



LOVE NOMINATED

THE REPUBLICAN JUDGESHIP CONTEST AT AN END.

333 Ballots Taken Before a Choice is Made by the Conference—Lovell, of Huntingdon, Withdraws.

When John G. Love defeated Judge Furst for the instructions of Centre county for President Judge, and Judge Furst withdrew from the race, Love's admirers predicted that his nomination was a dead sure thing, and the Huntingdon primaries cut a small figure to their ideas, but at the eleventh hour K. Allen Lovell announced himself as a candidate and received the instructions of his county.

The conference met at the Ward house at Tyrone on August 30th, to make their choice. When several ballots had been taken it began to dawn upon the conference that a long and stubborn contest was on hand.

Week after week the contest waged and the conference was only a deadlock each ballot being three to three. To break the deadlock Love submitted several propositions to Lovell, among them being one to submit the matter to a vote of the Republicans in Centre and Huntingdon counties, on September 25th, and have them make the choice, but Lovell objected.

The contestants did finally agree upon choosing a seventh man from out the district, to whom both candidates should present their claims, and his decision should be final. They agreed upon Judge Simonton, and together Lovell and Love journeyed to Harrisburg last Thursday to lay their case before him, but he was away from home, and they journeyed back again.

On this trip it is supposed they struck an agreement, for the next day Lovell startled his followers by withdrawing his name and advising his conferees to vote for Love, which the conference unanimously did on the 33rd ballot on Friday.

Love was welcomed home at Bellefonte on Friday evening amid a blaze of fire works, and speeches, by citizens of both parties.

The district is Republican by several hundred majority.

Here is News.

A religious journal of Leeds, England, publishes the following remarkable bit of American news: "A big revolution is now going on in the United States of America, and there is little doubt that the government will be defeated. The dictator, Debs, has been driven from his palace, and he and his mistress are now hiding in the mountains. The greatest trouble has been experienced in the capital at Chicago, where Grover Cleveland has obtained complete control. The railroad at that place has been torn up and thrown into the Mississippi river, and the stockyard has been razed to the ground.

Those people over in England had better subscribe for the REPORTER and get correct news.

Communion Dangers Over.

The Fourth Baptist church of Philadelphia has unanimously adopted the individual cup at communion, and the pastor of the church states that it is simply a case of desiring to be absolutely clean and safe from contagious disease. This he thinks cannot be when a cup is passed from mouth to mouth, in which he coincides with ministers in New York and other states, who have for some time been using the individual cup. There are persons in that town who advocate this plan in communions, and it may be that some of our churches may adopt it in course of time.

Fall Crop Notes.

There is a big crop of nice horse chestnuts in this town—who wants to buy?

Potatoes are being raised hereabouts, and the crop turns out to be "so-so," if you know what that means.

Farmers are now about done seeding—the early seeding is quite big already.

Chestnuts are grinning from their sprung burrs, and Sunday schools are suffering in attendance.

Re-Union of the 110th.

The reunion of the One Hundred and Tenth regiment to be held in Tyrone, October 18 and 19, will be of a very interesting character. Of this regiment companies A and H were organized in Tyrone and company C contained a goodly number of Tyrone citizens. It is expected that there will be more than two hundred in attendance. The reunion will be held in the Sheridan troop armory.

For Sale or Trade.

A fine blooded Jersey bull, 1 year old, will be sold or traded, for something large for beef. Apply to

G. S. CLEMENTS, Centre Hall.

A BLOW TO ALL LOTTERIES.

A Sweeping Presentment at Harrisburg by Judge McPherson.

Judge McPherson, who effectually broke up slot machine gambling in Harrisburg by declaring it punishable in a charge to the grand jury, on Monday dealt all sorts of lottery a judicial blow in another presentment. The judge said:

"What is popularly known as a 'raffle' is a lottery and so is the disposing of money or property of any kind by the sale of 'chances.' A merchant who gives tickets to his customers with articles purchased, and afterwards decides by a form of chance (by drawing lots for example), which tickets shall receive a prize, either in money or in property of any kind, is guilty of maintaining a lottery. So, too, a lottery is maintained by any person, whether he is a merchant or not, who sells tickets only and afterwards decides by chance which ticket is to receive a prize. But a merchant may lawfully give tickets to every customer or to those only who buy to a certain amount and may afterwards exchange articles in his store for a specified number of these tickets; for in this there is no element of chance. And a merchant may also lawfully attract customers by offering to give certain articles to anyone who buys goods to a specified amount; for this applies to every such buyer and is also free from chance."

