



HATS! HATS! HATS!

We have just received a very fine assortment of men's and boys' hats and caps for spring and summer wear. The latest shapes in Derbys at \$1.25 to 3.00. Also the newest shapes and colors in soft hats at \$1.00 to 2.00.

CAPS! CAPS! CAPS!

Children's, boys' and men's caps at 25, 50 and 75c.

ELK LICK SUPPLY CO., LTD., General Merchandise.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALISBURY.

Capital paid in, \$50,000. Surplus & undivided profits, \$9,000.

3 PER CENT. INTEREST On Time Deposits.

J. L. BARCHUS, President. H. H. MAUST, Vice President. ALBERT REITZ, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:—J. L. Barchus, H. H. Maust, Norman D. Hay, A. M. Lichty, F. A. Maust, A. E. Livengood, L. L. Beachy.

LOOK -- HERE!

Pianos from \$125.00 up. Organs from \$15.00 up. Sewing Machines from \$10.00 up.

The asking for a catalogue, getting prices and looking over our stock may mean the saving of a good many dollars. Agents for the following makes:

PIANOS.

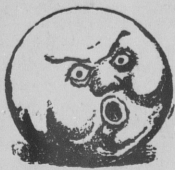
WM. KNABE & CO. BUSH & GERTS, SCHOMACHER, VICTOR, HOBERT M. CABLE, KIMBALL, SHUBERT, OXFORD.

ORGANS.

FARRAND, ESTEY, KIMBALL, DAVIS, WHITE, STANDARD, NEW HOME, DAYTONIO, GOLDEN STAR.

We have engaged the services of C. E. LIVENGOOD, Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer, and orders for work in that line left at the music store will receive prompt attention.

Somerset County Agents for Estey ipe Organs. REICH & PLOCH, CENTRE STREET, MEYERSDALE, PENNA.



You'll Be Surprised

at our low prices and our large and stylish line of goods in all departments.

BOYS' CLOTHING!

Our line of Boys' Clothing, (ages 3 to 19) is the finest in town. We are selling it at great bargains. We are leaders in style, in variety and in low prices. A call convinces all.

The Elk Lick Variety Store, C. T. HAY, Manager, Wilt Building, Grant St.

A present duty: Subscribe for THE

STAR.

Important Announcement!

To the people of Salisbury and vicinity I wish to announce that I have purchased the undertaking business of Rutter & Will, in Meyersdale, and have moved to that town.

However, I have not sold out in that line in Salisbury, and I have a representative to look after my interests in Salisbury, where I shall keep constantly on hand a fine stock of

Undertaking Goods, Coffins, Caskets, Etc.

L. C. Boper is my Salisbury salesman, and can sell you anything you may need in my line. I will continue to do embalming and funeral directing, both in Salisbury and Meyersdale.

Thanking the public for a generous patronage in the past, and soliciting a liberal future patronage, I remain your servant,

H. McCULLOH, Meyersdale, Pa.

Advertisement for Bank by Mail, featuring an image of a bank box and text: 'BANK BY MAIL. This 20th Century banking method brings this strong old bank to every post office in the world. Write for Banking by Mail booklet. Founded, 1862. Assets, \$14,000,000.00. 4 per cent. interest paid. PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS of Pittsburgh, Pa.'

Advertisement for The Patent Bent Rung Ladders, Strongest in the World. Includes an image of a ladder and text: 'The Single and Extension Bent Rung Long Ladders are light, strong and quickly and easily handled. The Columbia Step Ladders are made with Basswood or Norway Pine sides, oak steps and a Bent Hickory Rung, securely riveted under each step and to the sides with wrought iron annealed nails, making the lightest and strongest Step Ladder ever offered for the money. We also manufacture other high grade Step Ladders, as well as a complete line of Single and Extension Straight Rung Ladders. Send for descriptive catalogue and prices. INDIANA BENT RUNG LADDER COMPANY, Indiana, Penn.'

Advertisement for A Horse Knows the Difference German Medicated Stock Food. Includes an image of a horse and text: 'A Horse Knows the Difference between good and bad food. German Medicated Stock Food Will save your Horse and save money. It is the best food on the market. Also for Cows, Sheep and Hogs. No more Hog Cholera. For sale by dealers. Send for Circulars. GERMAN STOCK FOOD CO., The oldest Stock Food Co. in the World, Minneapolis, Minn.'

WHEN A MAN TELLS YOU it does not pay to advertise, he is simply admitting that he is conducting a business that is not worth advertising, a business conducted by a man unfit to do business, and a business which should be advertised for sale.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the Republican Primary Election, Held Saturday, March 25, 1905.

The Republican primary election held on the above date was very hotly contested in most of the precincts of the county, while in some of them but very little interest was manifested. The ticket nominated is a good one, and we trust that all the nominees will be triumphantly elected in November. The place for Republicans to make their fight is at the primaries, and the thing to do after the nominations are made is support the candidates nominated. This is the only way to be a straight, honorable Republican. Following is the vote received by the various candidates.

