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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 8 p. m.

E. A. KRUSEN, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Office Hours:—Until 9 a. m.; 6 to 8 p. m.

S. B. HORNING, M. D., Practising Physician, EVANSBURG, Pa. Telephone in office. Office Hours until 9 a. m.

D. R. F. PLACE, Dentist, 311 DEKALE ST., NORRISTOWN, PA. Branch Office—COLLEGEVILLE—Tuesday, every week. Gas administered.

Cheapest Dentist in Norristown. N. S. BORNEMAN, D. D. S., 209 SWEDEN STREET, (first house below Main Street, NORRISTOWN, PA. (Formerly of Boyertown.)

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EDWARD E. LONG, Attorney-at-Law, and NOTARY PUBLIC. Settlement of Estates a Specialty. Also general Real Estate Business.

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DAVID BROS., Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, OFFICES—1224 North 10th St., & 2816 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia. Country work a specialty. Estimates furnished.

L. B. WISMER, Practical Slater, COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Always on hand roofing slate, slate flagging and roofing felt. All orders promptly attended to.

J. P. KOONS, Practical Slater, RAHN STATION, PA. Dealer in every quality of Roofing, Flagging, and Ornamental Slates. Send for estimates and prices.

JOSEPH STONE, Carpet Weaver, COLLEGEVILLE HOTEL. Rag carpet woven in any style desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Good rag carpet for sale at reasonable prices.

L. H. INGRAM, Boot and Shoe Maker, COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Special attention given to repairing. Use the best material and do first-class work at prices as low as the lowest. 187H Harness repaired neat and substantial at short notice.

D. C. DETWILER, Veterinary Surgeon, IRONBRIDGE, PA. Office: At the residence of Enos H. Detwiler. Dentistry and Surgical Operations a Specialty.

PASSENGERS And Baggage Conveyed to and from Collegeville Station. Charges reasonable. HENRY YOST, Collegeville, Pa.

MATTIE POLEY, Dressmaker, TRAPPE, PA. Will take work at home or can be engaged by the week.

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MRS. S. L. PUGH, TRAPPE, PA. Attends to laying out the dead, shroud-making, &c.

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WM. M. BINDER, Piano Tuner, 323 CHESTNUT STREET, POTTSVILLE, PA. Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., and Factory of Hallett, Davis & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. Cora Hoyer, Regular Student of Philadelphia Musical Academy for the past four years, will give lessons on Piano or Organ (Pipe or Cabinet). Terms reasonable. Address, YERKES, PA.

J. H. UNDERKOFFLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Next door to Drug Store, COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Repairing a specialty. Harness repaired.

THE LOST WILL.

Elsie Rednor sat by the open window, her head resting upon her hand, and, truth to tell, nearly asleep. Suddenly a rose fell into her lap. Startled, she looked up. Just outside stood Frank Gilbert, her betrothed lover. Elsie blushed with glad surprise at the sight of him, and indeed he was not unpleasing to look at with his fine form, good features and dark eyes and hair. She did not know that under this fair exterior was hidden a cold, calculating nature and loved him for what he seemed. "Come into the garden, dear," he said coaxingly. "It is pleasant out here, and I want to talk to you."

much worse! She's rolling up her eyes and trying to say something and can't speak a plain word. It's awful!" She found her Aunt gasping for breath, with a look on her face which told even the experienced Elsie that she was already in the grasp of the grim destroyer. The girl sank on her knees by the bed sobbing bitterly. Aunt Martha seemed to be struggling to speak, and looking eagerly at the old fashioned writing desk which stood upon a table near her managed to articulate the words: "Keep, keep!" "Of course I shall always keep it," sobbed Elsie. "Do not worry about that, dear." Aunt Martha seemed partly relieved. She ceased struggling to speak. Mrs. Brainerd came in and was soon followed by the physician. It was evident that nothing could be done, however, Aunt Martha's minutes on earth were numbered. The room was quiet now, save for Elsie's sobs, which she vainly tried to repress. The dying woman had sunk into insensibility, and they hardly knew the exact moment when she ceased to breathe. Mrs. Brainerd gently led the weeping girl from the room, and being as wise as she was kind did not try to comfort her with words. Young Gilbert remained in the house and came forward with sympathy and offers of assistance. Poor Elsie! The blow was so sudden, so unexpected, that she was almost crushed. "What should I do," she thought, "if it were not for Frank? He is so good, so thoughtful! I wish I were worthy of him!" She sent a note to Mrs. Wilkins, informing her of her cousin's death and of the day appointed for the funeral. No notice was taken of this, which surprised no one. At the grave Frank Gilbert supported Elsie with a face indicative of the deepest sorrow, but with a gladness at heart which belied it. He had learned from Lawyer Bentley of a will in Elsie's favor, securing her Aunt Martha's pretty cottage, with its ample grounds and \$10,000 in government bonds. "Quite a comfortable little property," he thought complacently. "As soon as I can induce Elsie to name our wedding day we can settle down here very cozily. That story of hers worried me a little, for if the old lady had neglected to make a will I could hardly be expected to burden myself with a portionless wife. Elsie is a sweet girl, and it would be hard to give her up, but a man must look out for the main chance. However, it's all right, and I'm glad of it."