State Notes.

Pittsburg entertained the Grand Army people in a royal way and still has a surplus of \$10,000 of the money subscribed.

Jefferson county farmers have abolished horse racing at their annual fair and will substitute manœuvres of trained oxen.

P. Dolan, a veteran of the rebellion and now a shoemaker at Harrisburg, several days prior to the battle of Gettysburg carved his name on a bullet which he used during the engagement. The missile lodged in the door jamb of a house on the Chambersburg road, and was there extracted during the recent encampment.

A Somerset county administrator made the following indorsement on the back of a doctor's bill: "This claim is not verified by affidavit as the statutes require, but the death of the deceased is satisfactory evidence to my mind that the doctor did the work."

The Beech Creek's Extension.

The Clearfield, Conemaugh & Western Railroad that is now being talked of and in all probability will be built, will start at Porter's, a point on the Beech Creek Railroad, in Clearfield county, and will follow the Clearfield Creek, up to a branch called Mudlick Creek, in White township, thence by way of Baker's cross roads to the Chest Creek, at Patton, thence up one of the branches of the Blacklick or Conemaugh to Johnstown. The opinion prevails that work will be begun in a short time and that it is the Beech Creek Railroad that is the controlling influence in building the road.

School Boards Must Pay the Tax.

Attorney-General Hensel has instructed Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer that school boards issuing school bonds containing the words, "free from all taxation," are required to pay tax on the bonds. He says this form of bond establishes a contract between the board and the owner of the bonds to relieve him of any tax on them, and that the board is liable for the State tax.

Free Text Books a Success.

The department of public instruction is daily in receipt of letters from teachers and school superintendents who speak encouragingly of the effect of the new school law, giving free text books to all pupils in Pennsylvania. The attendance is better and the work of all schools very much improved. The new law has been a great assistance to thousands and especially to the poor classes, each and every child being given the same opportunity to procure an education.

A Hint to Fruit Growers.

In Albemarle county, Virginia, where apples are a special crop, one grower thinned off nearly three-quarters of the fruit from his trees last year. He got just as many apples in bushels, as compared with previous years, and also received double the market price, as the fruit was superior to any before grown in that section, both in size and quality.

—Do not wait and complain if your neighbors get great bargains. You can buy excursion tickets, round trip, from Centre Hall to Spring Mills for 30c.; money returned and saved by buying Dry Goods, Underwear, Boots, Shoes, etc., at C. P. Longs.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, \$1.50.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

HILL'S CANDIDACY FOR GOVERNOR DISCUSSED.

His Nomination the Means of Uniting the Factions in New York.—The Administration in Line With the Choice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Senator Hill's nomination for governor of New York is still the leading topic of conversation among Democrats. While there are a few who for personal reasons do not like the nomination, your correspondent has not discovered a single Democrat who doubts his election. There is something about the record of the man that inspires the rank and file of the party with the enthusiasm that wins. And this is not confined to his own state, as shown by the following communication from the president of a Young Men's Democratic Club in Indiana: "Indiana is enthusiastic since David B. Hill was nominated. We feel that the factions have come together in New York, which can only result in the triumph of our party. 'The opinion of Senator Mitchell, of Wis., now in Washington, is another indication of the way the nomination was received in other states. He says: 'It is the strongest nomination that could have been made and it will have a stimulating effect all through the country. While there are rumblings of discontent from some of the anti-Hill factions, they will come around, and I have no doubt he can carry the state.' Senator Mitchell's experience as chairman of the Democratic Congressional campaign adds weight to his opinion.

Many misstatements, most of them deliberately willful, have been made concerning the attitude of the administration towards the candidacy of Senator Hill. It is, of course, too well known to be discussed that the administration had it made the choice would not have selected Senator Hill as the candidate, but his unanimous nomination furnished strong proof that the administration did not even attempt to influence the convention. It has been charged that the administration was lukewarm towards the ticket headed by Senator Hill and that it would do nothing to aid it in carrying New York. I can state upon high authority that there is not a word of truth in such charges. The administration is not lukewarm towards the ticket. On the contrary it earnestly desires its election, and will do all that it may properly do—all that it would have done had the head of the ticket been as good a Cleveland man as Representative Dan. Lockwood, the nominee for Lieut. Governor—to bring about that result.

