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Just received a fine line of Men's Suits in Blue and Black Serge, Fancy Worsted, \$8 to 15.00.

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IT MAY BE!

It may be, Mr. Farmer, that you will need some new Harvesting Machinery, this year. It may be that you want the very best Mower or Reaper on the market. It may be that you don't know where you can make the best purchase in that line.

Look Around And See!

If you will look to your own best interests, you will invest in the Light Running, Correctly Built and Perfectly Working Osborne Machinery. There is none better. I think there is none quite as good. I would like to sell to you, feeling sure that if you buy from me you will think as I do.

Give me a call when you are ready for that new Mower or Reaper that you are thinking of buying. It will be to your advantage to see me before buying.

DENNIS WAGNER, AGENT, ELK LICK, PA.

A present duty: Subscribe for THE STAR.

A BOLTER TRICK FELL FLAT IN CONVENTION.

Charge of Fraud Laughed at by Return Judges.

CHAIRMAN TOLD BOLTERS TO TAKE IT INTO COURT.

Returns Canvassed and the Winners Declared Nominated.

From the Somerset Standard.
The Republican county convention drew a large number of people from different parts of the county to the county seat, but the sweeping swipe the Bolters received three days before had so taken the starch out of them that they were not much in evidence.

Chairman Ogle called the convention to order at the appointed time, and on motion of Committeeman Bird, of Addison, Messrs. C. H. Ross, of Stonycreek, and H. B. Fritz, of Allegheny township, were elected vice presidents of the convention. The Chairman then appointed Messrs. R. E. Meyers and J. R. Boose, of Somerset, Charles F. Cook, of Berlin, and W. F. Gonder, of Jenner, clerks.

At this point D. W. Will, representing the defeated Scull faction, undertook to read a type-written paper which the Chairman asked him to subsist till the roll of districts had been called. The secretary then called the list of forty-eight districts, and as each district was called the return judge laid the returns from his district on the table.

Mr. Will again came forward and was then recognized by the chair. He apologized to the convention for being there to read such a paper as he held in his hand, "he said he didn't know that any of the charges in it were true, but that he had been 'requested to read it,' and he hoped that 'it would do good.'"

The paper read by Mr. Will proved to be lengthy allegations of fraud in at least twenty districts of the county. If the nearly half a hundred return judges present had not known that the charges themselves were a fraud, they might have been led to believe that the primary election held in this county on Saturday was the most corrupt ever held anywhere. But they knew what the whole thing meant; they knew that it was a trick of the tricksters to hold up the certificate of the three delegates to the State convention elected. The charges closed with this paragraph:

"Wherefore, having shown the existence of fraud in many precincts of the county and in the entire county, and having made a particular statement thereof, verified by oaths according to the rules of the party, your affiliates respectfully protest against the issuing of any certificate of nomination or election at this time to John A. Berkey, Charles C. Shafer, Everett Welch, John G. Emert, W. S. Matthews, Samuel W. Poorbaugh, Joseph Horner, John A. Brant, George Steinbaugh, J. B. Mosholder, S. J. H. Louther, C. H. Schmucker, B. D. Morgan, E. V. Babcock, A. F. Dickey and E. E. Pritts, candidates for nomination against Harvey M. Berkeley and the others named in paragraph 3 voted for at the primary election held on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1902, as aforesaid, and the convention is hereby notified to proceed according to the requirements of rule 15 in such case made and provided for. Take notice, however, that nothing herein contained shall be understood to exist to the issuing of a certificate of nomination to John C. Weller, a candidate for nomination to the assembly at said election."

The originators of this trick would have the candidates who had received majorities ranging from 800 to 1,800 votes turned down, but they had no objection to the issuing of a certificate to their single candidate who slipped in by the mass majority of 37 votes.

The return judges gave the paper a respectful hearing till the reader came to the Weller clause, when the convention burst forth with a guffaw of derision. The whole thing was so ridiculous that it moved the most sober-minded members of the convention to laughter.

The paper was signed and sworn to by Frederick Rowe, Ed. Hoover, Chas. Weimer, Daniel Keller, Jacob Kooz, F. J. Hoffman and Ira Lambert, all defeated candidates.

When Mr. Will had taken his seat the Chairman ordered a recess while the returns were being canvassed. When this had been done, and the

Chairman was about to announce the result, Mr. Will again put himself in evidence by asking that the convention be adjourned for a period of ten days. At this point Chairman Ogle rose and said:

"So far as this protest is concerned, it is not the particular statement required by the rule referred to. It is out of order. And if I have made a mistake in my ruling, the courts are open to any of the gentlemen who signed this protest. A political convention is not the proper place to decide such questions. These gentlemen can come into a court of justice, which is the proper place for the determination of such matters."

