

The Somerset County Star.



VOL. X.

SALISBURY, ELK LICK POSTOFFICE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

NO. 8.

CLOTHING, Clothing!



MADE TO MEASURE AND FIT : GUARANTEED!

Our Spring and Summer Sample Books are here. The Easter season is coming, when everyone wants to come out in a good-fitting, nobby Suit.

The three books we have to select from contain the latest designs and colors in cloth for this season..

The Prices Range From \$10 to \$35.

ELK LICK SUPPLY CO., LTD.

20 lbs. Sugar For \$1.00, with a \$5.00 order of goods

purchased at our store.

S. A. Lichtner, Elk Lick, Pa.

Soap at a BARGAIN!

By special arrangement with the Kirk Juvenile Soap Company, we will sell one gross of their Juvenile Soap at 15 cts. per cake or 40c. per box. This is one of the finest perfumed Toilet soaps on the market, and sells the world over at 25c. per cake or 65c. per box.

REMEMBER, there will be but one gross sold at the reduced price.

Elk Lick Drug Store.

R. REICH & SON, Funeral Directors And Embalmers.

We have opened a branch undertaking room on

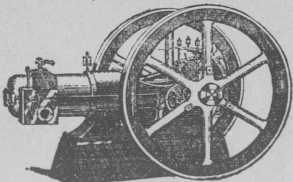
Grant Street, Salisbury, Pa.,

and have it stocked with the latest and best Caskets, Robes, Lining, etc. Wagner Bros., Agts., - Telephone No. 9.

The MODEL Gas and Gasoline Engines

ARE THE BEST ON THE MARKET

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



Positively safe
Absolutely reliable
Easy to run
No complicated parts
Always ready for use
Fully guaranteed

Made in sizes from 2 H. P. to 100 H. P.

Send for Catalogue and Prices

MODEL GAS ENGINE CO.
Auburn, Ind.

City Meat Market!

Headquarters for Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Sausage, Pudding, etc.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for Fat Cattle, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Hides, etc. LOWEST PRICES prevail when selling to our customers, and we keep our shop

SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN!

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. McCULLOH, Proprietor.

SEND US A COW,

Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf skin, Dog skin, or any other kind of hide or skin, and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for robe, rug, coat or gloves. But first get our Catalogue, giving prices, and our shipping tags and instructions, so as to avoid mistakes. We also buy raw furs and ginseng. THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, 116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.



OFFICIAL NOTICE

—OF THE—

Republican Primary Election FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

To the Republican Voters of Somerset County:

Whereas the Republican State Convention has been called to be held on Wednesday, April 8th, next,

Now, therefore, 29th February, 1904, by virtue of authority vested in me by the Rules and Regulations governing Republican Primary Elections of Somerset County, Pa., I hereby fix

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1904,

at the places for holding general elections in Somerset County, Pa., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M., when candidates for the following positions will be voted for, viz:

One person for Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

One person for Vice-Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Three persons for Delegate to the Republican State Convention.

One person for Committeeman for each General Election Precinct.

One person for Delegate to the Republican National Convention.

One person for Congress.

Two persons for the General Assembly.

One person for District Attorney.

One person for Poor House Director.

All persons duly qualified, who are desirous of becoming candidates at the said primary election, will be required to register their names personally with me and otherwise comply with the provisions of the party rules, usages and customs for providing a fund for holding primary elections, on or before Saturday, March 12th, 1904, the last day on which announcements can be received under said rules.

The Return Judges, under the rules, will meet at the court-house in Somerset on Tuesday, April 5th, 1904, at one o'clock P. M., to compute the vote cast and discharge such other duties as are provided by said rules.

CHAS. C. SHAFER,
Chairman Republican Co. Committee.

J. A. LAMBERT, Secretary.

A Physician Healed.

Dr. Geo. Ewing, a practicing physician of Smith's Grove, Ky., for over thirty years, writes his personal experience with Foley's Kidney Cure: "For years I had been greatly bothered with kidney and bladder trouble and enlarged prostate gland. I used everything known to the profession without relief, until I commenced to use Foley's Kidney Cure. After taking three bottles I was entirely relieved and cured. I prescribe it now daily in my practice and heartily recommend its use to all physicians for such troubles. I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases with perfect success." Sold by E. H. Miller.

4-1

TO OUR READERS.

The editor is a very sick man, since Saturday evening last, and is confined to his bed. At this writing there is no telling when he will be able to report for duty, as he is suffering from the third attack of grip, and all within a month. He is also suffering with a very sore throat and other complications. His sickness leaves but one man in the office, and as he has all he can do to set the type, we necessarily have to edit the paper principally with the shears until such time as the editor can resume his duties, which we hope will be soon.

