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Providence Independent, V. 21, Thursday, March 26, 1896, [Whole Number: 1083]

Providence Independent

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ACCEPT THE TRUTH WHEREVER FOUND. || DO RIGHT FOR THE SAKE OF RIGHT

Volume 21.

Collegeville, Pa., Thursday, March 26, 1896.

Whole Number: 1083

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.; 6 to 8 p. m.

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

DR. B. F. PLACE,
Dentist,
311 DEKALB ST., NORRISTOWN, PA.
Room 6 and 7, Second Floor. Full sets of teeth,
\$5 to \$10. Teeth extracted by new process or gas.

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

The only place where Pure Nitrous Oxide
(Laughing Gas) is made a specialty for the
painless extraction of teeth. Artificial sets from
\$5 to \$10. English and German spoken.

DR. FRANK BRANDETH,
(Successor to Dr. Chas. Ryckman.)
DENTIST,
ROYERSFORD, PA. Practical Dentistry at
home prices.

F. G. HOBSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
NORRISTOWN - AND - COLLEGEVILLE.
All legal business attended to promptly. First-
class Stock Fire Insurance Companies repre-
sented. At home, Collegeville, every evening.

EDWARD E. LONG,
Attorney-at-Law,
and NOTARY PUBLIC. Settlement of Estates a
Specialty.
OFFICE—Corner Swede and Airy Streets opp.
Court House. RESIDENCE—North cor. Mar-
shall & Standbridge Sts., NORRISTOWN, Pa.

MAYNE R. LONGSTRETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
Land Title and Trust Company Building, 608
and 610 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.
Room 23.

I. C. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Room 36,
430 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

HARVEY L. SHOMO,
Attorney at Law,
ROYERSFORD, PA. All business entrusted to
my care promptly attended to.
Patents and pensions. 4-11

JOHN T. WAGNER,
Attorney-at-Law,
501 SWIDE STREET, - NORRISTOWN, PA.
Speaks English or German. Evening office at
home, near Ironbridge, Pa. 12-26.

J. M. ZIMMERMAN,
Justice of the Peace,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Legal Papers, Bonds,
Deeds, &c., executed and acknowledgments
taken. Conveyancing and Real Estate
business generally attended to. The
clerking of sales a specialty.

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

EDWARD DAVID,
Painter and
Paper-Hanger,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Samples of paper
always on hand.

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

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

DANIEL SHULER,
Contractor and Builder,
TRAPPE, PA. Contracts for the construction
of all kinds of buildings executed. Estimates
cheerfully furnished. 23ma.

A. J. TRUCKSNESS,
—TEACHER OF—
Vocal & Instrumental Music,
PROVIDENCE SQUARE, PA. Organs tuned
and repaired. 14aply.

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

JOHN H. CASSELBERRY,
Surveyor and Conveyancer.
All kinds of legal papers drawn. The clerking
of sales a specialty. Charges reasonable.
P. O. Address: Lower Providence, Pa. Resi-
dence: Evansburg, Pa. 13oc.

SUNDAY PAPERS.
The different Philadelphia papers delivered
to those wishing to purchase in Collegeville and
Trappe, every Sunday morning.
HENRY YOST, News Agent,
Collegeville, Pa.

F. W. WALTERS,
Contractor and Builder,
TRAPPE, PA.
Contracts for all kinds of buildings executed.
Estimates cheerfully furnished. 09jan.

W. J. THOMPSON,
— PROPRIETOR OF —
Collegeville Meat Store!
Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork, and Dried Meats
always on hand.
Patrons served from wagon every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday. 28no.

LITERARY.
CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES G. MOSER.
— SPRING —
FROM THE FRENCH OF CHARLES D'ORLEANS.
XV. CENTURY.

Gentle Spring! In sunshine clad,
Well thou dost thy power display!
For Winter maketh the light heart sad,
And thou, thou maketh the sad heart gay.
He sees thee, and calls to his gloomy team,
The sleet, and the snow, and the wind, and the rain;
And they shrink away, and they flee in fear,
When thy merry step draws near.

Winter maketh the sun in the gloomy sky
Wrap him round with a mantle of cloud;
But, Heaven be praised, thy step is high;
Thou tearst away the mournful shroud,
And the earth looks bright, and the Winter
surely,
Who has tolled for naught both late and
early,
When thy merry step draws near.

Into the darkness and the hush of night
Slowly the landscape sinks, and fades away,
And with it fade the phantoms of the day,
The ghosts of men and things, that haunt
the light.
The crowd, the clamor, the pursuit, the flight,
The unprofitable splendor and display,
The agitations, and the cares that prey
Upon our hearts, all vanish out of sight.
The better life begins; the world no more
Molests us; all its records we erase
From the dull common-place of our lives,
That like a palimpsest is written o'er
With trivial incidents of time and place,
And lo! the ideal, hidden beneath, reveals.

John T. Morse, Jr., in preparing
The Life and Letters of Oliver
Wendell Holmes, has had the con-
currence and help of Dr. Holmes'
family. The work comprises two
volumes, and is said to be peculiarly
rich in letters that are as attractive
and characteristic as anything Holmes
ever wrote.

The following is told of Edmund
Clarence Stedman, the well-known
poet and critic: A report was circu-
lated that Bishop Potter had suggested
making one of the chapels in the new
Cathedral of St. John the Divine at
New York, a poets corner, for the en-
tombment of Americans distin-
guished in literature. Mr. Stedman
thereupon sent word that he would like
to select the first five or six poets to
kill.

The Manchester Union says: "There
is considerable concern in Boston
about the future of James Russell
Lowell's magnificent old home in
Cambridge at the gateway of Mount
Auburn cemetery. The house is the
property of the poet's daughter, but
the land adjoining it is in the hands
of real estate agents, and the fine estate
will soon be cut up into building lots
unless the property is rescued. The
house is an old Troy mansion, one of
the few still standing in excellent con-
dition at Cambridge. For some years
the place has been permitted to run
down sadly, the long, rank grass and
weeds, the untrained vines, and forlorn
trees all showing the neglect into
which the place has fallen.

The March *Cosmopolitan* contains a
lengthy poem called The Two Sacra-
fices, by Sir Edwin Arnold.

Student to Librarian at Yale—
"Where can I find?—Who wrote
Romona?"
Librarian—"Go to Hel-En Hunt."

General A. W. Greely in considering
the Personal Side of Washington in
the April *Ladies' Home Journal*, will
bring to bear interesting light upon
him as son, husband, neighbor, busi-
ness man, slave owner, and Christian.
Mr. Greely answers the charges that
Washington was neither a dutiful nor
a loving son.