Secretary Sheerin, of the National Democratic committee, who is high authority on Indiana politics, writes as follows to the Congressional campaign committee: "The situation in this state grows better daily. Our people are making a manly, aggressive fight everywhere. We have no apologies to make, and as the canvass progresses we find that our people not only expect no apologies, but are very well satisfied with the work of Congress. Of course, we would rather have had free coal and iron, but they are so much freer than the Republicans would have them, that our people find much to commend in the legislation as it is."

There are rumors that the trial of Capt. Henry W. Howgate, who while disbursing clerk of the Weather Bureau embezzled more than \$350,000, and who has been a fugitive from justice for thirteen years, will bring out sensational disclosures connecting prominent Republicans with his embezzlement. He was arrested last week in New York, where he has lived under an assumed name for six years past. It was stated in Washington at the time of his escape, which was believed to have been connived at by officials, that he would never be re-arrested, because he knew too much. It is well known that he might have been arrested years ago had any real efforts been made to find him. He has always been in communication with people in Washington.

That "it is an ill wind that blows no good" was called to mind by a talk with a South Carolina rice planter, who said: "If the war between Japan and China be protracted it will result in considerable benefit to rice planters of the southern states, as it will serve to diminish the importation of rice from China and tend to raise the price of the home product. The southern rice growers are now in a fairly prosperous condition, but this eastern war may make them still more so by creating a boom in prices. This year's crop is first rate, both in quantity and quality."

According to the information received from the most trustworthy sources the Republicans, in predicting a break in the Democratic congressional delegation from Texas, are merely

preparing another disappointment for themselves. This is the way Dr. F. D. Thompson, of Fort Worth, who is at present in Washington, sums up the situation in the lone Star State: "The populists are pretty active in some of the districts, but they are always a noisy lot, and will not come any nearer success this year than they have in the past. Populism in Texas is simply a revival of the old greenback craze that agitated the state some fifteen years ago, and which succeeded in electing one Congressman—Col. W. Jones. It is a little curious that Col. Jones is now supporting Representative Sayers in his race against a Populist candidate."

Topeka Women to Wear Trousers.

About a hundred of the suffrage women of Topeka will come out in reformed dress, consisting of Turkish trousers covered by a skirt reaching to the fold, a close or loose waist, as the wearer may prefer, and cloth leggings to match the trousers. It is the intention of the Topeka women to organize into relief squads so that a number of them may be on the streets all the day, and thus the community will become familiar with the reform.

If the Topeka women or any other women, desire to be men, or like men, then let them go the whole hog, and not stop at wearing trousers. Let them be willing to split rails, pull stumps, be track hands on railroads, shove wheel-barrows, be hod carriers, dung out stables, curry horses, plow, sow, reap, mow, and other chores that are done by men alone. If you want to take our pants, why go ahead and put in your hands in all kinds of men's work, or keep out of the trousers. The dear ladies need not think that if they throw away their frocks and wear trousers, that the men are going to pick up the frocks and wear them. No indeed, not by a long shot or a long trail.

Foster on the Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 25th to 29 and 30th to Oct. 5. The next will reach the Pacific coast about Oct. 6, cross the western mountains by the close of 7th, the great central valleys from the 7th to the 10th and the eastern states about the 11th. The warm wave will cross the western mountains about Oct. 6, the great central valleys about the 8th and the eastern states about the 10th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains Oct. 9, the great central valleys about the 11th and the eastern states about the 12th. Now moon occurs Sept. 29, full moon Oct. 14 and Mars, in the early eastern skies, out shines all his neighbors, and will aid in giving us a warm, dry October in the northern states. He will not again visit our autumn skies till 1911. About the date of this bulletin very severe weather and earthquakes will occur in many parts of the world.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Aaron Heman and Della Leonard, Phillipsburg.

Andrew Postibal, Phillipsburg, and Maria Frank, Osceola.

