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## The Independent, V. 24, Thursday, October 13, 1898, [Whole Number: 1214]

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# THE INDEPENDENT

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1893.

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"When my little boy was six years old he had an attack of the measles, and after recovering he was restless at night, had no appetite, and was cross and fretful. Later on, large blotches and sores broke out on his face and limbs. We were told they would heal in a few days; but these few days grew into months. One day my husband, who is a well-known railroad man, was advised by some of his fellow workmen to give the boy Hood's Sarsaparilla. We concluded to do so, and after he had taken the first bottle we noticed some improvement. We kept on giving him this medicine until he had taken three bottles, when he was completely cured, and he has been well ever since." Mrs. E. J. MILLER, Bennett, Pa.

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**LITERARY.**  
EDITED BY FRANCES G. MOSER.

Dean Murray, of Princeton University, has edited a selection of Cowper's Poems. In his criticism of Cowper, he regards his religious tendencies and his religious friendships as the cause of the insanity that clouded most of his life. Speaking of him biographically, Mr. Murray says:

"The time was fully ripe for a new school of poets in England when Cowper appeared. The school of Pope had enjoyed a long, almost absolute sway. During the greater part of the eighteenth century it was the fashion, possibly more than a fashion, since it had high merits. 'Every warbler had his tune by heart,' said Cowper, and even Cowper at first sang in his tune. It was this idolatry of Pope, with its consequent imitation, which was making English poetry tame and lifeless. At first, the poetry of the 'Dunciad,' the 'Moral Essays,' or even the 'Essay on Man,' could not meet the highest demands of the poet's calling. Its themes were too contracted, often too low, its song was too much in one key, and that the shrill notes of the satirist, to satisfy the nobler poetic instincts and longings. The growing interest in science was kindling enthusiasm for nature. It was be-coming evident that, if there is such a thing as a law of demand and supply in the realm of poetic art, the world would soon hear a new song to which it would lend willing ears.

It should not be forgotten, indeed, that all through the long reign of Pope's brilliant school there had from time to time ap-appeared poets who sang in very different strains. Thomson's 'Seasons' had appeared (1726-30). It seems at first sight strange that a series of poems so richly suffused with love and delight in natural beauty, welcomed with a discerning hear-er, should not have broken the spell with which Pope's genius held the British public enthralled. With all Thomson's poetic merit, how-ever, he was not equal to this. The poems of Collins, especially 'The Ode to Evening' (1747), 'The Ode on the Death of Thomson,' and that on the 'Popular Superstitions of

the Highlands' (1749), admired though they were, seemed only bar-ingers of the new and somewhat distant strain. Gray, author of the 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' had given to the world his exquisite odes, among them that on the 'Progress of Poetry' (1755). But Gray 'never spoke out.' His notes, like those of Collins, were too few; the strain was not prolonged enough to dethrone the reigning taste and bring in the advent of the Roman-tic school. It is doubtless true, as Mr. James Russell Lowell has said that 'the whole Romantic school in its germ lies foreshadowed' in Col-lins' Ode on the Popular Supersti-tions of the Highlands. But it was there only in the germ and was only foreshadowed. The advent of that school was delayed till the century neared its close. Cowper's 'Task,' published in 1785, struck the new note clear and full. It caught the ear and stole into the heart of the English people. It was quickly followed by a similar note of won-derful charm and power north of the Tweed. In 1786, there appeared at Kilmarnock a thin, unpretending volume, bearing the title 'Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect,' by Robert Burns. And, though Cow-per spoke of them, alluding to the dialect in which they were written as a 'bright candle, but shut up in a dark lantern,' the little volume was big with promise of a better day for poetry. In 1798, two years before Cowper's death, Wordsworth and Coleridge had published the first volume of 'Lyrical Ballads,' and with its publication the Roman-tic school of poetry may be said to have been firmly established, despite the sneers of a blind and un-just criticism in the Quarterly.

"I don't know nothin' 'bout him. Ef you uns want ter find him, you'd better look fer him."

"'Whad' you git his critter then?'" breaks in one impatiently.

"I stopped him in ther road, right heah, es I come down ther path thar. The critter wuz comin' lopin' up, when I run out an' headed him off."

After parleying a few moments the spokesman again turns to her. "We uns think ther more' likely you wuz tellin' 'er thruth jes' now," he ventures. "Spec'ly es you air a member uv ther church, an' your daddy wuz, too, an' er older besides. Sissy," he insinuates, "nobody ever heard uv your tellin' no lie afore. Which way did you say ther critter wuz comin' from?" She looks him steadily in the face.

"That way," she says, indicating with a wave of her hand the oppo-site direction. "Ther Lord forgive me, Sissy," he mentally pleaded, "fer tellin' er lie fer him."

"That won't do, Sissy. We uns jes' kum ther air way ourselves, right after him. We uns had better look fer him right around heah, I reckon. I hear tell, for the girl's benefit, 'that whar thar's emmy petti-coats erround Bob Blackmore ain't fer erway."

"You better look out fer yerself," she scornfully replies. "He un is mighty handy with his weepins an' with his fists too. I reckon you know that, too, don't you, Jim Wooten? I hev heard tell that you an' him had er fight ter wunce, an' Bob didn't kum out no little end uv ther horn, neither."

"We uns will fix all that thar ef we ever get our hands on ther on'y, good fer nothin' scoundrel ergin. He uns ain't fit ter live no ways."

