

# 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.**

Scene in Speer's Vineyards, AT PASSAIC, N. J.

Gathering the Oporto Grape for Port & Burgundy Wine. Weakly persons, invalids and the aged, find this is just what they want, a genuine old-fashioned, rich Blood-making Wine.



**Speer's Port & Burgundy Wine.**

The Finest Wine in the world from his 56 Acres of Vineyards, where the soil is rich in iron, imparting it to the Oporto grape and the grape to the Wine—causes the dark, deep rich color, and blood-making property of this life-giving Wine. The Iron in it. This is the wine that beats the world in its valuable medicinal qualities, for family use and evening parties; it is especially beneficial for females, invalids and aged persons.

The Port Wine is nine years old and the Burgundy, a rich dry wine eight years old. The Claret equals the finest French product. **Druggists and Grocers Sell it.**

## STEVENS



Within the last three years we have introduced a number of models of **SHOULDER BARRED SHOT-GUNS**, in both hammer and pump action styles, and today they are the most popular on the market. We also make a large line of **RIFLES** and **PISTOLS** and several models of Double Barrel SHOT-GUNS.

Our Line  
RIFLES, from \$3.00 to \$150.00  
PISTOLS, from 2.50 to 50.00  
SHOT-GUNS, from 7.50 to 30.00

Send for catalogue and price list. **J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., P. O. BOX 3091, CHICAGO FALLS, MASS.**

Salisbury Hack Line. **SCHRAMM BROS., Proprietors.**

**SCHEDULE**—Hack No. 1 leaves Salisbury at 8 a. m., arriving at Meyersdale at 9:30 a. m. Returning leaves Meyersdale at 1 p. m., arriving at Salisbury at 2:30 p. m.  
Hack No. 2 leaves Salisbury at 1 p. m., arriving at Meyersdale at 2:30 p. m. Returning leaves Meyersdale at 6 p. m., arriving at Salisbury at 7:30 p. m.

## 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.**

**Foley's Honey and Tar** cures colds, prevents pneumonia.

## MODEL Meat Market!

Take notice that I have opened a new and up-to-date meat market in Salisbury, one door south of Lichter's store. Everything is new, neat and clean, and it is a model in every respect. I deal in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Fresh Fish, etc. I pay highest cash prices for Fat Cattle, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Hides, etc.

**I GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU**

and want you to call and be convinced that I can best supply your wants in the meat line.

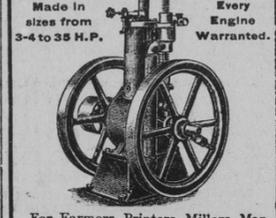
**CASPER WAHL, The Old Reliable Butcher.**

**NOT MADE BY A TRUST**  
**CRYSTAL BAKING POWDER**  
Pure and Sure.  
**FULL POUND CAN 10c.**  
**TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE**  
insist on having  
**CRYSTAL BAKING POWDER**

The materials used in manufacturing this Baking Powder are guaranteed pure and wholesome. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back by your dealer.

## UTICA GAS and Gasoline Engines

Always ready for use. Safe, Reliable, Economical, Noiseless. **Positively Safe.**

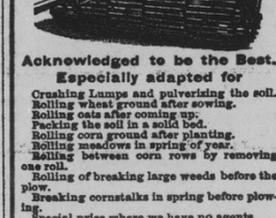


Made in sizes from 3-4 to 35 H.P. Every Engine Warranted.

For Farmers, Printers, Millers, Manufacturers, Miners, Bakers, Threshers, Carpenters, Hay Balers, Grain Elevators, Pumping, Saws, etc., etc. Send for catalogue and price list. **UTICA GAS ENGINE WORKS, Utica, N. Y.**

## THE Cyclone PULVERIZER and ROLLER Combined

Simple - Durable - Strong and Light-running.



Acknowledged to be the Best. Especially adapted for Crushing Lumps and pulverizing the soil. Boiling wheat ground after sowing. Rolling oats after coming up. Packing the soil in a solid bed. Boiling corn ground after planting. Boiling meadows in spring of year. Boiling between corn rows by removing one roll. Rolling of breaking large weeds before the plow. Breaking cornstalks in spring before plowing. Special price where we have no agents. Good hustling agents wanted. Send for circular and price list. **THE FULTON MACHINE CO., Canal Fulton, Ohio.**

## Easy and Quick! Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of **Banner Lye** in cold water, melt 5 1/2 lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set. Full Directions on Every Package. **Banner Lye** is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes. Write for booklet "Uses of **Banner Lye**"—free. **The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia**

## Interesting Statistics from the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The monthly statement of the internal commerce of the United States, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, has just been made public.

