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# Providence Independent, V. 14, Thursday, August 2, 1888, [Whole Number: 684]

Providence Independent

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Persistent in the Right; Fearless in Opposing Wrong.

VOLUME 14.

COLLEGEVILLE, PENN'A., AUGUST 2, 1888.

WHOLE NUMBER, 684.

Something About the Tariff.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE MILLS BILL.

The provisions of the Mills bill, as amended and passed by the lower house, do not radically change the general scope of the measure as outlined by its framers in his introductory speech. The fundamental idea of the bill is to promote the prosperity of the masses of the people without impairing in any vital part the actual protection afforded to any industry in which the element of labor enters in just proportion. Raw wool is put upon the free list and the duty on the manufactured products has been decreased only to such a figure as will afford the laborers protection and the manufacturers a legitimate margin of profit. In other words, the duty upon the manufactured woolen article more nearly represents the difference between the wages paid in this country and abroad. This is so obviously in the interest of consumers, among whom every laborer's family is classed, as to need no explanation to men of impartial mind. With raw wool free to the employers of wool workers it is inevitable, under normal conditions, that laborers in this department should be more steadily employed.

THE TAX ON COPPER AND BRASS. Copper ore, which is now taxed seventy per cent., is also placed upon the free list. This tax upon a metal which enters largely into many manufactures, has been levied for years for the benefit of the Michigan millionaires, who have paid their workmen a ridiculously insignificant portion of their profits. The sentiment with regard to free copper among the Western members outside of Michigan was tersely stated by Congressman Brown, of Indiana, who said in the House: "I would make copper ore free as quick as lightning." This declaration elicited marked applause, partly because of its apparent justice, but more especially because Mr. Brown is a Republican and a protectionist.

Manufactured brasses are reduced only five per cent. Into these the element of labor enters more largely and the duty is well maintained in order that American laborers may be protected. With the duty at the rate proposed in the bill there will be no excuse for any reduction in the wages of the brass workers. Although the manufacturers may not make millions in a year, they will still have a fair return on capital invested and almost certainly a steadier demand for their wares.

THE INIQUITOUS LUMBER TAX. Millionaires represent a number of the Northwestern States in the Senate chamber. Why should they not? Their enormous fortunes were made in the lumber business of their sections, protected always by high duties, but paying pitilessly low wages to the impoverished woodmen who did the work. Every man who has used a stick or plank in building a home for his wife and little ones has helped to increase the fabulous wealth of the Algiers, the Stockbridges and the Sawyers. If the Mills bill becomes a law lumber will be free, its twenty per cent. duty being stricken off. But cabinet and house furniture and the whole line of manufactures of wood or wood and iron combined, such as cars and carriages, sashes doors and blinds, boats, etc., are reduced only five per cent. from the rates in the present tariff, thus giving to workers in wood a larger measure of protection than at the present time. The operators most affected by the placing of lumber on the free list—those of the great Northwest—have reaped the benefit of our protective system while actually birthing hundreds of Canadian half-breed and Indians as woodmen at wages lower than those paid to Hungarians by the protected industries of the Eastern States.

DUTIES NOT TOUCHED. It will be of interest during this campaign to remember the articles upon which the Mills bill allows the duty to remain untouched. The unreasoning yell against free trade is a cry that has no basis except in ignorance, mistaken zeal or greed. The products of all the foreign

- Basket-makers, Bookbinders and finishers, Bone and ivory-workers, Boot and shoemakers, Brewers and maltsters, Britannia ware makers, Button factory operators, Candle-makers, Cutlery-makers, Distillers and rectifiers, Fishermen, Flax dressers, Fur-workers, Gloves, cotton and woolen, cotton gillison, grimp and tassel-makers, Gold and silver-workers and jewelers, Gunsmiths and locksmiths, Harness and saddle-makers, Hat and capmakers, Hosiery and knitting mill operators, Lace makers, Leather case and pocket-book makers, Leather carriers, dressers, fishers and tanners, Miners, Mirror and picture-frame makers, Organ makers, Paper mill operators, Pianoforte-makers and tuners, Preserved meats, Rubber goods makers, Scale and rule-makers, Screw-makers,

Shirt, cuffs and collar-makers, Shooks, Silk mill operators, Straw-workers, Tiles, common and firebrick-makers, Trunk, valise and carpetbag-makers, Tobacco factory operators, Umbrella and parasol makers, Stove, furnace and grate-makers, Various farm products, hay, hoops, barley, cattle, sheep and hogs, etc.

have, under the Mills bill, the same duty upon them as under the tariff law of 1883.

The principal reduction are as follows: Brasswork, with free copper ore, is reduced five per cent.; carpets, with free wool, five per cent.; confectionary, with a twenty per cent. reduction on sugar is reduced ten per cent.; woolen galloons gimps and tassels, with free wool, sixteen per cent.; woolen hosiery and knitting, with free wool, twenty-three per cent.; cotton umbrellas and parasols, with frames duty free, ten per cent.; cotton goods (important dyes stuffs free) five per cent.; leather gloves, ten per cent.; brooms and brushes, with free raw materials, ten per cent.

IRON, STEEL AND LEAD. The average reduction on steel and iron manufactures is slight. Under the present law they are subject to a duty of fifty-two per cent. The Mills bill lowers this to forty-three per cent. Cutlery is untouched. Lead ores, a raw material, are cut down fifty per cent., the duty on the manufactured metal being reduced from sixty-eight per cent. to forty-four per cent. Horse shoe nails, present duty seventy-six per cent., reduced to forty-eight. Common tools, in universal use; Hammers now sixteen per cent., to ten; saws, now forty, to thirty; anvils, now thirty-four to twenty-five. Dressed stone remains at twenty per cent. Dressed marble is reduced from fifty-two per cent.; the present rate, to forty per cent.; rough or blocked marble from fifty-three to thirty-two.

COTTONS, OIL AND POTTERY. Cotton cloths, which now bear an average duty of forty-six per cent., are reduced to forty per cent., but the cotton men have free dyes stuffs and chemicals. Cotton thread, used by every woman in the land, now fifty per cent., is reduced to thirty-five and forty. Linen thread, now forty, is cut down to twenty-five. Cables and cordage, now thirty, are reduced to fifteen. Salt is made free; shingles and laths also. Starch, which in the present tariff bears the monstrous duty of eighty-two per cent., is cut down to forty-one per cent. Flaxseed and linseed oil, present duty fifty-five per cent., are reduced to twenty-two per cent., at which a hundred thousand house painters and several million house owners and occupiers will rejoice. On pottery, despite that has come from the employers the bill makes an average reduction from fifty-eight to forty per cent., the greater part of this being on the higher grades and china. On many minor articles, necessities, the duties are reduced also, but generally with the same careful hand and always with a view to lightening the burdens now resting upon those who are least able to bear them.

A FEW FACTS AND OPINIONS. THE WOOL ISSUE IN A NUTSHELL. The Chicago Tribune, the ablest Republican journal of the West and a supporter of Harrison, in an editorial commending the action of the House in sustaining free wool, thus clearly presents the whole question in a nutshell: "The present average protection on woolen manufactures is 63 per cent., while on raw wool they have to pay but 41 per cent., the manufacturers' actual protection being the difference between 63 and 41 per cent.—22 per cent. But the Mills bill, while it puts raw wool on the free list, advances the average duty on manufactured wooleens from 26 to 40 per cent., and thus gives the manufacturers 13 per cent. more protection than they have under the present law. This is the reason the woolen manufacturers, while protesting as in duty bound against the lowering of any tariff duties, gave the wink to the Democratic Congressmen to put wool on the free list. If the woolen manufacturers had been opposed to the free wool provision and had attacked it with their united strength it would have been crushed under a heavy adverse majority."

MAKE YOUR CHOICE. When you buy a coat, a hat, a pair of socks, dishes for your table, knives and forks, window glass, salt, lumber, nails, hardware of any kind, tools, implements of husbandry, or any other of the ten thousand manufactured articles that you must have, or any article that has been transported on steel rails, you pay a heavy tax, a small part of which goes into the government treasury while the rest goes into the pockets of men who grow rich by taxing all the rest of the people. If you are unwise enough to drink whiskey you pay a tax on it too, but every cent of it goes to support the government. The revenues of the government are greater than are needed. The President and his party propose to reduce or remove those taxes which you pay partly to the Government and partly to a favored class of rich men

that your earnings may go further, on the common necessities of life, so your family may live better and you may put more money away for a time of need. The Republican party until recently proposed the same thing. Now it proposes instead to make the taxes on the common necessities of life still higher, giving the rich monopolist a still larger proportion of what you pay, and if that doesn't cut down the government's revenue's enough, to abolish the tax on whiskey. Which of these two shall be the policy of the government? That is the question which you will help to decide by your vote in November. On which side will you cast your ballot?—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

now in progress is a conflict between Free Trade and Protection and nothing less. From the Scotsman. If once the United States finds herself on the road to Free Trade she will hardly know where to stop. For the principle which President Cleveland, as the head of the Democratic party, lays down is really that no import duties are justifiable which are not levied solely for purpose of revenue.