Table of election returns for Sheriff, Prothonotary, Recorder, Commissioner, Treasurer, and Poor Director, listing candidates and their respective vote counts.

The following named candidates had no opposition, and received votes as follows:

Milton H. Fike, for Clerk of Courts, 3764; Charles F. Cook, for Register of Wills, 3861; W. H. H. Baker and Jacob S. Miller, for Auditors, 3668 and 3428 respectively; Albert E. Rayman, for County Surveyor, 3839; Frank M. Forney, for County Chairman, 3665; Chas. Rishbarger, for Vice Chairman, 3666; for Delegates to State Convention, Good, 3638; Bantley, 3637; Paul, 3604.

In Salisbury and Elk Lick all the anti-Scull candidates received heavy majorities.

A DINNER INVITATION.

After a hearty meal a dose of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will prevent an attack of indigestion. Kodol is a thorough digestant and a guaranteed cure for indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gas on the Stomach, Sour Risings, Bad Breath and all stomach troubles. N. Watkins, Lesbus, Ky., says: "I can testify to the efficacy of Kodol in the cure of Stomach Trouble. I was afflicted with Stomach Trouble for fifteen years and have taken six bottles of your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, which entirely cured me. The six bottles were worth \$1,000 to me." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will digest any quantity of all the wholesome food you want to eat while your stomach takes a rest—recuperates and grows strong. This wonderful preparation is justly entitled to all of its many remarkable cures. Sold by E. H. Miller.

A NUMBER of Somerset landlords have been refused their license because the court thought their papers were defective, and for that reason it was not within his power to grant their applications. Judge Kooser is much too modest a man. License courts are like school boards. They can do anything but hang a man. There is such a thing as being unjustly technical.—Connellsville Courier.

ANOTHER gigantic outrage and damnable plot against the liberties of the people has been renewed by the State Medical Council. By legislative enactment it is proposed to make Osteopathy and Christian Science a crime, punishable by heavy fines and imprisonment. The medical doctors, or rather the narrow and tyrannical grafters in the profession, want people to be compelled by law to swallow their prescriptions, nine-tenths of which are based on guess work and do at least as much harm as good in most cases. Often the drugs are impure and harmful, and in most cases, we believe, at least worthless. People are charged outrageous prices, whether the doctors' prescriptions help or not, and yet the greedy profession is after more fees and more graft. We have no use whatever for Osteopathy and Christian Science, but neither of them are crimes, and the State has no moral right to compel people to swallow drugs if they have more faith in other healing professions. "But these fool Christian Scientists and believers in Osteopathy allow their children to die for want of medical attention," say the compounders and prescribers of pills, "and the little ones have no voice in the choice of treat-

ment." But if you will take notice, just as many medicine-doped children die as any other kind, and they have no voice in the choice of treatment, either. And the medical despots want to go a step further and allow no one to choose the manner of treating the sick that looks the most reasonable to them, unless their choice is a resort to medical doctors and drugs. A profession that is continually seeking to be bolstered and protected by all manner of unfair and oppressive legislation, has an enormous amount of fraud and graft in it that ought to be legislated out. Let the people choose their own form of religion, their own politics and their own manner of healing the sick. In none of these should compulsion be used. The medical doctors are to a great extent afraid of the inroads Christian Science and Osteopathy are making among their patrons, and their fear is no credit to their profession. When they get so badly rattled as to try to compel people by law to swallow drugs, they are only exposing the weak spots in their profession and the general humbugery there is in medicine. There is more in good nursing than in medicine, and if you want to live long, keep your conscience clear, take lots of healthful exercise, observe the laws of nature and swallow as few drugs as possible. Christian Science and Osteopathy are likely to do neither good nor harm, while medicine is about as liable to do one as the other, and in either case the expense is liable to be heavy. This is only THE STAR'S opinion, of course, but we believe it is a correct opinion, and we are not afraid to express an honest opinion at any time or in any place. However, when we make mistakes we can't do as the doctors do—go and bury them in the graveyards and draw a good fee, just the same. That's an advantage that only doctors have.

