she said, "I presume you will accept Miss Corbins' invitation to dinner?"

"If I do what good will it do for either you or me? I shall not so much as see you."

"Only come," she said. "You will see me, I promise you."

An hour or so later Miss Corbins received the Vicomte de Resal's formal acceptance of her invitation.

Before going to dinner the next day Max made all his preparations for leaving Hartford on the midnight train. When he reached the house, the flaxen-haired Nova Scotian let him in and conducted him through large folding doors to the lair of the "monster."

Apparently the room was empty, and Max thought he was too early. Just then, through a half glazed door, he caught sight of soft puffs of tobacco smoke and heard the tones of masculine voices.

Corbins received him with the warm cordiality of an American, introduced him to the minister and then said:

"I ought to have been in there to receive you, but my daughter was at all events. You know her, I think?"

"Miss Corbins is not in the drawing room," said Max.

"Is she not? Oh, then there is some more bother or other in the kitchen. Ah, sir, dinners come into the world ready made in France. But here! It was just by the nearest shave my daughter hadn't to cook it again to-night herself."

"Again?" said Max, bewildered and conscious he stood on the edge of an abyss.

"Oh, yes!" said Corbins. "For the past week she has been covered up in an apron, cooking for a house full of people, too. It seems to astonish you, sir, but wait a bit longer before you think you understand us. But here is my daughter."

"Come," she said; "dinner is ready."

She held out her hand to him as if no ceremony of introduction were required between them and, taking his arm, led him into the dining room.

"Courage," she whispered to him, her face radiant with amusement. "Haven't I kept my promise?"

"Yes," said poor Max, "you have, and to such purpose that I don't know how to look you or Mr. Corbins in the face."

Max never knew how he got through the dinner, and he thanked God when Corbins and the minister adjourned to the garden to smoke. Miss Corbins thought it too cool for her in her evening dress, but begged Max not to think of staying with her in the drawing room if he wanted to smoke, too.

He looked at her a moment and then said:

"No, thank you. I don't care for a cigarette to-night."

"I am afraid," she said, "you are going to leave us on bad terms."

"What do I care if I am the laughing stock of all America?" he answered. "I only mind being a fool in your eyes. If just for half an hour or even for a moment I was idiot enough to take you for the—"

"Don't say the word," said Dorothy, "if it hurts you so much. But, all the same, I'm proud of your mistake."

"Ah," he said, "making fun of me again as you did then, little as I supposed it!"

"Oh, I don't want to hurt your feelings!" said Dorothy. "You'll forget all about me. You will soon be on your way to Saratoga or the Catskills, according to the addresses on your introductions. You have some left I suppose?"

"I have," he said, now in a white rage. "Here they are." And, taking them out of his pocket, he tore them to bits and threw them on the carpet at her feet. She watched him quietly, but when she spoke her voice was a little altered.

"I can give you better ones," she said, then stopped suddenly. There was nothing cruel about her, and she saw tears in his eyes. He turned away from her and, standing at the window, looked up at the deep blue vault above.—Providence Telegram.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
At the recent convention of Woman's Clubs in Denver, which was attended by over a thousand women, the Mayor of Denver in an address of welcome said:

"Perhaps you have come with some curiosity to examine for yourselves the workings of government in this centennial State under the rule of equal suffrage. If so, we can assure you that the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship have not lowered our women, but have exalted our men, and the

power of public sentiment, as exerted in the affairs of government by noble women, has been instrumental in raising the plane of citizenship and securing the enactment and enforcement of good laws. Our men have no reason to regret that their sense of justice led them to confer upon women those equal rights bestowed upon them long ago by the Almighty, but from which they have been so long unjustly debarred."

The women of the State of New York own one thousand millions of dollars worth of property. The amount of property owned by women in other states has not been estimated; the sum total would unquestionably prove startling. When it is remembered that the women of New York alone own more property than the valuation of all Cuba, and that according to Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, it will cost the United States five hundred millions for one year of warfare, to secure the Cuban men immunity from Spanish "taxation without representation," it seems strangely inconsistent. Not only are these women "taxed without representation," but they are asked to bear their full share of the "war tax" to aid in securing to Cuban men rights denied to themselves.

Surely, when the Cuban question is settled, there is a home problem of "taxation without representation" which ought to engage the attention of aroused American patriotism. For fifty years large numbers of American women have petitioned and pled for the right of suffrage. Why should the plea remain unheard? Can it be possible that the watchwork of the Revolution, "Taxation without representation," is meaningless save amid the cruelties and barbarism of war? Surely Justice and Peace may march hand in hand! Let the righteous manhood of Nation insist upon it.

A GLIMPSE INTO FAIRYLAND.
ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATIONS AT THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

In no respect probably has the success of the designers and builders of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition been more pronounced than in the matter of electrical illuminations. The enchanted appearance of the Grand Court baffles description. Prominent visitors who have seen similar displays at previous expositions in this country and Europe declare that nothing equal to it has ever before been accomplished.

The central feature in the illuminations is the electrical fountain, designated "Nautilus." In the center is a tall column on the top of which is seated the figure of Neptune, viewing his realm with regal dignity. Before him riot his captive waters in holiday attire, assisted by the rainbow subjects of a rival sovereign. Innumerable sprays of vari-colored crystal fluid dart forth in rapid sequence, now bursting into flaming red, then quieting to subdued mother-of-pearl, and again offering a bouquet of myriad shades to the water-god.

The fountain is the central feature in the picture, but it is in general illumination of the buildings—a row of lights along every cornice, around every window, up every pillar, encircling every dome—that the skill of Mr. Luther Stieringer, who has had charge of the lighting of the buildings and grounds, has accomplished the most wonderful results. Mr. Stieringer was consulting electrical engineer at the World's Fair and has been connected with this feature of the work of all the recent large expositions.

By daylight the picture of the Grand Court from the top of the steps leading to the South Viaduct is one which every visitor will remember. The water of the lagoon, dotted with pretty gondolas, and surrounded with sloping banks of rich green grass, forms a contrast to the dazzling whiteness of the sun-bathed buildings the symmetry of whose architecture is one of the most noteworthy successes of the builders of the exposition, and the whole forms a scene to which the faithful camera can never do full justice. Much of the beauties of this picture is retained at night, but the long lines of little lights, reflected in the quiet water of the lagoon, give the night scene an added charm of its own.

It is like a glimpse into Fairyland. At the west end of the lagoon stands the Government building, the salient points of its architecture made distinct by electric

starpoints. The heroic figure "Liberty Enlightening the World," which surrounds the Government building, is jeweled with incandescents, about her head is a scintillating tiara, and the upheld torch is encircled. Beneath the figure several lines of light completely girdle the cupola above the dome. Streamers of light cover the dome, apparently held to their place by five-pointed stars on either side of the dormer windows. Below these another line of light completely surrounds the base of the dome. Arising from the roof of the central portion of the building, a series of flambeaux supported on shafts of artistic design cast their radiance on surrounding objects. The allegorical figures on the upper cornice and flanking the dome are outlined harmoniously and effectively.

Clusters of lights border the Mirror and in the center of this charming scene plays the electric fountain. On either side of the Mirror are defined the colonnades which connect the Government building with its sister buildings on right and left by pillars of light. To the left the Fine Arts building rivets the attention with domes light encircled, cornices ablaze, pillars and pilasters illuminated. Opposite, across the gently rippling water-mirror, is the classical Agricultural building. It presents a brilliant opportunity for incandescent decoration. The upper lines including the balustrades, and the imposing entrance and corner towers, stand revealed by the numerous punctuated points. The Administration Arch shows its lofty spire outlined in symmetrical lines of light to the uppermost point. The Manufactures building has the prominent roof cornices, caps of columns, pedestals, and other points of vantage emblazoned with incandescent lights. Across the lagoon the Arch of the States is girdled with bands of light and the Liberal Arts building is vividly outlined along its cornices. The Mines and Mining building is especially adapted for this beautiful decoration and right royally has it been beribboned and festooned. Its graceful portico is clearly defined, the towers wear scintillating crowns, the windows shine as if revelry were within. Facing this structure is the palace of Machinery and Electricity, with all effective points penciled in light. The east end of the lagoon, in front of the last two mentioned buildings, in company with the adjacent terraces, landings and broad viaduct leading away from it, is brilliantly lighted by incandescent lamps supported by fanciful standards of special design.

The marvelous result which neither pen nor brush nor camera can reproduce, is obtained by the use of nearly 10,000 incandescent lights with a combined power equivalent to that of 163,120 candles. It is noteworthy that this is the first time that electrical illumination has been attempted on so large a scale by the use of incandescent lights alone.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.
SOME INTERESTING AND TIMELY INFORMATION.

The various grades in the army and navy, given according to corresponding rank, are as follows:

Army—General, lieutenant-general, major-general, brigadier-general, colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant.

Navy—Admiral, vice-admiral, rear admiral, commodore, captain, commander, lieutenant-commander, lieutenant, lieutenant-junior grade, ensign.

