

## THE BEST BAKING

comes from Wagner's Salisbury bakery. Our Bread, Cakes, Pies, Buns, etc., can always be had nice and fresh at

**DeLozier's Grocery,**  
Opposite Postoffice.

We also run a wagon for the convenience of our patrons. Bread sold from wagon at 4 cents per loaf.

**M. A. Wagner, Propr.**

## THE SALISBURY HACK LINE AND LIVERY.

C. W. STATLER, Proprietor.

Two hacks daily, except Sunday, between Salisbury and Meyersdale, connecting with trains east and west.

**Schedule:**  
Hack No. 1 leaves Salisbury at 8 A. M.  
Hack No. 2 leaves Salisbury at 1 P. M.  
Returning, No. 1 leaves Meyersdale at 1 P. M.  
No. 2 leaves Meyersdale at 6 P. M.  
First class rigs for all kinds of travel, at reasonable prices.

## 60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

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## Backache

Any person having backache, kidney pains or bladder trouble who will take two or three Pine-ules upon retiring at night shall be relieved before morning.

The medicinal virtues of the crude gums and resins obtained from the Native Pine have been recognized by the medical profession for centuries. In Pine-ules we offer all of the virtues of the Native Pine that are of value in relieving all

## Kidney and Bladder Troubles

Prepared by **PINE-ULE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO** SOLD BY **ELK LICK PHARMACY.**

## THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Cures all Coughs and assists in expelling Colds from the System by gently moving the bowels. A certain cure for croup and whooping-cough. (Trade Mark Registered.)

## KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

PREPARED AT THE LABORATORY OF **E. O. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO, U. S. A.** SOLD BY **E. H. MILLER.**

## New Firm!

**G. G. De Lozier,**  
**GROGER AND CONFECTIONER.**

Having purchased the well known Jeffrey grocery opposite the postoffice, I want the public to know that I will add greatly to the stock and improve the store in every way. It is my aim to conduct a first class grocery and confectionery store, and to give

## Big Value For Cash.

I solicit a fair share of your patronage, and I promise a square deal and courteous treatment to all customers. My line will consist of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Choice Confectionery, Country Produce, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, SALISBURY, PA.

## Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar

Cures all Coughs, and expels Colds from the system by gently moving the bowels.

## Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

## Little's Early Risers

The famous little pills.

**Crude Thoughts As They Fall From the Editorial Pen:— Pleasant Evening Reveries.**

**Home Circle Department.**

**YOUR REWARD.**  
If you scatter seeds along  
The rich and fertile ground,  
Though others harvest where you've sown  
When golden grain is found,  
And claim the gleanings rich and rare  
When garnered in their store,  
The Lord will know at harvest time  
Who scattered seeds before.

If you should strike a sweeter cord  
Upon some tuned heart strings,  
And though they vibrate around the world  
And music sweeter rings  
From sea to sea, from pole to pole  
And cross the ocean wide,  
E'en tho' were kings the honor claimed  
Could not the right one hide.

If you can ease some troubled heart,  
However pained your own,  
Or bring some joy where sorrow dwells,  
To cast away its gloom,  
No need for praises long and loud,  
The Lord, He knows it all,  
And on the day of your reward  
He knows on whom to call.

Take courage then, you who must sow  
For other souls to reap;  
The Lord, He will the right one know,  
He will the records keep,  
And if with earnest praying hearts  
You will your duty do,  
Each will receive his own reward,  
But yours will come to you.