SOMETHING FOR WORKINGMEN TO READ AND PONDER OVER. The American workingman returns at night from his toil clad in a woolen suit taxed 55 per cent., stockings and undershirt taxed 75 per cent., a cotton shirt taxed 45 per cent., a woolen hat taxed 75 per cent., and perchance a pair of gloves in winter taxed 75 per cent. He carries in his hand his tin dinner pail taxed 45 per cent., and greets his wife with a cheery smile as she looks at him through the window pane taxed 60 per cent., from which she has drawn aside the curtain taxed 40 per cent. After scraping his boots on a scraper taxed 45 per cent., he wipes them on a bagging taxed 40 per cent., he lifts the door latch taxed 45 per cent., steps on a carpet taxed 68 per cent., and gives a kiss to his wife in a woolen dress taxed 70 per cent. She has a needle taxed 25 per cent. in her hand with which she has been mending with thread taxed 40 per cent. an alpaca umbrella taxed 50 per cent.

It is a small brick house, which they have bought with their hard earnings of a building association. The bricks were taxed 20 per cent., the lumber taxed 16 per cent. and the paint 54 per cent. The wall paper, taxed 25 per cent., makes the room brighter with its plain furniture taxed 35 per cent. Hanging his hat on a brass pin taxed 45 per cent., he hangs his pail on a steel pin taxed 45 per cent., and proceeds to get ready for his supper. He washes his hands with castile soap taxed 20 per cent., in a tin basin taxed 45 per cent., and wipes them on a cotton towel taxed 45 per cent. He then goes to the looking-glass taxed 45 per cent. and fixes his hair with a brush and comb taxed 30 per cent. He is now ready for his supper which his wife has cooked on a stove taxed 45 per cent. with pots and kettles taxed 53 per cent. The table is spread with the commonest crockery, taxed 55 per cent., and he drinks his water out of a cheap glass tumbler taxed 45 per cent. The little sugar that he puts in his tea is taxed 82 per cent., and he stirs it with a frugal one because hard times have cut his wages down and he is saving every cent he can to pay the next installment due on his house.

With an appetite worthy of an ampler meal he takes up his knife and fork taxed 45 per cent., and begins to eat a piece of salted fish taxed 25 per cent. He pours on a little vinegar taxed 36 per cent. Upon his boiled potatoes taxed 40 per cent. he sprinkles salt taxed 80 per cent., and eats a small pickle taxed 35 per cent. He ends his meal with a pudding of rice taxed 15 per cent. and an orange taxed 20 per cent. After supper he smokes a pipe and enjoys the happiness of his wife who has this day bought a woolen shawl taxed 65 per cent., a black silk dress taxed 50 per cent., and a pair of scissors taxed 45 per cent.—Philadelphia Call, Ind., Rep.

WHAT SOME OF GREAT BRITAIN'S JOURNALS SAY. OPINIONS IN REGARD TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE, WHICH RECOMMENDED, PRACTICALLY, WHAT THE MILLS BILL OUTLINES. From the Haddingtonshire Courier. Cleveland's message will, no doubt, provoke an immense amount of hostility on the part of many who have hitherto been favorable to him. This much is certain, and another fierce contest is impending in America over the principle at issue. If it terminates, as it may be hoped it will, in the direction of a relaxation of those imports that now so vexatiously hamper commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, we may look to an impetus being given to our home trade that will go far to make up for the depression of late years.

From the London Globe. As a rule the presidential contest has very little interest for the Old World. On the present occasion, however, an issue is involved which very closely concerns Europe, more particularly Great Britain. Mr. Cleveland has taken his stand on Free Trade, and, although the party managers have considerably plumed down his platform, he is universally recognized in the States as pledged to initiate a new departure in fiscal policy. Nor can there be any doubt that he would set up to this understanding were he elected. The central issue of the contest lies between the maintenance of the present fiscal system intact and its modification in the direction of Free Trade. And on that broad question Mr. Cleveland's candidature naturally and necessarily carries English sympathy.

From the London Daily News. The President feels compelled to characterize the attempt to brand him as a Free-trader as a deception, but for all that the electoral conflict

and, leaning against the corner of the mantle, he began.

"It was when I was in Germany, five years ago. I had got through with my hospital work in New York, and I went abroad early in April, intending to stay in Germany about six months. I was almost a stranger in B—, but for a few letters I had to scientific men in the city, and since I knew so little German I determined to live with a German family for a time and cram the language. I liked this plan extremely, so far as the German itself was concerned, but I was not especially charmed with the German fashion of sleeping between two feather beds, which my landlady instructed me were to be shaken up into the middle on cold nights and on warm nights to each side, so as to leave me nothing but the ticking for a covering. I also had difficulty in procuring a generous supply of towels and was still debating in my own mind whether to stay or leave, when one of my German acquaintances, a very jolly fellow by the name of Alberti, came to me one day after a lecture we had both attended.

"My friend," he said, "I made him talk English with me, 'what say you to taking bachelor quarters with me for a month?' "When, Alberti?" I asked. And then he told me his plan. Some friends of his named Hoffmann were going unexpectedly to one of the baths, servant and all, and being quiet people, not much given to journeying, they were a little anxious about their house, and had asked Alberti if he would occupy it, as if it were his own, until their return. So he proposed that we should room together and dine where we liked. I do not know why he should have chosen me of all his friends to room with him, but I liked him, and I caught eagerly at his proposal. We settled ourselves there the following week. It was a very old house and rather a small one, wedged in between two more pretentious establishments, on a quiet pleasant side street. It was prettily and quaintly furnished; had a modern upright piano in the parlor, and an antique porcelain stove. All the little knick-knacks were packed away, Alberti said, for he had told his friends that he would not be responsible for anything breakable, so the rooms had a comfortable airy look which a man enjoys. We got our meals at a restaurant, or cooked them ourselves, attended our lectures or concerts, studied and walked together, and nothing unusual happened until Alberti came in one Friday night saying: "My friend, I have to go home tomorrow. I hear my sister is sick. Shall you mind being left alone a night or two?"

I assured him I should not mind it, and helped him off the following day. "It was the next night, Sunday night that I came home at 9 o'clock from a long, solitary stroll and sat down in my window upstairs to smoke a pipe. It was a beautiful, moonlight evening, and the air was very still. Suddenly I heard the tones of a piano, and put my head out of the window to listen, but the sound did not seem to come from the street, but from below me. I listened intently, but it had ceased. Presently it began again in the same way, just a note or two then over again. It was unmistakably from down stairs. Next I heard a low chord, followed immediately by a very sweet and charming melody quite unfamiliar to me. It seemed to me to be in minuet time, and was played with the strictest precision and delicacy, but in an old-fashioned style, and with scarcely any use of the pedal.

"I had locked the house when I came in. No one could have come in since. What, then, was played down stairs? I determined to go down stairs and see. The house was so full of moonlight that I did not need a candle to see my way. I descended the staircase, still hearing the sweet, full tones of the German piano, and noiselessly throwing open the door, stood for a moment upon the threshold.

"By the bright light which flooded that part of the room, leaving the rest in greater obscurity, I could see that the piano stool was empty, and yet the melody went on. The air was full of it, and as I accidentally touched the piano case I felt the vibration. "I stood still a moment, bewildered then, going forward, I stretched out my hand above the piano stool, a little above it. Instantly I drew it back, tingling as if I had received an electric shock.

"I could gaze at the moon for hours, Mr. Sampson," she said, in a voice full of sweetness and pneumonia. "I never tire of it." "Ah," he responded, "would that I were the man in it!" "Yes," she assented softly. "And why Miss Clara?" he asked, getting ready to take her hand. "Because, Mr. Sampson," she said, shyly veiling her eyes with her long lashes, "you would be four million miles away."—The Epoch.

The Man in the Moon. "I could gaze at the moon for hours, Mr. Sampson," she said, in a voice full of sweetness and pneumonia. "I never tire of it." "Ah," he responded, "would that I were the man in it!" "Yes," she assented softly. "And why Miss Clara?" he asked, getting ready to take her hand. "Because, Mr. Sampson," she said, shyly veiling her eyes with her long lashes, "you would be four million miles away."—The Epoch.

"I will not deny that I was frightened. There was some thing so unaccountable in the whole affair that I felt as if I must be dreaming, especially since the music had abruptly ceased. "Alberti and I had a number of speculative conversations over our pipes. He was a very imaginative fellow and used to maintain earnestly that only a thin veil lay between us and the unseen world. And his opinion was persisted in, undisturbed by my ridicule. I thought of him now, wondering what he would do in my place. Finally I spoke. "Who ever you are," I said addressing the piano stool, "If you can speak to me I ask you to do so." No reply came. "The room was by that time perfectly still. "I spoke again. 'If you cannot speak,' said I, 'please go on playing.'