The offices of general, lieutenant-general, and admiral and vice-admiral no longer exist, having gone out of existence with the death or retirement of the incumbent since the civil war. Sheridan was the fourth and last general of the army, his predecessor being Washington, Grant and Sherman. The last officer to hold the rank of lieutenant-general was General Schofield, now on the retired list. Farragut and Porter were the only officers of the navy to hold the rank of admiral. Stephen C. Rowan was the third and last vice-admiral, the other two being Farragut and Porter. Major General Miles, the senior major-general now in the service, commands the army. There is no similar office in the navy. The ranking officer of that branch of the service is Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland, now in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard. There are seven rear-admirals, the junior being Rear-Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila.

The pay of army officers is higher than that of naval officers, even

when the latter are at sea. Thus a general gets \$15,000 a year, an admiral \$13,000, a lieutenant-general \$11,000, a vice-admiral \$9000; a major-general gets \$7600, a rear-admiral gets \$6000; a brigadier-general gets \$5500, a commodore \$5000; a colonel gets \$4500, a naval captain the same; a lieutenant-colonel \$4000, a commander \$3500; a major \$3500, a lieutenant-commander from \$2800 to \$3000. A captain in the army \$2500, a lieutenant in the army gets \$2000, a lieutenant-junior grade in the navy gets from \$1800 to \$2000; a second lieutenant gets \$1540, an ensign gets \$1200. Even the cadet at West Point gets \$540, as against \$500 for the naval cadet at Annapolis. On shore the navy pay is cut down from one-sixteenth to one-fifth.

The insignia of rank in the two services are the same, with a difference. All the naval officers wear "foul anchors" on their shoulder-straps and collars; apart from the anchor, the badges are the same. Thus a colonel wears a silver eagle on his straps; a naval captain wears the same between two top anchors, and so on all the way up. The marine officers, like their naval brothers, draw less pay than their army relatives. Even when there was a brigadier-general of marines, he had less pay than his army friends of equal rank.

Flag rank in the navy is the rank of rear-admiral and commodore, and applies to officers entitled to command a fleet or a squadron, or a naval station. A captain commands a ship of the first class, and commanders, lieutenant commanders, and lieutenants, ships of lower classes, according to their rating. Lieutenant-commanders and lieutenants also act as executive officers to captains. The larger ships of the navy are divided into corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. An army may be composed of two or more corps. A corps consists of three divisions. A division consists of three brigades, in addition to which there may be an independent brigade of cavalry and an independent brigade of artillery, according to the necessities of the case. A brigade usually consists of twelve companies. A battalion consists of four companies. The strength of a company varies according to the arm of the service or the special organization to which it is attached.

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As at present organized the army is commanded by the ranking general, Major-General Miles. A corps is commanded by a major-general; a division by a major-general or a brigadier-general, according to circumstances. A brigade is commanded by a brigadier-general, although it often happens that a colonel is placed in command of a brigade. Regiments are commanded by colonels, and in case of their disability, by a lieutenant-colonel; battalions by majors, and companies by captains.

General officers are all officers, line or staff, above the grade of colonel. Line or regimental officers are all officers belonging to a regiment. Staff officers are officers of the different staff departments, from brigadier-generals to second lieutenants. Regimental staff officers are quartermasters, adjutants, surgeons and chaplains, attached to a regiment. Field officers are colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors.

—Washington Star.

BEING A BOY.
One of the best things in the world is to be a boy. It requires no experience, though it needs some practice to be one. The disadvantage of the position is that it does not last long enough. It is soon over. Just as you get about to being a boy you have to be something else, with a good deal more work to do and not half so much fun.

And every boy is anxious to be a man, and is very uneasy with the restrictions that are put upon him as a boy. There are so many bright spots in the life of a farm boy that I sometimes think I should like to live the life over again. I should almost be willing to be a girl if it were not for the chores. There is a great comfort to a



Mr. SOLLY has changed his mind and has determined not to be a candidate for State Senator. Mr. Jenkins is now the strongest candidate in the field for that position.

The program at this time in the anti-Quay camp is about as follows: For Governor, Mr. Stone. For United States Senator, Mr. Wanamaker. This program is subject to change, but there is one name stamped on the collar that will not be removed.

HENRY W. HALLOWELL, of Lower Moreland, announces in this issue his candidacy for the office of County Treasurer, subject to Republican rules. Both as to personal fitness and geographical location Mr. Hallowell has much in his favor, sufficient in fact to insure him the nomination.

ABOUT one hundred survivors of Pickett's division of Confederate soldiers visited Philadelphia beginning of the present week and received an enthusiastic ovation. The sectional feeling between the North and the South seems to have become almost obliterated, and the survivors on both sides who actively figured in the great rebellion now rally around the old flag of our common country.

The War Department is receiving much censure by reason of its tardiness in removing the brave soldiers before Santiago from a pestilential atmosphere. While day by day the reports have come of four or five thousand soldiers on the sick list and hundreds of new cases of fever, they have still been told to wait. This is cruel, and, considering the resources of our Government, inexcusable.

ACCORDING to reports received by railway companies and business men, the largest wheat crop in the history of the United States will be harvested within a fortnight. The winter wheat yield, which aggregates from 375,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels, will be increased to the extent of nearly 350,000,000 bushels from the spring wheat region. The "bumper crop" of 1891 will be eclipsed this year by 100,000,000 bushels from present indications.

A WORD WITH BROTHER DAMBLY.
Editor Dambly, of the Skipack Transcript, the recognized leader of Mr. Wanamaker's contingent in Montgomery county, observes:

The election of United States Senators is first, the legislative welfare of the State second in point of importance. So entirely paramount to everything else is this election of United States Senators that men are picked out and put through conventions solely on the one, narrow, selfish issue of the United States Senatorship. Their selection or rejection hinges solely upon who they will vote for for Senator.

Editor Dambly further on in the article from which the foregoing was taken, places the blame for this "deplorable condition of affairs" upon Senator Quay and his disciples. Very well, whether this be true or not, what are the anti-Quay holdovers doing? Are they not holding conferences with Mr. Wanamaker who aspires to be a United States Senator? Are they not dancing to the whistle of a man who has extensively figured, at least indirectly, in the corruption of American politics? And are they not contemplating just now a compromise whereby Quay is to receive the support of four and Wanamaker the help of three of Montgomery's next delegation to Harrisburg? If Quay is the monster he is pictured to be, if all the venality in Pennsylvania politics is due to Quay and his methods, are they not contemplating a "compromise with the devil" and hobnobbing with Quay's emissaries for the spoils of office? Are not the adherents of Mr. Wanamaker willing to compromise everything if Mr. Wanamaker's election to the United States Senate can be assured, if the spoils of office in Montgomery county and at Harrisburg can be about evenly divided up? A majority of those who are actively engaged in the Quay camp are aspirants to public positions of honor and profit, and a majority of those who are aggressive in the Wanamaker meeting house are doing exactly the same thing, and we challenge Editor Dambly to deny it! On both sides it is a question, first, as to who shall be elected United States Sen-

ator and who shall do the electing, and, second, who shall come in possession of the emoluments of office. And so far as we are able to discern we fail to observe a monopoly of righteousness on either side. Here is a suggestion for you, Editor Dambly. In your present rather complicated position, it may be of some service to you: Take a firm stand against both Quay and Wanamaker, and strenuously urge the nomination and election of candidates to the Legislature who are qualified to discharge the duties involved in just and economical law-making, and who will make the election of a United States Senator strictly a secondary matter. Don't argue that this is your position now, and that you have not mentioned in connection with your undertaking Mr. Wanamaker as a candidate for United States Senator, for Mr. Wanamaker is in the background pulling the leading strings. Down with both Quay and Wanamaker, even though a Democratic Legislature be the outcome, Editor Dambly! Let the people elect lawmakers who will make the vital interests of the people paramount, and the election of a United States Senator a subsidiary matter, let them "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may!"

WAR NEWS.
ON THE WAY TO PEACE.
Spain's acceptance of the conditions recently stated by the U. S. Government, in the highly important matter of bringing the war to a close, has been received by the authorities at Washington. While the extensive reply from Spain is not altogether satisfactory, it is believed that an ultimate agreement will be reached in the near future.

While peace propositions were being considered at Washington a battle raged near Manila. The Spaniards made several desperate charges upon the American lines, but each time the fire of the American troops drove the Spaniards back and finally broke the Spanish centre and the enemy retreated. The Americans were victorious and only lost 11 killed and had 37 men wounded. The Spanish losses are not known, but they are reported to have been heavy.

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Hendricks and Long have it for District Attorney, and H. K. Weand will go it alone for Judge.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1898.—Spain did not surprise anybody when it cabled to the French Ambassador, who is representing it in Washington during the peace preliminaries, to ascertain whether it could attach a string to its acceptance of the terms of peace offered by President McKinley—it was so thoroughly Spanish. The French Ambassador knew that the terms offered were in the nature of an ultimatum and so informed Spain. There is no room for any trickery, consequently nothing but plain sailing is now looked for. As soon as the government of Spain formally accepts the terms of peace, which it has already unofficially accepted, Peace Commissioners will be named by President McKinley to meet like commissioners representing Spain and proceed to the negotiation of a treaty of peace; and a cessation of hostilities will be ordered. While, of course, no one can do more than guess how long it will take to negotiate that treaty, it is the general expectation in official circles that it will require several months, owing to the difficulty likely to be experienced in reaching a satisfactory agreement as to the Philippine Islands. Should the treaty not be signed before November, the Senate will not be called in extra session to ratify the treaty, as no harm would be done by waiting for the regular session in December.

