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The North American's Unsolved Mystery:

Mary is 24 years old. Mary is twice as old as Ann was when Mary was as old as Ann is now. How old is Ann?

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Now don't be reckless and jump into it head-over-heels. Collect your thoughts and take it calmly. First of all you will note its engaging simplicity. It has an easy look, and it starts off with an innocence that is as pleasing as it is deceptive. It has, during the past week upset the heads of thousands. If it should cause your "dome of thought" to ache use

Miller's Headache Capsules. How Old is Ann???

"1847"

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Rogers Bros"

have been made for over fifty years, steadily gaining in character of designs, finish and general popularity, but best of all, the good old "Rogers" quality has been maintained. It would be hard indeed to improve upon the wearing qualities first exhibited by this brand, and which have made "1847 Rogers Bros." the most famous of all silverware. Do not experiment by trying something that has not stood the test of time. Buy "1847" goods, which have a well-known and well-earned reputation, and you run no risk. There are other "Rogers." The original and genuine has the prefix—"1847."

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Because they are simplest in construction and most economical in fuel consumption

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Made in sizes from 2 H. P. to 100 H. P.
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Auburn, Ind.

The Somerset and Merchants Coal companies have given it out that from this time on they will not recognize any labor unions; that they will run their mines to suit themselves, hiring whom they please and upon such terms as they see fit. The organized men, of course, will keep the mines of those companies tied up if they can. To a man up a tree it looks as though both parties to the controversy are up against a hard proposition. The general public hopes for an amicable settlement of all difficulties.

LOU SMITH gives it out that J. G. Ogle will be a candidate for Congress against J. A. Berkey, announcing that Mr. Ogle has made a harmony deal with the Sculls and will be their candidate. When interviewed upon that subject by the editor of THE STAR, Mr. Ogle denied that he could or would be a Scull candidate, saying: "To h—l with the Sculls." It looks a little "spicious," however, and if "Jack" wants to ride in the hearse instead of the band wagon, we know lots of fellows who'll help to put dirt and tin cans on his remains.

JUDGE KOESER last Monday granted to the Somerset Coal Company an injunction restraining the United Mine Workers Union of America, and especially District President Daniel Young, Vice President Charles L. Walker, Secretary and Treasurer Francis J. Drum, National Board Member and Organizer Mark M. Smith, National Organizers Robert Salmund, William Morgan, Thomas Haggerty, Barney J. Palmer, James Zelinski, John Blotneck and the officers of locals Nos. 806, 203, 810, 27, 88, 2731, 29 and the local at Grassy Run, this county, and all other persons from interfering with or molesting the men now employed or hereafter in the employment of the plaintiff company in the peaceful pursuit of their labor. The order enjoins the defendants and the public generally from the use of opprobrious epithets such as "scab," "blackleg," etc., when speaking to employees of the Somerset Coal Company. The injunction is sweeping in its character, and if made permanent will make it very easy for coal companies to import all kinds of low trash into a community to run mines at starvation wages. The editor of this paper is not enough of a lawyer to know whether there was sufficient cause shown by the Somerset Coal Company to make it obligatory or right for the Judge to grant their request, but we all know that the Judge's order has lost him hundreds of friends among the laboring classes. Government by injunction is a dangerous and unpopular policy.

THE STAR does not approve of the lawless acts of the striking miners at Boswell, and while they should be made suffer the full penalty of the law for the riot which they incited on Monday, causing a number of men to be shot, we nevertheless hold that the coal companies must be held indirectly responsible for most occurrences of that kind. The riots are usually started by ignorant foreigners who know little or nothing about our laws or usages, but who are imported by the big coal companies to run their mines at starvation wages. The "Hunkies," as they are commonly called, soon become sufficiently Americanized to demand American wages, but being ignorant and vicious in a general way, they are ready to use the gun or stiletto upon the slightest provocation. Then the law must step in and protect property and lives with deputies, all of which must be paid for by the innocent tax-payers who have nothing in the fight. It is a damnable outrage upon the general public that such a state of affairs exists. In general our sympathies are with the labor organizations, but we do not uphold them in all their acts. They often meddle into things that are none of their business, and they often do things that all fair-minded men condemn. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that labor organizations have become a necessity through the greed, tyranny and importation of cheap foreign labor by the big corporations. If the coal companies would employ only decent American workmen, and pay them fair wages, there would be few strikes, no rioting and no need of deputies. Coal companies should quit importing pauper labor, and labor unions should guard against becoming arrogant and unreasonable. We do not wish to be understood that in this instance the striking miners at Boswell were working at starvation wages, or that they had been imported by the Merchants Coal Company for that purpose. The fact is no reduction in wages has yet been made at that place, and the strike there was ordered simply to win the strike at the Merchants mines in this

unwise move on the part of the miners' organization to order the strike at Boswell, remains to be seen. The strike here is pretty generally regarded as a just one, but there is at least some doubt as to the wisdom of the strike at Boswell, and at all times and under all circumstances we believe it is unwise to employ the kind of people that started the Boswell riot.