Thirty-eight car-service associations report 2,135,981 cars handled during January, 1904, compared with 2,372,461 cars in January, 1903.

At five western live-stock markets a total of 3,028,350 head of stock was received in January, 1904, compared with 2,974,029 head last year and 2,758,793 head in the preceding year. Of this total, 1,540,711 head were marketed at Chicago, 457,804 head at Kansas City, 417,216 head at Omaha, 374,554 head at St. Louis, and 288,282 head at St. Joseph.

Receipts of wheat at 8 primary markets of Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City for the crop year to the end of January, 1904, amounted to 106,338,297 bushels, as compared with 199,810,720 bushels last year, and 174,488,763 bushels in the preceding year.

During the month of January, 1904, the movement of grain and flaxseed on the Great Lakes was exceptionally large, amounting to 1,648,682 bushels, compared with 618,594 bushels last year and 770,817 bushels in 1902. The total freight receipts on the lakes during January were 225,842 tons, compared with 179,019 tons a year ago and 193,017 tons in 1902.

At the North Atlantic seaboard 5 ports during the month of January, 1904, received 14,325,385 bushels of grain, including flour reduced to bushels. Last year for the corresponding month 22,103,631 bushels were received. Of the total reported for January this year, Portland was credited with 983,401 bushels; Boston, 2,068,099 bushels; New York, 5,085,080 bushels; Philadelphia, 2,508,487 bushels; Baltimore, 3,602,238 bushels. In every case these receipts were lighter than in January, 1903.

Coastwise trade at Atlantic and Gulf ports gave shipping arrivals at Boston for January, 1904, as 495 vessels with a registry of 676,623 gross tons. Of these arrivals 400 were coastwise, 303 were from Southern ports, 97 from Eastern ports, and 95 were foreign arrivals of 214,388 gross tons. At New York, where registered tonnage is not reported in the coastwise trade, the total arrivals in January included 674 vessels, of which 378 were coastwise vessels and 296 foreign arrivals. At Philadelphia out of 221 vessels reaching that port 143 were engaged in the domestic trade and 78 in foreign trade.

Shipments of lumber from Charleston, S. C., (to domestic destinations), from September 1, 1903, to January 29, 1904, amounted to 15,543,144 feet, the major portion of which was shipped to New York City. This total in 1902-3 was 29,482,642 feet.

The year's shipping business at Brunswick, Ga., during 1903, where values are regularly reported, amounted to \$29,178,982, including receipts and shipments—\$16,346,980 comprising shipments and \$12,832,002 receipts. Domestic coastwise shipments were valued at \$7,916,576 and foreign shipments at \$8,430,404. Arrivals of vessels at Galveston, Tex., for 4903, included 700 vessels of the registered tonnage of 1,737,872 tons.

In southern territory receipts of cotton for the first five months of the crop year show that 5,992,616 bales were sent to seaports of which 3,995,184 bales, or two-thirds of the total port receipts, arrived at Gulf ports; the other one-third having been received at Atlantic ports.

Galveston continues to hold first rank among seaboard receiving points in southern territory, receipts to the end of January, 1904, being 2,030,973 bales of cotton, compared with 1,568,609 bales received at New Orleans. Savannah received 1,001,931 bales. Norfolk ranks next with more than one-third of 1,000,000 bales, derived largely from the Carolinas.

Receipts of grain at New Orleans for the calendar year 1903 amounted to 30,421,089 bushels, including flour reduced to bushels. In 1902 receipts were 25,044,988 bushels, indicating a gain of about 20 per cent.

Lumber receipts at San Francisco in January, 1904, totaled 57,787,000 feet, compared with 42,793,000 feet in January, 1903.

Receipts of coal for the same month were as follows: Seventy-one thousand and one hundred and two tons in 1904, 51,162 tons in 1903, and 85,491 tons in 1902.