President McKinley has taken occasion to express his gratitude for the cordial support given him in the conduct of the war by the press, regardless of politics, and he thinks it will be of incalculable benefit to the country by showing to the world that however much we may differ among ourselves as to domestic policies, we are all Americans when it comes to confronting a foreign foe.

The figures in Assistant Secretary Howell's statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the last fiscal year are very interesting. Notwithstanding the addition to the receipts of \$64,751,223, received by the government from the sale of Pacific railroads, the expenditures exceeded the receipts of the year by \$38,047,247. Not counting the Pacific railroad money the deficit was \$98,249,103. Mr. Howell says this large deficit was partly accounted for by war expenditures, which he estimates to have been \$56,000,000 during the last four months of the fiscal year. Accepting his figures, that during the last five months of the fiscal year the receipts of the

government exceeded its expenditures, on a peace basis, by more than \$9,000,000, the deficit would have been slightly in excess of \$42,000,000 for the year, had there been no war.

All the auxiliary cruisers, except the Harvard and the Yale, are to be released to their owners as fast as possible, there being no further use for them, owing to Spain having practically no navy left, even should there be a hitch before peace is assured by the formal signing of a treaty between the two governments, and the expense of keeping them in commission being very heavy.

One of the most curious features of the present situation is that with peace with Spain in sight of the administration should be preparing to send heavy reinforcements to General Merritt. The Spanish at Manila, as elsewhere, are already sufficiently whipped, but those reinforcements are necessary to enable General Merritt to successfully cope with Aguinaldo, whose successes at Manila have made him a dangerous leader for the semi-barbarous Philippine insurgents, as the latest information makes it almost certain that he will dispute American possession of Manila and the island of Luzon with force.

The terms of peace provide that we shall hold Manila and Manila Bay until a peace commission decides upon the future government of the Philippine Islands. In order to hold Manila we must also hold enough of the country back of it to protect the source of its water supply, and it is now regarded as too much of a task to impose upon the present force under General Merritt—he will only have 20,000 men when all the troops now on the way reach him. Members of the administration admit that they are much perplexed over the problem of what to do with Aguinaldo, but they say that the solution must be found by this government alone.

The belief is growing in Washington that Aguinaldo is receiving secret encouragement from one or more European governments, which hope to so mix up the Philippine mess that they can get their fingers into it before it is done with. They may get them badly squeezed, too.

More troops are being sent to Porto Rico, to share in the enjoyment of being welcomed by the Porto Ricans, with those already with General Miles. There is little probability of any more fighting over there.

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printed to take the place of the ones destroyed.

The paper used for making paper money is made in large sheets, and every sheet is carefully counted. One by one the sheets are moistened and put under a press, where a stamp makes an imprint of one color only, on one side; they are then put aside until dry; when dry they are again moistened and again put under a press, and another imprint of a different color is made.

The printing process is repeated until all of the colors of both sides have been imprinted; then the sheets are dried and subjected to great pressure to make them perfectly smooth.

Several bills are printed at one time on each sheet, and when the sheets are finished the bills are separated and trimmed by machinery. The separate bills are then given to a queer little machine to be numbered; the machine changes its number every time it makes an imprint, and thus no two bills of the same kind have the same number upon them.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. A. Linn, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all drug stores. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A New Enterprise IN COLLEGEVILLE.

Mrs. FRANCES BARRETT HAS OPENED A

Lady's Trimmings and Notion Store

ON Main Street, Near Depot.

At her store Ladies' wants in that line will be supplied in every detail at city prices.

Ready-made Wrappers from 75c. up. The Royal Shirt Waists for \$1.00. The best made Boys' Wash Suits for \$1.00. Boys' Shirt Waists, 25c. up to \$1.50. All the latest Ribbons. Buy your ribbons here and have the Dewey sailor knot tied free of charge.

Laces, Ribbons, Corsets, Table Cloths, Gingham, Percales, Denims for Draperies, Girdles, Draperies, Children's Caps, Spool Silk, Embroidery Silk, all colors; Sun Bonnets, Shirt Waists, Machine Needles, and all kinds of

Gents' Furnishing Goods. Ladies' and Children's Bangs Cut. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Shampooing. Human Hair work in all its branches. Combs made up into switches, 30c. per ounce. Finger puffs, 10c. each.

A call will be appreciated by Mrs. Frances Barrett.

GEORGE F. CLAMER HAS OPENED A

Complete Hardware Store!

Hardware and House furnishing Goods of Every Description can be bought there at City Prices!

Some Kinds Even Cheaper.

Call in and inspect goods.

REPAIRING of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, Sewing Machines, Pumps, Bicycles, Etc.

Lawn Mowers Sharpened. BICYCLES built to order.

Parts of every description supplied.

Wheels cut down, tires vulcanized and frames enameled.

Repairs guaranteed at prices you can afford to pay.

Agent for the Light and Klondike Bicycles. Blacksmith and Wheelwright supplies.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE F. CLAMER, Main Street, Near Depot.

I CURE GAPS.

I have discovered a new preventive and cure for Gaps in Chicks. It is a Fungicide and never fails. Price 40 cents a box; by mail, 50 cents. Full directions with each box. Sample box free. Send for circulars.

JOHN G. ROSENBERG, V. S., Tapin, Skippack, Pa.

FLAVELL'S ELASTIC TRUSSES Single, \$1.00. Double, \$2.00.

Fitted with our celebrated Pneumatic Pads; can be worn day and night with comfort and ease. Sold by Physicians or direct from us. Circular free. S. WOLF, 1005 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Teach Your Boy To be On Time

It is the most valuable lesson he can learn. If he doesn't learn it while he is young, he will cause you and himself no end of annoyance -- and -- trouble.

The best way to teach him punctuality is to put a RELIABLE WATCH in his pocket. We have a variety, and can suit you on prices.

J. D. SALLADE, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN, 16 East Main St., NORRISTOWN, PA.

Cut Price Sale TO CLEAR OUT ALL SUMMER GOODS

Women's Russet Oxfords reduced from \$1.25 to 75c.

Women's Dongola Black Oxfords 75 and 85c.

\$1.75 ones now \$1.50. Women's Dongola Shoes, \$2.00, at \$1.50.

Men's Russet Shoes, \$1.50, \$1.75. Men's Black Shoes, light weight to close out, at \$1.00.

H. L. NYCE, 6 East Main St. NORRISTOWN, PA. -- AT -- ELSTON'S.

There are some goods which need to be turned. Their room is necessary for the large line of Fall and Holiday goods. This Spring season's trade has been very large but it leaves some goods on hand.

Bicycles The Orients, Dayton's, Thomas and Record wheels were sold this year and now the few that are left to go. \$50 wheels for \$35. \$75 wheels for \$50. A good new wheel for \$15. A few second-hand ones at any old price.

Window Screens The 40, 50, 60 and 75c. kind to be cleaned up for 25c.

The 25, 30 and 35c. kind for 15c. each. Screen Doors The 90c. kind for 50c. and the \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 kind for 75c. and \$1.00.

Refrigerators and Ice Chests They are cheaper than any others and now on the low left on hand you get 25 per cent. off the marked price.

This sale starts on FRIDAY MORNING, the 15th, at 8 o'clock.

From now to Sept. 1st watch for our Clearing Sale as we must have room and there will be bargains at the Big Store.

H. E. ELSTON'S, Hardware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Toys, Etc., 58 E. Main St., Norristown, Pa.

ADJUSTABLE Window Screens, 15c. to 50c. EACH.

SCREEN DOORS, 75c. to \$1.00.

Any size from 2 ft. 6x6 ft. 8 to 3 ft. by 7 ft.

POULTRY: NETTING, Fence Wire, Paris Green at Lowest Market Rates.

The Best \$10.00 Harness that you ever saw.

Spindle Wagons, Top Buggies and Express Wagons, at prices to surprise you. Fly Nets and Lard Dusters.

N. H. Benjamin & Co. 207 Bridge Street, PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

THE ALBERTSON Trust and Safe Deposit Co. NORRISTOWN, PA.

This Company Executes Trusts and becomes surety for persons acting as Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, etc. Assures Titles to Real Estate. Allows 2 Per Cent. Interest on Deposits.

Subject to check. Allows 3 Per Cent. Interest on Deposits. Subject to check, ten days notice, or Certificate of Deposit.

Loans made upon Approved Security. Real Estate or Collaterals. Trust Department for the Acceptance of Trusts under any will or instrument creating a Trust, and the care and management of property and estates.

Absolutely Burglar Proof and Fire Proof Safe Deposits Vandal.

We cheerfully furnish information as to our methods of business. Business and Correspondence Invited.

GEO. W. ROGERS, President. SAM'L E. NYCE, Vice Pres., Trust Officer. CLEMENT J. CRAFT, Sec. and Treas.

WALL PAPER. Do you expect to do any papering? We will send you free a large selection of samples from 3c. per roll up, all new colorings and novelties up to date. We pay freight. We want an agent in every town to sell on commission from large sample books. No capital required. For samples or particulars, address

S. WOLF, 747-753 Ninth Ave., N.Y. City.

ANTI-GAP MIXTURE For Preventative and Cure For Gaps in Poultry, 25c. Per Bottle.

