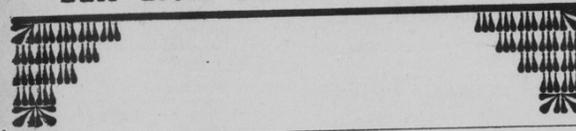


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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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For Congress,

ALLEN F. COOPER, of Uniontown, Pa.

For Assemblymen,

L. C. LAMBERT, of Stonycreek Township.

J. W. ENDSLEY, of Somerset Borough.

For District Attorney,

RUFUS E. MEYERS, of Somerset Borough.

For Poor Director,

AARON F. SWANK, of Conemaugh Township.

LABOR DAY IN SALISBURY.

Big Parade and Very Orderly Crowd—Presence of Sheriff and Closing of Saloons Had a Wholesome Effect.

Burning of More Coal Company Property Follows in Wake of Big Blowout.

Labor Day was celebrated here on Monday as per program previously posted by the various local unions of the U. M. W. of A. in this vicinity. The crowd in the parade and at the U. M. W. of A. picnic was very large and enthusiastic, also very orderly, which reflects great credit upon all concerned. The presence of Sheriff Coleman early in the morning, and the closing of the saloons, both of which precautions were advocated by THE STAR and strongly sanctioned and aided by our best people, had a very wholesome effect upon those of the striking miners who had boasted of how they proposed to run the town. THE STAR predicted that there would be no riot or trouble if the said precautions were taken, and we are much pleased to note that our surmises proved to be correct.

The good people of the community not only thank THE STAR for doing what it could to maintain peace, but they also thank the saloon-keepers and the law-abiding element of the U. M. W. of A., as well as all others who did what they could in the interest of peace and good will. No one doubts for a moment that if the saloons had been running wide open, strikers and strike-breakers would have been packed in them like sardines in a box, insults would have been passed by the quarrelsome element that can be found in both crowds, and a general riot with all its attendant evils would have been the result. Peace could not have been maintained with a crowd like that if filled with liquor.

Even as matters were, a few fellows from Coal Run could not refrain from slurring others as they marched along, but no attention was paid to their ignorant mouthings, and all in all the deportment of the crowd was very good.

The miners claim to have had from 1000 to 1050 organization men on foot in the parade, and several hundred more in vehicles and on horseback. Their estimates, however, are not correct, and they know it, for there are not 500 organized miners in this entire vicinity, counting the entire Salisbury, Boynton, Coal Run, Keim and West Salisbury local unions. Mere children were largely represented in the parade, and there were also many in it that are not in the least in sympathy with the miner's union. Most of the vehicles in the parade were owned and filled by non-union people not in sympathy with the so-called strike, but who were in the parade for the mere fun of the thing and to advertise their wares. Only a few of the business houses of Salisbury were represented in the procession.

The music was furnished by the Jerkwater Band of Boynton, and their chief selection went something like this: "Um-pa, um-pa, ra-ta, ra-ta, um-pa, um-pa, bum!" In fact there was more "bum" to it than music. The only real music of the day was in the handsomely decorated dining car of the Wildcat Club, and the chin music of our gallant friend Major Robt. McNamara and Organizer Lewis, who were the orators of the day. Major McNamara told the strikers

some very wholesome truth. Among other things he told them to remember that no man is bigger than the law, and he also told them that if they obeyed the law there would be no court injunctions for them to contend with. He also showed to them by citing the Boswell riot cases that Judge Kooser is a very lenient judge, proving it by the light sentences given the Boswell miners convicted of riot. Of course, the Major scored the coal companies pretty hard, but it must be remembered that he is an attorney for the U. M. W. of A. and knew that a little cheap buncombe had to be added to hold his job.

When he told the miners to respect and obey the laws, the ignoramuses among them did not like it, but his remarks along that line were sanctioned by all the law-abiding men in and out of the organization.

The speech of Organizer Lewis was nothing more nor less than a wild, woolly socialistic harrangue. It was mere worthless wind, devoid of logic and reason for the most part, and entirely unworthy of consideration.

In one respect the parade was a sad spectacle. The sad part of it was to see good, honest, law-abiding strikers out of a job, marching shoulder to shoulder with other strikers that are not worthy of employment and residence in any decent community. It was indeed sad to think that at least some of the good men, as well as the bad ones, will never again get another day's work in the mines of this region, as they have blindly followed the advice of unprincipled labor leaders from abroad until the mines have been filled largely with imported men that are doing satisfactory work and are here to stay. We do not rejoice because the miners have lost the strike, yet we feel that it is their own fault. We would have greatly preferred to see them all act decently and sensibly and win, than to see violence and outlawry resorted to and lose, as lose they always do when wrong methods are resorted to. The last strike has been a "bug-house," silly and vicious affair almost from start to finish.