"He's er sight mo' fitten than you air," she breaks in hotly. "He's allus bin er hardworkin', sober man an' taken keer uv his mammy; sumpin you never done. 'Sides thar, he's er gentleman, an' allus minded his own business. Do you uns call this wat?" she demands, with rising vehemence. "Too cowardly ter go away from home an' fight yerselves, but lay round heah an' take ev'rythin' ennybody's good left. An' soon's somebody— that's Bob Blackmore—who's fightin' fer his side heahs his maw's sick an' slips off ter kum an' see her, ter houn him like er dog an' try ter kill him. Hit's jes' 'cause he's better'n you air."

The faint winding of a horn down the road arrests their attention, and hurriedly mounting their horses they ride off, calling back to her: "We've got him, Sissy. That's Tom Winburn. I tole him ter kum up ther road so's to head him off an' meet we uns heah."

The pursuers proceeded down the right hand road beyond the forks, from whence the sound seemed to have come, where the road makes a sudden dip into a dry ravine. Down there a man lies still in death, his cheek pressed heavily against the delicate ferns that grow luxuriantly out of the cool shadows. The trees meet-ing overhead almost exclude the light, but now and then a recreant bough, straying from its place through bidding of the gentle morning breeze, lets in a feeble ray of sunshine that touches up the dead man's face with a pallid color-ing. The nodding ferns caress his pale cheek in vain. The morning songsters sing their lays to un-hearing ears. The pines and hemlocks, mingling their foliage with the poplar and bowing their good morning to the beeches and young hickories, sought in vain to arouse or soothe the sleeper. He will never again take cognizance of earthly things nor inhale the beauty and vitality of his native mountains—his spirit has gone before the last tribunal. A round hole in the center of his forehead shows where the mes-senger of death has entered, bringing its inevitable summons. His slouch hat lies where it had fallen, a few feet away, his right hand still clutches a pistol, his finger within the guard and grasping the trigger. His garb is the same as they wear

who find him. He had sought unfairly to take human life, and with his own had paid the penalty. Coming from farther down the mountain to meet his comrades and seeing the fugi-tive, he had ridden aside into the ravine, intending to slay him un-awares as he passed. But he had seen the interceptor and was pre-pared, and as the other fired at him going by, he, too, had fired in re-tur and slew him. It was but a moment's work to exchange his stead for the fresher one of the dead man and ride furiously for-ward again. The horse deserted, frightened at the realization of something wrong and scared at the sight of the dead man, gallops back to be met and caught by the girl.

But now, heartbroken, over-wheeled and frightened at sight of the inanimate body they shortly bring up the road toward her, she flees stricken and crushed, thinking it to be the other one. And thus it is for days and long, weary days, until by chance she learns the truth.

The war's over. Another bright morning. A man rides leisurely up the road. Where it forks he catches sight of a woman's form sitting on a fallen tree, where she has evidently stopped to rest.

"Mawin, Miss Sissy," he says. At the sound of her name the girl looks up quickly and then as quickly down again, a flush surmounting her usually colorless cheeks.

"Mawin, Bob," she quietly re-plies. "We 'lowed up ter our horse es how maybe you un had forgot us. How's your maw?" quickly changing the subject.

"Hit did look bad in my not er kummin ter see you all afore now," he rejoins, ignoring the last ques-tion. "But I had ter kinder straighten up around home a bit before I got out much."

"I thaut you wuz killed wunce, Bob," she ventures by way of fur-ther conversation. Instantly he dismounts, leaving his horse stand-ing in the road, and goes up and sits down beside her.

"Why did you uns think that?" he asks.

"I wuz er goin' down ter your maw's an' stopped your critter in ther road up thar that time, an' then they brought he up that wuz killed, an—" She could go no further at recollection of her mis-ery.

"An' did yer keer, Sissy?" he asks, leaning eagerly forward.

"You warn't dead?" she protests.

"Well, then, uv ther fact that you thaut I wuz dead?"

She answers him nothing. A few dry leaves flutter in the autumn air and fall at their feet. A wild grapevine nods its approval and swings in the breeze and the branches of the trees overhead rustle with the gambols of the young fox squirrel. A flame crested wood-pecker flies to a dead pine and be-gins plugging unmolestedly away. He puts his arm around her and draws her to him.

"Who writ that thar note, then, Sissy, that wuz shovud under ther door that night ter warn me? You will tell me that, won't you? An' you tuck keer uv my mammy when she wuz sick? Sissy, honey"—the arm draws tighter—"won't you marry me?" She hides her face against his breast.

"You air shore good at axin' questions, Bob," she says, "an' I love you."—*Louisville Times.*

**THE CHOICE OF A POPE.**

The Roman Court, which phrase includes all those who assist the Pope in administering the diocese of Rome, consists of the Sacred College of Cardinals, the ecclesiastical tribunals and the legates, vicars and prefects known as apo-stolites. Only the Cardinals have a voice in electing a Pope.

This is the procedure says the New York World:

On the morning of the eleventh day after the death of a Pope, the Cardinals gather in St. Peter's. After mass they proceed to the Vatican and enter the conclave.

From this session a Cardinal may not retire, even because of illness, and reclaim his seat. The session is continuous. If one leaves he does not return.

The windows are walled up, the doors leading to the conclave are sealed. Strict watch is kept that no messages are sent in.

Any Christian believer, even a layman, may be elected Pope. In practice he is always taken from the list of Cardinals.

Three Cardinals chosen by lot act as tellers. A large vase shaped like a chalice, is placed on the altar of the chapel where the Cardinals are assembled. Each Cardinal takes

before depositing his ballot, this oath: "I call upon God, who will be my judge, to witness that I choose the person whom before God I judge ought to be elected."