"After a moment or two the music began again, with the same low chord, and the same melody was repeated to the end. There the playing stopped; and as I once more boldly thrust out my hand, I felt nothing but the air. "I was almost afraid to leave the room, not knowing whether I might not leave the invisible presence behind me; but I did at last go up stairs, where I lay awake a long time, trying to explain what I had heard. Of one thing I was sure—the touch upon the piano had been by a woman's hand. "Alberti did not return on Monday. He wrote to me that his sister was better; but he did not dare to leave her yet. I stayed alone, accordingly, for several nights, and was not in the least disturbed by any other uncanny performance. When Alberti did come back at last he had so much to say in regard to a proposed excursion into the Tyrol that it drove my adventure out of my head. "Indeed, although I tried to remember the music once or twice, it was gone completely, and I had nearly dismissed the whole thing from my mind as a freak of my imagination, until last May when I went to hear the famous Fraulein—, in Marston, where she had made an engagement for an afternoon recital. "I was a little late, and when I asked the usher for a programme he said he was very sorry, but they were all gone. So I should judge it was about the middle of the recital when the Fraulein looking what was the next number on her programme, struck a low chord, and began, to my amazement, to play the air I had heard once before. She played it in the same dainty way, but with more freedom, and every note vividly recalled the quaint German parlor, as it was that night, with the bright stream of moonlight on the floor. "In the slight recess that followed I heard a pleasant voice behind me say, 'Isn't that a sweet little minuet? And such a romantic story about it too!' "I turned around and faced the young lady who had spoken. "Pardon me," I said, "but will you kindly tell me what the story was?" "She colored a little. "Certainly sir," she answered. 'It was written by— (showing me a name on her programme), a long time ago, and never published, but found in manuscript with the date upon it, in a house in B. a year or so ago. I believe it was the house where the girl lived who was to have married the composer but she died suddenly, and the manuscript was put away somewhere, and so lost. The Fraulein is the first to play it in America.' "I am greatly obliged," I said, as she stopped; and I was so indeed, for now I felt certain whose hand had played the minuet that night. "By Jove!" exclaimed Jack, as the doctor finished, and for several moments he gazed thoughtfully into the fire. Cora wore a rather awkward look upon her saucy face. But Mattie, who had not moved during the story, thanked the doctor with a smile.—Harford Times.

Loyal to the Dead. A fine-looking dog has for weeks haunted St. Stephen's Cemetery, Milburn. The animal is evidently a thoroughbred hound, is black and white in color and can neither be captured nor driven from the cemetery. It haunts the place night and day and hovers about the grave of a child recently buried there. Whether the child had been a favorite with the hound is not known, but it is only when capture seems imminent that the animal will desert the little mound.

The cemetery is romantically situated on a knoll on Springfield avenue, about one-fourth of a mile beyond the centre of the town. It is surrounded by woodland, and on the west is a small lake of spring water. The Morris and Essex Railroad bounds the little city of the dead on the northwest. From Springfield avenue one not familiar with the place would hardly suspect that a cemetery was located back of the heavy fringe of vegetation.

About six weeks ago a wealthy Short Hills family buried a child in this cemetery in a shady plot. A day or two later a hound was observed lying on the newly-made grave. Attempts were made to drive it away. The dog resented such liberties by growling and other threatening demonstrations. It remained near the little grave a constant and faithful guard until forced by numbers to desert it.

Thomas Marshall, the sexton, was kept steadily employed for hours chasing the hound, but the animal would return to its post as soon as pursuit was discontinued. Some said the child and the dog had been inseparable friends and that the animal's devotion to the little one led it instinctively to the grave in St. Stephen's Cemetery.

"That dog will haunt that graveyard as long as it lives," remarked one villager. "I have heard of similar cases, and it would be as much as a person's life is worth to attempt to molest that mound."

Other graves are there in abundance but the strange brute clings tenaciously to the child's last resting place. The people have no desire to injure the hound, but try all sorts of ruses to effect its capture. Traps been laid and the cemetery surrounded by those who are anxious to gain possession of the animal, but the dog has experienced little difficulty in eluding its would-be captors. At certain hours during the day it leaves its post by the grave and goes on a foraging expedition. It almost always succeeds in raising a rabbit after a short run, and is so fleet-footed that the rabbit invariably becomes its victim. Exhibitions of skill in raising and running down rabbits have made the animal a coveted object. Occasionally the dog can be seen to enter the barn of Herbert Bodwell, adjoining the cemetery. The hunters have attempted to shut the animal in, but like a flash it has darted away and concealed itself in the labyrinth of underbrush in the vicinity. On one occasion, when closely pressed, the hound unhesitatingly took to Spring Lake and swam to the opposite shore.

A Long Tunnel. A contract has been entered into between the Board of Direction of the Valley of Mexico and Mr. J. Gladwyn Jebb, representing the London-Mexican Prospecting and Finance Company, limited for the execution of the work known as the Toquixquiac Tunnel. The work is to cost \$2,350,000, covered by 7 per cent. city bonds, issued at 82 1/2 and running for at least ten years, the ultimate period of liquidation being fixed at thirty years. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum on the total issue is provided for. The limit fixed for the completion of the work is two and a half years, counting from the date of the formal transfer of the tunnel to the company, but practically three years are allowed, as it is stated that each day ever three years employed by the company on the work shall cause a fine of \$300 to be deducted from the amount due the company on final liquidation. On the other hand, for each day less than two and a half years saved by the company, a premium of \$300 shall be awarded them. It is distinctly stipulated that the money raised by the emission of the bonds shall be devoted exclusively to the tunnel. The total length of the tunnel is 9,520 feet, of which there is already completed a trifle less than one mile. There are to be 23 shafts, of which five are already sunk. The tunnel will be brick lined throughout, with an inner cement coating, and the stipulations of the tunnel contract call for first class work.—N. Y. Evening Post.

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REPORTS from Philadelphia and Scranton plainly indicate that the locomotive boiler explosion season has arrived.

AFTER all the Hungarians, Poles and mixed breeds may prove to be important factors in the impending political crisis.

THE Norristown Herald feels assured that Montgomery is safely Republican. Quite a number of Montgomery county voters feel the same way. Even Sammy Nyce is confident in that direction.

THE present average tariff upon imported goods is 47 per cent. Under the Mills bill, the average rate would be 40 per cent. Perhaps the Mills bill is not such a rank free trade measure, after all.

THE local option high license act passed at the last session of the New Jersey Legislature, the validity of which has been questioned by some of the leading lawyers in the State, was declared constitutional in all its parts by the Court of Errors and Appeals, Tuesday.

GENERAL HARRISON having made no less than seventy-four speeches since his nomination, it has become the duty of Matthew Stanley Quay to issue a peremptory order to candidate Harrison to cease his "Presidential babbling." If Harrison is wise, and a great many people think he is, he will vow to keep his tongue still until he is elected, or defeated. He can at least well afford to pay strict heed to Quay's admonitions.

C. T. KRATZ, Esq., of Lower Providence, will be a candidate for the Assembly before the coming Republican county convention. That he is amply qualified for the position of honor he seeks even his political opponents will readily admit, and if the Republican brethren of Montgomery see fit to place his name upon their ticket they will simply furnish evidence of their ability to recognize the right kind of timber.

Why is it that during Presidential campaigns we hear so much about the reduction of wages, and the closing down of manufactories? Is it because manufacturers, by reason of actual depression in business during campaign seasons, are compelled to either lessen expenses or cease operations altogether? Or does the Presidential campaign season require political arguments that have no particular weight at other times? Perhaps some of our astute contemporaries can enlighten us?

REPUBLICAN Senator Allison recently remarked: "Now that the Democratic House has passed a bill embodying their ideas of tariff revision and revenue reduction it is necessary for the Republican Senate to formulate their views in the same way. Not to declare their position in the form of a bill would be equivalent to admitting to the people that we are afraid of the issue. If I can stand it in Iowa, Pennsylvanians and other Republicans in the Senate ought to feel confidence in an aggressive course." We admire Senator Allison's candor and honesty, as well as his political foresight.

SOMETHING about the Tariff Issue will be found on the first page of the present issue. The synopsis of that important measure, whilst the extracts succeeding it may be justly regarded as favorable to tariff revision. The opinions of foreign newspapers, as quoted, will be generally accepted as so many arguments against the present Democratic policy. On this page we cheerfully grant space to C. Tyson Kratz, Esq., of Lower Providence, who deals with the present economic question strictly from a Republican standpoint. The columns of the Independent are always ready to receive both sides of important questions.

THE foreigners continue to come to the United States as though they feared they might not have as good a chance if they put it off too long. In spite of the laws against the importation of contract laborers and of paupers and criminals, 539,818 immigrants landed on our shores during the fiscal year just ended, an increase of 56,702 over the arrivals of the previous year. Of the total number Great Britain and Ireland furnished 180,766; Germany, 109,075; Sweden and Norway, 72,925; Italy, 51,075; Russia, 33,407; and Austria-Hungary, 45,811. All the countries contributing to this army of immigrants

show a gain over the previous year, except Poland, which registers a slight decline.

REPRESENTATIVE SOWDEN reported favorably to the House Monday his bill appropriating \$70,000 for a public building at Allentown, Pa. The report, after giving a number of statistics to show the importance of the business interests of the town, says the bill is intended to meet the President's objections to the former bill.