Shipments of flour from Portland, Seattle, and Tacoma to oriental points during the seven months ending with January, 1903-4, were 1,768,096 barrels, in contrast with 1,065,352 barrels in 1902-3.

The port of Eureka, Cal., reports shipments during 1903 to the value of \$4,646,610, of which \$3,945,306 represented shipments to domestic ports.

Commercial movements by rivers and canals have generally been impeded by ice during January, 1904, to an unusual extent. On the Monongahela 161,539 tons of traffic were reported for January, 1904, compared with 612,793 tons a year ago. At the Davis Island Dam January tonnage was the lightest

in three years, being 137,824 tons. The contrary was the case at Louisville, where the tonnage passing both river and falls was the highest in three years. Fourteen rivers and canals report a combined tonnage much smaller than for any other of the two preceding years. The river at Cairo has been practically closed for the first month of the calendar year, arrivals at that port being reported as less than at any time since the harbor records have been kept.

Coal movements as reflected in the anthracite shipments for January have shown a tendency to decline, 4,134,245 tons being reported for January, compared with 4,256,748 tons in December, 1903, and 4,091,147 tons in November.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway reports 5,887,982 tons of coal and coke moved during 1903, in contrast with 4,288,736 tons in 1902. Seven Ohio railroads handling bituminous coal report 1,099,217 net tons shipped in January, 1904, compared with 1,202,578 net tons in 1903, and 1,187,524 net tons in 1902.

## MORE RIOTS.

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver or Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by E. H. Miller, Druggist. 4-1

## WOOD ALCOHOL ALARMS PHYSICIANS.

Makes the Drinker Blind and Often Kills. Food Commissioner Finds it in Whiskey.

Prominent physicians are amazed at the revelations made by B. H. Warren, Dairy and Food Commissioner, who says that some brands of whiskey contain 75 per cent. wood alcohol. They confirm the statement that this liquid is such a poison as to impair vision and render persons totally blind after its use, and often proves fatal.

Frequent cases of poisoning from wood alcohol have been reported at hospitals, but the majority of these come from dye and cleaning establishments, cabinet and paint shops, where the article is liberally used. Report also has been made of men addicted to the use of liquor, drinking wood alcohol and temporarily losing their sight. The dangers thus presented emphasize and justify the alarm given by Commissioner Warren upon his discovery that whiskeys are being adulterated with this poison and served to patrons who are ignorant of the risk they run.

Dr. L. Webster Fox, an eye specialist and ophthalmologist at the Medical-Chirurgical College, says the Philadelphia North American, was amazed at the discovery. He said:

"Each year at our hospital there are about 3,000 cases of eye affection, and of these about thirty are blindness due to alcohol and tobacco. Usually an extended boiling out process in Turkish baths rids the system of the poison and sight is restored.

"Wood alcohol is a most dangerous poison, and many cases of blindness are due to its use. If the dilution of whiskey with wood alcohol is generally practiced there is cause for alarm."

Dr. George D. DeSchweinitz, an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania, is an oculist who views with exceeding alarm the sale of whiskey adulterated with wood alcohol. He said:

"I never heard of such a practice. Some time ago suits were brought in Baltimore, where Jamaica ginger was adulterated with wood alcohol and sold to the oystermen and fishermen, but such instances were rare. Even the moderate drinker, who takes his occasional glass, will run a terrible risk if this practice continues. The effect of the poison is dreadful."

## Sequel to the Baker Estate Matter.

Frank Burch, a lawyer, has been indicted by the Federal grand jury at Tacoma, Washington, charged, on fifteen counts, with using the mails to defraud. Burch's arrest came as a result of his connection with the famous "Colonel Baker estate," alleged to be worth \$40,000,000, and composed of land situated in the heart of Philadelphia.

Two families, the Bakers and Honeywells, numbering several hundred, and scattered all over the country, are the claimants of this mysterious fortune.

Burch was first retained by the Honeywell family, of Centralia, Wash., but it is alleged, soon attempted to increase the number of his clients by sending out circular letters to all branches of the Baker and Honeywell families, asking each person for a power of attorney and a retainer of \$25.

To all inquiries for particulars Burch replied that he would not trust his evidence to the mails. Suspicions of his good faith soon arose, and his arrest followed.