**MOTHERS.**  
It was a Boston child, of course, who said when somebody asked her what she considered mothers good for: "Why, you see, God couldn't be everywhere, and so he just had to make mothers."  
But it takes grace to be a good mother,—now doesn't it? She must be wise and patient and good-natured and serene and always ready to comfort and help without losing her self-control. Prof. Swing once said he knew many mothers whose children were well washed, well scolded, well dressed, and well whipped, but few whose children were inspired, and it certainly takes grace to lead such a life before the children that they shall be inspired.  
If you have good, healthy children, full of animal spirits and frolic with fun and life, be thankful for it, even if they do make more noise sometimes than it seems possible to bear; for the weak and nervous child is tenfold more of a problem. There are two general types of nervous children, the active child always on the go, inquisitive, and acquisitive, but delicate as the mimosa leaf, shrinking back into itself at the first repulse or harsh word, and the pale, quiet, affectionate child, thoughtful, responsive, reserved. The child of the first type may be the embryo philanthropist or leader of criminals, inventor or social iconoclast, as his training tends, while the child of the second type develops into the philosopher, the poet, the man of letters, or the misanthrope, the recluse, the anarchist, as the case may be. One of the greatest mistakes in training a nervous child is to think that strength can come through opposition. Such a child should be guided, not driven. If afraid to sleep in the dark, it should not be forced to sleep in an unlighted room. Timidity should not be ridiculed, but patiently explained and argued away. Tonics, good, digestible food and open air life, avoidance of long hours of study, frequent changes of air are all not only serviceable, but one might say, indispensable in the transformation of the child of nervous disposition into the well poised man or woman. By injudicious treatment such a child may be made to grow up a physical and moral wreck, at odds with himself and all the world. Under wise management the same child may develop into a lovable type, gentle, affectionate, sensitive and strong.

**MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.**  
Have good papers and magazines; let the boys and girls subscribe for them. Have music of some kind, and never consider that you have performed your duty to your children unless you give them the advantages of education. Let the children that have talents for music take lessons in music; even if you can't afford to let them take lessons until they are good musicians, why let them take a few lessons and get some knowledge of music, and by practice and study they may become experts. If some of them show a talent for drawing or printing or any of the arts, why cultivate that talent to the best of your ability.  
Always have your home well lighted. Oil or gas is very much cheaper than having your children wander off, you know not where, and they naturally want to go where it is bright and attractive.

## DON'T DRAG.

Don't drag along with a dull, bilious, heavy feeling. You need a pill. Use DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Do not sicken or gripe, but results are sure. Sold by E. H. Miller.

## LIGHT-GIVING SEA ANIMALS.

Some Curious Phosphorescent Creatures Found in the Deep.

According to a writer in The Scientific American there are, on record, several instances of persons having put the light emitted by pyrosoma to practical purpose. One specimen kept alive in a tank in a dark room would, when stirred with a stick, emit a light strong enough to enable one to read medium sized print.

Still another writer tells of having written his name with his finger upon the side of a giant pyrosoma, whereupon the characters were instantly reproduced in letters of living fire. A French zoologist, who met a school of pyrosoma, says that they resembled "red hot balls of fire," but the claim is advanced for Birbra, a Brazilian naturalist, that he was the first to put the light of these queer creatures to practical purpose. Placing six small ones in a swinging glass in his cabin, he is said to have written a description of the animals by their own light.

By some the pyrosoma is called the firebarrel, and the name is not out of place, for the animal does resemble a barrel, being about a foot in length and open at one end. It is in the tropics that it is found at its best, but it is also found sometimes in the waters of the islands of Southern California. One caught in Avalon Bay in these waters some time ago was successfully placed in a tank and photographed. First seen, a blaze of light about ten feet below the surface as it slowly rose to the surface, it was supposed to be a huge jelly fish. Through the window of a glass bottom boat its course was followed as it rose, and then its shape was seen to be long and cylindrical. A faint light was emitted from the animal, but the moment it was touched it blazed out in a bright glare of silvery green light.

Close examination reveals the fact that the pyrosoma is not one animal, but in reality millions of minute little creatures all joined together in one body by insoluble ties. Each of these little individual animals in feeding draws in water that is expelled into the inside space, and out into the sea again through the opening at the end of the composite animal. It is this process of taking in and ejecting water that forces the pyrosoma along. In the tropics the pyrosoma often grows to great size. One found there is said to have measured four feet in length and to have been ten inches in diameter. Scientists give the pyrosoma high rank in the different stages of animal life, classing it a little lower than the fishes. Indeed, it is claimed that in the larvae of some forms a notocord is to be found, believed by some to be a primitive backbone.

The light emitted by these wonderful animals varies both in tint and color, some giving off comparatively white light, others a bluish light, and still others a beautiful pale greenish light. The brilliancy of the light given off by a vast number of these animals when grouped together is best described by Sir Wyville Thompson, who wrote of sailing through a large number of them in this fashion: "It was an easy matter to read the smallest print sitting at the after port in my cabin, and the bows shed on either side rapidly widening spaces of radiance so vivid as to throw the sails and rigging into lights and shadows."

