

**I. A. BERKEY**  
Attorney-at-Law.  
SOMERSET, PA.  
Coffroth & Ruppel Building.

**ERNEST O. KOOSER**  
Attorney-at-Law.  
SOMERSET, PA.

**R. E. MEYERS** DISTRICT ATTORNEY.  
Attorney-at-Law.  
SOMERSET, PA.  
Office in Court House.

**W. H. KOONTZ** J. G. OGLE  
Attorneys-At-Law.  
SOMERSET, PENN'A  
Office opposite Court House.

**VIRGIL R. SAYLOR**  
Attorney-at-Law.  
SOMERSET, PA.  
Office in Mammoth Block.

**E. H. PERRY**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
(Successor to Dr. A. F. Speicher.)  
SALISBURY, PENN'A.  
Office corner Grant and Union Streets.

**B. & O. R. R. SCHEDULE.**

Summer Arrangement.—In Effect Sunday, May 15, 1904.

Under the new schedule there will be 14 daily passenger trains on the Pittsburg Division, due at Meyersdale as follows:

**East Bound.**

No. 48—Accommodation.....11:30 A. M.  
No. 6—Fast Line.....11:50 A. M.  
No. 46—Through train.....4:41 P. M.  
No. 16—Accommodation.....5:18 P. M.  
No. 12—Duquesne Limited.....9:55 P. M.  
No. 10—Night Express.....12:57 A. M.  
No. 208—Johnstown Accommodation.....8:55 P. M.

**West Bound.**

No. 9—Night Express.....5:58 A. M.  
No. 11—Duquesne.....5:58 A. M.  
No. 15—Accommodation.....8:42 A. M.  
No. 47—Through train.....10:48 A. M.  
No. 5—Fast Line.....4:28 P. M.  
No. 49—Accommodation.....4:50 P. M.  
No. 207—Johnstown Accommodation.....8:50 A. M.  
Ask telephone central for time of trains.  
\*\*Do not stop.  
W. D. STILWELL, Agent.

**Ours, Yours and Uncle Sam's Favorite.**  
**THE CENTURY Rural Mail Box**



Approved by the P. O. Dept. The carriers speak of it in the highest terms. The best, largest, most accessible and safest Mail Box on the market. The best is always the cheapest.  
Send for Circulars.  
MADE BY THE CENTURY POST CO., Tecumseh, Mich.  
Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.  
We also manufacture the Tecumseh Rural Mail Box.



**Run Down.** When coffee "goes back on" people, their endurance snaps like a dead twig.  
**Moccon** MENTAL COFFEE! The Food Drink! enriches health's store—builds up splendid powers of endurance. "Go back on coffee" before it fails you. Moccon is the perfect substitute.  
124 Rich—fragrant—delicious.  
"I have tried all the substitutes on the market and I am satisfied that Moccon will win the way to highest favor. It is certainly a very pleasant and satisfying food drink. Name on request. Man's best drink. At the grocer."  
Central City Coffee Co., Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.

**Sour Stomach**

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.  
Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."  
**Kodol Digests What You Eat.**  
Bottles only, \$1.00. Size holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.  
Prepared by E. O. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.  
SOLD BY E. H. MILLER.

**Interesting Facts Concerning the Louisiana Purchase.**

Some interesting data regarding the present productions of the area included in the Louisiana Purchase are given in a publication just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, entitled "Territorial and Commercial Expansion of the United States." The information it summarized as follows:

**AREA, POPULATION AND PRODUCTION.**  
The land area of the Louisiana purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen States, being 875,025 square miles, against a land area of 820,944 square miles in the original thirteen States. The States and Territories which have been created in whole or in part from its area number fourteen, and their population in 1900 was 14,708,616, against a population of less than 100,000 in the territory at the time of its purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third that of the entire Union, and their population about one-fifth that of the entire United States. They produced in 1890, 164,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1903, 374,000,000 bushels, at a value in 1903 of \$235,000,000, their total wheat production being nearly 60 per cent. of that of the entire United States. They produced 603,000,000 bushels of corn in 1890 and 973,894,000 bushels in 1903, with a value in 1903 of \$352,375,000, their total corn crop forming 40 per cent. in 1890 and in 1903 over 43 per cent. of the total corn crop of the United States. Of oats they produced in 1903, 331,000,000 bushels, or 42 per cent. of the total product of the country, with a valuation of \$69,000,000. Their production of barley in 1903 was valued at over \$25,000,000, and of rye at over \$3,000,000; while their production of Irish potatoes in 1903 was over \$34,000,000; of hay, \$117,000,000, and of cotton (1899), \$50,000,000.

The total value of the agricultural products of the States formed from the Louisiana purchase, including in that category simply wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay and potatoes, was in 1890 given as \$626,000,000, and in 1903 it had increased to \$866,399,000. The wool product of these States amounted in 1894 to 61,871,357 pounds, and in 1903 to 89,563,500 pounds, or 30 per cent. of the total wool product of the United States, with an estimated value of about \$16,000,000, or more than the cost of the entire area. The value of the farm animals in these States in 1890 was \$759,598,000, and on January 1, 1904, the value was \$1,119,512,000. Add to these easily measured farm products the estimated value of the wool, the sugar, the dairy and poultry products, and the proportion of the live stock annually turned into provisions, and it may be safely estimated that the agricultural products of a single year amount to one hundred times the original cost of the area; or, in other words, that its cost is repaid by 1 per cent. of the agricultural productions of each recurring year.

**MINERAL WEALTH.**  
The product of the mines is also of very great value. The coal produced in this area in 1902 amounted to 30,000,000 tons, against 14,000,000 tons in 1890; the iron ore to 15,859,000 tons in 1902, against 1,269,000 tons in 1890; the silver product of 1902 to \$37,837,576 in coinage value, against \$44,799,998 in 1890, and gold \$39,841,500 in 1902, against \$10,650,000 in 1890.

**BANKING STATISTICS.**  
The prosperity shown by these figures is further evidenced by the banking institutions of the States formed from this territory. Their capital stock amounted in 1903 to over \$102,000,000, about \$98,000,000 in 1890; their circulation to \$56,453,000, against \$15,644,000 in 1890; their loans and discounts in 1903 to \$502,412,000, against \$269,016,000 in 1890, and their total resources in 1903 to \$1,713,800,000, against \$746,903,000 in 1890, while a still more gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this section is the fact that individual deposits in national banks in 1903 amounted to \$471,220,000, against \$216,009,000 in 1890, an increase of more than \$254,000,000 in individual deposits during the period.

**EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.**  
A study of educational conditions shows equally rapid and gratifying development. The pupils enrolled in the public schools in the States in question in 1890 numbered 2,580,495, and in 1902 3,428,593; the teachers employed numbered, in 1890, 89,558, and in 1902, 110,263, and the expenditure for public schools in 1890 was \$30,284,762, and in 1902, \$45,831,677. The number of pupils in attendance at high schools in 1902 was 131,271, with 5,964 teachers; in attendance at normal schools, 14,033 students, with 580 teachers, and at higher educational institutions, 45,802 students and 4,446 teachers. The total figures of the number of teachers and attendance of scholars for schools and educational institutions in the fourteen States formed from the Louisiana purchase show: Teachers, in 1890, 95,385; in 1902, 121,253; attendance, in 1890, 2,670,541; in 1902, 3,617,699.

**NEWSPAPERS, POST-OFFICES AND RAILWAYS.**  
The number of newspapers and periodicals published in this area in 1890 was 4,759, and in 1903 the number was 5,741; the number of post-offices in 1890 was 13,474, and in 1903 it was 16,437; the miles of railway in operation in

1890 numbered 51,823, and in 1902 there were 62,403 miles being operated, or nearly 31 per cent. of the total railway mileage of the country.