THE editor of this paper is neither a lawyer nor the son of a lawyer, and we are not here to say that Judge Kooser did not act conscientiously when he turned down a number of applications for liquor license on account of a slight omission in their applications. According to the opinion handed down by Judge Kooser, some of the applicants for license were refused for no other reason than that the names of the sureties were not set forth in the petitions. The omission, which was but a mere over-ight, was one that some of the rejected applicants claim had occurred at other times when they did get license from the same Judge. It is also asserted that licenses were granted by Judge Kooser, to at least one hotel keeper, this year, whose petitions had the same defect that others were turned down for. Whether these rumors and reports are absolutely correct, we do not know, and until we do know to a certainty, we shall not charge any such manifest unfairness to the court, in which we have always had implicit confidence. In the decision handed down by Judge Kooser, he gives it as his opinion that the omissions in the rejected petitions constituted a defect which was not amendable, while the attorney for the rejected applicants holds that it was sufficient that the names of the sureties appeared in the bonds, which were attached to the petitions. The attorney's view of it seems to most people as the correct view to take, and like the Connellsville Courier, THE STAR believes that the court has been unjustly technical in the matter. And if, as reported, the court has at other times granted licenses in cases where the same omissions occurred as those referred to in this instance, it would appear that there has been a miscarriage of justice somewhere. As matters now stand, some communities in Somerset county have a most ridiculous and obnoxious state of affairs confronting them. We behold some of the lowest liquor dives and dens of vice in the county running wide open and enjoying a monopoly of the rum traffic—places that give only bum accommodations to the traveling public, and places where fights, profanity, obscenity and the most shocking debauchery are of almost daily occurrence. On the other hand, we see some of the most careful and conscientious hotel men of the county turned down—men who have been conducting decent, orderly, well-kept houses, where the table and other accommodations have ever been of the very best. We do not know whether all of the rejected applicants have been conducting good houses, but we do know that most of them have, and nearly everybody knows that Henry Loechel conducts one of the most orderly and best kept hotels in Somerset county. Fights and trouble have not been emanating from his place, and if a place like his must be without license, we know that we are voicing the sentiments of a large majority of our people when we say

that "the stuff" should be completely off in the town. If a house like the Valley House must be dry, all others should be the same way. We have always contended that any town would be far better off without saloons than with them, and we still hold the same opinion. But if booze must be sold in a community, one lone saloon will always breed more crime and devilry than a dozen will, for the reason that it will draw all the rough element to one place, and the bigger a crowd of rowdies and drunks, the greater the chances for quarrels, fights and other crimes. In the refusal of about fifteen or seventeen licenses, and among them some of the county's best and most orderly hotels, the temperance people have gained nothing for their cause. Lawyers Ruppel and Lowry have made fools of themselves by acting on apparent jealous and revengeful motives, and the court has not raised itself one particle in the estimation of the people, although the decision may have been unavoidable under existing laws. We are not charging the court with unfairness. Later developments and a full investigation of some of the allegations afloat will determine that point. If the court treated all applications alike that contained the same defects, whether the defects were objected to or not, then the court cannot be charged with discrimination and unfairness. But if the court didn't treat all petitions containing the same omissions or defects alike, then unfairness and discrimination can be justly charged, and in that event the court will lose the respect of all fair-minded people who believe in President Roosevelt's motto—"a square deal for every man."

THE GRAVITY OF THE COAL SITUATION.

In the Annual Coal Number of the Mining Magazine, of New York, appears an editorial on the condition of the coal industry, evidently prepared by an expert in possession of reliable data. The following figures are of universal interest and permanent value: Estimates of the production of coal during the past year indicate an output nearly as great as in 1903, when the production of bituminous coal was 285,000,000 tons and of anthracite 59,000,000 tons, a total of 344,000,000. In 1904, the output of anthracite was 57,492,522 tons and the estimated production of bituminous coal 281,000,000 tons. During the year our imports of anthracite were 75,526 tons, as against 151,023 tons in 1903; and of bituminous coal 1,556,149 as compared with 3,295,379 tons in 1903. Our exports of anthracite in the past year were 2,228,392 tons, as compared with 2,008,657 tons in 1903. Bituminous coal exports in 1904 were 6,345,128 tons, as against 6,303,241 tons in 1903 and 5,218,969 tons in 1902.

For 1905, the prospect of an active demand for a large tonnage seems good and it is expected that prices will run somewhat higher than last year, though not so high as in 1903.

Referring to the gravity of the present situation and its bearing on the question of probable strikes, the figures given by the writer are of deep significance. He says that the officers' organization reported for its year ending November 30th a balance on hand December 1st, 1903, of \$1,106,198.68. Receipts from members' tax were \$303,697.30, from assessments \$474,849.76, and other sources \$74,425.80, a total of \$882,772.86; expenditures for officers' salaries and expenses were \$199,725.80, for the relief of strikers \$1,067,300.47, other expenses \$87,992.95, leaving a balance on hand of \$603,952.32. This showed the year's expenditures to be \$502,240.38 in excess of the receipts. The treasurer's report states that the per capita tax of 10 cents a month has been wholly insufficient to meet the expenditures, the latter having averaged 87 cents per member per month. It states further that the weekly expenditures at the close of the year have increased, and recommends a per capita tax of 50 cents per month during the year ending November 30th, 1905.

The usual arrangements for a wage adjustment from April 1st will take place during this month. The operators in several of the districts will be forced to offer a lower schedule than that now in force, and the miners must either recognize the relation between good wages and the commercial value of the product, or begin a strike which the treasury of their organization is not able to support without calling a heavy assessment on the members. Whatever scale is finally settled upon will remain in force until April, 1906, at which time the wage agreement at the anthracite mines also expires; so a year hence both the miners and operators will have to solve an intricate and delicate problem.