The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

VOL. 62.

With this issue THE CENTRE REPORTER enters its 62d volume, being the oldest paper in Central Pennsylvania. It has been in charge of its present editor continuously for thirty-three years. Looking back over that period, it will be found to have been true and consistent as a Democratic journal, with no stain upon its record. The REPORTER has been the steadfast friend of the cause of education, the supporter of every laudable cause and enterprise that tended to the general good, and was outspoken against bad men and measures. In the discharge of this duty it has called against it the hatred and opposition of trimmers and tricksters, and gained the support of men of honest principles.

Our course in the future will be the same, only, perhaps, with still greater independence. All we ask is the continued confidence and support of our patrons, which it shall be our aim to merit.

To all our friends a Happy New Year. To our enemies who spitefully endeavored to harm and injure us, without cause, we extend the compliments of the season also, assuring them their efforts to harm us were like a fly kicking against Gibraltar, and the REPORTER goes right ahead for 1889. Happy New Year, all.

The Brookville Jeffersonian says the Bell's Gap Railroad is about to build a branch road, about ten miles long, from McGee's mill to Burnside, in Clearfield county, to develop new lumber and coal territory.

When Quay got to Indianapolis the first thing Harrison asked him was, whether the Centre Hall and Bellefonte post office appointments were settled, or whether the g. o. p. was going to be busted in the fight.

Gen. Hastings being at the top of the Republican ladder in this county just now, a couple of other fellows are quietly lassoeing for him to pull him down. So it goes—but the General's ponderous hand gives him a mighty grip.

Gov. Beaver wants to know if something can't be done to stop Europe from pouring her lower order of citizens into our lap, says a republican paper.

Why yes, governor, and just begin with Morton, whom you extolled to the skies, he is one of the fellows who has been importing cheap foreign laborers to displace American workingmen.

The hearing in the judicial contest was resumed before Judges Mayer, Bucher and Rockfeller. Counsel for J. J. Metzger, the respondent, filed a voluminous answer to the charges previously presented. The answer alleged that many illegal votes were cast in the county and the illegal holding of the election in a number of districts. The complainants were given leave to amend their original specifications, and the new matter will be heard on Saturday next. Wednesday, 2nd, a hearing will take place before the Attorney General at Harrisburg, when it will be determined whether the Governor will appoint a Judge for the district or commission Mr. Metzger to take the office pending the determination of the contest.

We have received an advance sheet of the *Farm Journal*, published in Philadelphia, for January, with a marked article in which inquiry is made about the oats and seed company in this county, with branch offices in other parts, and setting forth the way in which the Bohemian oats swindlers operate. So far as the oats swindle is concerned, we would say in reply to the inquiry that the head centre was at Bellefonte, the fellow hailing from Ohio, and had a stool pigeon on this side. Many farmers were swindled, some ruined. The REPORTER exposed the swindle and got some heavy curses for it from the Ohio chap and his assistant. The Buckeye swindler found things getting too hot under the REPORTER's lash, and he left the county all of a sudden, but his and his agent's victims were called upon to cash about $25,000 in notes left in bank as a result of the swindle. This is about as briefly as we can answer the *Farm Journal's* inquiry. The Grange passed a resolution warning its members against the oats swindle, but singular to relate, some of the head Grangers were and are thick friends of some of the agents in the oats swindle, and together tried to run politics and the offices, but found their way blocked by the watchful REPORTER.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The larger the vote of a state the more unstable its politics, says the *Patriat*. The philosophy of the matter is not at all of a speculative character, but is capable of solution by the rules of arithmetic. Indeed to make it clear it needs but to be stated that a small percentage of loss by the majority party and a correspondingly small percentage of gain by the minority party will cause the two to change positions much more quickly in a state which contains a large vote than a larger percentage of loss and gain will bring about the same condition in a state polling a smaller vote.