Of all the light giving animals the saipa is said to be the most wonderful. Like the heteropod, this animal is provided with claspers that enable it to fasten to seaweed and rocks so plentiful are they in California waters that the Santa Catalina Channel, which is from eighteen to twenty miles wide and about forty-five miles long is at times literally covered with them as far as the eye can reach. Covering the entire surface and gleaming like gems in the sunlight, they present a beautiful picture. These animals constitute a delicacy much sought for by whales. Some of them shed a silvery light, while others yield blue and others red light.

Phosphorescent crabs are also found in the California waters in large quantities. These crabs, beautiful in their tints of red, blue, purple and green, give out a peculiar light at night, the effect of which is startling, since it makes the animal literally stand forth in lines of gold. Still another light giver peculiar to these waters is the phyllorhoe, a sluggish mollusk.

So plentiful are the light-giving denizens of the deep along the California Coast that those who have undergone the experience say a night spent on these waters is awe inspiring indeed. But beautiful and impressive as the strange sight is to the beholder, the light giving powers of these animals are disastrous to themselves, since the light emanating from them attracts the attention of marauding fishes, which seem to relish a light meal at any time.

Telling the News in Holland.  
In Holland births, marriages and deaths, instead of being recorded in newspapers, are indicated by wind-mills.

When a miller gets married he stops his mill with the arm of the wheel in a slanting position and with the sails unfurled. His friends and guests frequently do likewise with their mills, in token of the ceremony.

To indicate a birth the wheel is stopped with the arms in a slanting position, but at a more acute angle than for a marriage, and with the two upper sails unfurled.

Should a miller die the sails of his mill are all furled, and the wheel is turned round until the arms form an upright cross, in which position they are left until after the funeral has taken place.

## OUR GREAT BATTLESHIP.

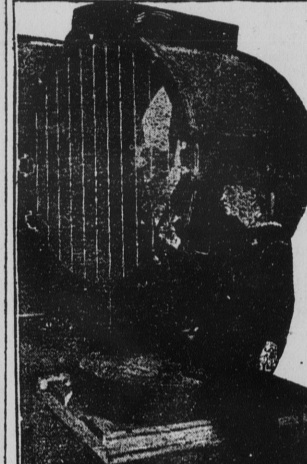
The Connecticut is the Most Powerful Ever Built in This Country.

As the newest, largest and most formidable engine of destruction in our navy, and, save one, the heaviest armed vessel in the world, much interest will attach to a description of some of her leading features.

Her keel was laid on March 10, 1903, and she was launched on September 29, 1904. She is 450 feet long by 76 feet 10 inches in extreme width. About 2,300 tons of coal can be carried in her bunkers. Her speed will be eighteen knots, and she draws 24½ feet of water. Nearly 7,500 tons of steel plates have been used in the construction of the hull. Her total cost reaches \$8,000,000.

It is said by one of the chief naval constructors that at the time the Connecticut was laid down she was admitted by European naval experts to be the best designed and most powerful warship of her class in existence, and she is only exceeded at present by the English Dreadnought, of 18,000 tons, whose gunfire range is somewhat greater.

The dominant feature and supreme importance of the Connecticut as a destructive engine of war is centered in her terrific battery of long range guns. Four huge 12-inch breech-loading rifles, navy's latest model, 45



Largest naval searchlight in the world.

feet long, are mounted in two turrets, one forward and one aft. These guns are capable of hurling 850-pound projectiles with sufficient force to penetrate armor and sink a ship six to eight miles away. Besides these, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch guns complete the main battery, while twenty 3-inch and 12-pounders are installed, intended principally to ward off torpedo boat attacks.

The hull of the Connecticut is protected at the waterline by a complete belt of armor 9 feet 3 inches in width and 11 inches thick, which runs 200 feet amidships, while the front and back of this, embracing the magazine spaces, is 9 inches until it gradually decreases to 4 inches in thickness at the stem and stern. The casement armor, from the top of the waterline to the edge of the 7-inch gun ports and upper casement, is 6 inches thick throughout.

The work of placing in the turrets the four 12-inch guns, weighing 125,000 pounds each, was a delicate engineering feat. The powerful electric crane Hercules, however, with its strong coils of wire rope, slowly lifted these monster weapons and lowered them safely into their proper positions. To sustain the shock of fire a large 13-ton recoil jacket is slung over the breech end of each gun. The rebound is about five or six feet.