SURE CORN CURE, 10 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SOLD AT Culbert's Drug Store, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Custom Tailored Ready-to-Wear Clothing!

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. EXTRAORDINARY GOOD TO WEAR. AND PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A large and exclusive assortment of all-wool fabrics, style and fit perfect, at \$4.98. And better at \$6, 7, 7.50, 8, 10, 12 and \$15.

Blue Serge Suits at \$7.50 and \$10. Big and Little Boys' Suits, Stylish and Nobby, from \$3.50 to \$10. Little Children's Vestee Suits.

ALL AT HERMAN WETZEL'S, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 66 and 68 Main St., Norristown, Opp. Post Office.

Take a Look!



and see if our hats are not pictures of correctness. We know they are. The fact is as plain as your face in the glass. Facts can't be denied and our statements are based on facts. We watch the market just as Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley keep their eyes on the Spaniards, and nothing worth looking at escapes our attention. Our Pearl Soft Hat with Navy Blue Band at \$2.00 is new and very dandy. We carry a large line of Children's Caps and Tams, 25 and 50c. Full line of Straw Hats.

TRACEY, THE HATTER, AGENT FOR KNOX HATS, 38 Main St., Norristown.

The Norristown Title, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.—Capital: \$250,000

Main and DeKalb Sts., Norristown, Pa.

JOHN W. LOCH, Pres't. F. G. HOBSON, Treasurer and Trust Officer.

PAYS 3 PER CENT. Interest on Time Deposits. PAYS 2 PER CENT. Interest on Active Accounts. Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee, Commissioned Receiver, Agent, and in all trust capacities. Becomes surety for those acting in fiduciary relations. Insures Titles to Real Estate and mortgages. Insures certified general searches. Rents boxes in burglar proof vaults. Send for book with full explanations.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED BY W. H. POZDERSKI & CO., OPTICIAN, 113 NORTH NINTH ST. ABOVE ARCH, PHILA., PA.

They have had over fifteen years experience in all the various lines of Optical work, and assure complete satisfaction to every patron. Many Ills, inconveniences and discomforts are caused by Eye-Sizes, which may be readily relieved. Should you need glasses, the prices quoted are not equalled for Solid Gold Spectacles \$2.00; elsewhere \$2.50. The same grade of goods: Steel Spectacles 50c.; elsewhere \$1.00.

Brendlinger's W. P. Fenton

BARGAIN SALE OF LADIES' Muslin Underwear

The most remarkable in the history of cheap selling. See the reduction prices. How Is It Possible?

The manufacturers tell us that orders have been slow. They are overstocked—invited us to help them. This is the way we do it. You had better call soon and take your choice while you can.

Lot No. 1—10 Cents. The price covers materials only; the work on it is a free gift at the price. Plain but good garments of LADIES' SKIRTS CHILD'S UNDERWEAR CORSET COVERS INFANT SLIPS CHILD'S DRAWERS

Lot No. 2—15 Cents. LADIES' DRAWERS CHILD'S DRESS CHEMISES MISSES' DRAWERS CORSET COVERS

Lot No. 3—25 Cents. A little more trimming, but the price hardly covers the added cost of the material in the trimming.

Lot No. 4—50 Cents. The added value is in the elaboration of trimming and how great the value is best shown by seeing the work, material and trimming.

Lot No. 5—75 Cents. Here are goods worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 and as to trimming are most tastefully adorned.

Lot No. 6—\$1.00. The usual price would be twice this, for quality, style and trimmings are very fine.

It is Like Mid-Summer Madness To reduce goods right in season.

Muslin Underwear Sale. LOW PRICED HIGH QUALITY

I. H. Brendlinger, NORRISTOWN, PA.

Leading dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Trimmings, Ladies' Coats, Shirt Waists, 80 and 82 Main Street. 213 and 215 DeKalb Street.

LIGHTNING RODS AND WEATHER VANES!

The undersigned are prepared to erect a 25-Strand, Pure Copper Cable, LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR, for the protection of Life and Property.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. No payment required until work is proven satisfactory.

M. C. RAMBO & HARLOW, LOWER PROVIDENCE, PA. Montgomery County, ap.28.

FOR RENT. A new wheelwright shop; first-class cash business stand for the right man. Apply at once to

JONATHAN E. DAVIS, Blacksmith, 20 Jan. Collegeville, Pa.

sell, advertise it in the Independent.

John H. Bartman is authorized to collect accounts due The Independent, and receive the names of new subscribers.

HOME AND ABROAD.

—And now a big crop of corn is assured; at least in this section of the State.

—A prolonged vacation put Jupiter Pluvius in good working trim.

—A large trolley party from Norristown visited Shaw's hotel Tuesday evening.

—M. O. Roberts, of this borough, recently attended an anti-Quay conference in Philadelphia and made a number of observations in regard to the political situation.

—Services in the old Lutheran church at Trappe next Sunday at 10 a. m. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. W. O. Fegely.

—To the boys of the Press League:

—That tree has been planted;

—And if trials lead to victory that particular tree will grow.

—Numerous city boarders are whiling away the hours of summer in the Perkiomen Valley.

—It is proposed to erect a flag pole, 78 feet long, at Ironbridge.

—Henry M. Kratz, of Schwenksville, having recovered his former health, has been discharged from the Hospital for the Insane at Norristown.

—The annual picnic of Garwood Sunday School will be held in the Almshouse grove on Saturday, September 3. Additional particulars later.

—Phoenixville will have letter-carriers by October 1. Great is Coenixville.

—There are 2000 pensioners in Berks county who get \$30,000 every three months.

—The choir of the Jeffersonville Presbyterian Church will hold their annual fruit festival on the lawn of the "Manse" this (Thursday) evening.

—A Reading hosiery mill had to refuse an order for 62,000 dozen pairs of stockings for soldiers on account of being too busy on other orders.

—David Matz, of Skippack, found eleven partridge eggs in a hay field. He placed them under a setting hen and every egg produced a tiny partridge.

—Saturday was children's day at the camp meeting of the Menonite Brethren in Christ in Heckle's grove, Spring City. Children from all the surrounding towns were in attendance.

—The J. & T. Lees mills, at Conshohocken, have been sold by John K. Bowker to Horace C. Jones for \$25,000.

—Ray Johnson, aged 4 years, who was deserted by his mother, in Reading, one and one-half years ago, has at last been found by a Philadelphia relative.

—Forty thousand pounds of horse and mule shoe nails were shipped from New York on Saturday evening to Tampa for General Shafter's use. Counting 40 nails to the pound and allowing six nails to the shoe, we have here a quantity sufficient to shoe 66,666 animals. War materials are hauled in large packages.—Worcester Spy.

—One of the largest rattlesnakes ever found in Berks county was killed by Daniel L. Ney, who resides on the mountains, near Shartlesville, Berks county. His children are raising rabbits, and an unusual commotion in the pen attracted attention to it. When a rattler crawled over five feet and having eight rattles was discovered in the act of swallowing a half-grown rabbit. The snake was clubbed to death.

Methacton Literary Society. The Methacton Literary Society, of Lower Providence, will meet next Saturday evening, August 13, when the following program will be presented: Recitations—Harry T. Kratz, L. R. Kramer, Viola Auer, Ella May Johnson, Emma Warren, Chester Kratz. Readings—Mary Saylor, Annie Smith, Frank Evans, Harry Johnson, Harry Clark, Niobe Fegely. Address—Joseph S. Kratz. Music—Joseph Kratz, Nellie Evans, Viola Auer and Lizzie R. Place.

RELIGIOUS. Episcopal service at St. James', Evansburg, every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., Sunday School, 2 p. m. Also a service at Royersford at 7.30 p. m. Rev. A. J. Barrow, rector.

On and after the first Sunday in June divine service will be held at the Episcopal Church, Wetmill Corner, near Shannonsville, in the morning at 10.30. Service throughout the year in the afternoon at St. Paul's Memorial, near Oaks, at 3.30. Benj. J. Douglass, rector.

Evansburg M. E. church, Rev. J. S. Tomlinson, pastor. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Preaching, Sunday, at 10.30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Epworth League service Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer meeting at meeting on Thursday evening at 7.45 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

United Evangelical Church, Trappe. Services Sunday at 7.45 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Rev. J. Max Longsdorf, pastor.

Trinity Church. Wednesday evening, prayer service, at 8 o'clock. Sunday: Sunday School at 9, and preaching at 10 a. m.; the Junior C. E. prayer service at 2 p. m., and the Y. P. S. C. E. prayer service at 7, Mr. Elwood Berndt, leader. The pastor will conduct services in the Skippackville church at 2 1/2 p. m., on Sunday.

School Tax.

Collector Prizer will be at Firemen's Hall, this borough, Thursday, August 13, from 1 to 5, to receive school tax. A rebate of 6 per cent. will be allowed on taxes paid before September 1.

Killed on the Rail.

John Saylor, of Bridgeport, a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, while coupling cars Sunday, the horses attached to the carriage took fright at a cow in the bushes and, plunging to the side of the road, broke the pole. Fortunately no one was injured.

Will Remove to Philadelphia.