**FUTURE POSSIBILITIES CONSIDERED.**  
The power of this vast area with its agricultural and mineral wealth to sustain a population much greater than that which it now supports is suggested by a comparison of its area with the area and population of the prosperous countries of Europe. The total area is 875,025 square miles and is slightly less than that of the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland, whose total area is 885,878 square miles, with a present population at the last census of 14,708,616 in the territory under consideration, whose agricultural and mineral possibilities fully equal those of the European States named.

**AS YOU MAKE IT.**

To the preacher life's a sermon,  
To the joker it's a jest;  
To the miser life is money,  
To the loafer life is rest.

To the lawyer life's a trial,  
To the poet life's a song;  
To the doctor life's a patient,  
That needs treatment right along.

To the soldier life's a battle,  
To the teacher life's a school;  
Life's a "good thing" to the grafter,  
It's a failure to the fool.

To the man upon the engine  
Life's a long and heavy grade;  
It's a gamble to the gambler,  
To the merchant life is trade.

Life's a picture to the artist,  
To the rascal life's a fraud;  
Life perhaps is but a burden  
To the man beneath the hod.

Life is lovely to the lover,  
To the player life's a play;  
Life may be a load of trouble  
To the man upon the drey.

Life is but a long vacation  
To the man who loves his work;  
Life's an everlasting effort  
To shun duty to the shirk.

To the heaven-blest romancer  
Life's a story ever new;  
Life is what we try to make it—  
Brother, what is life to you?  
—S. E. Kiser, Chicago Record-Herald.

**Hearing Before Republican Platform Committee.**

In the parlors of the Auditorium Annex at Chicago on June 21, the Resolutions Committee of the National Republican Convention listened to speeches from Harriet Taylor Upton, of Ohio; Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin; Rev. Celia Parker Woolley, of Illinois, on the subject of placing in the platform the following plank:  
"Resolved that we favor the submission by Congress, to the various State Legislatures, of an Amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding disfranchisement of United States citizens on account of sex."  
The speeches were listened to with the closest attention by the fifty members of the Committee, were generously applauded, and conviction shown from the countenance of nearly every man present as he heard the arguments adduced, but the matter was referred to a sub-committee of eleven, appointed by Senator Lodge, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and here lost.

Mrs. McCulloch had charge of securing the hearing and is to be congratulated upon her success. We can but hope that seed has been sown which will come to fruition in the near future.—Progress.

**Making Fire Indian Fashion.**

"How do the Indians make a fire without matches?" asked a boy who loved to "play Indian." Most of us have heard the answer to this—"the Indians used a flint and steel, as our own fathers and mothers did 100 years ago, and before they had flint and steel they used rubbing-sticks." We have all read about bringing fire out of two sticks by rubbing them together, but, says Ernest Thompson Seton in "Country Life in America." I find that most persons look upon this as a sort of fairy tale, or, if they believe it to be true, they think it so difficult as to be worth no second thought. All woodcrafters, I find are surprised and greatly interested to learn that not only is it possible—it is easy to make a friction fire, if you know how. I have taught many boys and men to do it, and some have grown so expert that they make it nearly as quickly as with an old-fashion sulphur match. When I first learned from Mr. Walter Hough who learned it from the Indians, it took me from five to ten minutes to get a blazing fire—not half an hour, as some books have it. But later I got it down to a minute, then to 31 seconds, from the time of taking up the rubbing-sticks to having a fine blaze, the time in getting the first spark being about ten seconds.

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

WEDDING Invitations at THE STAR office. A nice new stock just received.

**MATHEMATICAL SIGNS.**

The Process by Which the Familiar Characters Were Evolved.

The sign of addition is derived from the initial letter of the word "plus." In making the capital letter it was made more and more carelessly until the top part of the "p" was placed near the center; hence the plus sign was finally reached.  
The sign of subtraction was derived from the word "minus." The word was first contracted into mus, with a horizontal line above to indicate the contraction, which was a printer's freak that may be found in almost any book bearing a date earlier than the beginning of the eighteenth century. After the lapse of a long period of time the letters were omitted altogether, leaving only the short line so well known to all.