PROBABLY the most unique petition ever filed in the House in favor of additional protection to American industries was received on Monday from Representative Anderson, of Iowa. It reads as follows:

"Being profoundly impressed with the gravity of the occasion and the magnitude of the matter at issue in that all my worldly possessions are invested in two dozen hens, and realizing that there should be no discrimination in regard to the protection of American industries, and being advised that there were some 16,000,000 dozens of eggs imported into the United States in the year 1887, therefore I would respectfully pray your honorable body to pass a law to protect my interest against the infernal activity of the pauper hens of Europe. Your most obedient servant, T. H. B. MILLER, Cambria, Iowa."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent. WASHINGTON, July 27, 1888.—Senator Cullom has offered a preamble and resolution in regard to the monopoly which the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., has, by controlling all the approaches to the bridge over the St. Mary's River, on the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to inquire into these matters and report to Congress, if any additional legislation is necessary to protect our interests.

The House committee on agriculture which recently decided to postpone the further consideration of the various bills relating to compound lard until next December, has reconsidered its action, and decided to report to the House the Lee bill to prevent the sale, manufacture or transportation of adulterated articles of food, drink, and drugs; also a substitute for the Butterworth bill defining lard and imposing a tax upon compound lard and regulating its sale, importation and exportation.

The rules of the Senate have been amended so as to allow the privilege of the floor to ex-speakers of the House of Representatives.

The Republican Senators have had no end of trouble in reaching an agreement on the tariff, but with the aid of a caucus held Wednesday evening, they have finally decided to report, thoroughly discuss, and pass a substitute for the Mills bill. The measure, they say, is nearly ready to report. Sugar and the internal revenue will furnish the principal reductions.

The House has passed a bill to create a United States Land Court, for the purpose of judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in New Mexico and Colorado. Arizona was originally included in the bill, but Delegate Smith, of that Territory, made such a vigorous opposition that he succeeded in having an amendment exempting Arizona adopted.

Curious things come out sometimes in Congressional investigations. There is a committee now engaged in investigating the publication of the War Records. The other day a witness testified that the work of the War Records office was three months ahead of the Government Printing Office in its work; now the foreman of that institution testifies that on the very day that the other testimony was given he received a verbal request from the War Records office, to stop composition until they could catch up. Both gentlemen cannot possibly have told the truth.

A service pension bill has been introduced by Senator Hiseock. Under its provisions every person who served three months in the army or navy during the civil war is entitled to a pension. Chairman Geo. O. Jones, of the National committee, of the greenback party, is in this city; for the purpose of issuing a call for a national convention of that party. Mr. Jones says the financial question completely overshadows that of the tariff.

It is understood that Senator Ingalls is preparing a speech on the fisheries treaty, that will attack the whole foreign policy of the administration. Speaker Carlisle declined to attend the Piedmont Chatauqua gathering at Atlanta, Ga. It is generally thought that his reason for declining was the discourteous manner in which Senator Colquitt acted toward Representative McKinley, by refusing to deliver an invitation which was sent through him. A bill has been favorably reported to the Senate, making the fee for examining applicants for pension \$2 for each surgeon when made by a board, and \$2 when made by a single surgeon. It allows traveling expenses if the surgeon has to go to the applicants residence. Opinions differ: Hon. Jno. C. New, of Indiana, who was here this week, says that Harrison and Morton were bound to be elected this year. The same day Hon. Frank Hurd, Ex-Congressman from Ohio, was here. He said the tariff reform issue would sweep the country, and that Cleveland and

Thurman would be elected by one of the largest elective majorities ever given. Now, one of these gentlemen is bound to be wrong. Which one?

Look out for another deadlock, in the House. The district tax bill, which caused the late deadlock in the House, after its passage by the Senate, has been added as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in the Senate.

Representative McShane, of Nebraska, has sent to the architect of the Capitol a painting representing the first homestead taken up in the United States under the homestead law. It was located in Gage County, Nebr., by Daniel Freeman.

Correspondence.

An Interesting Subject Discussed. LOWER PROVIDENCE, July 27, 1888.

EDITOR MOSER:—A wonderfully profitable and interesting subject is before us for discussion, and it behooves every patriot to assist the people in their endeavors to obtain a true understanding of the issue.

All agree that a certain amount of money must be raised for the support of the general government.

Shall this money be raised by a duty on foreign imports or by a tax on domestic products? Up to a recent period all agreed that the former was the only proper method of raising such revenue except in certain exigencies. The Great Rebellion created such an exigency when the nation strained every nerve for self-preservation and taxed a willing people right and left. Since the close of the war as the necessity no longer existed, all internal revenues or domestic taxation (that is for the general government) have been abolished with two notable exceptions—whiskey and tobacco. Practically all, with the possible exception of Mr. Cleveland, agree that taxation on tobacco as a domestic product should be abolished. The theory in support of this view is that tobacco is not a luxury but a necessity to millions of men and that the government no longer needs the money, and hence the general rule above stated should apply to wit: that except in case of an emergency the revenue for the support of the general government should be raised from foreign imports.

The same rule applies to alcohol used in the arts, &c. The only question remaining on this head is the taxation of whiskey used as a beverage, that is whiskey as a domestic product, as no reference has been intended up to this time to imported spirits and tobacco. On this point a great diversity of opinion exists. Many men, including Mr. Cleveland, see a moral aspect in this question—that is that free whiskey would mean cheap whiskey, and free whiskey would increase intoxication, and hence are opposed to the abolition of the tax. If this be a valid objection which I very much doubt as the tax on each gallon of whiskey must be very infinitesimal, and the drinker would never think of it, I answer while you make its production free the government no longer needing the revenue, tax it at the point of consumption and give the States and counties the benefit of the tax for State and local purposes, as for instance by increasing the license to sell under our present high license act, and thereby relieve the burden of local taxation even in township affairs. The Whiskey Trust, with Mr. Carlisle as spokesman, says retain the tax, because it gives them full control of the manufacture of whiskey, small producers being frozen out. The Democratic party pandering to the Whiskey Trust, which is expected to contribute liberally to the campaign, and because it sees a chance of crippling the protective feature of the tariff on foreign imports, of which point I will speak further on, says retain the tax. The Republican party says retain the tax as long as the general government needs the money, but abolish it rather than disturb the protective feature of the foreign tariff. The prohibitionists say abolish the tax, because it makes the general government a partner in an iniquitous business, inasmuch as the government takes charge of the whiskey product as soon as made, and retains possession of it until sold, and then takes its share of the price, say 60 per cent. as tax. Think of it, ye gods! The Whiskey Trust and the Democratic party on the moral side of this question in favor of retaining the tax on whiskey as a domestic product, and yelling "Free Whiskey" at the Republican party (and of course at the prohibitionists) because the Republican party rather than destroy a Protective Tariff, would remove the government tax from whiskey, and enable the States and counties to tax it at the point of consumption. And plenty of prohibitionists, in their ignorance of facts and their rancor against the Republican party, which they have set out to destroy, joining in the cry of "Free Whiskey" against it. Although the prohibition party demands absolutely what the Republican party demands only in a certain emergency, that is when the government no longer needs the revenue. It seems to me clear that in a very short time the old time rule should apply. Tax no domestic product for the support of the general government, but raise such revenue from duties on foreign imports.

Now we come to the great point in controversy which I shall merely state, and leave its discussion for a future paper, unless indeed the above facts and conclusions be controverted by any one, in which event I shall take great pleasure in fortifying myself.

In raising the revenue necessary for the support of the general government by duties on foreign imports, shall the raising of a certain amount of money be the sole object to be kept in view, or shall the tax or duty be so adjusted as to foster American manufactures and build up American industries. The first is the "Free Trade" or "Tariff for Revenue Only" system (which in economic parlance are strictly synonymous expressions admitted to be by all English writers, but denied by certain

American politicians for reasons of party) always maintained by the Democratic party as opposed to the Whiggism of Clay, and now again forced on said party by Mr. Cleveland, against the protests of Mr. Randall and his allies. The second is the keynote of the Republican party of to-day, to wit: The American Protective system which it inherits as the lineal heir of the old Whig party. And just here, Mr. Editor, let me say, your exception to the remark of the Press as to the resurrection and engrafting of the constitution of the Southern Confederacy upon our statute books, is not well taken, as said constitution expressly declared that in raising public revenue, no tax should be so adjusted as in any way to foster or protect American industries. C. T. K.

Philadelphia Markets. PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour and Meal, Grain, and Provisions.

For the week ending July 28, 1888, there were received at the Hay Market, 7th Street, above Oxford, 200 loads of hay and 85 loads of straw, which were sold at the following average prices during the week:

Mr. Whitworth, as miller, will have charge of the mills, and all the business pertaining thereto, in my absence, with authority to sell at figures as low as the lowest. Favor us with your orders.

I shall still continue to handle Fertilizers. I have to offer this fall something special in the shape of a Natural Guano, from South America. It has been analyzed at about forty dollars per ton; it must be sold this fall. Farmers, come and examine it. It is an excellent article as a grain and grass fertilizer. Will offer it at a great reduction.