In the meantime we shall do the best we can under these very trying circumstances, hoping that the many readers of THE STAR will generously overlook all shortage of news until the editor is again in his chair. All who have items of news to contribute while J. O. Johnston is grinding out starlight alone, will be regarded as very good Samaritans by the aforesaid Johnston.

What the United Mine Workers' Journal Has to Say of the Lonaconing Star.

The Journal is not acquainted with J. A. Berkey, Esq., of Somerset county, Pa. But it does know something of him. He offered to give his services gratis to the victims of the coal company thugs in a court of law. And what makes us sure that he is a high-minded, honorable man is the scandalous attacks made upon him by the Lonaconing Star. That is prima facie evidence that Mr. Berkey is worthy of confidence. When you see it in the Star it is anathematized falsehood or words to that effect.—United Mine Workers Journal.

Shake up at the Poor Farm.

From the Somerset Standard.

The regular monthly meeting of the Somerset County Poor Directors was held at the Home on Tuesday, and the action taken by the board that day has created somewhat of a sensation. As a result of the board's deliberations there will be almost a complete change in the management of that institution.

Before the meeting adjourned one of the officials tendered his resignation, which was accepted; and another was summarily dismissed, and two others were given notice that their employment by the county would end April 1.

The right to employ and discharge persons at the County Home rests solely with the directors of that institution, and for the present the Standard withholds any comment on the merits of their act, further than to say that different charges, such as violations of rules, negligence, etc., were preferred against some of the officials, and we are informed the action of the board was not taken until after a hearing was given, and an investigation of the charges made.

L. C. Celborn, who held the position of attorney and chief clerk to the various boards for the past twenty years, tendered his resignation, and H. F. Yost was elected to succeed him.

J. C. Dietz, the steward, was given notice to vacate on April 1st, when his successor, Harvey Schrook, of Somerset township, will assume control.

C. J. Beam, the farmer, was notified to leave April 1st, and will be succeeded by Simon Stutzman, of Listie.

P. F. Shaffer, the physician and surgeon, was discharged on Tuesday, and his place will be taken by Dr. Henry Wilson.

Attorney Yost and Dr. Wilson began their duties yesterday.

At different times in recent years stories have been circulated about mismanagement at the county's poor home, but as frequently they emanated from persons who had grievances against the management, no official notice was taken of them. Sometime last year some very serious accusations were made by a man named Wells, through the columns of the Rockwood Gazette, against certain persons at the Home, but outside of making denials under oath the persons accused took no action in the matter. These unsatisfactory conditions continued until the board by unanimous action decided to make a complete change.

The direct charges or complaints have not been made public by the directors.

COLDS ARE DANGEROUS.

How often you hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. Sold by E. H. Miller.

4-1

COMPARISON OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Russian People, in the Mass, Are Ignorant Fanatics Whom Civilization and Soap Have Hardly Touched.

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

The present conflict between Russia and Japan suggests consideration of the two peoples to form any opinion or make any conjectures as to the outcome of a war between these two nations, writes the widow of Gen. John A. Logan in the Pittsburg Sunday Gazette. At a glance one would say that Russia could annihilate Japan in one fell swoop upon that island kingdom. A close study of the geographical situation will, however, enable one to see that there are serious impediments in the way of Russia's advance upon Japan. Recalling the late war between China and Japan will also furnish proof that while the Japanese are in one sense a "lilliputian" race, they are giants in strategy and dexterity in the handling of their army and navy. They are alert in thought and action and would be able to protract the war with Russia if they were not able to route them eventually. The phlegmatic Russians are finding out that the stoical, dull, brutal nature of the Russian peasantry, from which class a majority of the army is drawn, cannot compete with the Japanese activity, native genius and intrepid moral courage.

All this excitement brings to mind my observations during a visit to Russia in 1896 at the coronation of Nicholas II. and Alexandra. Prince Dolgorouka determined that the coronation should be one of the greatest that had ever been witnessed in Russia, and that the chief feature should be a representation from every province of the vast empire, so that Emperor Nicholas II. should begin his reign under the most favorable auspices possible; that the people should be allowed to participate and that all classes should feel that the young emperor expected to inaugurate a policy more in harmony with the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century, therefore delegations and pilgrims came in hordes.

To study these people was more interesting than the glittering pageant that was organized by ablest artists and artisans and the most prodigal expenditure of gold. Thousands of peasants and the common people thronged the streets of Moscow night and day. The Park of Petrofki was occupied by other thousands who laid down on the bare ground and slept off their fatigue from tramping about as so many dumb brutes, who, weary from browsing about, lie down to slumber and ruminate. For the most part, the pilgrims carried their meager food in bags swung from their necks by cords.