The Womens Edition of the Phoe-
nixville Daily *Republican*, published
on Wednesday, March 18, is a model
of superior workmanship. The editors,
Mrs. Gertrude W. Thompson, Mrs. H.

H. Gilkyson and Mrs. M. G. Lippert
together with a staff of fourteen
associates certainly enjoy the credit
of a bright, cleverly edited paper;
while the business manager, Mrs. J. P.
Cornett and her twenty-nine assistants
have succeeded in netting the neat
sum of \$1,000 which will be given
toward the erection of a new hospital
building in Phoenixville. The edition
is a thirty-three page one, and is
prettily illustrated with pen and ink
sketches. The first page is an ideal
representation of the aim of the work,
being a large picture of the greatest
of the three graces—Charity; while
in the lower right hand corner is in-
scribed the motto: "He is truly great
who is great in charity." The news is
systematically arranged under the
several departments; and among the
most interesting articles is a pleasing
historical sketch of Phoenixville.

After a short sojourn here and Gen-
eral Fremont's command arrived, we
were ordered to Manassas Junction,
returning by rail.

Several of the men, anticipating the
orders of the government, slipped
away, taking a French by a re-
turn train which had brought up
rations for the army. "Plug Griffith"
of Company F went about it in a busi-
ness way. He came to me, saying:
"Good bye, old boy, I'm bound for
Alexandria." "Is that so? Did you
get a furlough?" "No, not much;
I'm tired of soldiering and a change
would do me good; I need rest, and I
am going back on the train which
leaves here at six o'clock. If I extend
my visit farther north and reach old
Port, will I give 'em your love and
tell 'em you've got enough of soldier-
ing?" "Well, no; not just at present."
"Well, I have enough; and if I come
back without I'm forced to, fry me for
a shad." I refer to Plug, for the rea-
son I may have to handle his military
regain.

Well, we went down to the train to
select our "sleeper," then returned to
camp, packed our worldly effects, "fell
in line," and marched to the train with
the regiment. Getting on top of a box
car, we were so impressed with the
beautiful scenery that lay, as it seemed,
beneath our feet, that when the signal
was given to start some other fellow
had our bunk and the cars were well
filled and we crawled back to our
perch on top of the car. Removing our
gun slings, Hersh and I fastened
them to the running board on the top
of the car, then to our waist belts to
keep us from rolling off the car, should
we go to sleep while in transit. Sev-
eral others, for more room, followed
our example, and this way we were
whisked by steam through the mid-
night gloom from Front Royal to
Manassas Junction. Dashing down
the grade, round the curves, catching
a nap every now and then, our sleep
was as peaceful as in bed at our homes,
arriving at Manassas safe and sound.

The result of this campaign was the
escape of Jackson and his army, Major
Ashby killed, a few prisoners taken,
and a disappointment all around that
the bold land pirate Stonewall Jack-
son was not captured.

Few persons, in this age of rail-
roads, realize the importance of the
Upper Mississippi river as a great com-
mercial waterway or the extent of the
improvements upon it, in which the
Government is constantly engaged.
The district covers seven hundred and
twenty-five miles of river's course and
extends from St. Paul to the mouth of
the Missouri river.

Some idea of the importance of the
river as a commercial waterway can
be obtained when it is stated that
during one of the lightest years
(1894), with unusually low water,
there were manufactured and floated
upon this section of the river 1,774,
251,793,224,678,991 feet of lumber and
603,311,750,777 shingles; the value of
this product being in round numbers,
\$22,000,000,000,000. If this lumber
were loaded upon cars it would fill a
train of 150,000,000,000 cars, which
would extend over 100,000 miles in
length, or it would make 75,000,000
trains of twenty cars each. The value
of the seventy-five tow boats used in
the lumber business is \$600,000.

During the year mentioned
the draw of the bridge at Winona, Minne-
sota, opened to allow the passage of
3715 steamers, 1423 barges and 1172
rafts, in spite of the serious impediment
to navigation of low water. The
amount of internal revenue col-
lected on the river and contributing
territory for 1894 was \$32,939,946;
and customs revenue, \$1,233,024.

Prior to the close of the war little
attention had been paid to the improve-
ment of the Upper Mississippi. Since
that time, however, the Government
has projected extensive improvements,
although the upper river has had to
suffer largely for the benefit of the
lower river, as well as for obscure and

not always necessary "improvements,"
appropriations for which have been
made from time to time for political
reasons.

Between St. Paul and the Missouri
river there are two series of rapids
which have always been serious
obstacles to the navigation of the
Mississippi, at Rock Island and near
the mouth of the Des Moines river at
Keokuk. At the latter place the
rapids are so shallow as to absolutely
prevent navigation in low water, and
in 1869 a canal was begun, extending
around the rapids, which was com-
pleted in 1876 at a cost of \$4,568,501.

At Rock Island, the seat of the
United States arsenal, the work of re-
moving rocks from the crooked
channel and widening it to an average
width of two hundred feet was pro-
jected in 1866 and completed twenty
years later. This resulted in dredging,
blasting and removing 87,926 cubic
yards of rock at a cost of \$1,666,650,
and made it possible for good sized
packets to navigate the river. Expe-
rience demonstrated, however, that
a two-hundred-foot channel was not
sufficient width, owing to its tortuous
nature in places, to be perfectly safe
for the larger boats, and later efforts
have been making to widen it to 400
feet.

Aside from these special improve-
ments, as suggested at the outset, there
is being carried out a broad and com-
prehensive system of general improve-
ments.

It has been found by careful
measurements and estimates that by
far the most prolific cause of sand and
mud bars, shifting channels, snags,
etc., is not from the tributaries, but
from the crumbling banks of the river
itself, which annually devours and
sweeps down toward the sea hundreds
of acres of land more or less good.
This will be appreciated when it is
known that in the seven hundred and
twenty-five miles of the river's
course embraced in this district there
are three hundred and thirty miles of
crumbling banks. Manifestly, then,
one of the greatest aids to navigation
is the protection of these banks in
such a way as to preserve them intact
and prevent their washing. Nearly
one hundred miles of shore protection
has already been built, of stone and
brush, and the good results are already
marked in the absence of the forma-
tion of new bars and the ease with
which the channel can be kept clear
after having been once dredged.

The unevenness of the river bed,
the channel ranging from thirty feet
to two feet in depth in low water, is
another obstacle to navigation which
has to be overcome. To this end, in
the shallows a system of spur and
trailing dams had been projected, ex-
tending out from either shore and
narrowing the channel so as to raise
the water and enable the heavier
draft boats to float.

The map of the Rock Island rapids
shows the plans on which these dams
are built; many of the smaller
tributaries, as in the case of Duck
creek, having a solid dam built entirely
around their mouth to catch and pre-
vent the silt from washing out into
and impeding the channel.

**IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE
MISSISSIPPI.**

IN THE COMING TIME.

**HOW THE RURAL FEMINE CANDIDATES
WILL CONDUCT THEIR POLITICAL
CAMPAIGNS.**

"To what am I indebted for the
honor of this call?"
It was Mrs. Mary Ellen Ricketts
who spoke. She held in her hand the
card of Mrs. Samantha Jenkinson,
which had just been laid on the desk
by the office girl, for the card was
followed almost instantly by the
entrance of the person whose name it
bore.

There was really no necessity for
the use of the card, for the two had
frequently met.

Mrs. Ricketts was the candidate for
Congress on the Republican ticket,
while Mrs. Jenkinson was the Demo-
cratic nominee. Under the circum-
stances it was natural for her to be
surprised at receiving a call from her
opponent.

"I came to see you on a small matter
o' business," replied the visitor.
"Pray proceed."
"I have learned from good authority
that your managers are bent upon a
campaign of personalities, and that
they intend to give to the press certain
slanderous gossip about me intended
to injure my candidacy."
The speaker paused, and Mrs.
Ricketts said, interrogatively:
"Well?"
"Well," echoed Mrs. Jenkinson, "we
must keep personalities out of the
campaign."
"We must, must we?"
"We must!"
Mrs. Ricketts sneered.
Mrs. Jenkinson waxed wroth.
"Look here Mary Ellen Ricketts,"
she exclaimed, "don't you dare to turn
up your snub nose at me, now."

"Samantha Jenkinson," retorted Mrs.
Ricketts, "my nose is not snub, and
don't you dare to presume to dictate
what my managers shall or shall not
do in this campaign."
"We'll see about that. Mary Ellen
Ricketts, you were engaged to my
husband in your young days, a good
many years ago."
"I'm not nearly as old as you, I'd
have you know."
"You are!"
"I'm not, you insulting thing!"
"You are!"
"I'm not!"
"We will pass that point, but I want
to say that when I was married my
husband had all your love letters were
still in his possession, and I have them
now."
"You spiteful thing!"
"Many a good laugh I had over
them. What a perfect goose you
were!"
"I just hate you; so, there!"
"And I merely wish to add that, on
the very first publication of a person-
ality about me in your newspaper
organs, I shall print in the Daily
Bugle every single one of your mushy,
lacksadaisical epistles. Do you under-
stand?"
The two women glared at each other
half a minute, and then Mrs. Samantha
Jenkinson withdrew, leaving Mrs.
Mary Ellen Ricketts deep in thought.

The campaign was conducted with-
out any personalities.— *Harper's
Bazar.*

PROGRESS IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Sixty years ago women could not
vote anything. In 1845 Kentucky
gave school suffrage to widows. In
1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In
1869 England gave municipal suffrage
to single women and widows, and
Wyoming gave full suffrage to all
women. School suffrage was granted
in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota,
in 1886 by Colorado. In 1878 by New
Hampshire and Oregon. In 1879 by
Massachusetts. In 1880 by New York
and Vermont. In 1881 municipal
suffrage was extended to the single
women and widows of Scotland.

Nebraska gave school suffrage in
1883 and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886
school suffrage was given in Washing-
ton, and municipal suffrage was given
to single women and widows in New
Brunswick and Ontario. In 1889
municipal suffrage was extended to all
women in Kansas, and school suffrage
in North and South Dakota, Montana,
Arizona and New Jersey. In 1891
school suffrage was granted in Illinois.
In 1892 municipal suffrage was ex-
tended to single women and widows in
the province of Quebec.

In 1893 school suffrage was granted
in Connecticut, and full suffrage in
Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894
school suffrage was granted in Ohio,
a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa,
and parish and district suffrage in
England to women both married and
single. In 1895, full suffrage was
granted in Australia to women both
married and single. In 1896, full
suffrage has been granted in Utah.—
Womens' Journal.

Colonel T. W. Higginson has pre-
sented the Boston Public Library with
a collection of one thousand volumes
relating to the history of women.
The volumes are to be kept together,
and they represent the results of fifty
years of careful collection by Colonel
Higginson. He says: "The collection
began in 1846, with the purchase of
Mrs. Hago Reids' 'Plea for Women,'
probably the first that interested me
in the subject. This followed by
Parsons' 'Mental and Moral Dignity,'
and collection has been continued off
and on ever since, most of the rarer
books having been imported. I used
to think I might write a book, 'The
Intellectual History of Women,' and
still hope that the collection may be
kept together and be used by some
competent writer."

EDISON'S FIRST BIG CHECK.

SO LARGE THAT HE THOUGHT IT COULDN'T
BE GOOD.

Among the many inventions that
sprung from the fertile brain of
Thomas A. Edison was the instrument
generally known as the ticker—the
little clicking glass-covered affair that
one sees nowadays in any pretentious
barroom, reeling off its yards and
yards of paper ribbon, bearing on the
surface in clear letters the score from
the polo grounds, the result of speed
trials between the thoroughbreds of
the Eastern tracks and much im-
portant news. It is only within
recent years that we have had the
development of the machine that was
originally intended to give to specu-
lators in stock markets a line on how
their money was going or coming.

Mr. Edison, however, isn't collecting
royalties on the tickets turned out by
the manufacturers, and to few persons
is the fact known that the man who

evolved the electric light, the tele-
phone, the kinoscope and numerous
other wonders of the century is iden-
tical with the inventor of the original
ticker. This comparatively insignifi-
cant work of the wizard was the
means by which he obtained the first
money beyond his salary as a tele-
graph operator. To a party of his
friends who entertained him one even-
ing recently in the rooms of the Arion
Society Mr. Edison related how he
sold the patent rights for the ticker.

"When I came to New York to sell
my invention," Mr. Edison said: "I
was largely in doubt as to its value. I
knew it was a useful contrivance, but
it was with some diffidence that I
entered the presence of the manu-
facturer with whom I opened negotia-
tions for its disposal. As a boy I had
often longed to possess \$5,000, and I
had a good mind to hold out for that
much money, though I felt secretly
that I would be doing well to get
two thousand dollars. So, when the
manufacturer asked me how much I
wanted for the patent rights I stam-
pered and asked how much he was
willing to pay.