H. M. Alderfer, of this borough, has leased a restaurant at Frankford road and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, and will take possession of the same about the 12th of September. He will dispose of his personal property on Thursday, August 25.

Prompt Payment of Taxes.

Borough Treasurer Dr. E. A. Krusen reports that he received from taxpayers, on July 29 and 30, over \$500 in payment of borough taxes. Taking into account the amount of the tax duplicate the figures stated indicate rather remarkable promptness.

A Broken Arm.

Mrs. Wessler, of Port Providence, Wednesday of last week, fell and broke her arm very seriously between the elbow and shoulder. The broken member was cared for by the family physician and she is doing as well as possible under the circumstances.

Died, Aged 95.

Mrs. Mary G. Miller, one of the oldest residents of Chester county, died Wednesday of last week in East Pikeland township, aged 95 years. She was possessed of all her faculties up to the time of her death. She remembered the war of 1812, and shook hands with General Lafayette.

An Enjoyable Picnic.

The Norristown Literary Society had a happy picnic at Perkiomen Bridge, Thursday, and the literary lights from the neighborhood where the scribe spent some of his boyhood days, vied with each other in contributing to the pleasures of the day. Among the party were Deputy Treasurer Geo. H. Anders, and Edward Kneule, of the Register.

Painting on Exhibition.

Artist R. P. Baldwin's painting, Perkiomen Bridge, on exhibition at Fenton's hall, this borough, has aroused much interest. Last Friday evening over one hundred persons viewed the painting. So far as we are able to learn the criticism of the public thus far is decidedly favorable. The exhibition will continue to-morrow evening and Saturday afternoon and evening.

Trolley Party.

A trolley party numbering fifty-four persons of this borough and the borough of Trappe, on Monday evening, visited the large tent on Haws avenue, Norristown, and listened to the thrilling eloquence of Mr. Tracey, the champion of temperance, and gazed with much satisfaction upon the pictures thrown on canvas by means of a stereopticon. The party was gotten up by Mrs. Royer, wife of Dr. J. W. Royer, of Trappe.

Both Legs Cut Off.

Shortly after midnight, Friday morning, George Rick, 33 years old, of 409 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia, a brakeman on the Reading Railway, had his foot caught in a switch at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, and before he could extricate himself a train ran over him, cutting off both legs. He was taken to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, and will probably die.

Special Attention to Bankruptcy Cases.

Geo. N. Corson, Esq., of Norristown, is giving special attention to bankruptcy cases under the new law. He has on hand complete sets of legal forms in bankruptcy issued by W. G. Johnson & Co., of Pittsburg. It will be remembered that Mr. Corson was Register in Bankruptcy from 1867 to 1872, when he resigned to serve as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania.

DEATHS.

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Brunner, died Thursday at the residence of a daughter in Philadelphia, aged 80 years. A husband, three daughters and one son survive. The remains were brought to this place Monday morning and received by Undertaker J. L. Bechtel. Interment at Menonite cemetery, near Yerkes.

Prof. John O. Zimmerman died

pneumonia at the home of Douglas Beyer, near Trooper, Friday morning, aged 74 years. Deceased leaves one son, residing in Philadelphia, and a sister, Mrs. Daniel Fenstermacher, of this borough. The funeral was held Monday. Interment at Lower Providence Baptist church. Prof. Zimmerman was a music teacher of recognized ability, and his death will be much regretted by hundreds of persons who received instructions from him; who esteemed him highly both as an instructor and as a man of sterling worth.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cresinger, widow of Wm. Cresinger, died at her home in Trappe, Tuesday night, aged 65 years. She was the mother of four children, none of whom survive. The surviving brothers are: Abraham Johnson, of Trappe; Henry Johnson, of Limerick; Abner Johnson, of Pottstown; children of the late Jacob and Martha Johnson, of Upper Providence. The funeral will be held Sunday at 9.30 a. m. Preaching, Sunday, at 10.30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Epworth League service Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer meeting at meeting on Thursday evening at 7.45 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

Large Buzzards Caught.

Last Monday Joseph Hunsicker, of Ironbridge, caught two large buzzards. The birds measure 7 feet from tip to tip of wings. Mr. Hunsicker will send them to the Zoological Society, of Philadelphia.

A Carriage Pole Broken.

While H. T. Hunsicker and family, of Ironbridge, were returning from church Sunday, the horses attached to the carriage took fright at a cow in the bushes and, plunging to the side of the road, broke the pole. Fortunately no one was injured.

Evening Services Well Attended.

The evening services in Shannonsville chapel, conducted by Rev. S. O. Perry, of Eagleville, are well attended. Much interest is taken by the young people in the matter of having helpful music; Miss Bella Weikel is organist. The subject for next Sunday evening, August 14, is "Christian Perfection."

Meeting of Insurance Managers.

At a quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Perkiomen Valley Fire Insurance Company, held at Shaw's hotel, this borough, Wednesday of last week, a tax of \$1.50 on the thousand to cover losses sustained since May, amounting to about \$9000, was levied.

Town Council Proceedings.

Town Council met in regular session in Firemen's Hall, Friday evening. In addition to the transaction of the usual routine business, the committee having in charge the investigation of the offer recently made by the Schuylkill Illum. Co., reported that it would not be advisable to accept the offer presented by the Company. The ordinance relating to fast driving on Main street was passed finally. It was decided that the work of grading, macadamizing and curbing and paving of Fifth avenue should begin on or about the first of September.

Summertime.

J. Crawford Johnson, a member of the editorial staff of the Norristown Herald, and a newspaper writer who wields a facile pen, and family, are quartered for a period in a cottage overlooking the Perkiomen stream, in this borough. Mr. Johnson will do no literary work this week; his energies will be devoted more to physical than mental effort, and though he may fail to supply the town for the next day or two with carp, sunfish and bass, he nevertheless expects to materially reduce the stock of fish in the mill dam before Saturday's sun goes down out of sight. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have named the cottage "Camp of We-know-no-care-on-the-Perkiomen."

Hospital for the Insane.

The regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane was held at Norristown on Friday. The expenses for July amounted to \$28,000. There is still a deficit of \$11,300. The number of inmates in the institution are 986 males and 1069 females. During the month eighteen died. In reply to a communication from the Pennsylvania Legislative Commission to investigate convict labor and to ascertain how such inmates are employed the following letter was sent: During the year ending June 30, 5132 scrubbing brushes, valued at \$510, were made in the brush shop by 36 men and 20 women. In the shoe shop, where shoes are repaired for the attendants and others, \$1144 was realized by four workmen.

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. Yodine, of New York City, is spending two weeks at Prospect Terrace. Dr. Yodine is a very successful physician in her native city. She is thoroughly enjoying the quiet of the country, away from professional cares. Geo. Deppen, Esq., of Sunbury, Pa., spent last week visiting his numerous friends in Collegeville. H. B. Long and wife, of Norristown, were the guests of Jacob Brunner and daughter, this borough, Sunday. Jesse Heiges, of Dillsburg, Pa., visited friends in Collegeville over Sunday. Mr. Heiges is one of the honor men of this year's class of Ursinus college. He was recently appointed principal of the schools of Kendall, McKean county.

DISTRESSINGLY SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

TWO BOYS BROWNED IN THE SCHUYLKILL AT NORRISTOWN—A WOMAN KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

Last Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock, Eddie Scheetz, aged 7, son of trolley conductor Wm. Scheetz, and Louis Griffith, aged 9, son of Frank Griffith, of Norristown, were drowned in the Schuylkill, near Watts' mill. With three other boys Eddie and Louis went into the water; they got beyond their depth and were drowned. They could not be rescued by their comrades who rushed to inform the parents of the boys. Grappling hooks were procured and the bottom of the river was dragged. The body of young Griffith was recovered at 2.15 in the afternoon, and that of Eddie Scheetz was discovered at Spring Mill the next day.

Mrs. Brunner, wife of Joseph Brunner, was buried on Monday last; interment being made at the Menonite meeting house burying ground near Yerkes. Mrs. Brunner was in her 80th year.

Rev. Jesse Ziegler preached at Green Tree on Sunday forenoon and Rev. Mr. Meyers preached in the evening.

Prof. Truckess, with his singing class, will give a free concert at the Green Tree church on Friday evening.

The Shannonsville Castle, K. G.

THRILLING RUNAWAY NEAR YERKES.

THREE YOUNG PERSONS INJURED BY BEING THROWN FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON.

