

The Somerset County Star.

VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, ELK LICK POSTOFFICE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892.

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1852.

1892.

Established 40 Years

On the Corner of Grant and Ord Streets.

And yet we are not content. While our trade has been growing year by year, we are today working as diligently to enlarge our business and serve you better in years to come than our efforts were in the past.

“Onward!” Is The Watchword.

Diligence, Perseverance, Generous Dealing,
Low Prices,

a matured experience and unflinching enterprise are the keys to success.

We thank you for your patronage, which has made this store what it is today. A continuance, we hope, will be as fruitful in the future development and enlargement as it has been in the past, and your happiness will be increased proportionately.

We keep in stock a full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Confectionery, School Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Coal Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Corliss Engine Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Lubricating Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Dyes, Paints mixed, Paints in oil, Putty, Window Glass, all kinds of Miners' Tools, Ropes of all sizes Wood and Willow-ware, Trunks and Valises.

Mining Powder and Salt by the Carload!

Royal Flour, Minnehaha Flour, etc. Country Produce taken in exchange at market prices.

P. S. HAY, SALISBURY, PENNA.

A GREAT HIT.



Beachy Bros. have made a great hit by establishing in Salisbury one of the largest and best hardware stores in Somerset county. Buyers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements will make a great hit by patronizing this store, for they will find that Beachy Bros. will please them in both goods and prices. They are in the business to stay and will leave nothing undone to please their patrons and give the people what they want in the hardware line. Their stock is bright and new and made up of the latest styles of goods. No shoddy goods will be kept in stock, but improvements will constantly be added as American brain and skill can invent them.

DON'T FALL INTO THE GRAVE

error of supposing that you can buy hardware cheaper in other towns than in Salisbury, for you can't do it. Neither can you buy better goods in the hardware line than those sold by Beachy Bros. Our goods are all new and the best that the market affords or ready money can buy. We want to

PAINT THE EARTH RED

with the statement that we will not be undersold. We will sell you the best goods at the lowest living prices, and we invite you to test us and see if our word is not good right down to the docket on the I.

We have piles of goods on hand and many more on the road enroute for our store. Our stock will at all times be complete and embrace everything usually found in a first-class hardware and implement store.

PREPARE FOR THE INEVITABLE!

Harvest time is approaching and you may need some new farm machinery. We can save you time and money on your purchases and supply your wants speedily and satisfactorily. But we can not tell you in print of everything we carry in stock, for in order to do that we would have to charter this entire paper. But suffice it to say that our store will at all times be headquarters for Shelf Hardware of all kinds, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Tinware, Woodenware, Guns, Revolvers, Buggies, Wagons, Stoves, Ranges, Agricultural Implements of all kinds and in fact everything in the hardware line that there is a demand for in this locality. We will do our best to please you, and we respectfully solicit your patronage. Yours respectfully,

BEACHY BROS.

THE VALLEY HOUSE,
H. LOEHEL, Proprietor.

Board by the day, week or month. First-class accommodations. Rates reasonable.

THE ONLY LICENSED HOTEL IN SALISBURY.

We take pleasure in trying to please our patrons, and you will always find THE VALLEY a good, orderly house.

R. F. THOMAS,
—Dealer In—
General Merchandise.

Keeps constantly on hand a nice line of such goods as are usually found in a general store, and sells them at prices as low as the lowest. He solicits a share of your patronage and will spare no pains to please his customers.

**John J. Livengood,
General Blacksmith,**
SALISBURY, PA.

All classes of work turned out in a neat and substantial manner and at reasonable prices. If you are not aware of this, we can soon convince you if you give us your work.

DO YOU KNOW That GILL'S BEST FLOUR MAKES 18 lbs. MORE BREAD

per barrel, and a richer and finer grade of bread, than the best of the following brands of flour: Vienna, Ceresota, Pillsbury and Minnehaha?

For proof of the truthfulness of this statement, call on M. J. Glotfelty, baker, who is ready at any time to vouch for same and will show you the bread made of Gill's best.

Gill's best flour is sold by

P. S. Hay, S. A. Lichliter, J. L. Barchus and G. K. Walker, Salisbury; H. A. Reitz, West Salisbury; Kretchman & Newman, Keim, Pa.; U. M. Miller, Summit Mills; A. G. Yutzky, Pochontas; R. E. Garlitz, Avilton, Md.

Use it and save money.

WAGNER'S GROCERY!