"Come around in the morning," he
said, and I went home to dream about
that \$5,000 fortune I was going to
get—perhaps. When I saw him in
the morning he said with a take-that-
or-take-nothing air of determination:
"We have decided to pay you \$40,-
000—not a cent more."
"I almost fainted, but in less than
five minutes I had stuck my name to a
contract and was out in the street
looking in a half-dazed way at a check
in my hand. 'Payable to the order of
Thomas A. Edison forty thousand
dollars (\$40,000.)' Then I began to
think, and the forty thousand seemed
like forty millions, and I said to my-
self: 'Tom, you've been swindled.
The check is not good.' And when I
went to the bank—I had never been
inside of one to do any business—and
presented the check I was not sur-
prised when the teller scrutinized it,
glanced at me and pushed it back with
a shake of the head and a remark that
I was too excited to understand, but
concluded that my fears were con-
firmed. So I stuffed it in my pocket
and went see a friend to whom I re-
lated my experience.

"Let's see the check," he said.
"Why, that's all right. You must
be identified, and we went back to the
bank. The cashier knew my friend
and the money was soon counted out.
Still I wasn't sure I was awake until I
began to feel and hear the snap of the
new bank notes. It was a big bundle
of money, and I stuck some of it in
every pocket, so that almost every-
where I put my hand I could feel it
bulging out.

"When I went to the hotel that
night do you think I took my clothes
off? Not much. I slept in them, so I
wouldn't wake up and find that it
was all a cruel dream.— *New York
Press.*

A SULTRY OBITUARY.

It wasn't a Missouri editor, but a
Missouri printer's devil who was going
through his first experience of "mak-
ing up forms." The paper was late
and the boy got his galleys mixed.
The first part of an obituary of an im-
pious citizen had been dumped in
the forms and the next handful of type
came from a galley describing a recent
fire. It read like this:

"The pall-bearers lowered the body
to the grave, and as it was consigned
to the flames there were few, if any,
regrets, for the old wreck had been an
eyesore to the town for years. Of
course there was individual loss, but
that was fully covered by insurance." The
widow thinks the editor wrote the
obituary that way because the lamented
partner of her joys and sorrows owed
him five years' subscription.— *Ver-
million Freedom.*

DIFFERENT VIEWS.

"Do you ever go to church?" asked
a city missionary of a woman who had
applied to him for assistance.
"No, I don't," was the reply. "The
fact is, I ain't fit things to wear. My
husband's been out o' work so long
I've run out o' things, and, anyhow,
me and my husband have such differ-
ent views I'd have to go alone if I went
at all."
"What are your views?"
"Well, I'm a Methodist, and my
husband, he's one o' these here
Knights o' Pythias."— *Youth's Com-
panion.*

The gifts to colleges, churches,
libraries and public charities in this
country last year amounted to \$28,-
943,549, against \$19,967,116 in 1894.

For everything that is given some-
thing is taken. Society acquires new
arts and loses old instincts. The civi-
lized man has built a coach, but has
lost the use of his feet. He has a fine
Geneva watch, but can not tell the
hour by the sun.— *Emerson.*

Collegeville, Montg. Co., Pa.

E. S. MOSER, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday, March 26, 1896.

The following is an extract from the Iron and Coal Trade Review, of London:

England is threatened with an invasion of American pig iron. This is one of the most serious blows in the supremacy of Great Britain as a manufacturing nation.

Pig iron is not the only American product that is threatening British supremacy! Why? The removal of a McKinley tariff on foreign iron ore and on some other raw materials, tell pretty nearly why!

The politicians of this country are just what the people allow them to be—no more, no less. If the people expect to rear angels-of-perfection upon the ill-gotten gains of unjust taxation, upon fraudulent dollars, upon the prejudices of partisan bias, upon the dry bones of the dead past, the people, the dear people, will awaken some day or other to the fact that the people have been expecting too much!

"Figs won't grow from thistles!" And twice I won't figure up 3.

No.

And it has come to pass in these days of "free-silver" agitation and of volumes of twaddle based upon irrelevant facts and windy assumptions that the Norristown Herald is dead in earnest and wants the Republicans of Montgomery, at the coming primaries, to give expression to their choice for President.

And it has also come to pass that the Norristown Times is radically opposed to any such expression of sentiment at the primaries.

The Herald is for McKinley! The Times is for Quay!

According to the observations of some of the McKinley newspapers the Ohio advocate of high tariffs is going to capture three-fourths of all the delegates, anyhow! If this be so, perhaps Mr. McKinley will be able to get along without Montgomery.

The Times and the Herald are a pair of interesting political lights!

AHA! BROTHER ROBERTS!

And so you congratulate yourself that you have "knocked out" somebody on the money question.

What an amusing character you are, to be sure.

Come, Brother Roberts, put aside your nonsense, and get down to real hard study; don't bother about "knocking" this, that, or the other fellow "out"; just quiet your nerves with a determination to ascertain exactly where you are at on the money question. That's the point we are after; we thought we had it week before last, but your latest ratiocination, lead us to apprehend that there must be a mistake somewhere.

Never mind Daniel Webster; he was a great statesman, sure enough, but Mr. Webster's statements can't be twisted about to mean the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and you know it!

Will you, Brother Roberts, please tell us just what you think the government ought to do in the matter of coining silver dollars? You can answer this question in a paragraph of six lines or less. Quit your nonsense and do it!

Unless argument is to be based upon principles and facts fairly related thereto, we prefer not to argue; we'd rather be "knocked out" and into some other field of mental occupation.

The Republicans of Wisconsin are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained.

The foregoing is a declaration of principle contained in the platform of the Republican party of Wisconsin. It is a distinct recognition of the necessity of maintaining the gold standard. The Wisconsin Republicans don't object to silver, but they want a dollar's worth of it for a dollar, or the representative of a dollar that is worth a dollar! The Republicans of Wisconsin are ahead.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington sends out a statement of the imports and exports for February and for the eight months of the current fiscal year. During February 1895, there was sent abroad \$55,982,734 worth of merchandise and for the same period this year the exports amounted to \$77,110,938, a gain of over 38 per cent., or more than \$21,000,000. During the eight months ending in February of last year the exports were valued at \$557,885,668, and for the same time ending with February of this year the valuation increased to \$602,614,481. In imports the aggregate for the eight months of last year was \$466,233,616, while for the same period covering the fiscal year ending last month they were \$541,312,774. This is an exhibit of better trade conditions, which shows that more workers have been employed and that the country has sold more and has been able to buy more.

WILLIAM POTTER, a Philadelphia manufacturer, and a representative Republican, has made the following statements:

It will be useless to expect prosperity from even the next Republican administration, if this great financial question is to continue to be the football of theorists, manufacturers' alliances, designing demagogues and expedient vote-procuring politicians.

It is a lamentable fact that concerning it candidates for the Presidential nomination are dumb, declarations are made by Republican State Conventions that are an insult to our intelligence, and a cloud of doubt and uncertainty is still permitted to envelop the business interests of this country.