Monday night, immediately following the picnic, the tippie, wheelhouse, stable and blacksmith shop at the Galloway & Clayton mine were all fired, undoubtedly by strikers, and before the flames could be quenched, the stable and blacksmith shop went up in smoke, and the tippie was badly damaged. Sheriff Coleman and deputies saw the reflection of the fire from the Merchants and Chapman mines, and immediately went to the scene of the conflagration. They found a number of strikers there who were making no effort to save any of the property, but a few of them helped a little after the officers began to fight the flames. At the same time a lot of shooting was done by men concealed near by, evidently to scare the deputies away and let the buildings be consumed. Shooting was also going on around the Meager mine that night, and after all it looks as though a lot of bad fellows were on their good behavior on Labor Day, when they wanted the general public to patronize their picnic, only to act the devil as bad as ever just as soon as they thought people were off their guard. The Galloway & Clayton mine has been idle for months, but was about to resume operations, and that is undoubtedly the cause of the incendiarism there. In their next parade, the United Mine Workers ought to have something among their banners and floats showing the various modes of burning company houses, shooting horses and strike-breakers, running cars down incline plains, dropping bottoms out of loaded cars, burning and blowing up tipples, etc. That was the only feature lacking in the parade of Monday to celebrate in the true U. M. W. of A. style in vogue in this region.

THREE JURORS CURED

Of Cholera Morbus with One Small Bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Mr. G. W. Fowler, of Hightower, Ala., relates an experience he had while serving on a petit jury in a murder case at Edwardsville, county seat of Cleburne county, Alabama. He says: "While there I ate some fresh meat and some sousé meat, and it gave me cholera morbus in a very severe form. I was never more sick in my life, and sent to the drug store for a certain cholera mixture, but the druggist sent me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy instead, saying that he had what I sent for, but that this medicine was so much better he would rather send it to me in the fix I was in. I took one dose of it and was better in five minutes. The second dose cured me entirely. Two fellow jurors were afflicted in the same manner, and one small bottle cured the three of us." For sale by E. H. Miller.

DEMOCRATIC leaders in Missouri are denouncing each other as liars and rascals, and the people are learning the truth.

JUDGE PARKER'S chances might be improved if the American people did not insist upon judging a man by the company he keeps.

JUDGE PARKER intimates that the real issue is the Philippines. The Republican party settled that issue at the polls four years ago.

DEMOCRATIC candidates for Congress in the Middle West are making most discouraging reports. Democrats never get very far in a campaign against \$1 wheat.

DEMOCRATIC Congressmen are always ready with beautiful theories of government, but the country has always suffered when an attempt was made to apply them.

DEMOCRATIC Congressmen have no record inviting even to themselves, except in cases where they voted with the Republicans and were denounced by their party leaders.

"We have been wrong eight years, and you have been right; therefore we ought to be placed in power," is the gist of the Democratic argument. Yet some people say there is no humor in a political campaign.

"Our opponents ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void."—President Roosevelt's speech accepting 1904 nomination.

The Meyersdale Commercial wonders where the numerous acts of violence in that coal region will end. They will end in good long terms in the penitentiary for some of the riotous strikers.—Connellsville Courier.

The Wilmerding News don't mind formaldehyde in its milk, but it draws the line at boroflourides, abstrastol and naphthol. In the presence of such chamber of horrors, the average man, especially if he be a Democrat, would take to whisky.—Connellsville Courier.

"The present phenomenal prosperity has been won under a tariff made in accordance with certain fixed principles, the most important of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, business man, wage-worker, and farmer alike."—Roosevelt.

"It is a good lesson for nations and individuals to learn never to hit if it can be helped, and then never to hit softly. I think it is getting to be fairly understood that that is our foreign policy."—President Roosevelt at San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1903.

"THERE are many qualities which we need alike in private citizen and in public man, but three above all—three for the lack of which no brilliancy and no genius can atone—and those three are courage, honesty, and common sense."—President Roosevelt at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1903.