Last Saturday morning a merry party of young folks—Lizzie, Susie and Annie Detwiler, Mary Allebach and Elias, Jonathan and James Detwiler—left the farm house of James G. Detwiler, Upper Providence, to attend the Upper Providence Alumni picnic at Valley Forge. They were being conveyed to the railroad station at Yerkes and had reached the hill descending toward the Perkiomen when the animal attached to the shafts of the express wagon refused to hold back the load of human freight and ran down the hill at a rapid pace. In turning the corner at the residence of E. Buckwater, one of the hind wheels broke down and the young folks were violently thrown from the wagon. Miss Allebach received a severe scalp wound and James and Susie Detwiler were painfully bruised. Dr. E. A. Krusen dressed the wounds of those injured, all of whom are recovering. Instead of attending the picnic the party returned home, disappointed in not being able to join their friends at Valley Forge, and wondering why that mule refused to safely convey them down the hill. Later in the day Elias Detwiler spent a few hours at the Alumni picnic.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

THE NEW ANNEX FINELY EQUIPPED—MUCH CHARITABLE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The new annex to Charity Hospital, Norristown, has been finished at a cost of \$17,000; \$2200 have been expended for equipments and the institution as a whole, more modern than any in Montgomery county. The institution now has eight rooms for private patients in addition to the thoroughly equipped apartments for the accommodation of other patients. Under ordinary circumstances 44 persons, and in an emergency 66 persons can now be treated at one time, if necessary. The entire amount expended on grounds and buildings to date is nearly \$40,000, of which only \$5000 was a State appropriation, \$5000 having been derived annually from the same source in aid of the maintenance fund. All the rest has been contributed by residents of Montgomery county, as well as a considerable portion of the maintenance fund from year to year. The Woman's Auxiliary has been a powerful aid in securing the financial success which has made the extension of the hospital and the complete equipments of the new wards a possibility. Since 1891 4,682 persons have been treated at the Hospital, and each succeeding year has witnessed an increase in the good work wrought. Over six hundred people attended the opening of the annex Saturday afternoon, when J. P. Hale Jenkins, Esq., delivered an eloquent address.

The officers for Charity Hospital for 1898 are: President, John W. Bickel; Vice President, Henry C. Wentz, W. H. Cooke; Treasurer, John W. Loch; Secretary, J. Clinton Sellers; Solicitor, J. P. Hale Jenkins; Superintendent, J. Penna Schneider; Matron, Mrs. Ella S. Latsch; Resident Physician, Dr. J. G. Thomas; Directors: W. H. Cooke, J. Y. Eisenberg, Michael Fennel, Mrs. Hugh McInnes, Mrs. William L. Cresson, Mrs. S. Y. Foulke, Dr. J. K. Weaver, Henry C. Wentz, I. N. Harrar, R. Wilson Perry, Jacob B. Eckfeldt.

FROM OAKS.

The past week has been one of excitement at the extreme point of this part of the township on which this community reside. Monday opened with a lively walk around Saturday Harvey Houck of Phoenixville was drowned in the Perkiomen, which he and five others were taking a boat ride. Houck came down from Phoenixville with a party of campers to spend the day along the Perkiomen. There were six in the boat, Houck being one of them. The boat was overloaded and required but little effort to list it, when it instantly filled with water. Three of the men could swim, and those who could swim rendered all the assistance possible, but Houck sank to the bottom of the creek. His body was instantly recovered. It was said if proper restoratives as recommended in cases of drowning accidents had been resorted to a man's life might have been saved possibly. It was a sad ending of a life's enjoyment. Those who cannot swim should not venture in deep water. Even the best of swimmers get drowned.

THE SECOND ANNUAL OUTING OF THE PRESS LEAGUE.

July 1, 2, and 3, 1893—The hills and vales of Gettysburg, strewn by the prostrate forms of the dead, the dying and the wounded, from the ranks of the blue and the gray; reverberating the thunderous roar of artillery and musketry in terrible action; bathed in blood and tears 'neath the heat of a summer's sun. It was there that thousands of heroic hearts, true as steel, were sacrificed forever; it was there that the moans and cries of human distress added horror to the frightful scenes enacted that the nation might live. August 5, 6, 1898—A party of newspaper men, accompanied by their wives and sons, going over the grounds sanctified by the sacrifice of human lives; looking upon the now stilled iron mechanisms of destruction, upon the places where fell the heroes of the most mortal internecine struggle in the history of the race, upon the mute though inspiring tablets and memorial shafts of granite, marble and rock, indicating the lines of battle; while over all the quietness of peace rules supreme. And the story of Gettysburg, where the billows of death reached their highest point ere receding to Appomattox will be repeated o'er and o'er; will ever be reckoned one of the most important pages in the history of the Republic.

THE SECOND ANNUAL OUTING OF THE PRESS LEAGUE.

The second annual outing of the Press League of Montgomery and Bucks, to Gettysburg, last Friday and Saturday, was an event that will long be remembered by the newspaper makers and the ladies who accompanied them. The greatest battle field in the world was done up on Friday and Saturday, and very much information was imparted by the best Gettysburg guide, Luther Minnigh, and his assistants. The lines of both armies, and the more important positions and movements of the different brigades and regiments, as well as the points where the hardest fighting was done on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, were all explicitly shown by the guides. Mr. Minnigh's eloquent story of the battle where so many lives were sacrificed was a stirring recital of the chief events and incidents attending the great conflict where 82,000 men under General Meade and 68,000 men under Lee engaged in mortal combat. Perhaps the most deeply interesting part of the story was that of Pickett's charge, that involved a loss of 3,800 men out of a division of 4,800. Volumes have been written in relation to the battle of Gettysburg, but the half of the story has never been told. The battle field is now under the control of the United States government, which owns 21,000 acres, and is endeavoring to purchase more.

THE SHANNONVILLE SUNDAY SCHOOL WILL TAKE AN EXCURSION TO SANATOGA PARK ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

It is not well to fire off too much powder or too much rejoicing at the many pretensions of peace published as the government is dealing with a most treacherous and deceitful class of people, and the many reports may not pan out the right style of peace quality. Should peace be declared, there will be two hundred miles of political warfare, and the scene of action will be here in old Pennsylvania. One of our politicians says Norristown will run the thing. Pottstown's rights will be ignored, and as Norristown says so, it will be; that is, so far as the county ticket is concerned. There are any number of candidates for the different offices, and all good men, because a man has but to announce himself as a candidate for an office and his friends will advance his claims for the position he aspires, while his enemies will watch every opportunity to belittle. If you want to know who you are, announce yourself as a candidate for office. If you are not a candidate, but about the private matters, the former actions, etc., why another fellow married your best girl, be a hero.

The water in the Schuylkill rose and fell on Thursday, and rose again on Friday, so much so, boating was dangerous on the dam, and Captain Horn of canal boat No. 11 was forced to lay to at the lock at Browsers for high water. Saturday he had a mule to die for him.

It is said Archbishop Ryan has offered the government the use of the Protectory School Buildings for the sick and wounded soldiers of our army.

The Sampson-Schley controversy ended promptly. Schley did it. So did the friends and admirers of the old veteran at Fort Washington was commander-in-chief and Sampson was chief in command if he was not there at the time. There will be no censorship on history, and we are certain there is none on public opinion, and public opinion is a mighty factor.

We have said we do not want the Philippines, but we have changed our mind and say hold every foot of territory that has been gained. Humanity demands it. If necessary, take the old veterans of the civil war, North and South, to garrison the captured territory. If they are no good for anything else, they will answer there. Rome may have lost its power in its extensive conquests, its grab for more territory, but Rome cannot be compared to the United States. To have been a Roman citizen was great, but to be an American citizen is greater.

The dog days are completing their course. The loudest singing is heard in the streets of the city, and soon the school bell will ring out its notes and trouble will begin in earnest, and vexing problems and puzzling questions will be the order of the day. Too much stuffing spoils the pudding, and too much stuffing for the sake of a graduation class is not at all wise.

OUTING OF THE PRESS LEAGUE.

July 1, 2, and 3, 1863—The hills and vales of Gettysburg, strewn by the prostrate forms of the dead, the dying and the wounded, from the ranks of the blue and the gray; reverberating the thunderous roar of artillery and musketry in terrible action; bathed in blood and tears 'neath the heat of a summer's sun. It was there that thousands of heroic hearts, true as steel, were sacrificed forever; it was there that the moans and cries of human distress added horror to the frightful scenes enacted that the nation might live. August 5, 6, 1898—A party of newspaper men, accompanied by their wives and sons, going over the grounds sanctified by the sacrifice of human lives; looking upon the now stilled iron mechanisms of destruction, upon the places where fell the heroes of the most mortal internecine struggle in the history of the race, upon the mute though inspiring tablets and memorial shafts of granite, marble and rock, indicating the lines of battle; while over all the quietness of peace rules supreme. And the story of Gettysburg, where the billows of death reached their highest point ere receding to Appomattox will be repeated o'er and o'er; will ever be reckoned one of the most important pages in the history of the Republic.

Those on the tour were: Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hotchkiss, Doylestown Intelligencer; J. Clinton Sellers, Doylestown Republican; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Harvey, Lansdale Republican; H. W. Woodmansee, Lansdale Reporter; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Moser, Collegeville Independent; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Keeler; William L. Clayton, Jenkintown Times-Chronicle; George Harrison, Hulmeville Advance; Eugene Dambly, Montgomery Transcript, Skippack; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Altshouse, Sellersville Herald; Watson P. Church, Miss Fannie Church, Newtown Express; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brant; Norristown Review; Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hower and son, Bryn Mawr News; Harry B. Hayward, Conshohocken Recorder; Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Stauffer, Limerick News; R. B. Goettler, Merton and Mrs. W. F. Goettler, Souderton Independent; Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Reading, Harbor Journal; Mr. and Mrs. A. Kneule, Miss Elenore K. Ross, Norristown Register; Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Norristown Herald; John C. Preston, Yardley Review; Ralph Bingham, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Winter bran, \$14.00@14.50; flour, \$2.15 to \$4.10; rye flour, \$2.85; wheat, 75c to 76c; corn, 37c; oats, 34c; butter, 18 to 22c; poultry, live, 8 1/2@9c, dressed, 9@9 1/2c; timothy hay, 30@32c; mixed, 40@42c; straw, 30@35c; beef cattle 4 1/2@5 1/2c; sheep, 2 1/2@3c; lambs, 5 1/4@6c; hogs, western, 5 1/2@6c.