convenient to have you here after we come?" "I have no intention of taxing your hospitality in the least, madam," replied Elsie calmly, "but you seem to have forgotten that there are certain forms of law which must be complied with before you can take possession. I advise you to see Lawyer Bentley at once, and for the present allow me to wish you good morning." "Impudent lussy!" said the irate woman as the door closed upon Elsie's slight form. "Thinks she can drive us off that way, does she? Well, come along, Ephraim. I guess it won't do no hurt to go and see the lawyer anyway." So the worthy couple sought the lawyer's office, where they learned to their dismay that it would be several months at least before they could obtain possession of the much desired property. Elsie took up her abode with good Mrs. Brainerd, who had kindly offered her a home, and wondered why Frank Gilbert did not come to see her. Could he be ill? No, she would have heard of it. Pride kept her from going to the office to inquire for him. On the fourth day a letter came. "How strange of Frank to write instead of coming himself!" she thought, with a strange sinking at her heart. She opened the letter with trembling fingers. Dear Elsie—I hardly know what to say. I sympathize deeply with you in your double affliction, but it will be years before my circumstances will allow me to marry, and it would be the height of selfishness to ask you to wait for me an uncertain length of time. I do not consult my own feelings in this matter. I only try to see what is for your best good, and therefore will hold you no longer bound. Remember me always as your most affectionate friend. FRANK GILBERT. "I will answer this letter while I feel strong," she said, and taking pen and paper she wrote: Mr. Gilbert—I fully agree with your opinion concerning our engagement and thank you for kindly releasing me. Yours sincerely, ELSIE REDNOR. She sent the note and joined the family at the tea table soon after, as her absence might have occasioned surprise. She forced herself to appear as usual and succeeded so well that no one observed anything strange in her manner. But that evening she said to her friend: "I want to tell you something, dear Mrs. Brainerd. My engagement with Mr. Gilbert is broken off." Mrs. Brainerd suspected the truth, but only said quietly: "Well, my dear, I presume you have some good reason for it." And Elsie loved her the better because she said no more. When Frank Gilbert read Elsie's note, he felt piqued and annoyed. Of course he was glad to get out of the affair so easily, but for Elsie to take it so coolly hurt his vanity. He hardly knew what sort of answer he had expected—certainly not what he received. As he had as much love for her as he could have for any one except himself, he soon began to regret the step he had taken. Hugh Clifford had much to do with the rapid healing of her wound. He had been so unobtrusively kind, so watchful of her comfort in many little ways when she was in need of sympathy, that at last she began to wonder at her blindness in preferring Frank Gilbert to him. Truly, Hugh's reward was coming, and when one day he ventured to ask again if there might be hope for him in the future she hid her blushing face upon his breast. "I hope that Aunt Martha knows how happy we are," said Elsie as the two sat together in the pleasant September afternoon. "She would be so glad. Is there anything wrong with my writing desk, Hugh? You seem to be giving it close attention." The desk stood open upon the table, and Hugh had been observing it closely. "Would you mind emptying this, dear, that I may examine it a little?" he asked. Wondering at the request, she complied. For half an hour he was busily engaged with the desk; then with a triumphant exclamation he held up a crumpled paper. Elsie turned pale. "Open it, Hugh. I am afraid to." Well, of course you know what it was—the much looked for will, hidden in a secret drawer in the old desk. Hugh's trained eye had noticed a discrepancy in the size of one of the compartments and the outside of the desk and had set his wits to work to discover the cause, with this happy result. Elsie tried in vain to check her hysterical sobs. "Forgive me, Hugh," she said. "It is only because I'm so happy. And that dreadful Mrs. Wilkins can't have the dear old home, and I'm almost sure Aunt Martha knows."—New York Journal.

THE MOON. BY LEWIS SWIFT.