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON says: "The Republican fences are all right. They are staked and ridged and we are ready to put two strings of barbed wire on top to keep the Democrats out, but they will not climb much this year. But we have got the barbed wire and the fellows to put it on if necessary."

CHAR. F. UHL, JR., of Somerset, was nominated by the Democrats of this district, last week, for Congress. Mr. Uhl is a real nice young man about 5 feet and 6 inches tall, weighing about 150 pounds. He is all right, only his politics needs a little fixing, and one Allan F. Cooper, of Uniontown, will attend to that in November.

"It is foolish to pride ourselves upon our progress and prosperity, upon our commanding position in the international industrial world, and at the same time have nothing but denunciation for the men to whose commanding position we in part owe this very progress and prosperity, this commanding position."—President Roosevelt at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 20, 1902.

SOMERSET county got the Democratic nomination for Congress. The nominee is a real Democrat and hasn't the least bit of Prohibition leanings. He will poll the Democratic vote of the district and be defeated like a gentleman. Green county had a candidate, of course. Heaven forbid that Green county should falter in her sacred duty of furnishing this country with statesmen, and so long as the Wise family remains she will not fail.—Connellsville Courier.

JOSEPH E. THROPP was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket by the Democratic conference of the 12th congressional district, at Altoona, Tuesday evening, to oppose John M. Reynolds, the Republican nominee. John turned Republican and Joseph turned Democrat, and both of 'em flopped for office. We admire John's good judgment, but we can see nothing ahead for Joseph, except his finish.

HINDEND HENRY COOK, of the Berlin Gleaner, took about two columns of his valuable (?) space, last week, to answer one little paragraph in THE STAR that caused him to lose his equilibrium. Hindend Henry gets awful dry sometimes, and when he gets a little jab in a tender place he "makes simply awful" to use a common Berlin expression. He calls us a pious old fakir and other things too numerous to mention, and he says he'd like to call us those things to our face, over the long distance telephone. He would be perfectly safe to do so at close range, for we have always rather enjoyed the buzzing of such puny and harmless insects as Hindend Hennerly. Some may think Hennerly too foul, but a hennerly always has a foul smell of fowl, and Hindend Hennerly, of the Gleaner, needn't fear hell fire, anyway, as he is too green to burn. Ta! ta! Hennerly, be good, for if you throw mud you will get your hands as dirty as your principle.

AMERICAN LABOR THE HIGHEST PRICED PRODUCT.

The tariff and the wage scale in this country are closely related. In fact they are interdependent. The Republican party has repeatedly said in its platform that there must be a tariff sufficient to make up the difference between wages in this country and wages abroad, where the scale of living is lower. These oft-repeated statements of Republicans do not make them true, but the proof that does make them true has been presented in the last bulletin of the Bureau of Labor.

The Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, who was appointed to that position by President Cleveland, has concluded an investigation as to wages and cost of living in this country, which shows conclusively that protection has advanced wages and improved the scale of living. This investigation was not made for a political campaign. It was begun three years ago, and is a scientific and detailed study of the conditions of labor in this country and Europe since 1890.

The figures presented in this report show that wages have been higher in this country under a protective tariff than under a revenue tariff, and that the difference has been so pronounced as to furnish a convincing argument in favor of protection. In 1890, after the McKinley tariff bill became a law, wages began to advance, and also the number of wage earners. This increase continued until 1893, when the threat of a revenue tariff by the Democratic party then in power began to check the industrial activity. The threat was consummated in 1894 by the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, and in that year Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said that more than three millions of American workmen were without work and wages. The depression in business continued until after the election of President McKinley and the passage of the Dingley tariff act. Then work and wages began to increase, and they have kept on increasing for seven years.

The statement that work and wages have continued to increase throughout this period has been denied, but the report of Commissioner Wright shows that there has never been any check to the advance, and that in 1903 wages were higher than ever before in this country, and there were more men at work in that year than in any previous year.

As compared with 1894, the year when the Democratic revenue tariff law was passed, the increase is sufficient to convince any working man that the tariff does affect wages and work. There were 34 per cent. more men employed in 1903 than in 1894, and the wages per hour were 18 per cent. greater, making the average weekly earnings of all employes 54 per cent. greater than in the Democratic tariff year. This shows that more than half as much again was paid in wages in 1903 than in 1894, and this was due to the protection given American workmen by the Dingley tariff law.

There has also been an increase in the cost of living, but this increase has not been as great as the increase in the cost of labor. That has remained the highest priced product in the American market, as it was intended it should be by the Republican party.