"The whole thing is impracticable, at any rate. It would cost hundreds of dollars to reconvene this committee, and to take this testimony would cost \$1,000 or more. It is wholly impracticable to determine such a thing as that in 10 days, and I rule the entire thing out of order. I announce that for chairman of the committee there was elected Mr. Pritts, etc."

The convention greeted this short speech with a storm of applause. While the chairman was proceeding to read the names of the successful candidates and their overwhelming majorities Mr. Will again stepped into the arena, and addressing the return judges, said:

"Gentlemen, I move that we appeal to the decision of the committee. All in favor of the protest say 'aye.'"

But not a single voice was raised in protest. Then Mr. Will continued: "All opposed to it say 'no.'"

And like a flash the convention burst forth in a chorus of NOES! Mr. Will took his hat and a walk, and he has probably since had time to reflect upon how the Bolters used him.

In the meantime the Chairman proceeded with the reading of the names of the candidates, nominated and elected, and when this was completed he declared the convention adjourned.

Ten Years in Bed.

R. A. Gray, 1 P. Oakville, Ind., writes, "For ten years I was confined to my bed with disease of my kidneys. It was so severe that I could not move part of the time. I consulted the very best medical skill available, but could get no relief until Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me. It has been a Godsend to me." E. H. Miller.

The Hypocritical Prohibitionists.

The Prohibitionists of Somerset county are this year making a great deal of noise about nominating a full county ticket and advising all good citizens to support their nominees. Their convention meets today, in Berlin, and it will be followed by a big mass meeting in the evening. This paper has always been in favor of a prohibition amendment to our State Constitution, and is still in favor of it, but we have no faith in the hypocritical Prohibition party, for the "Prohibs" in this county, as a party, seldom practice what they preach. This was plainly demonstrated at last fall's election, when that party had a full ticket of its own, but nearly all the Prohibitionists in the county voted for Wm. H. Ruppel, the Democratic candidate for President Judge. And what claim did Wm. H. Ruppel have on the Prohibition party? None whatever. That Mr. Ruppel is strongly opposed to the liquor traffic there is no room for doubt; but he either does not believe in the Prohibition party, or else is too big a moral coward to become a member of that party. Yet, last fall we beheld the inconsistency of Prohibitionists turning down their own candidate for Judge and voting for Ruppel, the Democratic candidate.

We do not say that all Prohibitionists are political hypocrites, for they are not. Some of them always stick to their own party nominees, thereby showing that they are honest and consistent in what they advocate. The trouble is, however, that there are so many old bell wethers in the Prohibition party of Somerset county, who were formerly very prominent Democrats, that when they see a fighting chance of electing a Democrat to office, they at once lay their Prohibition sentiment aside and vote with the old rum-soaked, demoralized and panic-stricken Democratic party. All things considered, the Prohibition party is a good party to keep out of. A party that is not true to its own nominees is not to be trusted. The Prohibition party is a farce and a humbug.

Filthy Temples in India.

Sacred cows often defile Indian temples, but worse yet is a body that's polluted by constipation. Don't permit it. Cleanse your system with Dr. King's New Life Pills and avoid untold misery. They give lively livers, active bowels, good digestion, fine appetite. Only 25c. at E. H. Miller's drug store.

OUR STATE CANDIDATES.

Short Biographical Sketches of the Three Men Nominated.

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL. D., soldier, jurist, and litterateur, was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa., April 9, 1843. His father—Isaac Pennypacker—was an eminent physician of Philadelphia, while his grandfather—Matthias Pennypacker—was a member of the State Assembly and of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837. Samuel W. Pennypacker prepared for Yale at West Philadelphia Institute, but in 1868 he went to the front as a member of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, which met the first onslaught of the Confederate troops at Gettysburg and earned the distinction of a monument on the battlefield. He read law in the University of Pennsylvania, was admitted to practice in 1866 and in 1868 was elected President of the Law Academy of Philadelphia. In 1888-89 he was a member of the Board of Public Education in Philadelphia. In June, 1889, he was appointed by Governor James A. Beaver to fill a vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas caused by the elevation of Judge James T. Mitchell to the Supreme Court. In the following autumn he was elected for the full term of ten years by a practically unanimous vote of all parties and received the same compliment at his re-election in 1890. During the past few years he has been President Judge of the court. He has been Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania for several years; is State Commissioner for Valley Forge Reservation; President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and has been President of the Pennsylvania German Society. He is one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Sons of the American Revolution and is a Past-Commander of Fred Taylor Post No. 19, G. A. R. He has made extensive investigations into the history of Philadelphia and vicinity and is the author of thirty-seven books and papers on the subject, numbers of which have been translated into the Dutch and German. He is the author of "Pennypacker's Supreme Court Cases" and numerous other works that are considered legal authorities. His is reputed to be the largest library in Eastern Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM M. BROWN.