Because Pennsylvania gave Harrison a plurality of 79,000 superficial observers are apt to regard the sta e as fixed in the republican column for years to come. The same people, though, are inclined to regard states which gave but 2,000, to 4,000 majority for either Cleveland or Harrison as close and doubtful notwithstanding the fact that the total vote of any of them is but a small fraction of the total vote of Pennsylvania. Nevada, for instance, gave Harrison about 1,600 plurality in a total vote of 13,000. This is less than a seventieth part of the vote of Pennsylvania. If, therefore, Pennsylvania had divided its vote between Cleveland and Harrison in the same proportion as Nevada the majority for Harrison in Pennsylvania would have been more than seventy times his majority in Nevada, or over 112,000. Yet Nevada is ordinarily regarded as having cast a close vote, while Pennsylvania is looked upon as one of the most decidedly republican states in the Union. As a matter of fact Pennsylvania can be carried by the democrats more easily than Nevada in the proportion of 79 to 112.

There is nothing, therefore, in the result of the late election in this state to discourage the democracy. Nor is there anything in that result which affords good ground for criticism of the democratic canvass in Pennsylvania. Considering that the democratic national committee abandoned the state, just as it did four years ago, and stripped Chairman Kisner of all the available speaking talent as well as the funds necessary to conduct a thorough and vigorous canvass, the democracy of Pennsylvania have reason to congratulate themselves on the gallant stand they made against the enemy. An increase of 54,000 over the vote given to Mr. Cleveland in 1884, as against an increase of 52,000 over the vote given to Blaine in 1884, is not by any means a bad showing. It exhibits an increase of nearly 14 per cent. on the part of the democrats against an increase of nearly ten per cent. by the republicans. Had the republicans increased their vote in the same ratio as the democrats Harrison's majority would have been 93,000 instead of 79,000.

Certainly the Pennsylvania canvass compares very favorably with that of other states. New York, with its democratic state administration, with the headquarters of the democratic national committee located in its metropolis, with all the means of organization within reach of its local committees, showed a republican gain of 15,000 over 1884. Indiana and the northwestern states (excepting Nebraska and Minnesota) where the people clamor for tariff reform three hundred and sixty-five days in the year and (it being leap year) vote for a monopoly tariff on the 366th, there were decided republican gains. In the democratic states of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia there were democratic losses. But Pennsylvania, deserted by the national committee, left to fight her battle alone, shows a decided democratic gain over 1884. A change of four votes in every hundred from the republican to the democratic column will make Pennsylvania democratic. The details of organization were never in better shape than at present. Chairman Kisner is ready to renew the battle on the very same ground on which it was waged in the late campaign and his lines are as firm as they were when New York and Indiana surrendered to the enemy.

CERTAIN OF A MAJORITY.

From the certificates already issued to congressmen-elect it will be impossible for the Republicans to have a majority greater than seven in the house, though they are absolutely certain of a majority of one if there are no vacancies on their side when the Fifty-first Congress organizes. The Tennessee district over which the governor and secretary of state are in dispute will probably be settled in favor of Bates, Democrat, and of the two West Virginia districts which are yet uncertain the Democrats will probably secure one. This would give the Republicans a majority of three, provided this is not reduced by death or other cause. This circumstance leads to great pressure for an extra session.

DIRECT TAX BILL.

The direct tax bill which passed the House of Representatives substantially as it came from the senate on Wednesday has the following provisions:

The bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to credit to each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, a sum equal to all collections by se toff or otherwise made from said States and Territories and the District of Columbia or from any of the citizens or inhabitants thereof, or other persons under the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, and remits all moneys still due to the United States on the quota of the direct tax. It appropriates such sums as may be necessary to reimburse each State, Territory and the District of Columbia for all money found due to them and the treasurer of the United States is directed to pay the sum to the governors of the States and Territories and to the commissioners of the District of Columbia; provided that where the sums or any part thereof credited to any State, Territory or the District of Columbia have been collected by the United States from the citizens or inhabitants thereof, or any other person, either direct or by sale of property, such sum shall be held in trust by such State, Territory or the District of Columbia for the benefit of those persons or inhabitants or their legal representatives, and provided further, that no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid out by the Governor of any State or Territory, or any other person, to any attorney or agent under any contract for services now existing or heretofore made between the representative of any State or Territory and any attorney or agent. All claims under the trust shall be filed with the Governor of such State or Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, respectively, within six years after the passage of this act, and all claims not so filed shall be forever barred.

TAX ING MECHANICS' TOOLS.