F. P. FARINGER. 281 Juno St.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

"A penny saved is a penny made." In buying a fertilizer buy a phosphate that shows the highest analysis, as poor phosphates cannot possibly analyze well. You cannot get "by-out of a turnip," nor can you get value out of a phosphate that only shows a comparative commercial value far below the selling prices, which you see is the case with most fertilizers made.

Trinley's Animal Bone Phosphates! Show a commercial value of from \$6 to \$8 per ton above the selling price, the State chemist giving it the highest valuation of any made or sold in the State for the price. Therefore buy where you get the most for your money. My phosphates are honestly made from animal bone, reliable and lasting.

THE OLD STAND RE-OPENED! The undersigned has re-opened the old (Fry) Store Stand in upper part of Trappe, with a full variety of Store Goods and is prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner.

Dry Goods and Groceries. DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, TABLE LINENS, TRIMMINGS, EDGINGS, &c. Groceries in assortment, best qualities, all the time.

Queensware. Large Assortment, latest styles; Earthenware. Hardware—Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, &c., &c., &c.

Boots & Shoes. For men, women and children, we defy competition in styles, prices and qualities. Examine our stock before making your purchases.

F. B. RUSHONG, TRAPPE, PA. SPRING TALK AT RAHN STATION!

C. J. BUCKLEY calls the attention of the public to his stock of SPRING GOODS: Every department of the store well stocked. Goods arriving daily; prices lower than ever.

ARCOLA-MILLS! Perkomen R. R., Pa. The undersigned has taken possession of the Arcola Flour and Grist Mills.

COAL AND FEED WAREHOUSE! The flour mill has been put in good repair, and fattens can have their wheat converted into flour, or exchanged for the best flour.

- Mill Feed and Coal - OF THE BEST GRADES. Mr. Whitworth, as miller, will have charge of the mills, and all the business pertaining thereto, in my absence, with authority to sell at figures as low as the lowest.

NOT AN EARTHQUAKE! BUT SIMPLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF FACTS IN REGARD TO OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS!

For the Spring and Summer Trade of '88, consisting of a splendid assortment of Dress Goods, Ginghams, Calicoes, Shirts, Table Linen, &c.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES. For Suits for men and boys. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS: Neckwear, Cuffs, Buttons, Scarf Pins, Lace Pins, Rings, &c.

SHOES and HATS. Which we are selling at prices consistent with the times. Glassware, Woodware, Queensware, Hardware, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Wall Paper. The best Rubber Paints a Specialty.

GROCERIES! Always the best. Raisins, Peaches, Prunes, Currants, Canned Goods, &c., in fact everything that is kept in a well stocked country store.

Beaver & Shellenberger, TRAPPE, PA. ESTATE NOTICE! Estate of John Spore, late of Perkomen, Montgomery county, deceased.

PATENTS. Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent Business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

WE DO NOT CARE TO KNOW JUST NOW WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT OF THESE GREAT UNITED STATES A YEAR HENCE; NOBODY KNOWS. BUT EVERYBODY WANTS TO BUY STORE GOODS FROM A GOOD Assortment and at the Lowest Possible Figures, granting the Storekeeper an average amount of bread and butter. If you will

Call at GOTWALS' STORE, PROVIDENCE SQUARE, You will find a WELL-STOCKED COUNTRY STORE, full to the top, with Goods Staple in Character and Needed by Everybody.

JOSEPH G. GOTWALS, PROVIDENCE SQUARE. COLLEGEVILLE DRUG STORE. CULBERT'S

COUGH SYRUP for Colds, Croup, Coughs, &c. LINIMENT, for Sprains, Burns, Frosted Feet, &c. WORM SYRUP, Pleasant, Safe and Effectual. CAMPHOR CREAM, a sure remedy for Chapped Hands and Face, and Pains on Chest resulting from Colds.

THE LARGEST LINE EVER OFFERED IN NORRISTOWN, At Prices Lower than Ever! The undersigned calls special attention to his large and select assortment of Carpets, &c., from all the leading makers in the country, consisting of

VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, 3-PLYS, DAMASKS, EX-SUPERS, SUPERS, C. C. SUPERS, UNIONS, COTTAGE, COTTONS, RAG, &c., &c.

Rugs, Rugs, Rugs. Art Squares, Art Squares! DRUGGETS, DRUGGETS! MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, AND SHADING!

CURTAIN POLES AND CURTAINS, &c., &c. Carpets made and put down in the country at the same prices as in the town, by an Experienced Upholsterer, who thoroughly understands his business.

We can Prove You can Save Money! BY BUYING YOUR CARPETS, &c., AT I. H. BRENDLINGER'S Nos. 76, 78, 80 & 82 MAMMOTH STORES, EAST - MAIN - STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.

LEOPOLD'S New Goods! Some of the colors of our new dress goods are robin blue, steel blue, gendarme blue, navy blue, etc.

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS. The undersigned is now ready to serve the public, and kindly invites everybody, old and young, to call and inspect the complete stock of FURNITURE and HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS in stock.

BEDROOM SUITES in Walnut, Ash, and Oak, and all the cheaper grades. Bedsteads from \$2.50 up.

Remember, everything in stock from the minor to more important articles of Furniture and Housefurnishing Goods. You can't go wrong, no matter what you want, by giving us a call.

W. H. Blanchford. FOR SALE! Perkomen First Mortgage 5 per cent. Railroad Bonds, in sums from \$100 up to thousands.

Howard Leopold, 229 HIGH STREET, POTTSVILLE, PA. FOR SALE! The most eligible building lots in Collegeville for sale.

FARMERS AND POULTRY RAISERS! THROUGH HUBBARD WYANDOTT'S EGGS. Single settings of 15 eggs, \$1.00, or more settings, special rates.

Providence Independent.

Thursday, August 2, 1888.

TERMS:—\$1.25 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

This paper has a larger circulation in this section of the county than any other paper published.

It is the aim of the editor and publisher to make the "Independent" one of the best local and general newspapers in the county, or anywhere else, and to this end we invite correspondence from every section.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

We publish the following schedule gratuitously for the convenience of our readers.

Table with columns for routes (Philadelphia and Points South, Allentown and Points North and West, Sundays—South, North) and times.

Home Flashes and Stray Sparks From Abroad.

The stiff breeze from the west may bring rain and less smoke, in a day or two.

Miss Flora Beerer, of Norristown, is visiting the Misses Gross, at Collegeville Hotel.

Read Watt & Co.'s new advertisement. They are the leading dentists of the county.

Rev. J. H. Hendricks and wife, and F. G. Hobson and wife, of this place, left Tuesday morning en route for Ocean Grove, where they expect to spend several weeks.

H. N. Slinguff, of Sydney, Neb., has sent us an interesting letter for publication. We will gladly give it space on the first page, next week.

Mr. Riley Bohn is having a coat of paint applied to his grist and saw mill at Yerkes. His residence was recently painted and otherwise improved.

A new post office has been established at Walter's mill, New Hanover township, and its name is Layfield.

In another column we publish a letter from Prof. A. L. Landis, of Ursinus, who is now traveling through the great West.

It is unanimously agreed, in advance, that Mr. Zimmerman's driving park, now in course of making, will be a delightful place. The course will be fully a half mile, with very little grade, and nearly half of the drive will be shaded by forest monarchs.

Prof. Hyde, one of the genial members of the Ursinus Faculty, started for Eagle's Mere, Sullivan county, yesterday morning, where he expects to sojourn for a week or two or more.

Though men perspire and the sun's glare, And the atmosphere aflame, It is never too late, by a long, long shot For the great American game.

A straw party from Perkiomen Bridge went to Norristown Tuesday evening and stopped at Charles Ward's restaurant. Mrs. R. K. Ward, who has been summering at the Bridge, chaperoned the party.

A gentleman who had a "brush" the other evening says: "I kept up to him; his horse has a record of 3:54, and I'm sure mine can go in 3:34. There is something comforting about an agreeable feeling of certainty."

The Roberts Machine Company are rapidly filling orders for their superior threshers and cleaners, and report other branches of their extensive business brisk.

Horace Fetterolf, of the Lippincott Publishing House, Philadelphia, and wife, were in town over Sunday.

Our esteemed young friend R. F. Longacre, son of Emanuel Longacre, this township, has commenced the reading of medicine with Dr. John R. Unstad, Evansburg. Mr. Longacre was one of the recent graduates of Ursinus. We bespeak for him a bright future.

Daniel Springer, of Royersford, a republican by political faith, is being supported as a candidate for director of the Poor. His friends incline to the belief that he will "get there."

Miss Laura Keeler, of Phoenixville, visited Mr. H. G. Schwenk's family, last week, and observed all the requirements of a happy guest in a "graceful" manner.

Our townsman, James Heyser, has returned from his trip to Michigan. He reports a pleasant and interesting journey.

During the late military encampment at Norristown, two of her citizens tried to monkey with a sentinel and got in the guard house in consequence. They now want to make General Snowden pay damages for "false imprisonment."