The form of ballot is: "I choose for Supreme Pontiff the Most Reverend \_\_\_\_\_"

A two-third vote is necessary to elect.

**PURITY OF CAVE AIR.**

Commenting on the statement made in a recent magazine article that the air of the Mammoth Cave preserves a temperature of 54° F., summer and winter, the editor of *The Alienist and Neurologist*, St. Louis, July, says that he can confirm this fact from his personal ex-perience, and adds this information about the quality of the cave air:

"The cave may be said to breathe twice a year—inhaling during the winter and exhaling during the summer. This breathing of the cave, and the purity of the air and its freedom from germs, are among the most interesting problems to be studied. By what process the air in the cave becomes sterilized re-mains to be determined; but it is supposed the air gets into the cave after having been first drawn through water, the river in the cave being subject to rising and falling at certain times. Neuras-thenics and persons extremely debilitated feel invigorated after they once get into the cave, so that they can en-dure physical exertion much be-yond what they could outside.

"The influence of the cave appears to be rather anti-rheumatic than otherwise, owing probably to the remains of the saltpeper beds there-in, which were the chief source or one of the chief sources of the sup-ply of the gunpowder makers dur-ing the war of 1812. A colony of consumptives once took up their abode in the cave, but it did not cure them, and consumptives need to be sent to the cave for its pure air, but the absence of sunlight is a serious counteracting influence to these cases. But a life near this cave, with frequent visits into the cave enjoined, ought, because of its restful quietude and pure air, prove a good prescription for part of the treatment of chronic city neuro-trophics. Asthmatics have also been much benefited by the air of this cave."

**IDAHO POLITICS.**  
BY FRANK DISBEE.

It has been said repeatedly by those who always see disaster in every change from old-time custom, that women would take no interest in politics if enfranchised; that men would not welcome them in party work if they did, and, lastly, if women were interested it would be as office seekers. It would seem that these pet theories have not a downfall in recent events in Idaho. Four conventions have recently been held: Republican, Silver Republican, Democrat and Populist.

Women were present in each serv-ing as delegates, and as delegates are not appointed without proof positive that they will serve well the interests of their constituents, it is safe to conclude Idaho women are considered by Idaho men to be interested in politics. In the Silver Republican convention a woman was elected vice chairman. That there was a hearty welcome given to women is evident from two facts. One, that the Silver Republicans and Democrats, the two strongest parties in the State numerically, selected their respective State Cen-tral Committees by placing upon them a man and a woman from each county, thus equally dividing the honors and responsibilities. The other evidence is in the form of resolutions passed by these two conventions. The Silver Republi-cans expressed themselves in their platform thus:

"To the women voters of Idaho we extend the hand of good-fellow-ship, and urge them to active co-operation with us in maintaining at the polls the principles of bimetalism and protection to our indus-tries, to labor, and to our homes."

The Democrats make a conspicu-ous plank in their platform as follows:

"We extend to the women voters of Idaho the right hand of fellow-ship, and congratulate our Com-monwealth on the advance which she has made towards a higher civil-ization in conferring upon woman the political equality which has been heretofore so wrongfully with-held from her."

That there has been no haste on the part of women to secure office is evident from the fact that the Silver Republicans offered the nomi-nation of Secretary of State to

two women but the offer was de-clined. The Populists offered the nomination of Auditor to two wo-men but they both declined. The Republicans and Democrats suc-ceeded in finding a woman to accept the nomination for State Superin-tendent of Schools, but it is fair to say that even in these cases, the young women were not "wire pullers" for the nomination.

Surely another "windmill" has been successfully vanquished by the Don Quixote of practical dem-onstration.

**A STATESMAN OF RUSSIA.**  
HOW CONSTANTINE POBEDONOSTZEFF CAUSED THE GREAT REACTION.

Embassador Andrew D. White contributes to *The Century* a sketch of "A Statesman of Russia," Con-stantine Pobedonostzeff, procurator general of the most holy synod. After speaking of the death of Alexander II. at the very time when he was granting liberal insti-tutions, Mr. White says:

At his death the sturdy young guardsmen became the Emperor Alexander III. It is related by men conversant with Russian affairs that at the first meeting of the imperial councilors, procurator general of the most holy synod. After speaking of the death of Alexander II. at the very time when he was granting liberal insti-tutions, Mr. White says:

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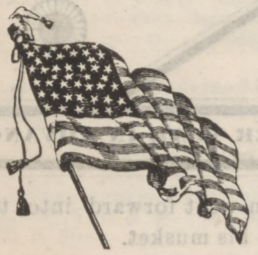
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again went forward into the ranks with his musket.

"You're fighting in bad luck to-day, Pete," said a comrade. The youngster turned his face to answer back, and by the snapping of his eyes it could be seen that his mind framed a saucy, defiant reply. Just then his jaw dropped. A ball plowed its way through his mouth, leaving nothing but a bloody, tongueless cavity. With a hoarse gurgle, the fellow threw his gun on the ground and fled back of the lines. He was found in a hospital afterward, but never recovered.

"On the same day I encountered three men under a tree. Their faces were ashy gray, showing that they were mortally wounded. I asked them why they were not attended to, and one of them said as it was all over with them they wanted the surgeons to attend first to those who could be saved. One of the men was



A FEW THOUGHTS POLITICAL.

These be troublesome times politically, and the public pulse indicates the presence of considerable fever. There is an uproar in the realm of politics in Pennsylvania and the racket extends from the Delaware to Lake Erie.

Human passion is a powerful lever; it is capable of knocking down and jumping on saint and sinner alike; and it frequently reckons the cost when too late and essays, in cowardly fashion, to place the blame upon other shoulders.