The kind of "protection for American labor" the Republican party believes in was illustrated when Senator Vest protested against the senate substitute of 40 per cent. tax instead of 30 on "hand, back and all other saws not otherwise specified." Every Republican in the senate voted against Senator Vest's motion and in favor of the 40 per cent. tax on the carpenter's trade.

Mr. Vest proved undisputably that American saw manufacturers can carry on a lucrative business without the tax. They exported over $1,500,000 worth of saws last year and sold them abroad without any protecti on whatever. Mr. J. E. Emerson, a Pennsylvania saw manufacturer and a protectionist, testified before the house committee that he exported saws to Canada, paid a Canadian duty of 30 per cent. and still made a profit on them. That is, on a saw that sells for $2 in the United States he could pay a duty of 30 cents on every dollar of cost and still sell at a profit for $2 or under in Canada. This for him was not "free trade," it was 30 cents on the dollar worse than free trade, and yet when asked if he could make money selling in Canada he replied: "Yes, sir; we make money on them or we would not sell them there.

The Republican senators did not challenge these facts. They simply pushed the motion to a vote and voted solidly for the 40-cent tax on the tool chest of every carpenter in the country, just as they did a few days before on the needles and thread of the sewing women and the washboards of the washerwoman, in the interest of a zinc trust.

Inspired by a recent article in the REPORTER relative to the increase of the population of our county, and the prospect of becoming a separate judicial district in consequence, a dispatch from Bellefonte to the Altoona *Tribune*, says: "A question is now being agitated in this county to present application to the legislature when the next apportionment bill comes before that body to make Centre county a separate judicial district."

The legislature met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, and organized according to Quay's slate and dictation—all officers went through as fixed on by him.

Gov. Beaver sent in his message which is quite a lengthy document though of a purely business order. He gives a good showing of the state finances; thinks the orphan schools should be continued to 1895; explains how the people's tax measure was whipped around the stump and that he would have signed it, and adverts to other subjects concerning the state at large.

——Archy Chambers, a 15 year old lad, of Philipsbuug, while endeavoring to escape danger from the runaway team of G. W. Dickey, merchamt of Houtzdale, on Wednesday last, ran back on the railroad siding and was struck by some moving cars, knocked down on the track and run over, having both his legs completely severed from his body. He died two hours thereafter. One of the horses was killed.

HIGH LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

High license in Missouri seems to have secured two important results—a decrease in the number of saloons and an increase in the revenue. Under the law the minimum fee for State and county licenses is $550, and the maximum is $1,200, but incorporated cities and towns are at liberty to fix the fee at any figure they please, or to withhold licenses altogether. Six years ago there were in Missouri about 5,000 saloons; at present there are less than 3,000, two thirds of which are in St. Louis. In 65 counties of the State there are no saloons whatever. In 43 of these, saloons have been abolished by popular vote under the local option law, and in 22 petitions for licenses have been refused. Seventeen cities have adopted the no license system under the local option law. There are 12 counties in addition to the 65 cited above, which have no licenses outside one city of more than 2,500 population, and 14 more counties which have only from one to three saloons. The fees range from $550 in St. Louis to $3,000 in smaller cities. There are many towns in the State of from 1,000 to 2,000 population which have no saloons, and, the St Louis Republic says, "one can travel clear across the State from the Iowa line to Arkansas by rail; and never be within 10 miles of a saloon." That is, we presume, unless the train carries a saloon car with it, sometimes called a buffet car. Complaints are increasing as to the sale of liquors on trains, and specific cases of intoxication and disorderly conduct have been reported, as a result of the train saloon business, which have been a great annoyance to other travelers. We presume the Pullman people only need a hint to apply the corrective. If they do not, the law will be amemded to reach their traffic. High license, at any rate should apply to saloon cars as well as stationary saloons.

In Georgia, prohibition seems to have experienced a set back. On the 30th of September, 1887, the sale of whisky was authorized in only 38 of the 188 counties in the State, while on the 30th of September, 1888, the number of "wet" counties had increased to 61, and since that date three more have been added to the list. The Macon Telegraph does not believe that these figures indicate a decline in the temperance sentiment in Georgia, but attributes the change for the worse largely to the rashness and bad judgement of the prohibition leaders in forcing the issue into politicsby attempting to organize a third party. Northern Prohibitionists have been quite hopeful that their party would secure a foothold in the South, but the present indications are decidedly against it.