All kinds of Legal and Commercial Blanks, Judgment Notes, etc., for sale at THE STAR office. tf

## AN INDIAN SCOUT'S BRAVERY

The recent visit of Lieut.-Gen. Miles to Oklahoma and his retirement from the command of the United States Army brings into prominence again that old army scout, who annually visits Gen. Miles in Washington, Amos Chapman, of whom Miles says: "Chapman performed one of the bravest deeds in the annals of the army." Amos Chapman now lives out in Woods County, in western Oklahoma, where, when the Cherokee strip was opened to settlement, he took a claim near Gettoowood Lake. He frequently appears in Alva and other larger west side towns on business with the Government land offices, but as a rule he sticks close to his claim, except during the time of his sojourn with his old commander in Washington.

Chapman is one of that fast disappearing type of men who lived in the Western country when it was not safe to venture far from the scattered army posts. He is one of the most celebrated Indian scouts now living in the Southwest, coming to Oklahoma first in 1868, when Gen. Custer was operating against the Cheyennes, Arapaches, Comanches and Kiowas. Prior to that time Chapman was in the employ of the Government as courier and scout at Forts Harker, Larned and Dodge in Kansas. At Fort Supply, Oklahoma, Chapman was chief of scouts for years, his employment ending when the fort was abandoned by the Government a few years ago. He is chiefly noted for the fight, in which he was a main feature, with the Cheyennes and Arapaches at a point near the Antelope hills along the western Oklahoma-Texas border, in which battle he lost a leg. This occurred in 1874, when Gen. Miles was conducting a punitive campaign against these Indians.

Gen. Miles, with the main force, was near what was then known as Canon Blanco, and the rations running short, Chapman and four soldiers were sent back toward Fort Supply to intercept the supply train and guide it to the command. On the morning of the second day after leaving Gen. Miles' command the party of five was attacked at daylight just north of the Antelope hills by a large body of mounted Indians. Every horse belonging to the soldiers was killed at the first fire, and one of the soldiers, William Dixon, was wounded in both shoulders. An attempt by the party to reach the crest of a hill was intercepted by the Indians, who rode between the soldiers and the hills, but another attempt, this time to reach a buffalo wallow, was successful, all but Dixon reaching it in safety. A number of Indians were killed and the remainder withdrew out of rifle range. All the packs were lost with the horses, but a German soldier with the party had a hunting knife, and with this he threw up breastworks for the protection of the men. Chapman turned his attention to the rescue of Dixon, whose wounds prevented him from reaching the wallow. He reached Dixon safely, and with the wounded man on his back, started again for the wallow. Several times he allowed his burden to slide to the ground in order to shoot at the Indians, who would come in close range and fire at the two men. When within a quarter of a mile of the wallow, however, Chapman was struck by a bullet on the shinbone of the right leg and the bone shattered, and immediately another struck him on the right ankle. Still, Chapman did not give up, but clutching the soldier's blouse in one hand, he continued to drag Dixon until he reached the wallow, Chapman crawling ahead and stopping at intervals to fire at the Indians, who would approach too close for safety. In the shallow hole scooped out by the German the wounded were placed. Chapman, in addition to his wounds, had two bullet holes through his hat and three through his coat.

Dixon died early the next morning, and for five days the four men held off a band of Indians estimated at 150 strong. At any time a charge by the Indians would have ended the fight, but they knew that in attempting it some of them would be killed. During all these five days the men were without food and for two days without water, but on the third day a good rain fell, thus relieving their sufferings so far as thirst was concerned. All four were wounded during the fight. On the afternoon of the fifth day the soldiers saw the Indians hurriedly ride together and scamper swiftly away, and within a few minutes four troops of cavalry, commanded by Major Price, came into sight. A brief skirmish with the Indians followed, resulting in victory for the troops and the rescue of Chapman and his companions. Dixon was buried in the buffalo wallow where the fight had been so bitter. When rescued, Chapman and his men had but one rifle cartridge left, together with several rounds of revolver ammunition, and Major Price had no food for them excepting mule meat. With Chapman and the other wounded men on horseback, the march was resumed, and within four days more the supply train was located and guided to Miles's headquarters.