It is a fact that there has been in times past very much corruption in Pennsylvania politics. It is a fact that the last Legislature was a festering sore upon the body politic, the logical result of big majorities in practical politics.

How brave, we be; let us crucify Quay for winning hard fought battles for protection (?) for saving more than once the Republican party in Pennsylvania from disaster and the nation from the depths of industrial degradation; let us crucify him because of his red-handed guilt of all the sins, of all the crookedness, of all the ignorance, of all the cupidity, of all the prejudice, of all the hypocrisy, of all the chicanery, of all the tomfoolery and all the arrant nonsense of all the office-holders of the past and present in Pennsylvania; crucify him and cremate him, and scatter his ashes to the four winds of heaven; blot his name from the records, and be done with him forever!

This man Quay is the natural product of practical politics in America. His leadership has not always been wise, nor considerate of the people's wishes; and much wickedness is charged to his account as well as to the account of his satellites; but with all his shortcomings, he is not a professional liar, he is not a character murderer, he is not a hypocrite, and he has never been charged with ingratitude to those who helped him to obtain offices and plenty of them!

He may be considerable of a wretch, but not the worst in the party he has trained with, not by a good deal!

This much in justice to the man who is to be crucified, so they say, after a little while.

Are the candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives

from Montgomery county, as named by the Republican and Democratic parties, capable and honest men? So far as we are able to judge of them they are. Will those who are elected go to Harrisburg and vote recklessly in favor of bad legislation, in favor of the passage of extravagant bills, simply because so and so are their party leaders. Will they? The proposition that a legislator must act the rascal because of the leadership of any one man seems to us to be twaddle absolute!

In 1896 McKinley, representing sound money, as opposed to the doctrine of the free coinage of silver 16 to 1, had a majority of 301,175 in Pennsylvania. It was not a question of individuals, but a question of finance then.

Now, upon the surface of things, it is a question as to who shall hold the offices and grow fat!

But, suppose a Democratic Legislature is chosen, what then? Why then as "sure as death and taxes" a Democratic Legislature, in keeping with the strong, preponderant sentiment in the Democratic party in the State, will elect a United States Senator who will in turn vote for free coinage of silver. He could do nothing short of this and serve his party, his own convictions, and Duffy and Garman, and our own Shaver.

We find no fault with those who honestly believe the doctrine of Bryanism (not of Jefferson) however much we may dissent from their conclusions, and it is only fair to assume that every sincere advocate of Bryanism in the Legislature will vote for Democratic candidates for the Legislature.

With a United States Senator from Pennsylvania pledged to free silver, what will become of the opinions and notions and convictions of the 700,000 citizens who voted in favor of sound money in 1896.

Powerful reversion of sentiment in two years, eh? Or is it to be vaguely assumed that this is an off year with the people to enable them to kick up all kinds of pranks; to show the extent of their power to turn things upside down and inside out?

Pennington in line for free silver! Something to think about.

ELI SHAW, of Camden, N. J., has been finally acquitted of the charge of murdering his mother and grandmother.

The State troops of Minnesota had an engagement with the Pilgrimage Indians last week, and a number of soldiers and Indians were killed.

realm of practical politics, have arrived at the conclusion, by various methods of reasoning unspurred by actual evidence, that Quay is a thief—and that settles it; to their minds Quay is a thief; and if some enterprising defamer of character should start a rumor to the effect that Quay once upon a time stole a brick house and had it carted away many people would readily believe that Quay stole a brick house because of their desire to believe anything of a nature damaging to Senator Quay.

The kernel of the whole matter is that Quay was arrested for the sole purpose of defeating and dethroning him, politically. The people are expected to prejudice his case, pending a trial, find him guilty and hang him!

If this execution is performed the people may next determine to hang up the Republican party in Pennsylvania; and there will then be howling, and plenty of it.

FROM NORRISTOWN. NORRISTOWN, Pa., October 10, 1898. If it is true, as I infer that it is, that Eli Shaw is innocent of the crimes of two matricides, then the detectives who placed him in prison a year ago, and compelled him to constrained confinement and surveillance and to endure the excruciating ordeal of two trials in the criminal court in Camden on the charge of murdering his mother and grandmother, ought to be held criminally liable for this blackening of the character of a loving and dutiful son, and for his brutal incarceration for crimes of which two successive juries have pronounced him innocent.

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learn; but I have yet to learn that he was prosecuted at the closing of a political campaign wherein he was a candidate.

No man ever succeeds in our courts who tries to collect a simple debt by a resort to criminal process, but always fails, and has the costs to pay for his experiment, and no party can succeed in Pennsylvania that has recourse to the criminal law to down its opponents.

Judge Gordon bucked his stupid head against the venerable warden of the Eastern Penitentiary and the Norristown Insane Asylum, and went back into his seat upon the bench with the recoil of his spleen all spat upon his face and his ermine soiled in indelible stains.

The Peace Jubilee will be held in Philadelphia the 26th and 27th of the present month I believe. The school children ought to have had one afternoon to run down to that in company with their teachers. This will be historical.

Where would America, and I mean by America the United States, be to-day if it had not been for the existence of the Republican party and its determination that this union should remain intact and grow in strength and in the extension of liberty to all classes and conditions within the Republic?

And let the people of Pennsylvania take this lesson to heart, in this campaign, when the most important issue of this epoch is at stake; for if the free silver advocates carry this State in the next legislature the State will elect a free silver United States Senator, and the right arm of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic will be paralyzed; the free silver craze will prevail in the next Presidential election and all our triumphs will be turned to ashes.