I have seen some hard specimens of humanity in the far west. Indians especially, presenting most forbidding aspects by their indescribable filth, but never before had I any conception of the total depravity that could be expressed by revolting uncleanness as that exhibited by the "mujik" (or common people) and pilgrims. With the Indians scarcity of raiment prevents the accumulation of impurities, while the "mujik" piles all the clothes he can get on him at one time, and if possible wears over these innumerable garments a great coarse fur-lined coat, which is worn with the fur inside. The ponderous boots he wears covers many layers of cloth and duplicates of stockings. He never bathes and actually wears these multiplied garments until they literally fall off him. The women and children of his kind are the acme of filthiness in all respects. Their homes are barren of comfort and are illy supplied with the necessities of life. The stables and barns of Europe furnish healthier suggestions for the beasts of the field than the habitations of the peasants do for the human beings who exist in them.

Settlements in this extensive empire are very remote from each other, the towns very few and a long distance apart. The isolation of the people from everything of a civilizing character can have but one effect, and that is to continue their desolate, demoralized and degenerate condition.

There are Russians, of course, who are magnificent types of mankind—noble, generous, intelligent, progressive people. They are, however, sadly in the minority and exercise but little influence over the masses, who, in their blind superstition, recognize no power save that of the priests and the czar. They do not fear the czar, but firmly believe in his divinity. They ask no questions once "it is ordered" that they do this or that. They make no resistance to exorbitant taxation, and pay it without knowing why it is levied. They obey the orders for military service without remonstrance.

There are millions of men in the Russian empire, and herein lies the strength of Russia. They can continue their levels and protract a war long enough to exterminate almost any race, and still have an army and navy sufficient to compete with any other nation on the globe.

From what I saw I do not believe that the czar or the people wish to have a war for conquest only, but there is a doggedness in the very nature of a Russian that makes him unwilling to allow any other nation to acquire power or territory. Hence their attitude on the oriental question. They look upon Japan as a little island in the sea that has no right to extend its interests in any direction, and doubtless she will undertake to drive Japan within its own ocean boundaries, and in this attempt will encounter a more determined resistance from a small but heroic people, whose ingenuity, intelligence, quickness and indomitable courage enabled them to defeat a nation of greater numbers than Russia.

A Somerset Democrat Say About It.

This week's Somerset Democrat expresses itself in this wise relative to the proposed new court house:

First, there has been no sneak game practiced in this matter; everything has been done strictly in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth. When the first grand jury passed on the matter the Democrat sounded a note of warning, throwing open its columns to the people of the county for a free and full expression of opinion on the matter. No one took advantage of the opportunity. There appeared to be no opposition. A second grand jury confirmed the finding of the former grand jury. It was then we stepped to the front and asked that the work be done without the usual political bitterness that has characterized every public improvement that is attempted in Somerset county. As we aim to steer clear of Republican factional politics we hoped our intervention and good offices would be accepted, but as usual the Republican factions must fight, to the disgust of all good citizens. There is no event in Somerset county that is entirely free from the machinations of Republican factionalism. Should a congregation of a Christian denomination desire to call or release a minister, should a couple desire to marry or to dissolve the nuptial tie, should a citizen be charged and tried for a violation of the law, should a man desire to connect with a club or a secret society—in fact, should anything occur to anyone, as may be expected and will occur to anyone during an active life, the fingers of the dirty Republican factional politician, as well as his omnipresent nose, will be found where they have no business. The construction of a new court house has no place in politics, and those who seek to drag it into the political mire should suffer a fitting rebuke.

Secondly, as to the necessity of a new court house. Necessity may be termed an absolute word, and in that absolute sense of the term man's needs are few. We don't need electric light, not when we have tallow dips and kerosene lamps. You profligate cuss, why did you sell that heating stove that would have done splendid service for forty years? Don't you know when you put that heating plant into your residence that you were ruining yourself? That you had to give your stoves away? And you, farmers, why have you stood aside your fanning mills and your old "tumbling shaft" threshers and purchased the new-fangled steam variety, when the former would have lasted at least thirty years? Why didn't you just throw away the horse-power and purchase an engine? Repairs of that sort would have been enough. Why do you farmers tear down your old houses and barns? Why do you import choice breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine? Why do you buy the latest improved machinery? Don't you know you are likely to ruin yourselves and your children? Don't do these things. Let the old ways and the old things strictly alone. Don't make any improvements, public or private. Give away everything you possibly can. Give Brother Bailey a large slice of Somerset county for the new county of Conemaugh, and then the old court house will surely be good enough.

WELL AGAIN.

The many friends of John Blount will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from his attack of rheumatism. Chamberlain's Pain Balm cured him after the best doctors in the town (Monon, Ind.) had failed to give relief. The prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by E. H. Miller.

4-1