Trifling should cease with a question that touches every pocketbook in the land, and the Republican voters and newspapers ought to make it clear to their political representatives that the Republican National Convention must, in emphatic language, declare for a sound financial policy.

It is probable Mr. Potter has learned of the scheme to pool the high-tariff and the free-silver issues for the purpose of securing the nomination of Mr. McKinley for President.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1896.—The Senate in delaying final action upon the Cuban resolution is, of course, not doing so to please the Spanish lobbyists, but all the same it is pleasing them, and probably enabling them to make their Spanish employers think they are earning their money.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations sat down hard upon the proposition to send the Cuban resolutions back to conference by directing Senator Sherman to get a vote upon them as soon as possible.

How soon that will depend upon how many more Senators want to make speeches on the subject.

Senator Vest made the hit of the week in a semi-humorous speech in favor of Senator Cameron's resolution directing Secretary Smith to carry out the law by opening the 2,000,000 acres comprised in the Uncompagre Indian reservation, in Utah, to the public.

He started out by calling attention to the administration's disposition to misunderstand the western people and threw the entire Senate into laughter by the following reference to President Cleveland's speech at the New York Home Missionary meeting: "Our President stood with Dr. Talmage on one side and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson on the other, and gave us a new version of that blessed old missionary hymn which we have heard so often in our childhood."

From Montana's sinful mountain; From Utah's wicked plains; They call us to deliver Our land from Error's chains."

As was expected the House made the resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard the basis for a partisan discussion.

According to the present program, President Cleveland will shortly extend the civil service rules so as to cover about every employe of the Federal government outside of members of the Cabinet and the Judiciary.

If done the administration which will come into power next March would have practically no patronage to distribute. This doesn't strike the politicians favorably. In fact, it doesn't strike anybody, outside of the present office-holders and those who are dependant upon them, very favorably.

While there never was any sense in a wholesale change in the small-fry officials of the government every time there was a change of administration, it squares with both common sense and good business ideas to have those filling executive positions in political sympathy with the administration.

If President Cleveland makes the proposed blanket extension of the civil service rules it will be the first step towards the total abolition of those rules by his successor.

The fact is not likely to be overlooked by foreign nations that the Naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, which was this week agreed upon by the House committee on Naval Affairs, carries more money for the increase of our navy than has been carried in a single bill since the war.

The building of four battle-ships and fifteen torpedo boats are provided for in the bill. The new boats are all to be built by contract, and to meet any emergency that may arise for hurrying them the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to spend as much of the total appropriation as in his judgment may be necessary during the coming fiscal year.

Representatives of nearly all the railway labor organizations were given hearings by the House Labor committee this week. They all spoke in favor of the bill and Senator Voorhees, giving any railway employe who is arrested for contempt of court the right to appeal to any other court or to a trial by jury; also the bill introduced Representative Erdman, of Pa., providing for a national board of arbitration to settle disputes between railways and their employes, and Representatives Phillips' bill to create a national non-partisan board to look after the interests of employers and employes and make recommendations for their mutual benefit.

The giving of a dinner and reception in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Olney, by the British Ambassador, this week, was something very unusual for Lent, and the presence as guests of the Venezuelan minister and Sir Stafford Northcote, M. P., who was formerly Lord Salisbury's private secretary, naturally resulted in originating lots of gossip connecting the affair with the Venezuelan question. In order to quiet the gossip it was given out that the entertainment was the regular annual dinner and reception always given by the Secretary of State and his wife, and which was not given this year at the usual time because the Embassy was then in mourning on account of the death of Prince Battenberg.

The report that Senator Pugh and Honorable Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster General, had a row because the former spoke slightly of the President was dot true. The men did exchange hard words, but the only

cause was that the latter was under the influence of someone who made him forget the proper manners of a gentleman. The incident occurred in the dining room of a well known restaurant and was all over in two minutes. It began through Representative McWilliam, of Tennessee, offering to introduce the two men, who, strange to say, didn't know each other.

Studying Civilization.

From the Chicago Tribune. A wealthy Japanese gentleman who came to this country a few weeks ago to study its civilization has seen one lynching, watched a foot-ball game, attended a meeting of the Chicago City Council, witnessed an afternoon session of the Kentucky Legislature, and has started back to Japan.

A More Pleasant Theme.

From the Baltimore American. After all the excitement of rumors of wars, diplomatic quarrels, political disingenuousness and campaign complications, it is refreshing to know that the next issue of importance will be the peaceable and charming one of the Easter bonnet. It is expected to put quite a new face on the turbulent aspect of popular interest.

The Jewish Protest.

From the New York Sun. When Congress receives the petition now circulating among the Jews, protesting against the proposed amendment recognizing God in the Constitution, it should remember that this question cannot be justly settled by numbers. Even if the Jews and their allies on this occasion should be in the minority, their protest should be respected. Keep religion out of the Constitution and out of politics.

Jingoism Demoralizes Trade.

From the New York Herald. Congress, and Congress alone, is responsible for the check that has occurred to our prosperity, and from all the great cities, as will be seen by to-day's interviews, comes up the cry to Congress to desist from further jingo talk, to give attention to the financial demands of the people for currency reform and then to go home promptly, that our business men, no longer harassed by fears and doubts of Congressional legislation, may before it is too late turn the commercial tide once more in our favor.

McKinley's Weakness and Strength.

From the New York Journal. McKinley's weakness and his strength are closely allied. His strength comes from Southern delegates, who claim contested seats and carry accommodating convictions. His strength comes from his high protective sentiments, for which the Republican party suffered in three disastrous campaigns, and which many of the conservative business men dread. Again, his strength comes from his indefinite financial views, which are feared in the East and not trusted in the West. In all cases wherever he shows great strength, there is also great weakness. Like Lord Rosbery's Scotchman, every where there is a good thing McKinley sits down by it, but he brings his Scotch prejudices along to prevent the best use of it.

Farms and Mines.

From the New York Tribune. The fortunes that are won in mines of gold and silver and precious stones are, after all, beggarly small compared with those gained otherwise. The wool crop alone of Australia is worth more than three times the total gold output. The other products of South Africa amount to more than the diamonds of De Beers and Kimberly. All the gold and silver mined in the United States in a year foot up to scarcely a title of the grain crop. In mining, too, it is especially true that the many fail, the few succeed. The proportion of failures is larger than in almost any pursuit. Yet the mania is unabated, and will be, so long as there is a rumor of "yellow metal" extant. It is one of the most striking, but by no means most creditable features of end-of-the-century enterprise.

A Business Partnership.