CROUP.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup, is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by E. H. Miller. 2-1

CAN'T SHAKE OFF THE HABIT.

The efforts of the Bolter's Bazoos to create a public sentiment against the building of a new Court-house is quite in harmony with the reputation it has made and cannot shake off. Its persistent policy of deliberate misrepresentation has scored so many utter and humiliating failures that common sense, if not common decency, ought to suggest a more effective policy. The Bazoos want an issue for political purposes. It wants something to snap, and snarl and fight over. It wants something with which it can open the clogged sewer of its venom, and it thinks it sees just what it is looking for in the new Court-house project. But the question in its natural state is not to the Bazoos' liking. The truth is too tame. It must be twisted and warped to make it fit the Bazoos' purpose. It has good reason to know that the misrepresentation and untruth in which it has wallowed for so many years is not pleasing to the newspaper readers of this county, but it does not seem able to shake off its old habit.

The Bazoos planned a coup for the farmers' institute. It sent a henchman into the institute with a query on the new Court-house project, and sent another to reply to the query. The whole performance was along the line of the Bazoos' methods for creating political thunder. But the strong point of the coup came in a call for a vote on the new Court-house project, and that evening the Bazoos imposed upon the city papers with a report that the farmers' convention had "unanimously" declared against a new Court-house.

Then came the Bazoos' own declaration that the sentiment in opposition to a new Court-house was "exhibited in a most startling way at their annual institute," and that a vote was taken which would have been "unanimously" in opposition to the project "had not one hand been raised for the affirmative."

Compare this with the facts that at the time the vote was taken there were from 200 to 300 persons in the courtroom, and that of all that number there were not more than twenty persons who took enough interest in the question to vote. This was the extent of Bazoos' coup. It was a measly vote, certainly, but it served the Bazoos with the germ for its falsehood, and that was all it cared for.

The Standard does not know what the sentiment throughout the county is concerning a new Court-house, but it does know that the Bazoos lied about the sentiment as expressed at the farmers' institute.

The Bazoos delights in talking about the grievous burden a new Court-house would lay upon the taxpayer. It would picture the taxpayer bending under his load of Court-house taxation. But this is simply one of the bugaboos with which the Bazoos is wont to create public sentiment.

Suppose the county were bonded for \$250,000, with which to build a new Court-house, at 4 per cent. The interest for the first year would be \$10,000. There are in round numbers 20,000 taxables in the county. Suppose the interest and \$10,000 of the principal were paid the first year, any person ought to be able to see at a glance that the "burden" to the taxpayers would average one dollar the first year, and that that "burden" would be reduced each year in proportion to the reduction of the principal. If it should be found necessary to pay 5 per cent. interest the average "burden" to taxpayers would be one dollar and twenty-five cents the first year.—Somerset Standard.

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WE GET MAIN LINE.

New B. & O. Cut-Off Places Salisbury on Main Line.

A rumor is now afloat concerning a new B. & O. cut-off, in which the Cumberland Daily News says there seems to be some truth. It comes from railroad circles that in the near future the B. & O. will build a short cut from Salisbury Junction, via Salisbury and Frostburg to the cut-off at Pinto. The new route will save many miles and a vast amount of money per annum in the operating expenses of both the Pittsburg division and main line of the B. & O., says the Daily News.

An Old Nurse of Forty Years Experience.

Well known among the best Fifth Avenue families in New York, among whom she has been her favorite nurse for all these years, says she has never used a wine that had such excellent effect on her patients as the Port Grape Wine made by Mr. Alfred Speer at Passaic, N. J. Where a dry wine is preferable she says Speer's Burgundy is the best dry wine made. It

Will Test the Libel Law.

According to the Philadelphia North American the saloon men in many towns of the state are preparing to invoke the terrors of the press muzzler on the active workers of the Anti-Saloon League. It has been the custom of the league in some places to publish the names of persons signing petitions for licenses, with the result that liquor dealers have been experiencing more and more difficulty each year in inducing citizens to affix their signatures to the applications because of the publicity. Now the saloon men threaten that if the league prints the names this year they will have the signers sue for libel, alleging that "anguish of mind and body" is inflicted upon them. The state officers of the league say they have no fear of the Libel law and promise that the names shall be published as usual.

In Somerset county the opponents of liquor licenses issue a paper called the Prohibition Era, annually. It makes its appearance shortly after all the petitions for licenses are filed and contains the names of signers and bondsmen on the petitions for license. The attorneys representing the petitioners, who act only in a professional way, also come in for a "roast."