George T. Bridge, Jersey Shore, and Clara M. Neff, Roland.

Wm. E. Garman, Sunbury, and Sarah J. Allen, Coburn.

Frank W. Zweifel, Waco, Neb., and Mila Gates, Benner twp.

Scott Beckwith and Alpha Cowher, Port Matilda.

David Ryan and Annie Burgenholt, Phillipsburg.

James A. Hunter and Mary E. Wilkenson, Phillipsburg.

What 'We' Means in Our Columns.

Some one who wants to explain what editorial "we" signifies says it has a variety of meanings, varied to suit the circumstances. For an example: When you read that "we expect our wife home today," we refer to the editor-in-chief; when it is "we are a little late with our work," it includes the whole office force, even to the devil and the towel; in "we are having a boom," the town is meant; "we received over \$700,000 last year," it embraces the nation; but "we have hog cholera in our midst," only means the man who takes the paper and does not pay for it is very ill.

Judge Mayer and Foreigners.

Judge Mayer has adopted a rule relative to the naturalization of foreigners that cannot help but have a wholesome effect upon the community. Yesterday and today two foreigners of different nationalities, who could neither read nor write the English language, made known their desire to be naturalized. The court emphatically refused, and stated that he would not confer citizenship upon any foreigner who did not understand the English language.—Lock Haven Democrat.

THERE are 5,068 election districts in this state.

DUBS BEATEN

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES FOR BOWMAN.

The Bowmanite Conference was Regularly and Legally Held.—History of the Evangelical Church Trouble.

A victory for the Bowmanites in the long Evangelical church war was achieved on Monday by Bishops Esher and Bowman in the Supreme Court. This decision ousts the Dubs faction from not only the Reading church, which brought the test case, but from the 210 or more Evangelical churches in Eastern Pennsylvania alone. This is a final decision and involved church property worth about \$1,000,000, and more than 400 preachers. The case was argued before the supreme court in Philadelphia, but the decision was made on Monday in Pittsburgh. These fights have gone on in the lower courts in Pennsylvania for several years, involving the question of the legality of the Indianapolis conference.

Bishops Bowman and Esher were leagued against Bishop Dubs, the whole question which has caused a split in the Evangelical church all over the United States hanging upon the legality of a conference held at Indianapolis. The Evangelical association is a religious society in the United States, Canada and part of Europe. It consists of twenty-five annual conferences and a general conference meeting every four years, and is governed by an organic law entitled the describe. In 1887 the general conference met in Buffalo, N. Y., and passed a resolution referring the place of the next meeting to the board of publication of the association. The defendants alleged that this was contrary to a provision in the discipline which provided that the time and place of the general conference should be appointed by the bishops and provisionally by the general conference of the oldest annual conference.

The board of publication appointed Indianapolis as the place of meeting and October 1, 1891, as the time. Meanwhile Bishop Dubs, one of the dignitaries of the church, was tried for immoral conduct and suspended. As a matter of retaliation, the board of bishops combined against Bishops Esher and Bowman, and they were suspended. Eighteen of the twenty-eight annual conferences forming the society repudiated such suspension, and went over to Bishop Bowman. The Bowmanites held their conference in Indianapolis according to program.

Then their opponents held another conference. Each faction alleged that the conference held by the other was illegal, and hence the appointments of preachers made were alleged to be illegal. Each conference appointed preachers for all the churches in the land, making just twice as many preachers as were required. The supreme court decided that the Indianapolis conference was regularly and legally held.

Terms Positively Cash.

We will save you money. Our customers appreciate cash prices, of which the following is only a shadow:

Best oyster crackers, 6c a lb.

Nice ham, 12c per lb.

Table oil cloth, 1 1/2 yd. wide, 18c.

Table oil cloth, 1 1/2 yd. wide, 25c.

Fine bleached muslin, yd. wide, 6c

Good ticking, 11c.

Webster's Unab. Dictionary, \$1.

Good alarm clock, 85c.

Glassware, queensware, tinware, notions, shoes, etc., at prices that defy competition.

You will find us on the popular Flat Iron Corner at the station. Come and see.