The most glorious object on which the eye of man ever rested is the sun, after which comes the moon when shining with a full, round face. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive that an object of such brilliancy is, in reality, a dark one, in itself as devoid of light as is the earth at midnight in the absence of the moon. Moonlight is simply sunlight received second hand, the light of the sun being reflected from the moon's dark surface. This is true of all the planets also, though not of the stars, as they all are suns self-shining as our own, a fact previously given. If to behold the full moon is a spectacle so inspiring, her crescent with its horns pointing either to the right or left, or, again, upward as she nears the setting sun is hardly less so, and in this place demands special attention, as, from long experience, I find the cause of her assumption of the crescent, the half and the gibbous phases to be very imperfectly understood, it being often imagined, even, that some dark body passes between the earth and the moon, and cuts off her light wholly or in part, and suggests the question often asked of me, "What is the object which thus intervenes?" Of all the countless hosts of stars, comets and planets, the moon is nearest to the earth, and consequently it is not possible for any other body to come between her and the earth. The moon's easterly motion is about thirteen degrees daily, and her complete revolution around the earth occupies about 27 1/2 days, but as, during this time, the sun has moved also easterly one degree per day, the moon, to overtake the sun and produce a new moon, has to make more than a complete revolution. This requires a little more than two days, so that from new moon to new moon again is not 27 1/2, but 29 1/2 days, the length of a lunar month. The instant of the new moon is when the moon passes the sun, her illumined side being, of course, wholly turned toward that luminary, and her dark and, consequently, invisible side toward the earth. As she emerges from the sun a constantly increasing portion of her sunny side turns toward us, and we see her first as a slender crescent, which nightly grows in size until after the lapse of a little more than seven days after passing the sun she appears as a half moon, one-half of her sunny side being turned toward us, or, as the almanacs say, at first quarter. Nightly, more and more of her bright disk presents itself until, rising when the sun sets, her entire luminous portion is turned to us as well as to the sun, and we see her as the full-orbed moon. Then, in reverse order, the above changes are gone through until a fortnight has elapsed, when she again passes the sun and becomes invisible. Although the full moon in a cloudless sky floods the earth with radiance and splendor and invests even the most unlovely objects with a softened beauty, yet it would require more than six hundred thousand moons shining at once to equal the light of the sun. It is a curious and an unexplained fact, and, probably, not an exceptional case in the solar system, that the moon revolves round the earth in exactly the same time required to rotate on her axis, thus forever preventing her posterior hemisphere from being seen, and, therefore, we are and must remain ignorant regarding the topography and scenery of the opposite side. The inhabitation of the moon has in every age been a fruitful theme for reflection and discussion, but the invention of the telescope has settled the question in the negative. As it is a world entirely destitute of an atmosphere, as it has no water, not a drop, and as its days and nights are, each, equal to two of our earth-weeks, and, furthermore, no change has been observed since it became an object of telescopic study, we are forced to the conclusion that it cannot be the home of sentient beings and that it cannot sustain life of any sort. Are we then justified in the belief that this heavenly body has been created in vain? No; we owe much to the moon. She raises the ocean tides, and their ebb and flow serve to keep the waters of the gulfs, bays and estuaries of the earth from growing stagnant. And to sailors at sea she is of great service in determining positions. The moon as a telescopic object surpasses in magnificence all others in the heavens. On favorable occasions she can approach to less than 220,000 miles from the earth, or, from surface to surface, to within 215,000 miles. At such a time a magnifying power of, say, two thousand be applied, she will be seen as though at a distance of over 100 miles. Under these conditions, an object as large as the Capitol at Washington could be seen as a visible point. It is not possible for any telescope

ever to do better than that. The idea promulgated by sensational writers regarding the giant telescopes that must, when completed, bring the moon to within a few miles or even to a distance of a few yards is wholly erroneous. To see the moon well there is no need of a mammoth telescope, as she has sufficient light to bear a high power, yet our atmosphere is so laden with vapors and lashed with tremors which are magnified as much as is the moon itself, that the close investigation ardently desired by astronomers is prevented thereby, and only low magnifying powers can be used. But the lunar scenery even under these not most favorable conditions is grand beyond the power of words to express. The great telescope of the Lowe Observatory with its incomparable eyepiece, specially adapted for the work, will reveal her mountain heights and craterous depths, her yawning canyons and dry ocean beds, where, when the moon was young, tides ebb and flowed.—Mount Love Echo. A PRETTY COLD SPELL. ICE 200,000 YEARS OLD CAN STILL BE SEEN. A couple of hundred thousands years ago or thereabout—don't let us haggle, I beg of you, over a few casual centuries—the whole of Northern Europe and America was covered from end to end, as everybody knows, by a sheet of solid ice, like the one which Frithiof Nansen crossed from sea to sea on his own account in Greenland. For many thousands years, with occasional warmer spells, that vast ice sheet brooded, silent and grim, over the face of the two continents. Life was extinct as far south as the latitude of New York and London. No plant or animal survived the general freezing. Not a creature broke the monotony of this endless glacial desert. At last, as the celestial cycle came around in due season, fresh conditions supervened. Warmer weather sat in and the ice began to melt. Then the plants and animals of the sub-glacial district were pushed slowly northward by the warmth of the retreating icecap. As time went on, the climate of the plains got too hot to hold them. The summer was too much for the glacial types to endure. They remained only on the highest mountain peaks or close to the southern limit of eternal snow. In this way every isolated range in either continent has its own little colony of arctic or glacial plants and animals, which still survive by themselves, unaffected by intercourse with their unknown and interspersed fellow-creatures elsewhere. Not only has the glacial epoch left these organic traces of its existences, however; in some parts of New Hampshire, where the glaciers were unusually thick and deep, fragments of the primeval ice itself still remain on the spots where they were originally stranded. Among the shady glens of the White Mountains there occur here and there great masses of ancient ice, the unmeted remnant of primeval glaciers; and one of these is so large that an artificial cave has been cleverly excavated in it as an attraction for tourists by the canny Yankee proprietor. Elsewhere the old ice blocks are buried under the debris of moraine stuff and alluvium, and are only accidentally discovered by the sinking of what is locally known as ice wells. No existing conditions can account for the formation of such solid rocks of ice at such a depth in the soil. They are essentially glacier-like in origin and character; they result from the pressure of snow into a crystalline mass in a mountain valley, and they must have remained there unmelted ever since the close of the glacial epoch, which, by Dr. Croll's calculations, must most probably have ceased to plague our earth some 80,000 years.—Cornhill Magazine. TELESCOPIC REVELATIONS. TERRESTRIAL CREATION ONLY AN INCIDENT IN AN ETERNAL TRAIN. The glasses at Mount Hamilton, Milan and Pultowa reveal worlds at the present time in all stages of evolution. They may be traced from misty nebulae to glittering stars, from orbs in the high noon of development to those that repose in the sepulchral shadows of the coming night. But neither by analysis nor analogy can we conclude that the activity of the universe began only when men began to evolve on the inconspicuous and diminutive sphere known as the earth. We may not conclude that the myriads of scintillant suns in space—the 500,000,000 of orbs that the great Lick telescope disclosed in the Milky Way alone—are only celestial lanterns hung out to illuminate terrestrial night. A wider knowledge sustains the conclusion that other worlds long preceded ours and shall long continue when the fretted fabric that we call