The best place in Salisbury to get pure, fresh groceries, Candles, Nuts, Crackers, choice Cigars and Tobacco, Refreshing Drinks, Fresh Oysters and other things in the grocery line, is at M. H. Wagner's grocery. Yours for bargains,
M. H. WAGNER.

BEACHY BROS.—In use Everywhere. For **Wholesale & Retail**, catalogue address Daniel Beachy, Washington, New Jersey.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

EARLY HISTORY OF SALISBURY.

When and by Whom the Town Was Founded.—Short Sketches of Some of its Early Citizens.—Things Concerning its Present and Future.

Believing that the early history of Salisbury, together with short sketches of some of its pioneer inhabitants, will be interesting to our readers, we present the following, compiled principally from the pages of the history of Somerset county.

The town of Salisbury was laid out by Joseph Markley, in 1794. Douglas Baker was the surveyor. The first house was built by Peter Shirer and Martin Welmer. About 1814, Peter Shirer and Peter Welmer bought 50 acres of land and laid out an addition to the Markley plat. All that part of the town lying north of the middle alley on the Markley plat belongs to this addition. About 1850, John Smith bought land of the Shirer heirs and laid out an addition at the west end of Union street. This addition was long known as Jerusalem. In 1870, J. W. and A. P. Beachy laid out an addition to the south of the Markley survey, which was for some years known as New Brunswick. Later on, other additions were laid out, known as the Smith addition, M. Hay addition and Johns addition. Last spring another addition was added, known as the Stutzman addition, and within the last two weeks the Jacob Livengood heirs have added fifteen lots more by laying out an addition in the northeast part of town, on the land known as the Brookman property.

The first store in Salisbury was kept by Peter Shirer, in a log building on the corner which is now adorned by the handsome brick structure known as the Michael Hay house and formerly as the Mount Eviu hotel.

In those early days Salisbury had a pottery, which we are informed was located near where the handsome brick residence of Peter S. Hay now stands. This pottery was established by Peter Welmer.

The first hotel in the town was kept by John Welsh, prior to 1800, and the first blacksmith was Adam Glotfelty. Salisbury grew but little until after the railroad was built. It was incorporated as a borough in 1862. In 1870 its population was only 291. At present its population is estimated at about 1000.

The first bank in the town was established in 1871, by Silas C. Keim and Jacob D. Livengood, under the firm name of Keim & Livengood. The business was abandoned in 1878.

The Salisbury Independent, the first newspaper in this part of the county, was established Feb. 1st, 1872, by Geo. H.

Subrie and Luther A. Smith, now the editors respectively of the Meyersdale Register and Meyersdale Commercial. The Independent was short-lived, however, as might well have been expected in a town such as Salisbury was at that time.

Peter Welmer, the potter, was born in Frederick county, Md., but grew to manhood in Cumberland, Md. He located in Salisbury about 1812. His wife was Eva Welmer, and their children were: Israel, Jacob, Martin, Henry, Baltzer, David, Catherine (Glotfelty) and Margaret (Lowry).

Christian Shockey, another early pioneer of Salisbury, was a native of Germany and emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war. He served through the war and was wounded at the battle of Cowpens, where a British soldier attempted to sever his head from his body with a sword, but was himself killed by Shockey's bayonet. Shockey, however, received a severe wound in his arm, that member receiving the blow intended for his head. He settled in Salisbury among the early pioneers and for many years followed school-teaching. He died about 1830. Barbara, his daughter, married Jonathan Kemp, an 1812 soldier, who was born in Salisbury in 1793.

In 1808 Michael Dively settled in Salisbury, where he put in operation the first tannery in the place. He served one year in the war of 1812, entering the service as a Sergeant, but was afterward promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1816 Captain Dively was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Somerset county brigade, and in 1821 he was elected Brigadier-General of the 12th military division, composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria. He died in 1840. His wife was Julia Swartz and their children were: Josiah, Edward, Michael, William, Eliza (Glotfelty), Ann M. (Livengood), Catherine (Smith), Mary A. (Glotfelty), Harriet (Miller), Caroline (Smith), Elizabeth (Hay) and Lydia (Hasenbalth).

Wm. Wagner, another of the early citizens of the town, came here from Adams county about 1800. He was a saddler and worked at his trade for many years. He died in this town many years ago. His children were John, Elijah, Peter, Baltzer, Henry, Philip, Charlotte (Glotfelty), Sarah (Livengood) and Julia A. (Kuriz).