G. O. BENNER.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

Saturday afternoon Charles Boyer, aged fifty-three years, a resident of Julian, this county, was robbed of eighty dollars in Lock Haven, by a man named James McKenzie. The two men had been drinking together and went into an alley to take another drink. While Boyer was in the act of drinking McKenzie knocked him down and went through him. McKenzie was subsequently arrested and the money recovered.

Death at Zion.

Mrs. Lucy Twitmyer, an aged and venerable lady living at Zion, died on Friday last after an illness of about nine weeks. She was 71 years old and a widow, her husband having died several years ago. She was the mother of six sons and two daughters, who survive her. She was a member of the Reformed church and was buried on Sunday at Zion.

Death of a Child.

Last week the five-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Armstrong died at Centre Hill, and on Thursday afternoon was buried in the Centre Hall cemetery.

WAGES GOING UP.

Unusual Prosperity in Factories.—More New Woolen and Cotton Mills.

These are bad times, very bad times, for political wool growers and calamity howlers. Not only do prices of domestic wools remain firm, at an advance of about 10 per cent. above the McKinley prices of two months ago, but there is unusual activity in the woolen and cotton mills.

The Wool and Cotton Reporter devotes a page every week to a "Bulletin of New Enterprises," which, however, includes mills shutting down. There used to be more mills shutting down than starting up; but since the passage of "the free trade Wilson bill," which was to "annihilate" the woolen industry, the record has been a remarkable one—better than for any two weeks during the four years of McKinleyism.

For the week ending September 6th the Reporter mentions five new mills, one of which is a cotton mill, to cost \$150,000, twenty-eight enlargements and improvements, and twenty mills starting up, one of which has been closed nine months and another five.

Rawlitz Bros., of Stafford Springs, are mentioned as having settled with their dissatisfied weavers, giving them a 25 per cent. advance in wages. This wage advance is more than the American Economist could find in any projected industry during the first two years of McKinleyism.

The record is a good one, but that for the week ending September 13th is better. During this week there were fifteen items under the column headed "New Mills." One of the mills mentioned is to have 48,000 spindles, and to be the largest cotton mill in the south.

Another, for making cotton, wool and worsted yarn, is to occupy a building 110 by 200 feet which structure alone is to cost \$30,000. "The plans for the new plant," says the Reporter, "have been ready for some time, but it is said the construction of the mill depended upon the settlement of the tariff question." It is located at Philadelphia.

Another cotton mill, with 25,000 spindles, is to be built at Gaffney, S. C., with a capital of \$250,000.

Another cotton mill, with \$400,000 capital, is proposed for Bath, S. C. Two hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

The other new mills are for the manufacture of woolen, cotton, knit hosiery, and silk goods.

Under the column "Enlargements and Improvements" there are eight-een mentions. Under the column "Starting up and Shutting Down" twenty mills are mentioned as having started or about to start up. One of these has been closed since April last, another over a year, and a third for two years. All three are woolen mills. Only four are mentioned as shutting down—one to make repairs, another for two weeks, another because of a death, and the last is running on short time on account of low water.

If this sort of business goes on until November the result of the election may not be so satisfactory to the Republicans as they have been anticipating. They must either manage to keep the mills closed or to keep the backwoods voters from knowing that more wheels are turning than ever before. Can they stave off prosperity until after election? If the drought had only lasted two months longer Republican prospects would have been brighter.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Some Facts and Legal Points Relating to Public Sales.

The Reading Times furnishes the following bit of seasonal advice:

As there are a great many public sales of personal property throughout the country at every season of the year, we call the attention of auctioneers and vendors to a few facts. In a sale by auction there are three parties, namely, the owner of the property to be sold, the auctioneer, and a portion of the public. The articles must be sold without reserve, and unless the vendor reserves one open bid he cannot bid himself or have the auctioneer or any one else bid for him. There are cases on record where a bid was not reserved, and the vendor had a bidder who bought it in, and afterwards suit was brought against the vendor by the highest outside bidder for the article, and it was decided that he, the plaintiff, was the highest bidder and entitled to the article against the vendor. So, also, if an article is struck off to a person, and it is afterwards ascertained that the vendor or auctioneer practiced fraud by holding himself, or had puffers, it was held both by the courts of England, and so repeatedly decided by the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, and that the purchaser, as soon as he discovered the fraud practiced on him, must return or tender the articles to the vendor.

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