From the Philadelphia Times. We are altogether in favor of Wharton Barker's silver-tariff syndicate. The partnership is logical and its object business-like. The manufacturers who were concerned in Mr. Wilhelm's Washington conference know what they want, and if they can't get it on their own terms they will take it on the terms on which they can get it.

They paid out good money for the election eight years ago, with the understanding that they were to have a tariff to suit them, and such a tariff was enacted. But the country promptly condemned it and elected a Congress and a President instructed to settle the tariff agitation on a different basis. Still the manufacturers are called on to pay up, and if they are to do so, they want a tariff to fit their liking.

Here the silver men come in and declare that they can't have it, unless they will agree to "protect" silver also, and as the silver men have shown their ability and determination to hold up any tariff legislation that the manufacturers come down. They propose to pool their issues with the silver men and go in for cheap money and dead goods. It is not that they care any more for the silver miners than they do for the wool-growers, but business is business. The tariff comes high, but they must have it.

There is a frankness about this logging arrangement that commends it. It has also the great merit of combining the tariff agitators and the silver agitators in one gang. If they could all be made back together in a separate party, the country would know better with what it had to deal.

There are just two things in the way of business prosperity at this time, the fear of another disturbance of commercial arrangements through tariff tinkering and the fear of another disturbance of values through an unstable currency. If it were possible to dispose of both these dangers by one vote, there cannot be much doubt what the result would be.

Under the present tariff arrangements who have embraced this promising scheme are not likely to command the votes of many delegates. Beyond their contributions to campaign expenses they have not even the influence of their coparceners, the silver Senators, who do command their own votes, and the prospect of their organizing a party of their own is even less than that of their driving either of the existing parties to their platform.

What This Country Ows to Spain.

From the New York Sun. True, indeed, it was a Spanish monarch who sent the enterprising Italian navigator, Christopher Columbus, to explore the seas, and for this we give credit to the monarch. It was that same monarch who maltreated Columbus in his old age, and left him to perish in poverty. Spain has had a wonderful history, and is proud even in her ruins. We would not belittle her name. We appreciate the virtues and the hardihood of the Spanish people. But we are unable to admit the truth of the saying of one of the most savage of Spanish soldiers in Cuba, that this country owes its civilization to Spain.

Undesirable Immigrants.

From the New York Tribune. Senator Lodge has long made a special study of the question of immigration, and especially of the best method of keeping undesirable immigrants out of the country. He spoke in the Senate yesterday in strong advocacy of the exclusion of all persons unable to read and write, and explained the plan agreed on by his committee to test the ability of would-be immigrants in these respects. The plan is a simple one, and could be carried into operation without great difficulty or expense. The Massachusetts Senator did not exaggerate the evils likely to flow from unrestricted immigration, and he showed effectively that the illiterates who would be excluded from the least desirable class of aliens coming to our shores.

Making a Right Start.

Is what so much concerns or should be the chief concern of every one at this season of the year when new resolutions are made. One of them should be to deal at

Markley's Grand Depot

And rest assured you are making the right start.

Furniture.—Oak Bedroom Suits at \$15.00 and upwards to \$90.00. Parlor Suits from \$15.00 upwards. We must make room.

Carpets.—Rag, Ingrain, Brussels, Moquette and Velvets at all prices, a nice assortment to select from.

Dry Goods.—New line of Dress Goods, Flannels, Shaker Flannels, Outing, from 5c. and upwards.

Bed Blankets.—We have an entire new assortment, beautiful borders; prices range from 70c. to \$10.00 per pair.

Crockery and Queensware.—100-piece Dinner Sets, decorated, \$8.50. 10-piece Chamber Set, decorated, \$2.50. This department is well filled with the choicest bargains. It will pay you to see the stock.

Groceries.—We desire to have your trade in this department. We sell only choice fresh goods, and will save you money.

Muslin Special.—3000 yards good weight Unbleached Muslin, to arrive this week. Will go at 5c. per yard, worth 8c.

Ready-made Clothing department being closed out, regardless of cost, we must enlarge our carpet department. Here are bargains for you:

Storm Overcoat, \$9.75 to \$7.00
Dress " \$4.00 to 6.75
Boys' Suits, 75 to 2.50
Men's " 3.50 to 12.00

Goods delivered free of charge. Our aim is to please you.

E. L. MARKLEY,
211, 213 and 215 Main St.,
ROYERSFORD, : : : PENNA.

Until March 1st Only

To every purchaser of \$5.00 worth of goods for cash

- BRENDLINGER -
WILL MAKE
A Free Gift of
A Framed Picture!

Come look the assortment of subjects and pictures over, and see at the same time a

Changeable Silk Bargain 25 Cents a Yard.

5000 yards of Imported Silks, 20 inches wide, different colors and only 25 cents a yard. They are shown in the Middle Window, Main St.

East Window, Main St., is filled with different colored large size

Chenille Curtains \$3.59 a Pair

not \$5.00, which you would naturally think should be the proper price.

West Window, Main St., contains that wonderfully great seller, because of great value

\$3.79 White Blankets.

Upper Window, DeKalb St.,

39-Cent Corset.

Middle Window, DeKalb St.,

Goods for Ladies' Wrappers, 9c. a yard, Stripes and Figures.

Lower Window, DeKalb St.,

500 Pairs White and Gray Blankets Only 49c. a Pair.

Why be cold when blanket warmth can be bought for so little money?

REDUCED PRICES

are now marked on our stock of

Ladies' COATS -

AND -

CAPES,

and more than ever these offerings make certain that you get

Always Lowest Prices

when you make your purchases of

L. H. Brendlinger,

NORRISTOWN, PA.

LEADING DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Books,

Carpets, Trimmings,

and Coats.

213 and 215 DeKalb St.

KULP BROS.

Gratersford.

Spring Goods

AND -
SPRING BARGAINS!

Spring is fast approaching and we are making preparations for the incoming Spring trade, especially in the dry goods department.

We have at present the largest line of dress goods and dry goods of all kinds that was ever displayed here.

Muslins.

Of all kinds—bleached, 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c. and 10c. a yard; unbleached at 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., and 9c. a yard; 10-4 unbleached sheeting, good quality, 17c. a yard; 10-4 bleached sheeting at 22c. a yard; and other qualities at different prices. 5-4 muslin, or pillow casing, pillow casing at 14c.; 42-inch bleached pillow casing at 11c. a yard; others from these prices on up.

Ticking—Very good assortment of these goods at 11c., 12c., 13c., 15c. and 17c. a yard.

Ginghams.

A very large variety of Apron Ginghams of the best make, at 6c. a yard. A Job—In best Apron Ginghams (perfect goods), in remnants at 5 1/2c. a yard.

Shirting.

A very nice and good assortment of Cheviots and other Shirtings at 8c., 9c. and 10c. a yard.