our globe shall have passed away. We may, then, dismiss some of our early conceptions and grasp the fact that terrestrial creation, instead of ranking as the event in the economy of the universe, was only one in an eternal train of minor incidents. What else may be the meaning of that illimitable and infinite field of space where glows diffusing light and heat, the countless hosts of colossal suns, which, we are compelled to acknowledge, must radiate their light and heat, and must diffuse these into systems that must evoke them? And when the great Chicago telescope is completed, when we may explore the added area and possess the added intensity and the stellar revelations come nearer to us, and when, beyond that telescopic achievement, come others in the coming century with still farther and keener sight, we may be able to grasp but a little of the great significance that may be unfolded. The world is yet young in stellar science. It is not old in any kind of science. It is only in the dawn of the significance of knowledge and of making its practical application. We are yet before the sunrise; only in the twilight, and just behind us is the night. We are still so near our congenerous savagery that the barbarous imprints confront us everywhere; the civilizing telescope, even with ourselves, is almost as nothing to the interest bestowed on some new death-dealing device, and our greatest honors we bestow on those who are most conspicuous in the destruction of their fellows.—Pittsburg Dispatch. BIRDS IN THE ARCTIC. In the countries bordering on the Polar seas, where the changing seasons bring alternately the two extremes of dearth and plenty, birds are more numerous in the short summer than anywhere else all the world over and in winter are absent altogether. All are immigrants there by force of circumstances. In like manner the birds of temperate climates are affected by the seasonal changes, though in a less degree, through the influence of cold and heat upon their food supplies, rather than by effect of cold upon their well protected bodies. According to Lillie's Living Age a coat of mail is not to be compared to a coat of feathers for safety, so far as a bird's life is concerned. Layer upon layer of feathers can withstand any amount of water or any degree of cold. In proof of this see how the delicate tern, after wintering in comparatively mild weather, go back to the ice floes of the Polar sea and lay their eggs on the bare ice. For two or three weeks the tender breast of the sea swallow is pressed against a cold block of ice. Again, as another example of the influence of food rather than climate in governing bird action, take the colony of beccaficos. The beccafico is a Mediterranean bird common on the shores of Spain and Italy, in the Grecian Islands, Sicily and Malta, and on the northern shores of Africa. Formerly it was quite unknown in the British Isles, but some years ago a large orchard of fig trees was planted near Brighton, and the beccaficos have discovered the fact and come over to share the spoil. Doubtless the nightingales told them the story of English figs and showed them the way over. Be this as it may, the little birds from the warm shores of the Mediterranean bid fair to become established as naturalized British subjects.—New York Telegraph. Some of the measurements and calculations made by the United States Geological Survey are quite interesting, apart from their value as scientific data. In the matter of elevation above sea-level, for example, it was found that, as a whole, our country is slightly above the average height of the earth. So far as the States are concerned, Delaware is the lowest, being an average of about sixty feet above sea-level. Colorado is the highest, its average being sixty-eight hundred feet. It is hard to realize that there is so great a difference. Next to Colorado in height comes Wyoming, with an average of sixty-seven hundred feet; and next to Delaware in minimum elevation are Florida and Louisiana, their average being about one hundred feet. A JOKE, FROM LONDON. According to a London newspaper, a cow that wore a bell having been run over and killed on the railway, the owner brought suit against the railway company for damages. It was proved that the driver blew his whistle loudly and tried to frighten the cow off the track. But the farmer's lawyer also proved that the cow rang her bell and tried to frighten the engine off the track, and so the jury decided in his favor.

CONGRESS adjourned Tuesday until the first Monday in December.

A TERRIBLE mine explosion in a colliery near Seattle, Washington, Friday, resulted in the death of thirty-seven men.

The card of Gus Egoft, Republican candidate for Director of the Poor, will be observed in another column. Mr. Egoft is one of the wide-awake business men of Norristown, and his numerous political friends expect to see him obtain the nomination he is after.

The Congressional Committee engaged for weeks past upon the investigation of the armor plate and bolts furnished to the government by the Carnegie Steel Company, find that charges of fraud have been sustained, scores the company severely and recommends, that fifty-nine suspected plates in use should be tested as the only method of proving their fitness or unfitness.

The new tariff bill became a law Monday without President Cleveland's signature. Not contrary to previous expectation the President has stated his reasons—contained in a letter to Hon. T. C. Catches—allowing the measure to become a law without his endorsement.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, by a vote of 97 to 58, has agreed to an adverse report upon the proposition looking to the submission to the people of an amendment extending the suffrage to women.

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WASHINGTON LETTER. From our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1894.—Congress has been only playing at being in session this week, while everybody is impatiently waiting for President Cleveland to settle the tariff uncertainty.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—At 12 o'clock to-night the McKinley tariff law, which had been in operation since October 30, 1890, practically four years, died on the statute books and the new Democratic tariff bill, passed by the Fifty-third Congress, became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

The advance guard of the Knights of Pythias encampment, to be held next week, are here, and they are all round in their complaints against the railroads for not making lower rates for those who wished to attend the encampment.

Bucklen's Arnica Salva. THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Culbert, Drugist, Collegeville, Pa.