The multiplication sign was obtained by changing the plus sign into a character resembling the letter x. This was done simply because multiplication is but a shorter form of addition.

Division was formerly indicated by placing the dividend above a horizontal line and the divisor below. In order to save space in printing, the dividend was placed to the left and the divisor to the right, with a simple dot in place of each.

The radical sign was derived from the initial letter of the word "radix." The sign of equality is said to have first been used in the year 1557 by a sharp mathematician, who adopted it as a substitute for the words "equal to."

**HACKNEY COACHES.**

They Were First Used in London in the Seventeenth Century.

In a letter dated April 1, 1639, Mr. Garrard, writing to the Earl of Strafford, says: "Here is one Captain Bailly. He hath been a sea captain, but now lives in London, where he tries experiments. He hath erected according to his ability some four hackney coaches, put his men in a leery and appointed them to stand at the Maypole in the Strand, giving them instructions at what rate to carry men into several parts of the town, where all day they may be had."

"Other hackney men seeing this way, they flocked to the same place and performed their journeys at the same rate, so that sometimes there are twenty of them together, which disperse up and down."

Citizen sleepers bitterly complained of this, saying: "Formerly when ladies and gentlemen walked in the streets there was a chance of customers, but now they whisk past in the coaches before our apprentices have time to cry out, 'What's the lack?'"  
The word cab, a contraction of cabriolet, was not used until 1823.

**THE WORD PICNIC.**

Many Theories as to Its Origin. Which is Uncertain.

The derivation of the word picnic is uncertain. In London Notes and Queries of 1853 attempts were made to trace its origin.  
One correspondent says: "Under a French form the word appears in a speech of Robespierre, 'C'est ici qu'il doit m'accuser, et non dans les pique-niques.'" An earlier instance occurs in one of Lord Chesterfield's letters, dated October, 1748.  
Another writer of the same date tries to trace the word through France into Italy. Starting with the assumption that pique-nique in French implies a party at which each guest provides some particular dish or performs some special duty, he finds the Italian expressions nicchia (duty) and piccola (a trifling service), and from these he coins piccolia nicchia (picnic).  
A French encyclopedia, 1843, has it that the word is compounded of the simple English pick (to choose) and nicks (in the nick of time, on the spur of the moment). In France the term is also used for indoor picnics.

**Flying Fish.**  
Flying fish swim in shoals varying in number from a dozen to a hundred or more. They often leave the water at once, darting through the air in the same direction for 200 yards or more, and then descend to the water quickly, rising again and then renewing their flight. Sometimes the dolphin may be seen in rapid pursuit, taking great leaps out of the water and gaining upon his prey, which take shorter and shorter flights, vainly trying to escape, until they sink exhausted. Sometimes the larger sea birds catch flying fish in the air. The question whether the flying fish use their fins at all as wings is not fully decided. The power of flight is limited to the time the fins remain moist.

**The Meaning of Orange Blossoms.**  
The orange tree is regarded as a prince among trees and the emblem of genius. A peculiarity of this tree is that it bears fruit and flowers at the same time. Its leaves are evergreen and as it grows older it grows in beauty and fruitfulness, its blossom filling the air with its fragrance. It is indeed a fit emblem of marriage promise and hopes. The orange tree is considered typical of love because, though its fruit is golden and its flavor and scent delicious, its rind is bitter, and as every one knows who has experienced it Cupid's dart causes pain. The orange is emblematic of gratitude as well as of genius and love.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**The First Ice Cream.**  
A French chef who prepared a snow-like dish for the Duc de Chartres in 1774 is said to have been the first to make that cool luxury known as ice cream. Lord Bacon was possessed of the knowledge that there was a process of congelation by means of snow and salt. But to him this was a scientific fact, and he little dreamed of the idea that in after years this congelation would prove such a delightful refreshment.