Many other of the old pioneers might be mentioned, but space and time forbids, at present. We will, however, publish from week to week short sketches of some of the prominent pioneer families of this locality, together with interesting anecdotes pertaining to the early history of this part of the county.

Salisbury is a very small town for its age, and as stated in the outstart of this article, made very little progress until after the railroad was built, which was in 1878. Since that time the town has changed from a quiet agricultural hamlet to a bustling mining and manufacturing town of no mean magnitude. Even now, prosperous as the town is, the indications are that Salisbury's bright future is just beginning to dawn and that it will have a marvelous growth in the next ten years.

The town has improved wonderfully in the past two years, but nothing to what is expected for it in the next few years to come.

The business of Salisbury is at present represented as follows: Casper Loechel, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes; Mrs. C. Wagner, hotel; R. B. Sheppard, barber; H. Loechel, hotel, saloon and livery; Beachy Bros., hardware and agricultural implements; P. L. Livengood, SOMERSET COUNTY STAR and job printing; D. I. Hay, grocery and shooting gallery; Geo. K. Walker, general merchandise; C. T. Hay, hotel and livery; S. S. Kuntz, wagon-maker; L. C. Boyer, blacksmith; Mrs. S. A. Wagner, dress-making; S. Mier, gunsmith; H. H. Reitz, apple-butter factory and planing mill; C. Wahl, meat market; John J. Livengood, blacksmith; Wm. Peiry, groceries and notions; S. A. Lichliter, Justice of the peace and conveyancer; A. M. Lichty, physician and surgeon; E. McDowell, jeweler; N. Brandler, meat market; M. H. Wagner, groceries; W. J. Lichty, oysters, ice cream, etc.; M. J. Glotfelty, bakery and racket store; S. R. McKinley, saddler and veterinary surgeon; J. L. Barchus, bank and general merchandise; S. Lowry & Son, undertakers; Mrs. Eva Williams, millinery; D. O. McKinley, dentist; Wm. Smith, cooper; Ehlen & Rees, general merchandise; H. W. Delozier, veterinary surgeon; Jer. J. Livengood & Son, carriage manufacturers; M. J. Livengood, painter, stripper and grainer; P. S. Hay, general merchandise; C. R. Haselbarth & Son, hardware store and tin shop; M. Meager, millinery; Della and Alice Beal, dress-making; Alice Mimma, dress-making; Clara and Annie Boyer, dress-making.

In West Salisbury, which will sooner or later be annexed to the borough, we have the following industries and business places: Standard Extract Works, a gigantic manufacturing plant which gives steady employment to about 100 men; M. Knecht & Son, foundry and machine shop; H. C. Shaw, general merchandise; H. A. Reitz, mammoth roller flouring mill; T. S. Williams, hotel, livery and saloon; Lewis Emerich, shoemaker.

Salisbury also has twelve large collieries in its immediate vicinity as well as a number of sawmills. These industries give employment to several hundred men. There will be other collieries and sawmills in operation in the near future, also some other industries. No other section of the county is so rich in mineral wealth as the country surrounding Salisbury, and no other section of the county is better adapted to grazing and agriculture. Much hay and grain are produced here and many fine horses, cattle and sheep are also raised in this locality. It is also believed that oil exists here and is only a question of time until it is brought to the surface. Glass rock, lime stone, fire clay and iron ore also exists here.

Salisbury has five schools, five churches and five secret societies. The churches represented here are the Reformed, the German Baptist, the Lutheran, the Methodist and the Evangelical Association. Our secret societies are the Jr. Order United American Mechanics, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Labor and the Sons of Temperance. Salisbury also has a fine opera house, but is yet in need of a clothing store, drug store and furniture store. In the three latter named branches of business there is a bonanza here for the right persons.

In West Salisbury there are two schools and a Roman Catholic church.

As will be seen by referring to the date when Salisbury was founded, the town will be 100 years old in 1894. A centennial celebration will then be in order, and there is no doubt that the event will be fittingly observed and that the occasion will be a very great affair. Many of our citizens are already talking of the proposed Salisbury centennial, and while it is yet early to lay plans for the great event, it is nevertheless well to get things shaped up in time for the greatest gathering ever held on Somerset county soil. It behooves us all to do our utmost toward getting the thing up and making a success of it. It would be a good idea to begin holding "Centennial meetings" early and lay our plans in time, so that when the time arrives for active work there would be nothing left to do but carry out the plans. The centennial is bound to come, and until it does come, let each and every one of us do all we can for the advancement of the town, so that we can show what enterprise and push can accomplish in a short time. We want electric light before that time, regular passenger service on our railroad and numerous other things. Let us also be ready by the time we get together to celebrate our 100th year to sing a farewell song to the numerous names our community is known by and give the town a new name. Why not? Salisbury is no longer the old town of 100 years ago. It no longer has the old citizens of 100 years ago, and, we trust, none of the old ways of that time. The town has reached a new era and taken on a new