Samuel Sharp, of Mont Clare, has sold his property of some eight acres with dwelling house and other buildings to David Smith, of Phoenixville.

Phoenixville is to have a new daily paper in the near future. Information is wanting as to whether said paper will be actually printed in Phoenixville or not.

D. Theo. Buckwalter, Royersford, is the leading manufacturer of tobaccos, monuments, &c., in the middle section of this county, and his trade is constantly increasing.

United in Wedlock.

Saturday, July 28, at the Lutheran parsonage, Trappe, by Rev. O. P. Smith, Mr. Samuel E. Daub, of Limerick, was united in wedlock to Miss Cora T. Saylor, of Trappe.

Property Purchased.

The Norristown Trust and Safe Deposit Company has purchased of John O. Bowman, attorney for the owner, the old Yeakle store property, corner of Main and DeKalb streets, Norristown for \$13,000.

Death.

Mary Bucher, wife of Enoch Bucher of Limerick Square, died suddenly Saturday evening of blood poisoning.

From Norristown to Perkiomen Bridge. On last Thursday evening, Dr. J. Bond Watt, of Norristown, gave a "wagon party" to Alderfer Perkiomen Hotel in honor of Miss Hughes, Miss Wilson and Miss Williams who were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Watt.

Death of Harry Daub.

Harry Daub died at the residence of Abraham Peterman, near Trappe, Monday evening, aged about 66 years.

Terrible Explosion. The boiler of a locomotive on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad exploded Tuesday night at the station, Ninth street and Columbia avenue.

Found Dead on the Railroad. John Getts, a German tailor, aged about 35 years, was found dead early one morning last week on the tracks of the P. V. S. V. Railroad below Spring Mill Station.

Sunday School Picnic.

The Sunday School of St. James' church, Evansburg, expect to hold their annual picnic in the grove near the church on Saturday, the 11th of August.

Fatal Accidents. Reading, July 27.—A number of fatal casualties occurred last night. Frank Ely, aged 31, a young barkeeper, while trying to jump on a truck in going to a fire, was thrown down and run over and killed.

Fatal Fall From a Tree. Last week Thos. Sheridan, proprietor of the Windsor House, Norristown lost a pet parrot, it having escaped from its cage.

At almost all times of the day you may see a number of fishermen along the Schuylkill intent on the one thing, but success does not always crown their efforts.

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At the Welden House. Hon. H. K. Boyer, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Philadelphia, and J. V. Gotwals, Esq., and wife, of Norristown, are among the 60 guests who are summering at the Welden House.

Items from Black Rock.

The School Directors of Upper Providence are having a new school house erected in place of the old one at Garwood. The masons began work on July 16. It is to be completed till Sept. 3, in time for school to open.

The Directors of the Poor are having a new pig sty erected which is certainly a useful improvement. The crops grown on the county farm are first class in point of yield.

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Prohibition Convention Call. We received the following from Mr. S. C. Fretz, of Linfield, Chairman of the Prohibition party of Montgomery county:

I hereby issue the call for the Prohibition County Convention, to convene in the newly purchased prohibition tent, in Norristown, Tuesday, August 7th, at one o'clock P. M.

Our friend H. W. Swartley is becoming skilled in the piscatorial art. He caught a dozen or more one day last week, ranging in length from 8 to 14 inches.

Mrs. Mary Markley, relict of Jacob Markley, and mother-in-law of our townsman, A. Z. Schwenk, died at the residence of the latter on Saturday evening last.

Dr. Everhart is very busy just now. He has a steadily increasing practice. The masons began work at the creamery on Monday last.

Mr. I. Kulp is now sojourning in Boston by the sea. From a letter received, we infer that the trip is doing him good, and sincerely hope that he may return much benefited by his trip to the sea.

William Fitzgerald is on the sick list. Also Abner, a small child of Milton Barndt. Both are reported somewhat better.

Abraham Kratz lost a valuable horse on Friday last. The animal was sick only about one hour. It is thought it died of choking distemper.

Letter from the West. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 12, '88. FRIEND MOSER:—Leaving Philadelphia on the evening of the 27th of June with the 9:20 train, while a shower of two hours' duration had set in, by 7:45 in the morning we found ourselves in Pittsburgh, and by 9:20 in the evening we were domiciled in the great city of Chicago.

The 34th annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agriculture Society will open in Philadelphia on September 3, to continue two weeks.

The Auditorium, which in process of construction, and in which the late National Republican Convention met, led us to make that one of our objects of interest.

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FROM GRATER'S FORD. Fuss & Grater are very busy just now. They shipped the first car load of baled hay to Philadelphia on Tuesday last.

Last Tuesday a week, while Jacob Johnson, of Trappe, was fishing in the Perkiomen at this place, he caught a black bass measuring 21 1/2 inches long and weighing 5 pounds avoirdupois.

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Mr. I. Kulp is now sojourning in Boston by the sea. From a letter received, we infer that the trip is doing him good, and sincerely hope that he may return much benefited by his trip to the sea.

William Fitzgerald is on the sick list. Also Abner, a small child of Milton Barndt. Both are reported somewhat better.

Abraham Kratz lost a valuable horse on Friday last. The animal was sick only about one hour. It is thought it died of choking distemper.

Letter from the West. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 12, '88. FRIEND MOSER:—Leaving Philadelphia on the evening of the 27th of June with the 9:20 train, while a shower of two hours' duration had set in, by 7:45 in the morning we found ourselves in Pittsburgh, and by 9:20 in the evening we were domiciled in the great city of Chicago.

The 34th annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agriculture Society will open in Philadelphia on September 3, to continue two weeks.

The Auditorium, which in process of construction, and in which the late National Republican Convention met, led us to make that one of our objects of interest.

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ANOTHER BLIZZARD

Has caused a reduction in prices of Vegetable Plants, at the Collegeville Greenhouses!

The same to hold good until further notice. 150,000 CELERY PLANTS—ready July 1st: Large White Solid, Dwarf Golden Heart and White Plume, 40c. per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS—Large Late Flat Dutch and Large Late Drumhead, 30c. per 100; \$2.50 per 1000.

BET PLANTS—Early Blood Turnip Beet, 40c. per 100; \$2.50 per 1000.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Red and Yellow, fine, reduced to 25c. per 100; \$2.50 per 1000.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS: I have a general assortment of above plants, which will be sold at prices that defy competition.

Will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, AUG. 6, '88, at Perkiomen Bridge hotel, 25 head of fresh cows with calves direct from York county.

Will be sold at public sale, on SATURDAY, AUG. 4, '88, at Smoyer's hotel, Trappe, 20 fresh cows and springers, from Lebanon county.

Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, '88, at the residence of the undersigned in Upper Providence township.

Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, '88, at Reiff's hotel, Ironbridge, 20 fresh cows direct from Lebanon county.

Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, '88, at Reiff's hotel, Ironbridge, 20 fresh cows direct from Lebanon county.

Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, '88, at Reiff's hotel, Ironbridge, 20 fresh cows direct from Lebanon county.

Notice is hereby given that all blackberry pickers and gunners are forbidden to trespass upon the premises of the undersigned in Lower Providence township.

Notice is hereby given that all trespassing by gunners and blackberry pickers upon the premises of the undersigned in Lower Providence is strictly forbidden.

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COLLEGEVILLE GARDENS!

PRICE LIST

LATE CABBAGE—Flat Dutch and Drumhead, 30 cts. per hundred; \$2.25 per thousand.

CELERY PLANTS—Ready July 1st; Henderson's White Plume, Golden Dwarf, Mammoth White Solid, 35 cts. per hundred; \$2.35 per thousand.

JERSEY SWEET POTATO PLANTS—28 cts. per hundred.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—5 pounds for 25 cts.

All orders by mail and those left at the Collegeville Drug Store, or with the Boyertown Mail Carrier, will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope to merit your orders in the future.

Truly yours, Frederick Prizer, Seedsman, Grower of Vegetables and Vegetable Plants, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

NEW STORE IN COLLEGEVILLE

DRY GOODS! NOTIONS, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

A full line of calicoes, muslins, gingham, mixed goods for clothing, Ladies' jerseys and cassimere shawls very cheap.

Simon Cartun & Co., COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

ESTATE NOTICE! Estate of Joseph Tyson, late of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all trespassing by gunners and blackberry pickers upon the premises of the undersigned in Lower Providence is strictly forbidden.

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J. W. ROYER, M. D.,  
**Practising Physician,**  
TRAPPE, PA.  
Office at his residence, nearly opposite Masonic Hall.

M. Y. WEBER, M. D.,  
**Practising Physician,**  
EVANSBURG, PA.  
Office Hours:—until 9 a. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

E. A. KRUSEN, M. D.,  
**Homeopathic Physician,**  
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.  
Office Hours:—until 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 6 to 8 p. m.

J. D. GRAVER, M. D.,  
**Physician and Pharmacist,**  
TRAPPE, PA.  
Eighteen years' experience. Can be consulted in English or German.

DR. B. F. PLACE,  
**DENTIST!**  
36 E. Airy Street, NORRISTOWN, Pa. Branch Office: COLLEGEVILLE, Monday and Tuesday. Gas administered.