The Vermont legislature has distinguished itself by providing, with respect to carrying out the existing prohibition laws, that "it shall be the duty of any sheriff or his deputy or any constable to search *without warrant* any wagon, carriage, cart, sleigh, sled, * * * trunk, box, hand bag, satchel, bundle or clothing" conveyed or "*worn* along any road or street in the State for intoxicating liquor" if he thinks there is a chance of finding any by so doing. This was duly approved by the governor and became operative within the last 30 days in one of the commonwealths of this alleged free country in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The prohibition zealots would overthrow every safeguard of personal liberty and set up a czar with absolute power if they had their way, in a vain endeavor to carry out impracticable hobbies.

DEATH OF AGED ONES.

In Union county death has made a call upon the aged:

In West Buffalo, Dec., 6, 1888, Mary wife of Frederick Zimmerman, aged 72 years, 11 months and 5 days.

In Hartleton, on the 22d Dec., Helen, relict of David Hayes, dec'd, and mother of Hon. Calvin M. Hayes, aged about 81 years.

In Kelly Twp., on 21st Dec., Mr. Peter Newman, aged about 67 years.

In Hartley Twp., on the 26th Dec., Mrs. Mary Musser, aged 73 years and 5 mo.

In West Buffalo Twp., on the 25th Dec., Mr. Geo. Weiler, aged 79 years 8 months and 24 days.

On the 9th Nov., Mrs. Hannah Ruhl, of Lewis Twp., wife of George Ruhl, dec'd., aged 81 years, 2 mos. and 26 days.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.

A musical convention will be held at Coburn, commencing on Monday evening, Jan. 14, and closing on Saturday evening, 19th, conducted by J. G. Meyer, assisted by Wm. T. Meyer, of Shamokin, as pianist.

CALLERS—Our friend, J. S. Carson, farmer, near Bellefonte, gave our sanctum a call. Wm. Farner and Jac. F. Royer, of the south side gave us a pleasant call. Jacob Neese, of Gregg, gave us a call. Isaac Smith, Williamsport, gave our town a flying visit.

——An effort is being made to establish a circulating library in this place, by a party who makes the establishing of such libraries a business. Persons who wish to get the use of valuable books for very little money will find this plan a capital one to get within reach of books by the best authors, upon all subjects, at a trifling cost.

LIST OF JURORS FOR JANUARY COURT.

The following is the list of grand jurors drawn for the fourth Monday of January, 1889:

Thomas Moore, Taylor.
Theodore Lucas, Snowshoe.
Daniel Irwin, Ferguson.
John H Beck, Walker.
Wm. Pealer, Gregg.
Joseph Tressler, Spring.
John Kitchen, Philipsburg.
Fred Heckman, Gregg.
Jacob R Leathers, Howard.
Patrick Gleason, Snowshoe.
Joseph Ross, Spring.
Reuben Kreamer, Miles.
C T Frybergtr, Philipsburg.
Austin Eckley, Snowshoe.
A J Walizer, Howard.
Jacob F Kern, Howard.
Joel Struble, Walker.
John Boyer, Philipsburg.
Jerry Eckenroth, Spring.
Wm Scholl, Haines.
Henry C Rothrock, Benner.
Abram Lukenbach, Bellefonte.
O P Wilson, Walker.
Henry Armagast, Benner.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Emanuel Pletcher, Howard.
Wm T Schenck, Boggs.
Jacob Klett, Philipsburg.
S Y Lucas, Snowshoe.
Wm Kline, Huston.
Frank A Foreman, Potter.
T S Christ, College.
Robt Musser, Gregg.
T E Fleming, Snowshoe.
Jas Dumbleton, Rush.
W A Kerr, Potter.
G W Ganoe, Philipsburg.
John Knarr, Curtin.
George Kaup, Spring.
Ira Marshall, Benner.
Charles Garner, Bellefonte.
G D Green, Patton.
G S Keller, College.
Jacob Bottorf, College.
M S Graham, Bellefonte.
J C Rankin, Snowshoe.
Emanuel Bower, Haines.
John Shreffler, Benner.
John C Keene, Union.
Henry Corman, Miles.
Wm Singer, Liberty.
Cornelius Stover, Miles.
Michael Corman, Jr., Walker.
B F Shaffer, Walker.
Henry Vaugn, Rush.
Thos Eckenroth, Union.
Jonathan Schenck, Howard.
Jerry Schreffler, Potter.
Simon Hockenberry, Spring.
Jessie Fredericks, Union.
John Weaver, Spring.
Peter Shultz, College.
E G Van Pelt, Centre Hall.
Marshall Cox, Boggs.
Thomas Adams, Boggs.
W C Miller, Unionville.
Wm Elder, Ferguson.
Alfred Jones, Philipsburg.
Luther Miller, Ferguson.
Fred Sanser, Union.
Samuel S Kline, Howard.
Robert Meek, Ferguson.
Ira Packer, Howard.
John Kuhn, Howard.
J W Carlin, Miles.
S H Williams, Bellefonte.
W J Harter, Liberty.
J B Miller, Spring.
A C Westog, Worth.
Miles Poorman, Boggs.
Rev. A. J. Felton, Philipsburg.
Thomas Motz, Haines.
Joseph Strouse, College,
John C Harper, Potter.