Senator Bois Penrose was in Norristown on Friday night last and made an address to some of our scholars and created a very favorable impression. He is a splendid specimen of the genus homo; tall, commanding, massive and graceful.

WASHINGTON LETTER. From Our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7, '98.—The official news from our Military Commissioners who are in Havana trying to arrange for the Spanish evacuation of Cuba is not satisfactory to the administration, and Major General Wade, who is one of the Commissioners, and who will be in command of that division of our army which will have its headquarters at Havana, has been instructed to take such steps as he may see fit towards taking early possession of Havana, regardless of what the Spanish Commissioners may do. That business was meant by those instructions was shown by the hurrying off of the board of officers who have been ordered to Cuba to choose suitable camps for our troops.

The testimony so far taken by the Commission which is investigating the war has been decidedly favorable to the management of the War Dept. of the administration, and the words of such men as General Joe Wheeler, H. V. Boynton and Fitzhugh Lee, two of them political opponents of the administration, will carry much weight with the people.

Ever since it became known that Porto Rico and a portion, if not all of the Philippine Islands would become our property there has been more or less talk in Washington about the desirability of a new member of the Cabinet, to be known as Secretary of the Colonies. The existence of such an

official would relieve the President of much hard work and prevent the alighting, if not actual neglect, of important matters.

The President has fully realized this since he began to consider what sort of government he should recommend in his message to Congress, for Porto Rico, and it will not be surprising should a Secretary of Colonies be one of the President's recommendations to Congress. Meanwhile the President is compelled to put in some time studying an exhaustive report on Porto Rico conditions, political, social, educational and business, made by Major General Wilson, before the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish, now fully accomplished, makes it necessary to consider what sort of government shall succeed the military, now in control.

At a conference held at the Interior Department, and participated in by Secretary Bliss, Assistant Secretary Ryan, Indian Commissioner Jones, and several other officials.

At the store Ladies' wants in the line of Trimmings and Notions will be supplied in every detail at city prices.

Ready-made Wrappers from 75c. up. The Royal Shirt Waist for \$1.00, the best made. Boys' Wash Suits for \$1.50. Boys' Shirt Waists, 25c. up to \$1.50. All the latest Ribbons.

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

Gents' Furnishing Goods. Ladies' and Children's Bangs Cut. Ladies' Hair-Dressing and Shampooing.

Human Hair work in all its branches. Combing made up into switches, 30c. per ounce. Finger puffs, 10c. each.

A call will be appreciated by Mrs. Frances Barrett, Main St., near Depot.

GEORGE F. CLAMER, HAS OPENED A Complete Hardware Store!

Mrs. Frances Barrett WILL HAVE A NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS IN A FEW WEEKS, INCLUDING Ladies' Children's Underwear.

Watch for New Advertisement.

At the store Ladies' wants in the line of Trimmings and Notions will be supplied in every detail at city prices.

Ready-made Wrappers from 75c. up. The Royal Shirt Waist for \$1.00, the best made. Boys' Wash Suits for \$1.50. Boys' Shirt Waists, 25c. up to \$1.50. All the latest Ribbons.

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GEORGE F. CLAMER, HAS OPENED A Complete Hardware Store!

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

ANTI-GAP MIXTURE For Preventative and Cure For Gaps in Poultry, 25c. Per Bottle. SURE CORN CURE, 10 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD AT Culbert's : Drug : Store, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Custom Tailored Ready-to-Wear Clothing! BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. EXTRAORDINARY GOOD TO WEAR. AND PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A large and exclusive assortment of all-wool fabrics, style and fit perfect, at \$4.98. And better at \$6, 7, 7.50, 8, 10, 12 and \$15. Blue Serge Suits at \$7.50 and \$10. Big and Little Boys' Suits, Stylish and Nobby, from \$3.50 to \$10. Little Children's Vestee Suits.

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

Take a Look! and see if our hats are not pictures of correctness. We know they are. The fact is as plain as your face in the glass. Face can't be dotted and our statements are based on facts.

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

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

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

L. M. LOWNES, THE ONLY HAT MANUFACTURER IN NORRISTOWN.

The Eye Specialist, WALTER H. PODESTA, Late with Queen & Co. Will be in Collegeville Thursday, Nov. 3, 1898. Office in Fenton's Hall; hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

You Don't Want a Cheap Watch, YOU MAY WANT A Watch Cheap! THAT'S DIFFERENT.

We have all the best kinds of low-priced Watches—lowest prices there are: \$2.50, \$3.50. Elgin in Nickel Cases, \$4.00, \$5.00. Gold Filled from \$8.50. They are good watches. We say so and guarantee them.

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

MEN'S SHOES! Winter Russets Goodyear Welt, heavy sole, at \$2.75, \$3.00. Box Calf Goodyear Welt, heavy sole, \$2.75, \$3.00. Vici Kid Goodyear Welt, heavy sole, \$3.00. Winter Russet & Box Calf Heavy sole, for only \$2.00. These are up-to-date and are good values.

H. L. NYCE, 6 East Main St., Norristown.

ELSTON'S For some weeks we have been unable to acquaint the readers of this valuable paper with our weekly announcements, owing to the fact of having the mechanics here and arranging for the large and extensive holiday business to which we look forward with the increased facilities and stock, we have been very busy.

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

Come Now While the Change Is Going On. We are laying in Fall and Winter Goods. Direct from Eastern makers, fine dress goods. Large stock of Domestic fabrics from Boston market.