REMOVED!  
N. S. Borneman, D. D. S.,  
209 SWEDE STREET, First house below Main St. NORRISTOWN, PA. (Formerly of Boyertown.)  
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, Ether, &c. Also the new process for freezing the gums a miracle. Artificial sets from \$3 to \$10. English and German spoken.

H. M. BROWNBACK,  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
No. 8 AIRY STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA. Jun. 25-17r.

EDWARD E. LONG,  
**Attorney-at-Law,**  
No. 4 PENN STREET, TWO DOORS ABOVE SWEDE, NORRISTOWN, PA.

C. TYSON KRATZ,  
**Attorney - at - Law,**  
311 SWEDE STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.  
Philadelphia business also attended to. Residence: Lower Providence Township, 124p1y

AUGUSTUS W. BOMBERGER,  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
Land Title and Trust Co. Building, Nos. 608 and 610 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
Room 23. Take the Elevator.  
Can be seen every evening at his residence, COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Dec. 17, 17r.

A. D. FETEROLF,  
**Justice of the Peace**  
COLLEGEVILLE Pa.  
CONVEYANCER and General Business Agent. Will clerk sales at reasonable rates.

JOHN S. HUNSICKER,  
**Justice of the Peace,**  
RAHN STATION, PA.  
Conveyancer and General Business Agent. Clerking of Sales attended to. Charges reasonable.

JOHN H. CASSELBERRY,  
(1/2 mile north of Trappe.)  
**Surveyor and Conveyancer**  
Sales clerked; sale bills prepared. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Nov. 8-6m. P. O. Address: Grater's Ford.

J. P. KOONS,  
**Practical Slater!**  
RAHN'S STATION Pa.  
Dealer in every quality of Roofing, Flagging, and Ornamental Slates. Send for estimates, and prices.

L. B. WISMER,  
**Practical Slater!**  
Collegeville, Pa. Always on hand roofing slate and slate flagging, and roofing felt. All orders promptly attended to. Also on hand a large lot of grey stone flagging.

J. G. T. MILLER,  
**CARPENTER and BUILDER,**  
TRAPPE PA.  
Estimates for work furnished upon application, and contracts taken. All orders will be attended to promptly.

EDWARD DAVID,  
**PAINTER and PAPER-HANGER,**  
COLLEGEVILLE PA.  
**Samples of Paper**  
Always on hand.

J. W. GOTWALS,  
YERKES, PA.  
—BUTCHER AND DEALER IN—  
**Beef, Veal, and Mutton!**  
Will serve the citizens of Collegeville and vicinity every Tuesday and Friday. ap16-17f

SCRAP IRON!  
The highest cash prices paid for Scrap Cast Iron, delivered at the foundry of the ROBERTS MACHINE WORKS, COLLEGEVILLE, PA. 16jun

L. SPEAR,  
**Veterinary Surgeon!**  
GRATER'S FORD, PA.  
The strictest attention given to all cases entrusted to my care. 134p

W. M. M. PEARSON,  
**Auctioneer,**  
PHOENIXVILLE P. O., Pa. Residence: Near Black Rock, Upper Providence, Montg. county, Pa. Will do my best to fill every engagement in a satisfactory manner. 19jly

A. STAUFFER,  
(SUCCESSOR TO THOMAS LOWNES.)  
**Blacksmith, Horse Shoer & Gen'l Jobber**  
IRONBRIDGE, PENNA.  
New Shoes per set, \$1.25. Hand-made Shoes at corresponding rates. Moving Shoes, per set, 50 cents. Four wheels set for \$1.50. All kinds of light and heavy work done in the best possible manner. All work guaranteed. Mill Picks sharpened and warranted. Give me a call. 19ap6m

W. L. CRATER,  
WITH W. H. BLANCHORD,  
**PAPER HANGER,**  
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Estimates furnished and paper supplied. 2fcb

**JOSEPH STONE,**  
**CARPET WEAVER**  
COLLEGEVILLE HOTEL,  
(Formerly Beard House.)  
Rag Carpet woven to order in any style desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Good Rag Carpet for sale at reasonable prices.

DAVID SPRINGER,  
MAIN ST., ROYERSFORD, PA.  
**NOTARY PUBLIC,**  
Insurance and Real Estate Agent  
AND LOAN BROKER:  
Insurance placed for one, three or five years in the largest and most reliable Stock Companies, at best rates. No assessments. Life and Accident Insurance policies a specialty. 23aply

H. H. YELLIS,  
**Carpenter and Builder,**  
GRATER'S FORD, PA.  
Estimates for work furnished upon application and contracts taken. All orders will be promptly attended to. All kinds of mill work done on hand, such as window frames, doors, sashes, mouldings, etc. Will be home two days in a week, namely TUESDAY and FRIDAY, to attend to my customers. My prices defy competition. Come and learn my prices before you look elsewhere. 12jan6m

**TIGER HOTEL,**  
4th and Vine Sts., Philadelphia.  
This old and popular hotel still furnishes the best accommodations for man and beast. The bar always supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Rates, \$1.50 per day, and from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per week.  
J. W. PLACE, Proprietor.  
JOHN GUNTHER, Clerk. 5aply

The Real Estate Title Insurance  
—AND—  
**TRUST - COMPANY**  
OF PHILADELPHIA.  
Capital, \$500,000, Full Paid.  
Insures Titles to Real Estate and Mortgages, acts in all Fiduciary Capacities—Executor, Guardian, Assignee, &c., and becomes security for persons acting as such.  
C. TYSON KRATZ,  
RESIDENT ATTORNEY,  
311 Swede Street, — Norristown, Pa.

**THE BALDWIN**  
**Carriage Works!**  
(FORMERLY BLANCHFORD'S)  
COLLEGEVILLE, Pa.  
The management having been in the Carriage Business a number of years in Philadelphia, and being accustomed to handling all grades of fine work, feels qualified to manufacture every description of  
**Carriages, :- Buggies,**  
**WAGONS, & C.**  
In the best possible manner at greatly reduced prices. All new work will be accompanied with a written guarantee to be as represented.  
**ORDERED WORK and REPAIRING**  
Will Receive Prompt Attention.  
The patronage of the public respectfully solicited, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to call at  
**The Baldwin Carriage Works,**  
20oc COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

**PATENTS**  
Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patents prosecuted for MODERATE FEES. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office. We have no sub-agents, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington.  
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, county, or town. Address C. A. SNOW & CO., 140c Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

**MANURING ORCHARDS.**  
It has often been asserted, and is no doubt true, that orchards, to produce the best results, should be manured the same as any other fields. That to obtain the largest yield and the finest quality of fruit, the orchard must have as much manure as the grain field. The proof, although convincing, has not usually been overwhelming. If a man manured his orchard and obtained an unusually good crop that year, it might be said that the season was more favorable, and there would have been a larger crop any way. If he manured a part and left a part without manure, it might be, that owing to a dry season or the coarseness of the manure, that its richness would not reach the roots of the trees in time to show its value that year, and the experimenter come to the erroneous conclusion that manure was of no value to an orchard.

I sold a man half an acre of ground for a building lot and garden. In running it out, the division line took four Baldwin apple trees from my young orchard, and left four others of the same kind adjoining them, of the same age, and equally large and thrifty. Very early in the spring the man gave his lot where the trees stood, and which part he intended for his garden, a heavy coat of manure and ploughed it under. He made his garden about May 1, and gave it a tolerably good cultivation. From the time the trees leaved out in the spring until late in the fall, I could see a marked difference between his trees and mine. The leaves of his trees were of a darker, richer green; they bloomed fuller and bore a crop of apples a third larger than my trees. The next year his trees showed the same superiority, the effect of the manure still being apparent and manifesting itself in the deeper green foliage, and increased yield of fruit.

This experiment, which was not intended for an experiment, convinced me that to obtain the best results from an apple orchard, it must be manured. In regard to pear trees, my observation has been that the trees heavily manured were the most subject to blight, as is well known to be the case with potato vines.

I had three pear trees, one of which stood just below a hog-pen where the ground was very rich. The tree grew fast, and after it had borne two or three years, about one-third of the limbs blighted at the time the pears were about one-fourth their full size. The blighted limbs were promptly sawed off, but the next year the remainder of the limbs were struck with blight and the tree died. Another tree standing below a smoke-house, where a large quantity of wood ashes had made the soil rich, especially in potash, was struck with blight at the same time with the other. The tree had borne several years, and was apparently in a very vigorous and healthy condition, when suddenly, as if a fire had been built under it, the leaves wilted, the little green pears withered, and the whole tree died.

The other tree stood about half way between these two, in poor soil, and the tree had not grown so fast, the wood was better ripened, the bark thicker, and was not affected at all with blight in the years when the other two were killed, nor until several years after, when some small, thrifty limbs blighted, and were sawed off without any apparent injury to the tree, which last year bore a good crop of fine pears.