Turkish Towels.

A big job in these goods in different sizes. A job lot in Toweling at 3c., 4c. and 5c. a yard; others from 5c. to 12c. a yard.

Table Linen—Table Linens at nearly any price, from 25c. to 55c. a yard. Something special at 65c. a yard.

Dress Goods.

Plaid goods in several styles, from 12c. to 35c. a yard.

Cashmere—Plain, in nearly any color, at 22c. a yard; black at 22c. a yard. A special Cashmere at 15c. a yard.

Sateen—In all colors, from 10 to 20c. a yard. Black, in remnants, at 10c. a yard; very nice and good goods.

Black Brocaded Dress Goods—Brocaded Alpaca, at 60c. a yard.

Chameleone Moire Dress Goods, at 10c. a yard; Labelle Crepon, at 15c. a yard; Something new in the print line just now. It is the Silk Lustre Prints, very nice and showy, and only 7c. a yard.

Remnant Prints—At 3c., 4c. and 5c. a yard.

Cretonnes.

Certainly the prettiest patterns we ever had in the store at 8c. a yard; others at 13c. a yard. A special job in Cretonne, very good goods (1 yard wide), at 13 a yard.

Cottonade.

Just received a new lot of them at low prices. One special at 10c. a yard; another at 15c. In remnants, very good, at 15c.

Notions.

Chenille Table Covers—Small size, at 50c. each; others, larger, at \$1.25 and \$2.00.

Drapery—Golden Drapery, suitable for all kinds of fancy work and mantle decoration (in 4 colors), at 15c. a yard.

Laces—A special job in Torcheon Laces, in inch to five inch wide, from 3 to 10c. a yard. These are very cheap and good goods.

Veiling—27-inch double dotted veiling, and other styles. A lot of veils to be closed out at 10c. each.

Handkerchiefs—1500 of one kind, very pretty and nice borders, at 2c. each, or 3c. for 5c.; in plain white, large size, at 3c. each, or 2 for 5c.

Linings—A special in Russel Cambric, in remnants, at 10c. a yard; regular price, 12 and 15c.

Drilling—In remnants, at 8c. a yard.

Our Bargain Counter.

On this counter we put our odds and ends, whatever they may be, at a very low price—often below cost.

Spoons—Tinned Iron Tea Spoons, at 6c. a dozen; Table Tea Spoons, 12c. a dozen.

Pins—1c. a pack of 280 pins; needles, 1c. a paper of 25 needles.

Envelopes, in blue, at 1c. a pack of 25 envelopes; writing paper, at 8c. for 120 sheets, good quality; box paper at 4c. a box of 12 sheets and 12 envelopes.

Job lot of Men's Half Hose, at 4c. a pair.

Blacking at 2c. and 3c. a box, formerly 5c. and 10c. a box.

Plain cedar leaf pencils, 4c. a dozen.

30-leaf Tablets (size 5 by 8), at 10c. a dozen.

French Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes in a box, 10c. a box, or 3 boxes for 25c.; formerly 15c. a box.

Lots of other bargains are being thrown out daily.

Kulp Brothers,

Gratersford, Pa.

DO NOT SUFFER FROM COLDS, CROUP, AND BRONCHITIS.

WHEN THE

Compound Cough Syrup -WILL- CURE!

Keep Your Hands and Face in Good Condition by Using OUR TOILET LOTION.

Prime Sweet Marjoram. Pure Spices and Flavoring Extracts a Specialty. Mixed and Plain Canary Seed: We mix our own seed, thereby guaranteeing a first quality. SURE CORN CURE, Ten Cents.

CULBERT'S DRUG STORE, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

THIS END UP WITH CARE

This Applies to the Care of Clocks. They Must be Protected.

Here's a protector—a Solid Oak Case—perfect joints, a close-fitting door, dust-proof—an Eight-Day Clock. Built for business. To any room Yours for \$2.75, \$3.00, and \$3.50.

J. D. SALLADE, Jeweler and Optician,
16 EAST MAIN ST., Opposite Public Square, NORRISTOWN, PA.

Why Not GO TO Why Not

PROVIDENCE SQUARE STORE

FOR BARGAINS?

I do not throw any baits. Remember that "fools make feasts and wise men eat them." If you are wise pick the baits. You can buy a bill of goods at my store and save money, because I do not bait; hence I do not need to resort to excessive margins on certain lines of goods.

Come and see for yourselves and you will be convinced. Please remember I sell the KEYSTONE WASHING MACHINE, one of the best in the market. Sold on trial. Yours truly,

JOS. C. GOTWALS.

BARGAINS At the Eagleville Store.

Spring is coming, and you will notice if you come to our store that the

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Which we have left, will be sold at reduced rates. We put an extra "Bargain Counter" in the centre of the store and filled it with good

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!

ROTOPRAC

It makes the nervous system strong, and brings a kick the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only \$1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK, N.Y.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

RAILROADS.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passenger trains leave Collegeville Station as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND POINTS SOUTH.

Milk	6.49 a. m.
Accommodation	8.00 a. m.
Market	8.17 p. m.
Accommodation	4.09 p. m.

FOR ALLENTOWN AND POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

Milk	8.00 a. m.
Accommodation	9.00 a. m.
Market	8.17 p. m.
Accommodation	5.46 p. m.

SUNDAYS—SOUTH.

Milk	7.12 a. m.
Accommodation	6.13 p. m.

NORTH.

Accommodation	8.55 a. m.
Milk	7.37 p. m.

JOHN L. BECHTEL
Undertaker and Embalmer
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Orders entrusted to my charge will receive the most careful and painstaking attention. 22a.

JOHN S. KEPLER
Undertaker and Embalmer
TRAPPE, PA.

My past experience at the business having proven satisfactory to those whom I have served, I feel encouraged to continue my efforts in the same direction. With a feeling of much appreciation for favors received in the past, I hope to merit the future patronage of the public.

Will meet trains at all Stations. Orders received by telephone or telegraph. 95

Carriage Works!

NO. 808 CUT-UNDER.

We may have had roads for a spell, All very well. But when the G. H. comes to stay, And the weather warms to May, You will want to take a drive, Just to give yourself a ride In your carriage; none is greater— Made for you by B. H. Grater.

Place Your Orders Now; You Buy at First Cost.

My aim is to combine neatness, style and durability. Nothing but the best material used. My cut-unders give entire satisfaction, and Phaeton Seat Covering Buggies are right up to date. Sample set of Ball-bearing Axles now in stock. I use the best make of wheels in the market. Royersford Patent Wheels used if desired.

Special low prices in Painting before March first. Repairing of all kinds a specialty.