Some Kinds Even Cheaper. Call in and inspect goods.

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

Lawn Mowers Sharpened. BICYCLES built to order.

Parts of every description supplied. Wheels cut down, tires vulcanized and frames enamelled.

Repairs guaranteed at prices you can afford to pay. Agent for the Light and Klondike Bicycles. Blacksmith and Wheelwright supplies.

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

We Sell the Best OIL HEATING STOVE That you ever saw for \$4.50. Come and see them.

Horse Blankets Better goods for less money than we have ever been able to offer before. Our \$1.00 square blanket can't be best.

Never before have prices been so low for useful and desirable DRY GOODS 25 and 50 Cent Packages and other commodities that the people want at this time of the year.

Now is the Time for Bargains. Never before have prices been so low for useful and desirable DRY GOODS 25 and 50 Cent Packages and other commodities that the people want at this time of the year.

Black Mohair Skirts, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, Prices Lower than Ever.

You will be astonished to find the price less than the bare material cost. Made for our own trade, therefore extra fine, extra wide, and extra good workmanship.

You may want or need a new telescope or grip before going away. They don't cost much and look much better than your old one.

Almost forgot to tell you About another big drive: have bought a large lot of black and navy blue mohair dress goods that were retailed at 38c. We are going to make the price for these very desirable goods so low that everybody can have a dress made of this very latest material; just think of the price, 25 Cents a yard, 38 inches wide.

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

SUCCESS AGENTS WANTED We show you the road to SUCCESS and FORTUNE. Big Pay - Steady Work - New Plan. Write at once for free sample and liberal terms to Agents. The Success Co., Cooper Union, N. Y. City.



RAILROADS.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 4, 1898.

Trains Leave Collegeville.

FOR PERKIMEN JUNCTION, BRIDGEPORT AND PHILADELPHIA—Week days—6:20, 8:31 a. m.; 12:45, 5:55 p. m. Sundays—6:30 a. m.; 6:13 p. m.

FOR ALLENTOWN—Week days—9:03, 10:24 a. m.; 3:22, 6:34, p. m. Sundays—8:30 a. m.; 7:45 p. m.

Trains For Collegeville.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA—Week days—7:30, 9:21 a. m.; 1:30, 5:21, p. m. Sundays—7:06 a. m.; 6:21 p. m.

LEAVE BRIDGEPORT—Week days—8:30, 9:59 a. m.; 2:37, 6:04, p. m. Sundays—7:35 a. m.; 7:08 p. m.

LEAVE PERKIMEN JUNCTION—Week days—5:47, 10:12 a. m.; 3:00, 6:22, p. m. Sundays—5:15 a. m.; 7:25 p. m.

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

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf, for Atlantic City:

Weekdays—Express, 9:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 p. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m. Sundays—Express, 9:00, 10:00 a. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:45 p. m.

Leave Atlantic City Depot: Weekdays—Express, 7:35, 9:00 a. m., 3:30, 5:30 p. m. Accommodation, 8:15 a. m., 4:05 p. m. Sundays—Express, 8:00, 7:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:15 a. m., 4:15 p. m.

For Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City: Weekdays—9:00 a. m., additional for Cape May, 4:15 p. m., for Sea Isle City, 5:00 p. m., for Ocean City, 4:15, 5:00 p. m. Sundays—Chestnut Street, 9:15 a. m., South Street, 9:00 a. m.

I. A. SWEIGARD, EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l. Superintendent. Gen'l. Pass. Agent. Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.

Every Day

A BARGAIN DAY.

Our experience in our bargain days has made us think there is a demand for GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

So, for a SHORT TIME, we will make every day a bargain day, and give every man, woman and child a chance to be photographed.

Here are the prices: No. 9 Miniature Cabinets, 6 for 50c. Special Finish Cabinets, 6 for \$1.00 Extra Special Cabinets, 6 for 1.50 Mezzo Finish, 6 for 2.00

Special sittings and by appointment, Extra Mezzo and Platinotype Finish, \$3 and \$4 per dozen.

GEO. W. DAY, DeKALB, just above Main St., NORRISTOWN, PA.

Furniture

Fresh From the Factories, now on Exhibition at the COLLEGEVILLE Furniture Warerooms!

We are now prepared to offer our customers goods at prices never before heard of.

Our line of Chamber Suits, at prices ranging from \$12 to \$50, are the best in the market, and are well worth inspection.

Parlor Suits in Hair Cloth, Brocade and Silk Tapestry, from \$15 to \$80, are hard to be equalled.

Sidboards, from \$8.50 to \$30, in Solid Oak, fancy tops and plate glasses, are the finest.

Dining Room Chairs, Fancy Rockers, Lounges, Couches, Hall Racks and Fancy Book Cases, that cannot fail to attract your attention, both in quality and price.

We carry a full line of Rugs, Carpet Sweepers, Toilet Sets, Fancy Lamps, Dinner and Tea Sets.

Bed Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Feather and Bedding of all kinds.

Our line of Carpets is complete. Best Ingrain at 30 cents; good at 40 cents; fair at 32 cents.

Picture Frames made to order.

Window Shades of all kinds. We are selling a good Spring Roller Shade at 25 cents.

Make your selections early, while stock is complete. All goods delivered free.

PHONE NO. 18.

John L. Bechtel, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

FLAVELL'S ELASTIC TRUSSES Single, \$3.00. Double, \$5.00.

Fixed with our celebrated Pneumatic Pads, can be worn day and night with comfort and ease.

Sold by Physicians or direct from us. Circular free.

1008 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

When in Norristown, Pa., STOP AT THE

RAMBO HOUSE,

(Opposite Court House).