I think it is not in accordance with the opinion of those pomologists who have made pear-blight a life-long study, but I could not help thinking that in the case of my trees, the injury was caused by the hot sun shining on limbs with a thin, smooth bark, nearly bursting with sap. The blighted limbs when cut into showed a reddish hue in both the inner bark and the wood, as if the sap had been scalded. The bark, before it withered and dried up, was loosened from the wood, and there was a reddish sap between the bark and the wood. I do not assert that too rank a growth and a hot sun are the cause of pear blight—I merely state the facts as they appeared to me.—Country Gentleman.

**MOST MARKETABLE HORSE.**  
The horse that sells for the best average figure now is the heavy draught horse. The fast horse may sell for more money if he is fast enough, but taking altogether the average price of the draught horse is above that of the trotter. There is a constant demand for such animals, a demand that is increasing faster than the supply. The demand is not only from this country, but from all Europe, excepting only Russia. There is no longer a ready sale for the light horses that were used not many years ago. They find buyers, it is true, but at prices that hardly pay for raising them. All farmers who raise horses at all know this to be true, as they are brought to a realizing sense of the fact when, on taking horses to the buyers, they are met with the statement that they are too small. Large horses are wanted. In the great cities,

railroad centres, factories, foundries, mills, machine shops, quarries, and in lumber woods, thousands more are now annually purchased than were needed years ago. The American farmers are also beginning to find deep tillage and a more systematic and economical method of cultivation necessary, in which a large class of horses is indispensable. Thus, on every hand, we see the plane of usefulness of the large strong work horse is becoming narrower. The demand that is thus opened will never be supplied. The price of such horses is increasing.—Farmer's Budget.

**LESSONS IN OATS.**  
J. P., of Kingston, N. J., writes to the Rural New Yorker as follows, and his remarks are particularly applicable to this section:  
Our last year's experience with the oat crop has taught us a very important lesson. The sooner the grain is sown after the ground is in order for work in the spring, the greater will be the chance of success. Those of my neighbors who got their seed sown the earliest saved their crop in good condition, while those sown a week later were almost an entire loss on account of frequent rains at the time of harvesting. My plan is to plough the ground in the fall. As soon as the frost is out in the spring and the ground is sufficiently dry to work, run over the field with a good cultivator, sow the seed broadcast and harrow it in, but don't roll unless the soil is sandy. I find also that two bushels of seed to the acre of White Post oats give as many bushels of crop as three will, while the crop from two bushels of seed will weigh from two to five pounds more per bushel, so that any more than two bushels of seed per acre is a dead loss, and if the land is in good condition I would be inclined to seed lighter, as that variety stools or branches out well.

**CATS ON THE FARM.**  
Cats ought to have an honored place on the farm, but too often they have no place at all. This is because they are kept at the house, fondled by the pet-loving children, and fed by the kind-hearted women until they become lazy and worthless. The farmer esteems cats less highly than dogs, but the former are something of the greater value to him. Barn cats should rarely be allowed to come in the house, and never be fed there. All they need is plenty of milk; compel them to get the rest of their living, and they will find it about the barn, granaries, cribs, sheds, and in the fields. A good mouser is worth ten cents per day about a granary, crib or barn. Mice not only destroy grain, but make it filthy for stock; they nibble sacks and implements and do much other mischief. A good cat will destroy large rats as well as the young ones. We have an old Maltese Tom, which gets his living by catching ground mice in the orchard and garden and is therefore a valuable cat. At the season when barns, granaries and cribs are filled a cat is doubly useful. Give Tom and Tabby a fair trial, and you will always keep cats.—Delaware County American.

**COLLEGEVILLE**  
**Roller Mills!**  
**PAIST BROS.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
**HIGH GRADE**  
**ROLLER FLOUR!**  
FULL STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF  
**MILL FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.**  
FORTY POUNDS OF FLOUR  
Exchanged for a Bushel of Good Wheat.  
Highest Cash Prices paid for the various grains.  
**Wheat Wanted at all Times**  
Cash will be invariably expected when flour, feed, &c., is delivered.  
Favor us with your orders.  
**PAIST BROS., Collegeville, Pa.**  
**MRS. E. D. LACHMAN,**  
**COLLEGEVILLE, PA.**  
Attends to laying out the dead and shroud making. Wax flowers made to order. 16sep

**MRS. S. L. PUGH,**  
TRAPPE, PA.,  
Attends to laying out the dead, shroud-making &c. 3-29 1y

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST THRESHING MACHINE NOW IN USE, YOU SHOULD PURCHASE THE CELEBRATED  
**Dwarf Thresher and Separator.**  
NO FARMER CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT ONE. OUR  
**HORSE POWERS**  
Are guaranteed to be light running and are supplied with a SPEED REGULATOR that is Safe, Reliable and Durable.

**IRON CASTINGS** Of Every Description Made to Order.  
**STEAM HEATING** In All Its Branches.  
**AGENTS FOR THE PERKINS WIND MILL**  
Which is now almost indispensable for convenient supply of water.  
CEDAR TANKS of all sizes made to order. IRON PUMPS a specialty.  
**Steam and Water Fitting in all its Branches.**  
SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEYS, &c., &c. Particular attention given to Repairing Farm Machinery.

**The Roberts Machine Company,**  
Engineers, Machinists and Iron Founders,  
Collegeville, Pa.

**Watches, Silverware, :- Diamonds, Clocks!**  
**JEWELRY, SPECTACLES!**  
**ROCKFORD WATCHES, TRUE TO A SECOND,**  
AND THE BEST MAKE IN THE COUNTRY FOR KEEPING ACCURATE TIME.  
**American Watches in Diamond Silver Cases for \$6.**  
We call special attention to our Large Stock of SPECTACLES. Do not fail to call and have your eyes examined free of charge.

**-: J. D. SALLADE'S :-**  
16 E. MAIN STREET, (Opposite Public Square) NORRISTOWN, PA.

**WALL PAPER!**  
ELEGANT WHITE BACK PAPERS, 5, 9, 10, 12c. per Piece. ELEGANT GOLD PAPERS, 15c., 30c. per Piece. ELEGANT GOLD EMBOSSED PAPERS, 35c., \$1.00 per Piece. FELTS AND INGRAINS, 20c., 60c. per Piece.  
All our new Spring Styles are now in stock.  
ALL NEW GOODS IN A NEW STORE.  
All Old Goods Closed Out at Auction.  
**LINCRUSTA -:- WALTON!**  
Samples and Estimates Sent Free. Experienced Workmen sent to all parts of the City and Country. All Goods Warranted Free from Asepsis, Perfect and Full Length.  
**M. M. MERICAN,**  
1223 Market Street, Phila., Pa.

**HARTRANFT HOUSE, NORRISTOWN, PA.**  
**WM. C. BLACKBURN, -:- Proprietor.**  
Good Board, Good Beds, GOOD ATTENDANCE.  
Best Brands of Wines, Brandies, Ales and Porters.

**HEADQUARTERS** 144 W. MAIN Street  
**For SPORTING Goods** NORRISTOWN, Pa.  
Guns, Revolvers, Muzzles, Powder, Shot, Shells, Caps, Wads, &c., Sporting Goods, of every Description, Wholesale and Retail. Shells loaded to order. Repairing and Choke Boring a specialty.  
**WILLIAM BRIGGS.**

**COAL, COAL, - BARGAINS -**  
ALL THE TIME, IN  
**HARNESS!**  
A full supply of Coal of all sizes constantly on hand, from the best mines in the Schuylkill Region.  
— ALL GRADES OF —  
**Flour AND Feed**  
PROMPTLY DELIVERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.  
Corp, Oats, Chop Corn, Cob Meal, Cracked Corn, Middlings, Screenings, Bran, Cotton Seed Meal, Barley Sprouts, and everything usually kept in a flour and feed store. Also  
**Clover and Timothy Seed,**  
Seed Corn, Seed Oats, Lime, &c.  
Agent for Williams and Clark's Phosphates.  
YARD AND WAREHOUSE:  
**Oaks Station. -:- Perk. R. R.**  
3-29 1y **FRANK REES,** News Agent, Collegeville.

**Wm. J. THOMPSON,**  
—BUTCHER, AND DEALER IN THE BEST—  
**BEEF, —**  
**VEAL, —**  
**—MUTTON, —**  
Visits Collegeville, Trappe, and vicinity on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings of each week. Thankful to the public for past favors he invites continued patronage. Highest cash price paid for calves.  
**WM. J. THOMPSON,**  
LOWER PROVIDENCE, PA.

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MONUMENTS and Tombstones, of Italian or American Marble or Granite, in the finest and latest designs.  
**Galvanized - Railings,**  
For Enclosing Burial Lots, of different descriptions. Particular attention paid to Marble Work, for the bases of  
**BUILDINGS, STEPS, SILLS, ETC., ETC.**  
All work Guaranteed to give Satisfaction, and put up in a workmanlike manner. Any design furnished desired on Monuments or Tombstones. Work can be seen at the yard, or the different Cemeteries in the neighborhood, that has been turned out at the ENTERPRISE WORKS. Call and see me, and get prices. My expenses are low; therefore I can sell accordingly. My motto: "Low prices and fair dealings." RESPECTFULLY,  
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