THE sixth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which covers the year ending June 30, 1893, is a careful compilation of the railway statistics of the country collected and prepared by a body of disinterested men removed from any temptation to exalt the railway interests on one hand or belittle them on the other.

The total railway mileage at the date at which the report closes was 176,461.07 miles, representing a stock capital of \$4,668,935,418, a funded indebtedness of \$5,225,689,821, and a floating debt of \$611,610,171, or a total capitalization of \$10,506,235,410. The railway employs numbered 873,602; locomotives, 34,788; passenger cars, 31,384; freight and other cars, 1,242,562; passenger cars, 593,560; 612; tons of freight carried, 745,119,482; gross earnings, \$1,220,751,874; operating expenses, \$827,921,299; income from rentals and all other sources, \$149,649,615; total deductions for rentals, interest and other fixed expenditures, \$431,422,156; net income to be applied to dividends and surplus, \$111,058,034; dividends declared, \$102,941,285. The revenues from passenger services amounted to \$301,491,816; carrying mails, \$28,445,053; carrying express, \$23,631,394, and from carrying freight, \$832,902,205. The other \$149,649,615 of income for the year was chiefly derived from investments.

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A Panic on the Beach. ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, August 27.—A single flash of lightning, coming from an almost cloudless sky, killed William Carr, aged 20, of this city, who was bathing near the foot of Georgia avenue, and so shocked Mrs. Rachael Fainour, who was bathing with him, that her condition is extremely critical. The same flash rang the fire alarm, split a fire telegraph pole, and tied up traffic on the electric railroad.

Earthquake in Greece. ATHENS, Aug. 26.—An earthquake was felt here at 8 o'clock this morning. The shock was also felt in Corinth, Vastizza, Zante, Thebes, Chalcis and Atalanti. The inhabitants of some of the places affected were terribly frightened, thinking there was about to be a repetition of the disaster that occurred some little time ago. They fled to the fields and other open spaces for safety. So far as known no persons were killed.

The People Were Defeated. From the Kansas City Star. There appears to be a slight misunderstanding concerning the status of the new tariff bill. It is described, even by Democratic newspapers, though very careless newspapers, as Mr. Gorman's victory over Mr. Cleveland. And why over Mr. Cleveland? Why not over every man of the 5,556,918 men who voted for the exact fulfillment of the Democratic platform in November, 1892? The issue was not between Cleveland and Gorman. It was between the Gorman clique and the country. Mr. Cleveland as the leader of the party used the advisory power to show the duty and obligation of Congress. His wishes and his warnings have been disregarded.

ASSIST NATURE a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach, and bowels, and keeping up and invigorating the liver and quickening its fairly action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

SPRING : BARGAINS —AT— FENTON'S —IN— DRY GOODS! 1000 Yards Appleton A Muslin, 1 yard wide, 7c. yard. 1 Case Simpson's Calicoes, in Remnants, 4c. yard. Best Quality Gingham, 4 Yards for 25c.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT. IT BECOMES A LAW WITHOUT THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE. WASHINGTON, August 27.—At 12 o'clock to-night the McKinley tariff law, which had been in operation since October 30, 1890, practically four years, died on the statute books and the new Democratic tariff bill, passed by the Fifty-third Congress, became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

ANNOUNCEMENT! Beaver & Shellenger's Store, TRAPPE, PA. BASTISTES AND GINGHAMS! A NEW STOCK OF— WALL * PAPER! Rubber and Other Paints!

Ladies' & Children's Shoes Freed's Hand-made Boots and Shoes. FINE GROCERIES! IN COMPLETE VARIETY. Large raisins, 5 cents per pound; 4 lb. rice, 25c.; the finest syrup at 40c. per gallon. Head-light oil at 8c. per gallon in 5 gallon tins.

FOR SALE. A two-seated carriage, in good order. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

LEOPOLD'S POTTSTOWN, PA. We are closing out, regardless of cost, our entire stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, CLOAKS, CAPES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Etc., Etc. In order that we may devote our entire attention to our Suit and Cloak Making Department to which there is a constant accession of new customers from all parts of the U. S.

Now we want to distribute some \$15,000 worth of goods among the people during the coming few weeks, and to make this Closing Out Sale draw the masses, we are marking down the price of every article in our large stock, no matter whether the newest and most desirable goods or the oldest stock, which will go at half or quarter the cost.

Grand Depot! LEOPOLD, 254 HIGH ST., POTTSTOWN, PA. Grand Depot! It Pays You to Buy at Markley's Grand Depot. We seldom quote prices, for the simple reason that most people know that our prices are rock bottom. The following prices will fully convince you of the fact:

GRANULATED, 5c. Soft A, 5c. White sugar, 4 1/2c. per lb. SYRUPS. Good baking syrup, 5c. qt. table, 10 and 12c. qt. FLOUR. Good family flour, 38c. quarter. Better, 40c. and 50c. quarter. FURNITURE. Bedroom suits (oak), \$15.00, \$18.00, \$23.00 to \$30.00 each. Parlor suits, \$35.00, \$39.00, \$41.00, \$44.50 up to \$110.00. Oak sideboard, \$65.00, \$75.00, \$90.00 to \$55.00 each. CARPETS. Brussels, moquettes, Ingrains, (all grades), at greatly reduced prices.