First-class Accommodations for Man and Beast.

Stabling for 100 horses. Rates reasonable. Both English and German spoken.

P. K. Gable, Proprietor.

John L. Burkert, PROPRIETOR OF

HARTRANFT HOUSE, NORRISTOWN, PA.

Old and new patrons cordially received. Ample accommodations for man and beast. Terms reasonable. Make the Hartranft House your headquarters when in town. 12ma.

DEISHER'S BAKERY, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Fine Bread & Cakes.

FULL LINE OF CONFECTIONERY!

Ice Cream, Water Ices, and Oysters in Season.

Frank H. Deisher, 21oc. COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Samuel R. Mowrey, (Successor to Fox & Mowrey.)

Artesian Well Driller.

IN BUSINESS TEN YEARS.

Work Done at Short Notice. Estimates and Information cheerfully given.

Address P. O. Box 477, Spring City, Pa.

WM. H. GRISTOCK'S SONS, (SUCCESSORS TO GRISTOCK & VANDERLICE.)

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.

Lehigh and Schuylkill

COAL - - COAL. FLOUR,

Corn, Bran, Middlings, OATS, LINSEED MEAL, AND OAK MEAL.

Buffalo Phosphates, 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.

JOHN L. BECHTEL,

Undertaker - Embalmer

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

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

99c.

PRICES REDUCED

Davis' Blacksmith Shop: COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Four new shoes, any style or shape, put on for 99 cents. J. E. DAVIS.

Welcome News

Any information that tells how sickness and disease can be overcome is the most welcome news a paper can print. Although this is an advertisement, it contains facts of more vital importance than anything else in this newspaper.

It tells of a medicine known for over thirty years as Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is a medicine that purifies the blood, and restores the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs to vigor and strength. Its principal ingredient is not alcohol. It does not ruin men's and women's lives by causing intoxication and fostering the appetite for strong drink.

Favorite Remedy cools and purifies the blood. It is not like the many "bitters," "compounds" and "tonics," now so widely sold, which heat and inflame the blood, doing more injury than good.

Favorite Remedy cures troubles of women just as certainly as it cures troubles of men. It restores the Liver to a healthy condition, and cures the worst cases of Constipation. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

Physicians said my case was hopeless, but Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me." D. H. HOAG, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

Sold in all drug stores for \$1.00 a bottle. One teaspoonful is a dose, and you will experience relief long before first bottle is taken.

Sample Bottle Free! Every person troubled with any of the ailments mentioned above is offered a chance to try Favorite Remedy without any cost whatever.

Send your full post-office address to Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and a free sample will be sent you. Please say you saw the advertisement in this paper, so we may know your request is genuine.

BEECHERS!

Let Your Judgment be Your Guide

And it will lead you to Beechers' Busy Dry Goods Store, Pottstown, Pa.—buy all the time, days not half long enough, because we are selling lots, and if there is anything worth having we've got it, or something better.

With Your Permission

We appoint you a committee of one to ascertain where you can make your purchases with best advantages to yourself. We believe that if you investigate the subject thoroughly you will buy at BEECHERS.

Are Your Dollars Alive or Dead?

If you carry them in your pocket they are dead, but if you invest them with us they will be alive and you will get in return big value for them. A cordial invitation to all.

The McCall Bazar Paper Patterns for sale at Beechers, 10 and 15 cents, none higher.

BEECHERS, POTTSTOWN, PA.

COLLEGEVILLE MARBLE WORKS

H. L. SAYLOR, PROPRIETOR.

CEMETERY WORK IN MARBLE OR GRANITE

IN PLAIN AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Full stock of GRAY STONE FLAGGING. All work guaranteed. The Lowest Prices.

Enterprise - Marble - Works.

H. E. BRANDT, Proprietor.

(Successor to D. T. Buckwalter.)

Monuments, Tombstones, OF ITALIAN OR AMERICAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.

In the Finest and Latest Designs, at Low Figures.

Every description of CEMETERY WORK, COPING, GALVANIZED RAILING, &c., promptly executed.

All stock on hand, including Fine Monuments and Tombstones, will be sold at a sacrifice to make room for new work.

H. E. BRANDT, ROYERSFORD, PA.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO USE PLANT FOOD.

Farmers have not yet resorted to mixing the fertilizers with manure, such a course being extra labor, for which no corresponding benefit is derived; but it has been found an excellent plan to re-enforce the manure with such ingredients as may be lacking in the heap. It would occasion a loss to add any kind of nitrogenous substance to the manure heap, as decomposition would cause the gaseous nitrogen to escape in the form of ammonia.

The insoluble phosphates can, however, be added to the manure with advantage, as chemical action will render the material soluble. A great many combinations occur in the manure heap, and the best generated is evidence that all the substances composing the mass are breaking down and gradually changing, new forms coming out of the old and plant food prepared that will be immediately available in the soil.

Such materials as ground bone, bone meal and phosphate rock are not proof against the destructive influences of the manure heap, and when combined with the manure in the fall become suitable for plants by the time spring opens, their decomposition, however, being too slow to permit of any loss of consequence in the heap.

Fertilizers may be mixed with manure also at time of applying the manure to the soil, and with advantage, whether such work is performed at this season or in the spring. One point to observe with fertilizers is that the phosphates are not always soluble, and they are also liable to "revert" in the soil, even when the phosphoric acid is free, but the potash compounds are always soluble and may be carried off by rains, melting snows or from the surface by being washed away.