We would like to see a test case come out of the publication of the names of license petitioners in this county. We do not care who signs or who does not sign the license petitions, but those who sign and are ashamed to have their signature exposed, merely expose their own hypocrisy when they get angry about the exposure. That which a man fears to have exposed, he should let alone.

Unfair to Other Contagions.

The Frostburg Mining Journal evidently is not pleased with the laws governing smallpox outbreaks in Maryland. Note what Editor Oder has to say in the two following paragraphs: "According to precedents established, the town should treat and board every imported case of typhoid fever or other contagious disease. This thing of letting in smallpox only free of duty and putting the board and medical tariff on afterward is distinctly inhospitable and unfair to the other contagions."

"Walter W. Wittig did precisely right in entering protest against board bill for smallpox patients. The town didn't import the disease and should not be burdened with its costs. Wanted—more protesting citizens!"

There is much food for reflection in what the Journal says, and we think that there is much room for improvement in our own laws governing smallpox cases. It is pretty tough on a community to be overwhelmed by debt through criminal carelessness such as Frank Newman and "Bill" Segge have made Salisbury suffer by. Such people deserve no sympathy and no aid, but if justice were done they would be locked up. These remarks, of course, do not include the innocent members of the Newman and Segge families, and those of other families who had to suffer so severely through the dastardly actions of two "smart alecks," one of whom lost a child through his own acts. Those who suffered innocently have the sympathy of all.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

It is exceptional to find a family where there are no domestic ruptures occasionally, but these can be lessened by having Dr. King's New Life Pills around. Much trouble they save by their great work in Stomach and Liver troubles. They not only relieve you, but cure. 25c at Miller's Drug Store.

RIOT AT BOSWELL.

Clash Between Striking Miners and Deputy Sheriffs—Seven Men Shot.

On Monday last a pitched battle took place at Boswell between some striking miners and a number of deputy sheriffs placed at Boswell to protect the Merchants Coal Company's property at that place. The trouble grew out of the arrest of three Italian women who had been trespassing on the company's property, and the enraged foreign miners fired first, slightly wounding Deputy Sheriff Begley in the arm and face with a charge of shot.

Deputy George W. Saylor was shot with a 38-caliber revolver, the ball entering his body in the region of the heart. It is feared his wound will prove fatal.

Weighmaster John W. Long was struck in the calf of the leg by a bullet, and four of the strikers were also shot. One of the latter was hit in the stomach, and the wound is believed to be fatal. The other three were not wounded seriously.

Sheriff Coleman was at once dispatched to the scene with a large force of additional deputies, and at present order prevails. Many arrests have been made, and much litigation and expense to the county will follow.

EVERY BOTTLE OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY WARRANTED.

We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for a gripe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. E. H. Miller. 2-1

What the Brownlow Bill will do for the Farmer.

There is a bill introduced in Congress by the Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and the Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, member of the Senate from New Hampshire, appropriating \$24,000,000 on the part of the National Government as National aid in building wagon roads. This money is to be apportioned among the States according to their population, except that no State shall receive less than \$250,000.

Each State receiving National aid from the Government must add a like amount to the sum received. This will, therefore, cause the spending of \$48,000,000 for roads and will build from 6,000 to 7,000 miles of splendid road and will place in each State from 100 to 500 miles of fine hard road, which will not be affected by frost or spring rains and on which the farmer can haul the year round. It will be a great advantage to those living near it, but it will be a far greater advantage to the whole country because it will be a wonderful object lesson and will prove to everyone that a good, hard road which can be used the year round, no matter what the rains are, is a good and desirable thing; it will make everyone who sees this road and who uses it want more roads just like it, and it will cause more roads just like it to be built.

While under the Brownlow Bill the building of 6,000 to 7,000 miles of splendid road is a great thing, yet it seems to many that the greatest advantage of this bill is the wonderful object lesson which 100 to 500 miles of fine road will produce when built in every State of the Union.

Girls, Is This a Fact?

"Life" divides your maidenhood into five stages, as follows:

At 17 she said: "I want a man who is ardent in all love's ways and whose passionate devotion may never flag. He must be tall, broad-shouldered and handsome, with dark, flashing, soulful eyes, and, if need be, go to the ends of the world for my sake."

At 20 she said: "I want a man who unites the tender sympathy of a woman with the bravery of a lion. I don't mind him being a little dissipated, because that always adds a charm. He must be, however, accomplished to the last degree, and capable of any sacrifice for my sake."

At 25 she said: "I want a man who unites with an engaging personality a complete knowledge of the world, and if, of necessity, he happens to have a past he must also have a future; a man whom I could look up to, and with whom I can trust myself at all times without the slightest embarrassment."

At 30 she said: "I want a man with money. He can have any other attribute that a man ought to possess, but he must have money, and the more he has the better I like it."