AT ACKER'S Don't fail to drop in either of our stores, when in the locality, and refresh yourself with a free glass of Wild Cherry Phosphate, and examine "Ackers' Specials" for that day or week. Complete catalogue mailed on application. Goods delivered almost everywhere. FINLEY ACKER & CO. 121 and 123 N. 8th St. and Reading Terminal, Market St. below 12th, Philadelphia.

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BAUGH'S ORIGINAL RAW BONE MANURES. Established 1855. The Fall and Winter Term will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, and will continue in one Entrance examinations held daily throughout the year. Enrollment made on application. Call or send for descriptive printed matter concerning the School.

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GRANDMA'S SPECS. Won't do for most people, although exactly fitted to the sight of the dear old lady. To get something that will fit your sight as satisfactorily as grandma's glasses do her, you have only to consult us. Just as the steady optics throw light on light, we give sight to sight by giving relief and new power to your eyes. The nature of the defect or peculiarity in your vision that requires correction does not signify; whatever help there is in spectacles we can afford, and perfect glasses are as near as you can get to new eyes.

DO NOT SUFFER WITH Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint and Dysentery, when you can be cured by using the DIARRHOEA MIXTURE. SOLD AT CULBERT'S DRUG STORE, COLLEGEVILLE, PA. OLD STOCK SOLD OUT! NEW STOCK BOUGHT IN! PRICES REDUCED! Is the whole story in a nutshell. Come, see, and be convinced, and then you will buy your Clothing, Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Fine Groceries, and Shoes of every description, because I will give you just what you bargain for at the very lowest price, quality considered, at the PROVIDENCE SQUARE STORE, JOSEPH G. GOTWALS, Proprietor.

A SACRIFICE. You Can Make \$2.00 to \$4.00 on Suits Bought Now. YOU CAN Buy Pants that were \$5.00 now \$3.87. Buy Pants that were \$2.50 now \$1.90. " " 4.50 now 3.50. " " 2.00 now 1.37. " " 4.00 now 3.00. " " 1.50 now 1.00. " " 3.50 now 2.62. " " 1.00 now .75. " " 3.00 now 2.37. " " .75 now .50.

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PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.	
Passenger trains leave Collegeville Station as follows:	
FOR PHILADELPHIA AND POINTS SOUTH.	
Milk	6.49 a. m.
Accommodation	8.02 a. m.
Market	12.56 p. m.
Accommodation	3.37 p. m.
FOR ALLENTOWN AND POINTS NORTH AND WEST.	
Mail	8.02 a. m.
Accommodation	9.06 a. m.
Market	12.56 p. m.
Accommodation	3.37 p. m.
SUNDAYS—SOUTH.	
Milk	7.12 a. m.
Accommodation	8.16 a. m.
NORTH.	
Accommodation	8.55 a. m.
Milk	7.27 p. m.

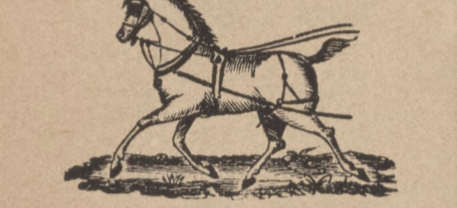
A Fine Lot of Summer Dusters, Horse Sheets, Coolers and Nets—all kinds at the right prices. The Largest Assortment of Whips of any shop in the county to select from.

New and Second-hand harness always on hand. Fair Leather saddles from \$4.00 up, and bridles to match from \$1.50 up. Open bridles, all round, \$2.00 up.

All the leading brands of cigars and tobacco always on hand; box trade a specialty; any kind and price from 50 cts. per box of fifty, up.

W. E. JOHNSON,
PROVIDENCE SQUARE, PA.

John M. Latshaw,
Harness Manufacturer,
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Have had fifteen years' experience in the business. Harness and Horse Goods in stock, and every description of harness made to order.

All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

THE JONES
LOCKED WIRE FENCE

With Stock Proof Lock.
Neat, Strong, Durable and Cheap!

This Fence is unequalled for farm purposes; it includes the only clamp and flange in existence; expansion and contraction under complete control of the lock; it requires but few posts; having strength, without much surface, it is not affected by severe winds or snow storms; it will save ten feet in width of the ground now occupied by rail fences—this will save four acres of ground on every hundred acres now fenced with rails. Upon careful examination every farmer will want it. We will wire up this fence for from 40 to 30 cents per rod. Address or call on the undersigned for descriptive circulars and further information.

JAMES G. DETWILER,
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The INDEPENDENT aims to deserve the confidence of its readers by dealing with them frankly.

It does not advocate public measures from mere considerations of expediency, but from convictions as to what it believes to be right and for the greatest good of the greatest number of people.

It does not say one thing and believe something else.

The INDEPENDENT is radically opposed to that kind of sensational journalism which cultivates, and panders to, depraved tastes, for the purpose of making dollars.

The INDEPENDENT wants to make dollars, but not in that way.

It believes that right doing exalts a nation and that wrong doing is the seed of individual and national destruction. The INDEPENDENT aims to be on the side of right and justice.

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ABDOMINAL BELTS:
Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Suspensory Bandages, &c., &c. Best Material, Fit Guaranteed, Prices Reasonable, Ladies Attended.
Newell M'F'R., 339 N. 9TH STREET, PHILA., PA. N.B.—Trusses carefully fitted.

If you have anything to sell, advertise in the Independent.