"Did you read about that Iowa preacher who was engaged to seventeen girls?" "Yes; I presume the poor man was trying to keep his church together through the hot weather."—Chicago Tribune.

HELP IS WANTED.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

AFTER THE WAR.

Assuming that peace negotiations will soon be concluded, it is not to be expected that the volunteers will return at once to their homes. It will take almost as much time to discharge the army as to organize it; but, apart from the inevitable delays attendant upon settling the individual accounts of 200,000 men and providing for their transportation to convenient places of discharge, there is the strong probability that for months to come a large volunteer force will be required to guard our new possessions. Although the regular army has been increased to 60,000 men by act of Congress, that number has not yet been recruited, and would, at all events, be insufficient to police Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, the Ladrones and a part of the Philippines. Even though everything should move along smoothly, and there should be no trouble with the insurgents in any of the islands, there will still be need for a large volunteer force for many months to come. The regular army, as at present constituted, is no more than sufficient to man our own forts and coast defenses and to maintain order on the Indian reservations. Cuba will certainly will have to be kept under military control for the greater part of a year, pending the establishment of an independent government. The inhabitants of Porto Rico appear to take kindly to our political institutions, but a garrison will have to be permanently established on that island. Hawaii, the Ladrones, &c., will also absorb troops for garrison duty. The Philippines remain an uncertain factor, but it is quite certain that the troops now at Manila will have to be kept there, and it is not improbable that more will have to be sent.

Although the war may be over, the military establishment on a war basis will have to be maintained for a considerable time.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 9.—Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, near Dover Point, yesterday. The drowned were a mother and two children and two children of another family.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The undersigned will be at the following places collecting school tax for the year 1898: Mingo Center, Aug. 25, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. Oaks Station, Aug. 26, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. Wm. Logan's Smith Shop, Aug. 27, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. Black Rock, Sept. 1, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. J. B. Shaffer's Hotel, Sept. 2, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. A reduction of 2 per cent. will be allowed on all school tax paid on or before the above dates.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCHWENKSVILLE, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 14, 1898.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, and various financial figures.

RESOURCES.

Table with columns: Loans and discounts, U.S. bonds, State bonds, etc., and their values.

LIABILITIES.

Table with columns: Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, U.S. bonds to secure circulation, etc., and their values.

State of Pennsylvania, County of ss.

I, John G. Prizer, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN G. PRIZER, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 25th day of July, 1898.

ABRAHAM G. SCHWENK, N. P. Corrected-test.

HENRY M. KRATZ, Director.

W. STEINER, Director.

ALVIN C. ALDERFER, Director.

PUBLIC SALE OF FRESH COWS!

Will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898, at Beckman's Trappe Hotel and Stable, 18 fresh cows and 20 springers, and about 175 fine 2 1/2 yearlings and pigs. Stock will arrive Friday August 19, when shoats can be purchased at private sale. Will also be sold at public sale 2 sets of heavy lead harness, all complete. Sale at 1 o'clock. Conditions by MURRAY MOORE. L. H. Ingram, auct. H. H. Robison, clerk.

PUBLIC SALE OF Southern Ohio Cows!

INDIANA COUNTY HOGS, SHOATS AND PIGS, AND LAMBS. Will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898, at Bean's Hotel, Schwenksville, Pa., 30 nice, big fresh cows from Southern Ohio, where the big milkers grow. Also a few springers and 20 Indiana county hogs, 18 fresh cows and pigs which will be sold first. Also 15 nice lambs. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m. Conditions by FRANK SCHWENK.

PUBLIC SALE OF Personal Property!

Will be sold

RAILROADS.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

IN EFFECT JULY 1, 1898.

Trains Leave Collegeville.

FOR PERKINS JUNCTION, BRIDGEPORT AND PHILADELPHIA—Week days—6:29, 8:31 a. m.; 12:45, 4:30 p. m. Sundays—6:30 a. m.; 6:33 p. m.

FOR ALLENTOWN—Week days—9:03, 10:24 a. m.; 3:22, 6:24 p. m. Sundays—8:30 a. m.; 7:45 p. m.

Trains For Collegeville.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA—Week days—7:36, 9:21 a. m.; 1:36, 5:21 p. m. Sundays—7:06 a. m.; 6:21 p. m.

LEAVE BRIDGEPORT—Week days—8:36, 9:50 a. m.; 2:27, 6:04 p. m. Sundays—7:53 a. m.; 7:08 p. m.

LEAVE PERKINS JUNCTION—Week days—8:47, 10:12 a. m.; 3:00, 6:23 p. m. Sundays—8:13 a. m.; 7:28 p. m.

LEAVE ALLENTOWN—Week days—4:25, 7:10, 10:50 a. m.; 4:35 p. m. Sunday—4:35 a. m.; 4:35 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Wharf for Atlantic City. Weekdays—Express, 8:00, 9:00, 10:45 a. m. (1:30 Saturdays only), 2:00, 3:00, 3:40 (60 minute train), 4:00 (65 minute train), 4:30, 7:00 a. m. Accommodation, 6:15 a. m., 8:00, 6:30 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train, 7 a. m. Sundays—Express, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 10:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m. Accommodation, 6:15 a. m., 4:45 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train, 7:00 a. m. Leave Atlantic City Depot: Week days—Express, 6:45 (Monday only), 7:00, 7:45 (65 minute train), 8:20 (65 minute train), 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 3:30, 4:40, 7:30, 9:30 p. m. Accommodation, 4:25, 7:50 a. m., 4:05 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train (from Mississippi ave. only), 6:00 a. m., Sunday—Express, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 9:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:15 a. m., 5:05 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train (from foot of Mississippi ave. only), 6:10 p. m.

For Cape May and Sea Isle City—8:45 a. m., 2:30, 4:45 p. m. Additional for Cape May, 4:15 p. m. Sundays, (\$1.00 Excursion, 7:00), 9:15 a. m.

For Ocean City—8:30, 8:45 a. m., 3:30, 4:45 p. m. (\$1.00 Excursion Thursday only, 7:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15, 9:15 a. m.)

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Ice Cream, Water Ices, and Oysters in Season.

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Samuel R. Mowrey,

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When the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs are in a healthy state, a person is practically disease-proof. Sickness can hardly find a foothold when those organs are well and strong. The Kidneys sift and strain from the blood poisonous and waste matter. When they are weak and diseased, the poisonous particles do not pass off, but remain in the system. They cause pain in the small of the back, Stone in the Bladder, and Bright's Disease.

It is easy to tell if your Kidneys are disordered. Put some urine in a bottle or glass for 24 hours. If there is a sediment, you have Kidney disease. Other signs are a desire to urinate often, particularly at night, and a smarting, scalding sensation in passing water.

Nothing is so good for curing diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs as **Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy**, that grand medicine which has been before the public for over 30 years. It should be taken without delay by men and women who have any of the above symptoms, as the disease is apt to prove fatal if not attended to.

From the Convention of the Good Shepherd, Troy, N. Y., comes this short but pointed endorsement, signed by the sisters of that famed and pious institution: "We have used **Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy** for Kidney trouble, and have found it very efficacious."

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If you wish to test **Favorite Remedy** before buying it, send your full postpaid address to the **DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION**, Rondout, N. Y., and mention this paper. You will then receive a sample bottle, free, and circulars giving full directions for its use. You can depend upon the genuineness of this offer, and all sufferers should take advantage of it at once. The regular size is sold by all druggists for \$1.00 a bottle, and it is well worth the price.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

Crimson or scarlet clover differs very much from the ordinary red variety. It is considered a fall clover—that is, it is seeded down in the fall or late in summer, while the red is seeded in the early part of spring. It will never take the place of red clover, as it is not as suitable for general purposes. Scarlet clover is used as a renovator of the soil at a season of the year when the land is usually unoccupied, being like rye in that respect. It will grow on soils upon which red clover will not thrive, and it grows rapidly after it starts out in the spring. Too much was claimed for it when it was introduced, and a failure to fulfill such claims on the part of those who made tests with it resulted in giving crimson clover an undeserved reputation as a plant that would not thrive and which was of uncertain growth. Those who were enthusiastic in its favor recommended it as a plant that could be seeded by scattering the seeds in standing corn, on ground that had not been prepared, and that it would grow and thrive under any conditions. Considering the fact that no crop can be produced when the seeding is so carelessly done, and under such treatment as was advised, the wonder is that crimson clover remained a favorite so long. It is not difficult to secure a stand of crimson clover, but while it is hardy and can endure many drawbacks, yet to succeed with it there must be judgment used in preparing the land.