Twenty days later, by order of Gen. Miles, Chapman was removed to Fort Supply, where his right leg was amputated. He remained in the hospital just six days, and within a month was again in the saddle. It was of the fight in the buffalo wallow and the rescue of the wounded man by Chapman that Gen. Miles made the statement referred to above, that "Chapman had performed one of the bravest deeds in the annals of the army."

As per announcement of Jan. 28th, THE STAR has issued an additional supply of handsome art calendars. They are in two designs, one showing a handsome street scene of our own town, the other a handsome picture of the old stone bridge one mile east of Grantsville, Md. We printed no calendars showing Tub Mill Run Falls, as we had intended, owing to the fact that the cut we intended to use did not give satisfaction. Our calendars are fine works of art, and they are for distribution among STAR subscribers only. The conditions upon which they can be obtained were stated in our issue of Jan. 28th, but we have since decided to modify the conditions somewhat, as follows: Every subscriber whose subscription is paid to date is entitled to one calendar. Subscribers in arrears must pay at least \$1.00 on account in order to get one, and new subscribers must pay at least 50 cents for a three-month subscription. Subscribers who cannot call at our office for their calendars, must remit 5 cents to pay postage, or 10 cents if a copy of both calendars is wanted. Subscribers desiring more than one calendar, will be required to pay 10 cents for each extra copy, besides the postage, if calendars are to be sent by mail.

OLD PAPERS for sale at THE STAR office. They are just the thing for pantry shelves, wrapping paper and cartridge paper for the miners. Five cents buys a large roll of them. tf

## A GOOD COMBINATION, DIRT CHEAP.

Until further notice we will give you THE STAR and the New York Tribune Farmer, both one year, for only \$1.50 cash. This offer is good to all new subscribers, also to all old ones who pay all arrears and a year in advance. The Tribune Farmer easily stands at the head of the list of agricultural papers. It is large, finely illustrated and published every week. Address all orders to THE STAR, Elk Lick, Pa.

CLOCK REPAIRING. Gunsmithing and many other kinds of repair work done neatly, promptly and substantially. All work left at the Theobald Wagner residence will be promptly attended to, at reasonable prices, by the undersigned. BEN. WAGNER, Salisbury, Pa.

## HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Agents of either sex should to-day write Marsh Manufacturing Co., 538 Lake Street, Chicago, for cuts and particulars of their handsome **Aluminum Card Case** with your name engraved on it and filled with 100 Calling or Business Cards. Everybody orders them. Sample Case and 100 Cards, postpaid, 50c. This Case and 100 Cards retail at 75 cents. You have only to show sample to secure an order. Send 50c at once for case and 100 cards, or send 30c. for 100 cards without case. \$10 prize for every agent. Mention this paper. 8-11

## FARMS FOR SALE!

Two first class Farms in Elk Lick Township.

One containing 280 acres, with Brick House and large Barn, also Tenement House and Barn.

One containing 168 acres, with good House, Barn and Tenement House.

Also about 80 acres of Unimproved Land. For further information apply to

R. S. GARRETT, of Elk Lick, Pa.

## SALESMEN WANTED

to look after our interest in Somerset and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Address, THE VICTOR OIL COMPANY, It Cleveland, O.

GO TO WM. G. HILLER for fine tailoring and suits that fit perfectly. We guarantee satisfaction. That's why we are the leading tailors of Somerset county. Main street, Meyersdale, Pa. tf

## A BARGAIN FOR FARMERS.

The New-York Tribune Farmer, national illustrated agricultural weekly of twenty large pages, has no superior as a thoroughly practical and helpful publication for the farmer and every member of his family, and the publishers are determined to give it a circulation unequalled by any paper of its class in the United States.

Knowing that every enterprising, up-to-date farmer always reads his own local weekly newspaper, The New-York Tribune Farmer has made an exceedingly liberal arrangement which enables us to offer the two papers at so low a price that no farmer can afford to lose the opportunity.

The price of The New-York Tribune Farmer is \$1.00 a year and THE SOMERSET COUNTY STAR is \$1.50 a year, but both papers will be sent for a full year if you forward \$1.50 to THE STAR, Elk Lick, Pa. Send your name and address to The New-York Tribune Farmer, New York City, and a specimen copy of that paper will be mailed to you. tf

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