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NORRISTOWN and PHILA., Pa.
Seventh Collegiate Year Commences Monday, August 27, 1894.
PEPIS ADMITTED AT ANY TIME
Practical courses of study.
Successful methods of instruction.
Thoroughly experienced teachers.
The remarkable record of placing a greater percentage of pupils in lucrative positions than all its competitors.
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DO YOU WISH TO LOOK HANDSOME?

OUR \$3.00 PER DOZEN CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS Will Produce the Result.

Why pay more? They are equal to the finest made by others who charge higher prices. WE LEAD THE LEADERS.

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Trinley's Fertilizers

Second to None in the Market—and Secure at the Same Time a Most Useful Premium.

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The Analysis of RAW BONE PHOSPHATE by the State Chemist Proves that in Soluble Phosphate Acid, Potash, and Ammonia, it takes the very Highest Rank.

TRINLEY'S
High-Grade Ravine Bone Phosphate ACTS QUICKLY, AND HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

PRICES: Delivered to Near-by Stations, \$24, \$30 and \$34.00.

PREMIUMS.—Every purchaser of from one to two tons of Phosphate will receive a copy of Gleason's Veterinary Hand-Book, containing the latest and most reliable information from first-class authority; or a copy of The Farmer's New Guide, a valuable compendium of practical information on all subjects relating to the Farm and Household. These books are well-bound volumes of 500 and 780 pages, and will make important additions to any farmer's library.

E. P. FARINGER, Agent,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

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ROLLER MILLS!
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WHEAT BRAN

Our Own Make and Western. Excellent Grade.

WHEAT MIDDINGS

—AND—
RYE FEED!

OUR OWN MAKE.

CORN BRAN.

A Full Stock of all Other Kinds of Feed.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Wheat at all Times.

PAIST BROS.,
COLLEGEVILLE, PENNA.

Gristock & Vanderslice,
Collegeville, Pa.,
DEALERS IN

White and Yellow Pine, and Hemlock LUMBER,

Various grades, dressed and undressed. SHINGLES, split and sawed.

PICKETS, CEDAR AND CHESTNUT RAILS.

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COAL - - COAL.
FLOUR,
Corn, Bran, Middlings,
OATS, LINSEED MEAL,
AND CAKE MEAL.

Shoemaker's Phosphate, and others. Harrison's Town and Country Paint,—second to none in the market. Also Harrison's Rough and Ready Paint,—a cheap durable paint for barns and fencing.

ROVERSFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Wm. Tyler, Proprietor,
FIRST AVENUE BELOW MAIN STREET.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Our team will visit Collegeville every Monday and Thursday, and all orders placed with our Collegeville Agent, F. F. FARINGER, will receive prompt attention.

Department of Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK.
The best way to checkmate low prices for feed stuffs, says a writer, is to keep good stock to eat them. It is bad policy for the farmer to do the hard work and let the commercial feeder make all the profit.

This is the month to begin the work of fattening of old stock, as the cost will be less than will be required later in the season. It does not pay to winter old cows or old ewes that have ceased to prove profitable, and the fattening should begin early.

The sow must be in thrifty condition to produce thrifty pigs. Feed her on succulent food. Cooked or steamed clover, turnips, potatoes, beets, and a variety of food, with a due proportion of grain, will keep her in the best condition for producing thrifty pigs.

A first-class animal is sure to bring a good price, but he who has all first-class stock usually obtains "the top of the market." When they all seem to be of one mold, and that a good one, there are dealers ready to take them as a lot, and at your price.

An exchange says: A few years ago the farmer sold his lambs and wethers to the "buyer." This man sold them to "feeders" and the feeders sold them to shippers and this enterprising class handed them over to the consumers. Today an occasional shepherd finds that he alone is to blame if he does not manage to rake in the profits from all three of these transactions.

POULTRY.

Beef blood is said to be an excellent food for poultry, as it is rich in nitrogen, approaching the white of the egg in composition. One who has tried it says it must not be fed often than once or twice a week. A good way to prepare it is to thicken the blood with a mixture of meal and bran, put it into a bag and boil it.

It is impossible to get the best results from fowls kept cooped in a pen, especially during hot weather. Disease and vermin get a foothold among them unless they have ample range to sun and dust themselves by contact with fresh earth. A yard, no matter how small, that can be plowed or cultivated once a week during the summer, will make a rolling place for them. It will be all the better if their feed is given on this plowed surface, and the fowls obliged to scratch for it. They may lose a little grain, but most of it will turn up at the next cultivation, or if it germinates its green sprout will be eaten. On farms the better plan is to let the fowls range everywhere, protecting the garden by a fence, and reserving that for hens with small chickens.

Generally when a hen seems determined to sit it is best to let her have her own way. It involves less loss of time, if you count your own time worth anything, than to interfere with this own natural instinct. The hens that want to sit are usually too fat to be good layers. This is especially true of the Asiatic breeds, in whom the sitting instinct is strongest. While they are sitting some of the surplus fat is worked off, as for a few days the sitting hen will hardly leave her nest long enough to eat. If fed corn, they will eat too much and keep fat. Good wheat is the cheapest for a sitting hen, but do not feed that very heavily. If treated thus, the hen will be ready to lay again before her brood of chicks are large enough to look out for themselves.

THE GARDEN AND LAWN.

Potted strawberry plants may be put out at any time now, after rain. They will be fully equal to plants that were set out last spring.