The value of crimson clover is not as a food for stock, but as a crop to be plowed under in the spring. Clover derives a large share of its nitrogen from the atmosphere through the agency of minute organisms, and as nitrogen is the most costly fertilizer that the farm must procure the use of crimson clover is a cheap mode of adding fertility to the soil. It covers the ground in the winter and prevents loss of soluble plant food that would be carried away by rains and snows on bare soil, hence it not only adds nitrogen to the soil, but prevents the loss of that existing therein, and so rapid is its growth in early spring that it is usually high enough to be plowed under by the time corn planting must be done. Farmers who have grown rye know that rye covers the ground and provides late pasturage for stock when other green food is scarce, and it also gives to early green food after winter is past. Crimson clover will keep pace with rye in that respect, being the first to push ahead in spring and provide early green food should it be required, but the main object in growing crimson clover should be that of turning it under, as it is more valuable for that purpose than any other crop in comparison with the cost and period of time during which such a crop is secured. Every piece of land that contains no crop should be seeded down to crimson clover.

Failures have resulted with crimson clover even when the conditions were apparently favorable, but one of the errors into which farmers fell was that of seeding it down too late in the year. This was due to the extravagant claims made in its favor. It is safe to admit that farmers have had fairly good crops of crimson clover after sowing the seed on corn land after the corn was "laid by," but as a rule the weeds, birds and other drawbacks do not promise good results under such methods. The proper time to seed crimson clover is just as soon as the dry portion of summer is over. It is better to seed about the first of August than to delay to a later time, and the ground should be plowed and carefully harrowed, the seed to be brushed in, using the same quantity of seed as of red clover. If the seeding is properly done there will be a fair start, and the field will be uniform. The plants will become well rooted before winter sets in to prevent being thrown up by frost. Early in the spring, if the clover has started well, it will be fairly under way before other plants have recovered from their torpidity, reaching the blooming stage before the land is ready for corn, and will almost tempt the farmer to cut it instead of using it as a soiling crop. After sowing the seed it will be an advantage to apply wood ashes on the land, or lime, and lime will also be of assistance if applied to the land in the spring after the crop is plowed under.

PLANT HEAVY SEED.

Experiments tried by the United States Department of Agriculture, to test the comparative results of using large or heavy seed, and small or light seed, resulted very much in favor of the heavy seed, and that the difference was greater as the plants approached maturity. Thus, peas from the larger seed began to blossom four days earlier than those from small seed, produced marketable peas four days earlier, and the main crop five to six days earlier. Vines grew ranker, pods were much larger, and there were peas in the proportion of 8.2 from larger seed to 5.2 on smaller. Beans showed a similar result, both as to size and earliness, and in several other crops tested the growth of plant was much better from the larger seed, exceeding the smaller about as two to three. The seed was all from the same stock and grown in the same place, and planted in sand in the greenhouse under identical conditions as far as could be given.

NEW CURE FOR BLACK KNOT.

The black knot is producing great disaster among plum trees and promises to destroy some of the most valuable kinds.

William Mendenhall, in the *Horticultural Visitor*, says thus far no remedy seems to be suggested by fruit growers except to cut down and destroy the trees which are attacked, but we find on visiting the orchard of Mr. Joseph A. Fagan, of West Richmond, and talking with him, that he has discovered a method which he regards as a positive cure of the pest. It originated with him and he freely gives it to the public for the general good. Being very simple, it can be readily tried by anyone. As soon as black knot appears, which is shown by the swelling on the trunk or limb of the tree, he cuts with a knife an incision along the line of it and saturates with chloro naphthol, a disinfecting fluid, a small can of which can be had at any drug store. Another application should be had in the fall. We saw several trees on which this was done, and in every case the black knot was destroyed and the tree saved. In one case the black knot had been several feet long and it was entirely removed and a new growth established. Several kinds of trees, including the damson, were operated on, and the trial was always a success.

Mr. Fagan has successfully used this process for the past three seasons.

THE GUINEA FOWLS.

These birds must be well known to be appreciated. From childhood we have had them on the farm, from 50 to 250 in a flock. They are no trouble whatever; lay their eggs in nests which they make in the grass and wheat fields; we often find nests with from thirty to seventy-five eggs piled on top of each other. From some of the nests we take part of the eggs and leave some of them to raise their young. They sit, hatch and raise their broods, and we often do not see them until late in the fall, when they bring their chicks home, sometimes as many as twenty in a flock. Such chirping! Such flying up the trees! The little keets look much like partridges when about that size. They are splendid meat to fry or roast or for pot pie; and to enjoy the breast of fowl one should eat a guinea fowl. The eggs are considered the richest of all eggs and keep well. We put them up to use in winter; and two years ago, when illness and death in the family made me forget the eggs until June, we found them just as good as when put away. If you try guinea fowls, you are sure to have eggs and fowls for your table, and no trouble to get them.

TO SAVE GNAWED TREES.

The past two years have been the most disastrous to trees and vines, because of the mischievous rabbits, of any within our memory. Even where the trees were wrapped and cared for by the usual methods, upon looking through the orchard the damage is appalling. Even large blackberry patches have been entirely stripped of bark as high as the rabbits could reach. To save the trees, if noticed before they are too dry, saw barrels in two, or use anything that will keep the dirt heaped high over the gnawed bark. Or the wound may be covered with grafting wax and the dirt be then heaped over, and if not too dry they will heal up and grow if kept covered one season. We have been successful in keeping rabbits from trees by taking freshly killed and dressed rabbits, forelegs in one

HINTS ABOUT BLACK-BERRIES.

An experienced grower of blackberries prefers not to set a new plantation from suckers. They have too few roots and what they have will run too far and produce more suckers instead of strong bearing wood. Mark a few of the most vigorous and most productive plants while in fruit. In the fall dig up these plants with all the large roots attached. Select those roots that are about the size of a lead pencil and cut them up into 3-inch lengths and pack them in boxes of clean sand in a cold cellar that will not quite freeze. If neither too warm nor too cold callouses will form from which abundant root growth will start in spring when planted

out, as they should be when the soil is in good condition. Plant two or three inches apart in nursery rows and not over two inches deep. Water or mulch if necessary in dry weather. In the fall take the plants all up and after shortening the roots to about eight inches pack in sand as in the winter before. The ends of the roots, being again calloused, will throw out a mass of new feeding roots, which will draw on the soil near by, instead of weakening the plant by straying a long way off.

HOGS IN HOT WEATHER.

During the very warm weather which usually exists at this period of the year, no animal suffers more than a hog. To feed corn to hogs at this season is to really torture them. It's a practice to give hogs plenty of swill and but little water, but the pen should be well supplied at all times with fresh water. Swill rapidly undergoes decomposition if the weather is warm, and should only be used when it is as fresh as possible. The best food for hogs in summer is plenty of green clover.

A GREAT PLAGUE.

Russian thistles will soon be as great a plague in Illinois as they are in Dakota if repressive measures are not taken. The writer has noticed them springing up in places where they have been seen before this spring. Americans have a habit of waiting until the enemy gets fully prepared for a long resistance before they think of making a fight. The Russian thistle is now pretty well entrenched on our soil.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

In pursuance to an act of Assembly approved March 11, 1888, and supplementary acts thereto, the Treasurer of Montgomery County will meet the taxpayers of said county at the following named time and places, for the purpose of receiving the State and county taxes for the year 1898, assessed in their respective districts, viz:

Township of Cheltenham, upper and lower districts, at the public house of Benjamin E. Dabon, Thursday, August 11, from 9 to 12.

Township of Cheltenham, West, first, second and third districts, at the public house of S. K. Clayton, Thursday, August 11, from 1 to 3.

Township of Pottsville, lower, at the public house of J. W. Gouldin, Monday, August 15, from 10 to 12.

Township of Pottsville, Second and Third wards, at the public house of William O'Brien, Tuesday, August 16, from 2 to 4.

Borough of Pottsville, Fourth and Fifth wards, at the public house of Michael K. Seidley, Wednesday, August 17, from 8:30 to 9.

Borough of Pottsville, Sixth and Seventh wards, at the public house of Joseph Gilbert, Thursday, August 18, from 9 to 4.

Borough of Pottsville, Eighth and Ninth wards, at the residence of Jacob H. Brandinger, Friday, August 19, from 9 to 4.

Borough of Pottsville, Tenth ward, at the public house of George W. Weidner, Monday, August 22, from 10 to 12.

Borough of Pottsville, West ward, at the public house of J. W. Shiner, Tuesday, August 23, from 1:30 to 4.

Taxes will be received at the County Treasurer's office from 10 to 12 on September 15, from 8:30 to 12 a. m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.

Correspondence to receive attention must be accompanied by postage for reply, and in all cases the public house to which township or borough, must be definitely given.

Liability relative to taxes will be given in the hands of a collector, as per act of Assembly, August 22, 1897.

A. C. GODSHALL, Treasurer of Montgomery County, County Treasurer's Office, Norristown, May 1, 1898.

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No. 10 " Dyspepsia.

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No. 14 " Skin Diseases.

No. 15 " Rheumatism.

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No. 20 Cures Whooping Cough.

No. 21 " Asthma.

No. 24 " General Debility.

No. 26 " Sea-Sickness.

No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.

No. 28 Cures Nervous Debility.

No. 30 " Urinary Diseases.

No. 32 " Heart Disease.

No. 34 " Sore Throat.

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Small bottles of pleasant pellets. At the best pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, except Nos. 28, and 32 are made \$1.00 size only. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 25 William St., New York.

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