Traverse jurors drawn for the first Monday of February, 1889:

Jacob Keller, Miles.
T B Jamison, Gregg.
A S Williams, Worth.
Isaac Dawson, Spring.
John A. Hull, Rush.
Caleb H. Gephart, Patton.
Joseph B Kunes, Liberty.
John McCool, Gregg.
Elmer Resides, Boggs.
James McClintic, Gregg.
Wm Decker, Gregg.
W P Duncan, Philipsburg.
Jerry Sankey, Philipsburg.
Henry Etters, College.
J F Weaver, Boggs.
Joseph Fox, Bellefonte.
S W Zeigler, Miles.
W A Ishler, Potter.
John A Whitehill, Boggs.
James Kimport, Penn.
G L Goodhart, Potter.
E J Osmer, Spring.
Wm Sagers, Marion.
Anthony Dunling, Spring.
W P Hosterman, Gregg.
W A Tobias, Millheim.
Wm Hosband, Union.
Charles Musser, Gregg.
Wm Yonada, Walker.
Frank C. Flagle, Philipsburg.
G B Haines, Miles.
F Potts Green, Bellefonte.
John Harpster, Worth.
Robert Cole, Bellefonte.
Henry Boozer, Centre Hall.
Adam Krumrine, Ferguson.

Screm Sc a yard.—Garmans.

Have you seen our store?—Garmans.

——All the popular novels at Murray's

Whisk, match, and stopper holders in brass.—Garmans.

——Dr. Orndorf writes us he is pleased with his removal from Pinegrove to Greensburg and has every prospect of success.

——W. W. M'Cormick, of Pottersbank, gave our sanctum a call.

——Harry a little son of Aaron Harter and a son of Jacob Lee, of this town, are ill of pneumonia.

——For cheapest family groceries go to Sechlers old and reliable stand in the Bush house block. For the holiday season every family is desirous to have the best of everything on the table, and at Sechlers is the place to find it. They keep the best canned and dried fruits, syrups, teas, coffees, meats, and all the fine grades of candies, raisins, oranges, lemons and other good things.

——Centre Hall counts seventeen widows, all well fixed and good looking too. But what is better still, the aggregate wealth of these ladies will equal, we rather think exceed, the aggregate wealth of a like number of any of our male citizens. This is a good showing, certainly, and the seventeen are so contented with their situation that they don't care to make any other fellow happy and seem pleased to go it alone. A hapyy New Year to 'em.

——Thomas Burnsides, grandson of Gen. Cameron, who has been in England estranged from the General, has returned, the result of the meeting, when the General was in England, after a coldness of 17 years. Burnsides is on his way to South America as the representative of a mysterious syndicate. His projected route of travel will take train to Panama, Aspinwall, Guiaquil, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Lisbon and thence back to London. It is a striking evidence of the interest being taken by Englishmen in America investments that while on the journey Burnsides will represent three of London's financial publications.—Pittsburg *Times*. Young Burnsides is a son of Judge James Burnside, of Bellefonte, dec'd.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Mrs. John Keen celebrated her 42nd birthday on Wednesday 26th. She had prepared two large turkeys and some 30 guests partook of an excellent dinner. She also received some valuable presents.