An exchange says: "The royal institute for fruit and vine culture at Gelsenheim, Germany, has experimented successfully in the use of copper as a stimulant for plants that lack green color in their leaves. The copper should be dissolved in water and applied near the roots in early spring."

M. A. Thayer, the great small fruit grower of Wisconsin, has ten acres of Warfield strawberries in cultivation, and is testing sixty varieties to find a better one if possible. From 10 acres of Ancient Briton blackberries in 1892 he cleared \$6000 or \$6000 an acre.

Roses, trees and shrubbery will not thrive on the edges of a grass plot. The grass deprives them of plant food, and prevents growth. They should be set out on a clean location, and well worked with a hoe several times, especially if the season is dry.

It is frequently noticed that when watermelons come up among the sweet potatoes they seem to thrive better than when planted in the usual way. This is due to the fact that the sweet potato and melon vines cover the ground, shade it, and prevent the loss of moisture from the soil. In other words, the sweet potato vines serve as a mulch for the melon.

MILK AND BUTTER.

The butter-maker who puts her product on the market in such a condition as not to appear as good as it is, does herself an injustice. Make the butter first-class, and put it on the market in such a manner as to make it show for all it is worth.

Grass is essentially a milk, cream and butter food. The finest grain mixture ever devised will not answer so well. When the latter is given it should be the idea of making bone and muscle, while the grass makes the milk. When the grass is poor the chopped grain is a good adjunct.

The New York Herald's European edition reports a new method of keeping milk by means of oxygen which has been adopted in France with very marked success. It has been found that when taken fresh from the cow and placed in a receptacle with compressed oxygen, and finally stored in 25-gallon cans at a pressure of two atmospheres, it will travel for months in perfect condition. It is said that milk thus treated and sent from Lyons to London develops neither germs nor ferments, while it will stand a temperature almost up to the boiling point without coagulating. It is claimed by M. Villon, who has experimented in this way with milk on a large scale, that when so treated it is freed from germs of tuberculosis. But this has yet to be conclusively proved.

VARIETIES.

The best butter makers are the greatest readers of dairy literature and thus keep posted about the methods of others, and do not depend too much upon the knowledge they have inherited from their grandmothers.

An eminent agriculturist says that there is nothing more certain than that the productiveness of very many of our fruits and vegetables—and those the most valuable—is often temporarily increased by bees in the important work of pollinating the flowers.

Changes of food with fattening stock should always be made cautiously. Variety in the ration is desirable, but it is best to attain this by feeding mixed rations all the time rather than by using one material for a time and then changing wholly to another.

One of the easiest ways of propagating the blackberry is to dig about the old plants in the spring, cutting off the outer ends of the roots a few inches from the plants. Take these roots and cut into small pieces, four or five inches long, and plant them.

Scouring in calves is due to indigestion, which may be caused by over-feeding, by cold milk, and by using vessels that are not clean. The pails or pans from which the calves drink their milk should be scalded daily and thoroughly cleaned.

A simple way to pick out a queenless colony is to observe the hives when the bees are packing in pollen. If you come to one where the bees bring in no pollen that hive is queenless. They need none and do not bring it in because they have no brood.

Worn out land requires at least two or three years for restoration, and it will cost something to bring it back to fertility. When land has been cropped for years until it is no longer capable of producing a crop the plant food cannot be replaced in a single season.

It requires closer care to keep cows that are in the stable in good condition than when they are running at pasture. Vermin have a good chance to get hold, and as soon as they do the cows will begin to lose flesh. Pay attention to this in time, for prevention is vastly better than cure.

The sooner the farmer realizes that it doesn't pay to raise scrubs the quicker will he increase his income. It is a waste of time and money to raise the common breeds of fowls, for the reason that it costs no more to feed a first-class bird than it does a dunghill, and it is much easier to dispose of a blooded bird than it is of an ordinary fowl.

Plow the ground for wheat as soon as you can. When the weeds come up work the ground over with the cultivator, and work it again should more weeds appear. Spread out the manure and work it into the plowed ground. By the time the wheat is to be seeded the land will be in excellent condition for the seed and the crop will start off well.

While the low price of wheat and the large production is not encouraging to farmers, yet the corn crop is usually three times as large as that of wheat, and farmers continue to make corn a specialty. They do not seek new markets for corn, but sell it in the shape of beef, butter, milk and wool, and there is but little mentioned regarding the corn crop as not paying.

There is a very small supply of old oats on the market, and this has made the price of this grain higher lately than the price of any other used as feed. Oats weighs only 32 pounds per bushel, and in some of the Western States the standard weight is only 26 to 28 pounds. Yet in Western markets oats sell at 1 1/2 cents per pound, while wheat is one cent or less. In other words, to buy 60 pounds of oats cost 20 cents more than to buy the same weight of wheat. Under these circumstances, unless wheat materially advances, wheat will be mixed with oats for feeding purposes. A very little wheat used thus can be fed as safely as can oats, and with less danger to horses than feeding them heavily with new oats before they had time to part with their superfluous moisture.

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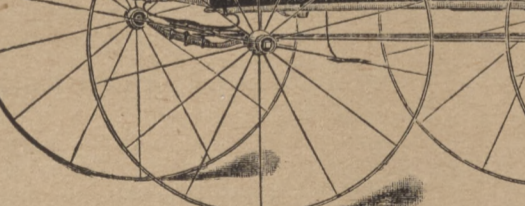
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