lease of life. Let us be ready by that time to adopt a new name, not so much because it will be an appropriate time to make the change, but because it will pay us to adopt a new name, and that will give us sufficient time to decide on what name to adopt and have all the arrangements made for the change. This thing of our borough being called Salisbury, our postoffice and telegraph office Elk Lick, and our railway station West Salisbury, is too silurian, bunglesome and inconvenient. It is a great drawback to our town and an inconvenience, not only to ourselves, but to hundreds of people outside of the place who have occasion to send us letters and telegrams. By all means let us be ready to make this necessary change when we have our centennial celebration, if not sooner. It will be the best act we can do.

In the House-snake Poisonous?

Last week the Standard published an item from the Salisbury Star in which appeared the statement that house-snakes are not poisonous. We did not know much about snakes but considered Brother Livengood an authority on reptiles. But now we know that the statement is erroneous. House-snakes are poisonous, decidedly so. Gabriel Spangler, a prominent resident of Brothertown township, informs us that in June, 1851, while residing in Shade township, he was bitten on the left ankle by a common house-snake. His leg became very sore and for four weeks he was laid up from the effects of the bite. Every year since that time, about the last week in June, Mr. Spangler's leg becomes sore, festers, and eruptions, similar to those following the bite of the snake, appear. After receiving proper attention the leg heals, only to break out again the next year. For 41 years Mr. Spangler, who is a hale and hearty man of 60 years, has had these troublesome annual visits from the poisonous matter injected into his leg by a common house-snake. The appearance of Mr. Spangler's ankle fully corroborates his statements. The scars and marks of the bite and the effects of the yearly eruptions are plainly visible.

Replying to the above, the editor of THE STAR will say that he still is of the opinion that house-snakes are not poisonous and he is backed by Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, which is the best of authority. By referring to the said work, the Standard will find a picture of one of these snakes and learn that the proper name of the reptile is "chicken-snake," but as the cyclopaedia states, is commonly called "house-snake" or "milk-snake; owing to the reptile's fondness for frequenting houses and dairies. A full description is given of this species of snake and its habits and it is classified among the snakes not poisonous. We also have further evidence that the bite of the house-snake is not poisonous, as the editor of this paper was also bitten by one of these snakes, years ago, and can show the scar of the bite to this day. The bite caused no swelling whatever and healed up as readily as a cut from a knife. The bite was in the knuckle of one of the right fingers, and the snake clung to its hold until pulled away by the other hand. While the incident related to the Standard by Mr. Spangler would make it appear that the house-snake is poisonous, yet it could be possible that Mr. Spangler's system was in such a condition at the time he was snake-bitten that a wound of any other kind might have caused the same kind of a result at that time and also the same trouble in after years. There are lots of cases on record where a simple cut or bruise have brought about similar afflictions to that of which Mr. Spangler is annoyed with. Again, Mr. Spangler may have been bitten by what is known as a bastard rattle-snake, which is said to be a cross between the house-snake and rattle-snake and said to be very poisonous. These snakes are said to closely resemble the house-snake, but whether such a snake as the bastard rattle-snake exists, we are unable to prove. It is probable, however, that it is a reality, for it is a well-known fact that the house-snake is often found in rattle-snake dens, and we know of a den where it can frequently be seen in the spring of the year, coiled up together with the rattlers. This being the case, it is altogether probable that these two species breed together and produce poisonous snakes which much resemble the house-snake and which might easily be mistaken for them. But poisonous or non-poisonous, it is good policy not to make the acquaintance of any snake, except with a club.

The Republican Congressional Conference of this district will meet at Bedford on Tuesday, August 30. The candidates are Mr. Edward S. Ashcom, of Bedford county; Mr. J. D. Hicks, of Blair county, and Mr. Edward Scull, of Somerset county. Cambria county has no candidate and has elected three conferees, who are instructed to vote for the best interests of the party. As, under the new Baker ballot law, a nomination must be made at least fifty-six days before the day of election, there will be no protracted conference of six or eight weeks' duration as has frequently been the case heretofore.—Herald.

Rev. Kribbs has our thanks for several news items handed to us this week.

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