**Generous.**  
Baron (to his valet)—Johann, I have received quite a large number of offers in reply to a matrimonial advertisement. I have selected one out of the lot, and here are the rest if you like to make any use of them.—From the German.

**No Longer.**  
A soft answer turneth away wrath. "Sir," wrote an angry subscriber to a provincial journal, "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did."—London Globe.

**His Position.**  
"What was at the bottom of that fight between Thompson and Jimpson?"  
"Jimpson was till Thompson was pulled off."

**HANG THE PRISONERS!**

An Exclamation That Was Interpreted as an Order.

The young bird of Lochnow was a character in the Scotch camp life of the early eighteenth century. He was cool in action and full of fun in daily life. One day he was detailed to command a burial party, and as he strolled over the battlefield his orderly came to him in great perplexity.

"Sir," said he, "there is a heap of fellows lying out yonder who say they're only wounded, and they won't let us bury them like the rest. What shall we do?"

"Bury them at once," replied young Agnew, without moving a muscle of his countenance, "for if you take their word for it they won't be dead for a hundred years to come."

The man saluted and started off in all simplicity to carry out the order, and Agnew had to dispatch a counter order in haste to prevent his joke from becoming a tragedy.

This recalls an "o'er true" tale of border life. Some Galloway moss troopers were brought before Sir William Howard, who was an enthusiastic mathematician. He was deep in his studies when the prisoners were marched into the castle courtyard, and a lieutenant came running up to get orders as to their disposal. Enraged at being interrupted, he cried, "Hang the prisoners!" and went on with his work.

He finished his problem and went down with a cheerful mind, only to learn that his exclamation had been taken for an order, and the prisoners were all hanged.

**ATHLETICS IN GERMANY.**

Wrestling Is One of the Most Popular Forms of Exercise.

Wrestling is one of the most popular forms of athletic exercises in Germany, and it seems as if the heavy and muscular build of the Germans peculiarly adapts them for this kind of sport.

The general public interprets the word "athlete" as meaning a wrestler, weight lifter or "strong man." When the English style of athletics was introduced into Germany, it was termed "light athletics." Wrestling is termed "heavy athletics." In every town there are many clubs indulging in "heavy athletics," and numerous public contests are arranged, in connection with which challenges to "all comers" are issued. Here one can often witness a pitched battle between science and brute power—see an "all comer" of a stupendous build, probably a butcher, brewer or furniture remover, laid flat on both shoulder blades in the most approved style by a little, wiry fellow as slippery as an eel. On the occasion of the world's championships held in Berlin an open arena, roofed only in the center, where the wrestling took place, was erected, with tiers of seats for the public all around. As luck would have it, the weather proved boisterous and the public shy of the fair. The championships ended dismally, and the impresario, unable to pay the men's retainers, very discreetly decided to "leave town."—Fry's Magazine.

**Wrestling Is One of the Most Popular Forms of Exercise.**  
Wrestling is one of the most popular forms of athletic exercises in Germany, and it seems as if the heavy and muscular build of the Germans peculiarly adapts them for this kind of sport.

**Flying Fish.**  
Flying fish swim in shoals varying in number from a dozen to a hundred or more. They often leave the water at once, darting through the air in the same direction for 200 yards or more, and then descend to the water quickly, rising again and then renewing their flight. Sometimes the dolphin may be seen in rapid pursuit, taking great leaps out of the water and gaining upon his prey, which take shorter and shorter flights, vainly trying to escape, until they sink exhausted. Sometimes the larger sea birds catch flying fish in the air. The question whether the flying fish use their fins at all as wings is not fully decided. The power of flight is limited to the time the fins remain moist.