William M. Brown, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, resides in New Castle and was born in Greenville, Mercer county, in 1850. While in infancy his parents removed to Iowa, and he began his schooling in the Public schools of that state. Subsequently he attended the Grammar School of Warren, O., the Power Commercial School of New Castle, and the One Study College of that city. On attaining the proper age, Mr. Brown studied law in New Castle, and, having been admitted to the bar, practiced his profession for eight years. In January, 1883, he was appointed Special Agent of the Land Office Department of the United States and served until August of the same year, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. He was elected to the State Senate in November, 1888, and entered upon his duties with the beginning of the session of 1897, taking a prominent place in the work of the body from the first. He is a man of great force of character, methodical in his labor, and capable of vast amounts of execution, and he set himself to the fulfillment of every public obligation and accomplished it. Mr. Brown is a ready debater and forceful speaker. In the discussion of legal questions he reveals a profound knowledge of law and a judicial and analytical mind. Mr. Brown served five years as a member of Select Council in the city of New Castle, where he has large interests, having been closely identified with the street railway service of the city. He has also been concerned in the building of street railways in Montgomery, Ala., and Syracuse, N. Y. He served as President of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company for two years.

ISAAC B. BROWN.

Isaac B. Brown, candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was born in Elk county, February 20, 1845. He entered the Union army as a private in 1864 and served in the Third Division, Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, until the close of the war, when he devoted one year to study at Smethport Academy and three years at Alfred University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1868. After graduating he taught school at Ridgway and subsequently located at Corry, where he commenced the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1877. In 1878 he was nominated for

Assembly by the Republicans in the Second district of Erie county, but was defeated by a combination of Democrats and Greenbackers. In 1880 he was nominated and elected. He served six years in the Assembly of Pennsylvania, having been three times successively chosen by the Republicans of his district. In 1886 he was a candidate against C. W. Mackey and L. F. Watson for the Congressional nomination in the district composed of Erie, Venango, and Warren counties, but was defeated. In 1888 he was appointed Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs by Thomas J. Stewart, then Secretary of Internal Affairs, and in 1891 was reappointed to the same position. In January, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Hastings Secretary of Internal Affairs to fill the unexpired term of Thomas J. Stewart. In May, 1895, he was again reappointed Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs. He has been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization. He served thirteen years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as Second Lieutenant and Captain in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth regiments. He and his brothers—J. L. Brown, of Elk county, deceased, and W. W. Brown, of McKean county, were all soldiers in the Union army and have all been members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. During the sessions of 1881 and 1883 he and his brother—J. L. Brown—were colleagues in the Pennsylvania Legislature, while their brother—W. W. Brown—was a member of the National House of Representatives.

Saved From an Awful Fate.

"Everybody said I had consumption," writes Mrs. A. M. Shields, of Chambersburg, Pa., "I was so low after six months of severe sickness, caused by Hay Fever and Asthma, that few thought I could get well, but I learned of the marvelous merit of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, used it, and was completely cured." For desperate Throat and Lung Diseases it is the safest cure in the world, and is infallible for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at E. H. Miller's drug store.

BOOMING AT BOSWELL.

New Coal Town Springing up Like Jonah's Gourd.

Johnstown Democrat.
Boswell, Pa., June 6.—For its size, Boswell is one of the busiest places in the United States. The last touches on the grading of the Queamahoning branch of the B. & O. are being given and the iron horse will come crashing and screeching into this once peaceful valley within four to five weeks, to give a new zest to its life and a larger activity to a population which is expected to grow by leaps and bounds.

About a thousand people are now here, some of them in tents, some of them in shacks, some of them in houses not yet completed and some of them at the hotels which have sprung up like Jonah's gourd. The hotels are doing a business and the living men are also rushed. Every hack brings in new people who go to work either in building for themselves or in helping others to build. The streets are being cut now and grading has begun on Conemaugh street. Blasting is heard almost constantly. The site is practically a solid rock and the man who wants a cellar has to make it with dynamite.

The big coal tippie of the Merchants Coal Company is nearing completion. It is the biggest structure of its kind in the world and is worth seeing. It is of great length and is so high that one has to get off a good ways if he wants to see to the top of it.

About a hundred buildings in various stages of incompletion now give some sort of outline of what is to be. By next year at this time it is believed that five or six thousand people will be living here. The mines are to be among the largest in the bituminous field and it is said to be the purpose of the Merchants Coal Company to work them to their full capacity. The company has a very extensive field and it will take long years to exhaust it.

Leads Them All.

"One Minute Cough Cure beats all other medicines I ever tried for coughs, colds, croup and throat and lung troubles," says D. Scott Curran, of Logan, Pa. One Minute Cough Cure is the only absolutely safe cough remedy which acts immediately. Mothers everywhere testify to the good it has done their little ones. Croup is so sudden in its attacks that the doctor often arrives too late. It yields at once to One Minute Cough Cure. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Sure cure for grip, bronchitis, coughs. E. H. Miller.