The Lutheran Christmas entertainment in Millheim was a success. The officers and committee of arangement deserve credit for the style in which it was gotten up. The music, conducted by R. A. Bumiller was the best we ever heard on such an occasion The report given by the Secretary on Sunday Dec. 23rd was, present officers 4; teachers 10; male scholars 100; female scholars 95; absent teachers 1; scholars 25; entire number on roll 225; collection $2.61.

Michael Ulrich lost a valuable horse. A strange horse was standing along side of Ulrich's horse and kicked him breaking one of his legs. The horse was then shot.

Rev. Stovers protracted meeting is still in progress and has fair success. He has quite a number of penitents.

R. A. Bumiller, expects to move to Coburn in the near future.

The public sale of D. A. Musser dec'd took place last Saturday. We understand Mr. Walter bought nearly everything and expects to run the farm.

The Reformed festival was well patronized, a large amount of money received.

The Reformed people of Coburn expect to build a church next summer. They have $3,000 subscribed to start on.

The young men of Millheim had a fantastic parade on Christmas and New Year.

Last Friday the Methodist bell announced the death of Mrs, Jacob Sankey. She was buried on Monday forenoon in Fairview Cemetery, Rev. Stover officiating.

Miss Louise Straw residing in Frog town died and was buried last week.

WALNUTGROVE.

Christmas passed off very quietly in our vicinity, in the evening most all the folks went to Boalsburg to the Reformed S. S entertainment. The church was handsomely decorated and the exercises were very good.

Mr. James Wert and wife went to Wolf's Store to attend the funeral of Mrs. Clayton Brumgard which took place on Saturday.

The B. S. P. D. Co. attended the festival at Centre Hall on Saturday evening and say they had a very nice time at least so they told your correspondent.

Mr. Samuel McClintic and son Willie spent last week in Union Co. visiting friends.

Our new hostler spent several days at Centre Hall, suppose it still seems like home to him.

C. A. From was to Oak Hall on Monday.

Our young folks expect to have quite a time this week attending the Convention at Rock Hill all are taking part in it, and would say all come to the concert on Friday evening. Y. Z.

SPRING MILLS.

David Burrell has been to Ohio for the past two weeks visiting relatives.

Frank Raymond was buried last Sunday, at Farmers Mills.

Miss Carrie McEntire visited her friend, Carrie Secrist a few days this week.

Quite a number of our young folks attended the musical convention at Rebersburg last week.

Mrs. Charles Long spent a few days at Mifflinburg this week.

Mrs. T. B. Jemison visited at Altoona last week and part of this,

Edward Jordan, formerly of this place now telegraph operator at Williamsport spent Christmas with his parents.

John Minich jr. of Milton spent the holidays with his father.

J. F. Condo moved into Henry Krumrine's house, lately vacated by Fred Krumrine.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CENTRE CO., PA.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of 12 Directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of D. J. Meyer, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 14, 1889, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ, President.

D. F. Luse, Sec'y.
Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 20, 1888.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of John Oswald dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL J. HERRING, Executor
Penn Hall,

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——The district assembly of Knights of Labor, including Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties, will convene in Bellefonte on Tuesday, January 8th, 1889, to continue in session through Wednesday and Thursday. There will be thirty delegates there, representing a membership of about 3,000 in the several counties. The Bellefonte assembly now numbers about 300. It is understood that some very important business will be brought before the convention for discussion and legislation.

——If you desire your boy to have a Christmas gift that will last him to the end of the year, get one of those handsome suits for him, for which there is such a great rush at Lewins, Philad. Branch. The stock of clothing, for men and boys, is astonishing, and every piece honest goods, and lower in price by 25 per cent. than elsewhere. Lewins leads and keeps up his old reputation for honest goods, lowest prices and latest styles.

——George Durst sold his house and 2½ acres of ground, near the Huston farm, to Peter Breon, for $700. Mr. Breon intends to quit farming, and Mr. Durst will move back on his own farm.

——Perry Breon becomes tenant on the Huston farm now occupied by his father,