**The Meaning of Orange Blossoms.**  
The orange tree is regarded as a prince among trees and the emblem of genius. A peculiarity of this tree is that it bears fruit and flowers at the same time. Its leaves are evergreen and as it grows older it grows in beauty and fruitfulness, its blossom filling the air with its fragrance. It is indeed a fit emblem of marriage promise and hopes. The orange tree is considered typical of love because, though its fruit is golden and its flavor and scent delicious, its rind is bitter, and as every one knows who has experienced it Cupid's dart causes pain. The orange is emblematic of gratitude as well as of genius and love.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**The First Ice Cream.**  
A French chef who prepared a snow-like dish for the Duc de Chartres in 1774 is said to have been the first to make that cool luxury known as ice cream. Lord Bacon was possessed of the knowledge that there was a process of congelation by means of snow and salt. But to him this was a scientific fact, and he little dreamed of the idea that in after years this congelation would prove such a delightful refreshment.

**Generous.**  
Baron (to his valet)—Johann, I have received quite a large number of offers in reply to a matrimonial advertisement. I have selected one out of the lot, and here are the rest if you like to make any use of them.—From the German.

**No Longer.**  
A soft answer turneth away wrath. "Sir," wrote an angry subscriber to a provincial journal, "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did."—London Globe.

**His Position.**  
"What was at the bottom of that fight between Thompson and Jimpson?"  
"Jimpson was till Thompson was pulled off."

**HANG THE PRISONERS!**  
An Exclamation That Was Interpreted as an Order.

The young bird of Lochnow was a character in the Scotch camp life of the early eighteenth century. He was cool in action and full of fun in daily life. One day he was detailed to command a burial party, and as he strolled over the battlefield his orderly came to him in great perplexity.

"Sir," said he, "there is a heap of fellows lying out yonder who say they're only wounded, and they won't let us bury them like the rest. What shall we do?"

**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. Rolling wheat ground after sowing. Rolling oats after coming up. Packing the soil in a solid bed. Rolling corn ground after planting. Rolling meadows in spring of year. Rolling 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.**

**WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.**

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by E. H. Miller. 8-1

**RALPH SMITH HEARD FROM.**

A Salisbury Youth Who Has Been Seeing Much of the World.

Ralph, the only son of Mrs. Evora Carr Smith, who several years ago learned navigation on the school ship Saratoga, has since been filling some very important positions for a young seaman, and he has also been seeing much of the world. Twice he has been ship-wrecked, and on one of those occasions all on board were drowned, except the captain, the cook and our friend Ralph. He has crossed the ocean a number of times and has visited many countries.

We are in receipt of a personal letter from our young friend, which bears date of July 7th, and was written at Philadelphia. We take the liberty to reproduce a few extracts from the letter, knowing that it will interest many of our readers, especially many of Ralph's old-time friends in and about Salisbury. Following are a few of the things he has to say:

"This is my first appearance in America since last February. I was given an honorable discharge from the American liner St. Paul. Then I went in a Turkish cruiser, the Medgidia, which was built by Cramps' Ship-Building Co., of Philadelphia. I was one of the quarter masters that went over to Turkey in the ship. The vessel cost \$3,000,000. We had quite an interesting ceremony when the Turkish flag was hoisted.

We went to St. Thomas, where we took on coal, thence to St. Michael, thence to Algiers, thence to Mitylene Island, Turkey, where we were given an honorable discharge. Then we went to Constantinople, where we were presented with medals from the Sultan.

We took a Turkish transport from Mitylene to Constantinople, where I remained for about ten days. During that time the Turkish officers showed me around the town. We visited some of the Turkish harems and the mosques, and also went to see the Turkish ladies bathing in the Sweet Water. We also visited many other interesting places.

We next went to Greece and through the Grecian Islands, stopping at the principal cities, and from thence to France.

While in Marseilles I took sick and was sent to a hospital, where I remained two weeks. After leaving there I came direct to New York in a yacht.

At present I am taking a little rest and enjoying the pleasant views of dear old America. One may go where he will, but will always be glad to get back to dear America. There is no place like home, after all.

I expect to go down south this fall and spend the winter there. I would like to spend a little while in Salisbury."

**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.

The Pittsburg Daily Times and THE STAR, both one year for only \$3.75 cash in advance. Send all orders to THE STAR, Elk Lick, Pa. 11

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. 11