The nitrogenous fertilizers are nearly all soluble also, and the same risks as with the potash compounds are incurred; hence the time to apply fertilizers is when there will be less loss through the agency of water. Phosphates may therefore be applied in the fall and nitrogen and potash in the spring. Lime is never applied to manure in the heap, as it assists in liberating ammonia, but there are farmers who affirm that they have derived benefit from the addition of air-slaked lime to the manure just before spreading the manure on a field to be plowed under, which is no doubt true where coarse manure was used.

The question of whether artificial fertilizers should be used with manure can be settled only by farmers in their individual capacity. Much depends on the kind of crop that is to occupy the land and the fertility of the soil. If corn is to be grown next spring it will do no harm to mix bone meal with the manure and apply both together, but if the land is to be given up to some leguminous crop the use of phosphate will not be necessary in the fall, as an acidulated phosphate in the spring will be more suitable. Corn being a gross feeding plant will allow no kind of material to escape that can be utilized as plant food, and it is therefore serviceable in enabling the farmer to give to the soil many waste substances that would be too slow in decomposition for some other crops.

All potash compounds should be applied very early in the spring (as soon as the land is plowed), but such materials as nitrate of soda may be delayed a few weeks longer. A mixture of landplaster and sulphate of potash will prove of benefit to clover early in the spring, nitrogen not being essential, but the nitrogen that may be applied will prove of much benefit to the wheat. Manure, however, is the most serviceable of all, because it is subject to less loss, and as it slowly becomes available, it supplies plant food until late in the year.

GENERAL PURPOSE CATTLE

The Breeder's Gazette says that the judging of the general purpose breeds is a problem that has not yet been properly met by fair managers. This results in some measure from the fact that the breeds which are classed as general purpose cattle are not shown in large numbers, and fair managers are therefore loath to go to the expense of providing experts to judge them.

It therefore comes about that at some fairs they are taken in hand by the judge of the beef breeds and at others by the judge of the milk breeds, until an exhibitor of Devons, Red Polls and Brown Swiss never has the slightest idea of the standard by which his cattle are to be judged. He goes to his fate blindly, knowing that it can be only a lottery at the best.

Such breeds deserve better treatment. By common consent of a majority of the best breeders of each of these varieties of cattle they are esteemed both for their beefing and their milking properties, and they should be judged by the dual purpose standard. Unfortunately some exhibitors of Red Polls and Devons elect to show their stock in beef condition, thus rendering difficult the application of the dual standard, and it may be observed that the men who thus fix their cattle ordinarily win the most prizes. This happens because judges of the beef breeds are generally as-

signed to these sections, although it sometimes transpires, as at a prominent northwestern fair, that a dairyman gets hold of these breeds, and then we betide the fat ones. On such an occasion, in reply to a remonstrance that he was overlooking typical cattle of the breed before him in awarding the prizes and ignoring the double standard to which the cattle were bred, the judge retorted that he did not care what the standard was, his experience had shown him that the milk form was better for milk than the milk and beef form, and he intended to pick out for prize winners the animals that looked most like dairy animals.

Of course there can be no justification of such a course. The man who is not willing to judge a breed by its accepted standards ought not to attempt the work. He has no right to thrust upon exhibitors a standard of his own. It would be well if fair managers would make a special effort to secure as judges of the three breeds mentioned men who are accustomed to estimate the value of an animal from the double purpose of milk and beef. It is admitted that this is a much harder task than merely judging by one or the other single standard, but that is no reason why an attempt should not be made to secure men competent for this work.

At all events, every judge put to work on these breeds should have explicit instructions to take account of both qualities, and if he declines to do this he should be invited to resign the job.

GRAIN FOR HORSES.

Professor Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota experiment station writes on the value of corn, oats and bran for horses and says which are best for working horses will depend somewhat upon the nature of the work and somewhat on the season of the year. The harder the horse is being worked, it would be correct to say, the larger the proportion of corn that may be given to him, and the colder the weather, the more corn, relatively, he may be fed. But to keep the system in tone he should be given oats and corn, and if some bran can be added, heavy feeding can be continued with safety for a longer period than in the absence of bran. When horses are being worked hard, they will do very well on a grain ration in winter, two-thirds of which is corn, and in summer on a grain ration one-third or one-fourth of which is corn. But if one-fourth or one-fifth of the grain fed is bran, there is much less danger of digestive derangement than when bran is not fed. So advantageous is bran to the grain food that the aim should be to feed some of it during much of the year. The proportions named above relate to shelled corn and to weight rather than bulk. It would not be very material whether the corn, oats and bran are all mixed before feeding or whether they are fed separately.

TINY OXEN.

One of the greatest curiosities among the domesticated animals in Ceylon is a brood of cattle known to the zoologists as the "sacred running oxen." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest specimen of the species never exceeding 30 inches in height. One sent to the Marquis of Canterbury in the year 1891, which is still living and is believed to be somewhere near 10 years of age, is only 22 inches high and weighs 109½ lbs. In Ceylon they are used for quick trips across the country with express matter and other light loads, and it is said that four of them can pull a driver of a two-wheeled cart and a 200-pound load of miscellaneous matter 60 to 70 miles a day. They keep up a constant swinging trot or run and have been known to travel 100 miles in a day and night without either food or water. No one knows anything concerning the origin of this peculiar breed of miniature cattle. They have been known on the island of Ceylon and in other Buddhist countries for more than 1,000 years.— Popular Science.

When seeding down rye or other fall crops try using lime on the land after plowing, harrowing the lime and the land together. Many soils are deficient in lime and it will do no harm to use lime even if no apparent benefit results. It is cheap and should be more freely used.

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