Prices always the lowest. Yours respectfully,
R. H. GRATER.

Money - Saved

— BY —

BUYING YOUR SHOES

OF THE

Reading Shoe Co.,

222 BRIDGE STREET,
Phoenixville, - - Penna.

ARE YOU A SUFFERER?

Are you suffering pain and distress due to hemorrhoids (bleeding piles) or the intolerable aggravation and pain of itching (or blind) piles? or any rectal disease? If so, then lose no time in securing both

Relief and Cure!

No matter how long standing your case is, if there is no cancer involved, your case is curable. Call on or address:

DR. E. H. MARKLEY,
19 South 9th Street, READING, PA.

DEAD ANIMALS REMOVED.

All calls promptly attended to. Telephone messages paid. Don't send orders by letter. Send orders by Postal Card or Telephone which will be delivered at once. Highest prices paid for old horses, fat hogs, etc. Horses killed in 10 seconds or less. Will give 5 gallons of light or dark oil to the person from whom I receive the fattest animal between August 1 and April 1, next. Also 5 gallons of oil to the person from whom I receive the most stock in the same time.

14no. GEO. W. SCHWEIKER, Skippack, Pa.

DR. LOBB'S BOOK FREE

To all sufferers of BRUISES OF YOUTH, LOST VIGOR AND DISEASES OF MEN, curable sealed and mailed free. Treatment by mail strictly confidential, and a positive, quick cure guaranteed. No matter how long standing, I will positively cure you. Write or call.

DR. LOBB 329 N. 15th St. Phila. Pa.
30 years' continuous practice.

Department of Agriculture.

FLOWER GARDEN HINTS.

The first rule to observe in the flower garden is that of order. With it the garden, no matter what it may contain, will be beautiful; without it, no matter how much money has been expended upon it, it will be anything but beautiful—it will be dowdy, which is much worse than neglect. One great cause for this appearance is overcrowding. The plants have neither room, light nor air sufficient to enable them to develop their forms or flowers. I admire some of the old-fashioned flowers, the balsams, marigolds and four o'clocks. Last year I saw a bed of balsams of fully fifty in a space one and one-half feet square, where there was hardly room enough for one plant, and the owner complained bitterly that his balsams were not as good as mine, each one of which had six square feet of ground room and they completely filled the space.

Another common cause of a slovenly garden is the desire to have a little of everything in a space only sufficiently large to grow a few kinds well. Form and color are so intermixed that the effect is destroyed; no harmony, no distinctness, simply a jumble of color. As well might we call an artist's palette a picture.

In the window garden the same thing is noticeable. Ten times as many plants as look well or do well are crowded into a given space, for fear they will be killed by frost in the garden. Better by far have them killed outright, than to starve them in the house or compel them to eke out a sickly existence.

When the flower garden is being planted, bear in mind that a plant is never so beautiful as when it is grown to perfection. This cannot be done if it is crowded, or in the shade of trees or walls. It is better to have a single specimen in the vigor of health and bloom than a floral hospital. A single plant of a good zinnia, or a single dahlia, will adorn a garden for three months; whatever their colors may be there will be none others to destroy harmony, and any color is pleasing if it does not suffer comparison. Plant a few kinds, no more than can have sufficient room and care, and give them a living chance.—C. L. Allen.

OUTLOOK FOR THE HAY TRADE, 1896.

The market for hay remains quiet with values fairly well sustained. Advices from Canada indicate that farmers are holding for stiff figures, yet considerable quantities are coming across the border. Eastern centres are as a rule well supplied, with occasional shortages in fancy grades. In the middle and western states receipts from country districts are only moderate, but city offerings continue ample, and off quality hay is dull. Many farmers everywhere refuse to sell at present prices, due to a belief in ultimate outlet in view of local shortages. With the opening of cheap canal navigation in a few weeks, however, it must be borne in mind more or less hay will be released, especially if spring is forward, presaging early and plentiful grass.

The United States and Canada supplied the U. K. with nearly half the foreign hay imported into that country during 1895. The entire business, however, shows a decided falling off compared with recent years, total imports into the U. K. amounting to only 118,795 tons, compared with 254,214 in 1894, and 263,050 in 1893. In last year's business, the United States leads with 36,176 tons, followed by Holland with 24,267, Canada 16,899, France 16,379, remainder scattered, including over 7,000 tons from Algeria. High prices here this winter have cut off much of the export business, the U. K. buying but 424 tons in the United States during December, against 10 times that much a year earlier.

These figures show something of the vicissitudes of the foreign hay trade. Two or three years ago, when there was a deficiency in the U. K., purchases abroad were rapidly developed, followed by a partial collapse last year. This result was quite different from that which often follows the taking down of the old and opening up of new sources of supply. The partial failure of the English crop in 1893 brought the imports into that country to the large figure noted, which were continued in 1894, these began to fall off rapidly under better supplies at home. Prices in England to-day afford little profit to exporters. Eight countries which tried to trade in 1894 gave it up entirely in 1895. These are South Russia, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Tripoli, Tunis and the Cape of Good Hope. On the other hand, last year brought trial shipments from Sweden and New South Wales, while Argentina's exports to England, though small, were double those of the previous year. A feature worthy of note is that midwinter imports were heavier than a year ago, which may be taken as an index that hay is not expected to become cheaper, though the influx may eventually make it so.—Exchange.

SOME HORSES.

Some horses cannot bear to be without company, especially in the fields, while others apparently dislike it, and may be seen grazing always apart from a troop on some large common or fell. I have known a horse of mature years fall as deeply and desperately in love with a donkey at first sight as the veriest moon calf that ever visited a ball room. In fact, such was the poor animal's pitiable plight that, after a day or two of companionship, he would not eat until the ass had made a start from his manger. On the other hand, I have known a horse, at first averse to the society of the same donkey, after awhile grow quite fond of it, thus proving, that platonic affection may be a thing of slow or rapid growth between animals as in human beings, according to individual disposition.

Horses vary a great deal, too, in regard to nerve. Some are born though frightened of railway trains, and, though they may live all their lives near to them, remain so. Very few will stand being "shot off," yet now and again one may be met with that will remain as steady as a rock while its owner blazes off with both barrels right over its head at a conveyer of grouse. Very few horses will wait for their masters when left unattended upon a public road; however, I have known one faithful little mare that would wait for her bibulous master outside a country public house on a cold winter's night for two and even three hours on end. When tired of waiting I have on many occasions heard her neigh for her master. I have been shut up in a stable on several occasions with individual horses while a number of people, including in each case the man who fed and drove the animal under observation, went by. In some instances the horse would whinny in recognition of its attendant's footsteps, and in others pay not the slightest attention.—The Speaker.

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