A belt of armor 12 inches thick forms the front protecting plate of the rotating turrets of these guns. One of the record breaking equipments is the largest naval searchlight in the world, placed high up on the front of the military mast. The projector is 5 feet in diameter, and on a clear night an object 10 by 20 feet can be picked up at a distance of from four to five miles at sea. This cost \$4,000, and was made in Germany.

Two of the most vital spots on the ship are away below the waterline, in the dynamo rooms, one forward and one aft. Here are the great generating machines. Each plant is capable of operating the ship independently in case the other should be incapacitated and put out of order in battle. The electrical equipment is the most modern and extensive so far used on a vessel, operating some seven hundred and fifty lights in the battle service and about five hundred more in general lighting.

Twenty-five miles of wiring is used, which provides for an elaborate intercommunication between all parts of the ship, directing the firing, range finding of all batteries, submerged torpedo tubes and, in fact, controlling the complete maneuvering operations of the ship in time of action or otherwise.

One of the striking accessories for gun loading is an ingenious electric rammer for driving home the shell and powder charge in the breach of the gun. This is of brass and telescopic in action. Three hundred pounds of smokeless powder are used to fire the projectiles. One charge costs over \$200. The powder is put up in bags and stored in large, round copper cans, 2 feet high, tightly sealed and kept in the magazine holds.

## Anchor'd.



Father—If you are bound to marry that young scapegrace I suppose I can't prevent it, but I'll fix him so he'll have to spend his evenings in good company.

Daughter—In what way, father, dear?

Father—All the money you get he'll have to win from me at poker.



Secrets in the Air.  
Mrs. Lonesomeheart—I shouldn't think you'd want to sit at this air shaft window. You can't see anything.

Mrs. Harlemites—No, but you can hear beautifully.

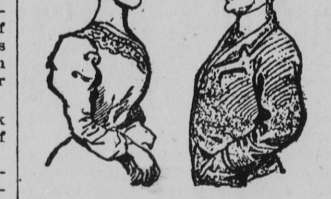
## Retribution.



Mother—Oh! John! Baby has just eaten a piece of the dog's biscuit!

Father—That's right. Serves the dog just right. He often steals some of the baby's food.

## The False and the True.



The amount of hair possessed by Mr. and Mrs. Dauber, respectively, at the time of their marriage.



Ten years later.



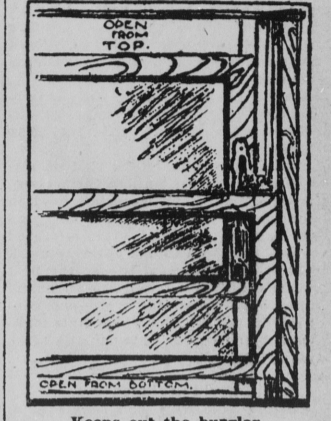
At their silver wedding. —Pick-M-Up.

Wanted Further Instructions.  
A woman writes from Colorado: "I notice in reading 'Vacation Notes' that the English drink soda and whisky. I tried ordinary kitchen soda, and didn't like it very well. Is that the right kind?"

## IDEAL SAFETY WINDOW LOCK.

Ventilates Without Sacrificing Security or Defacing Sashes.

The value of ventilation to health is acknowledged by every thinking person. To ventilate without sacrificing security, without mutilating sashes, has been looked forward to by all builders and owners. Such perfection seems possible in the safety window lock shown in the illustration. The lock consists of a ratchet and lock, whose bolt, pressed by a spring, is thrust into the depressions or ratchets and prevents the raising of the window. The casing of the lock is made of the hardest steel, and the spring of fine wire. It cannot be broken by the use of a jimmy, neither is it capable of be-



Keeps out the burglar.  
Inj tampered with by means of a wire, string or knife. Even when the glass is cut and the burglar tries to manipulate the lock through the opening, he is helpless, as his arms act as a wedge between the sashes and prevent their movement. The sashes can be raised or lowered a few inches for ventilation, but even then they are safe from the burglar. When it is desired to raise the sash to its full height it is only necessary to pull out the spring bolt. It locks automatically and all danger of forgetting to fasten the windows before retiring is thus entirely obviated.

## Steer Trained to Stalk Sheep.

In a number of counties lying on both sides of the Sacramento River, in the central portion of California, every winter by the depredations of countless flocks of wild geese, which swarm over the broad grain fields destroy the young, sprouting grain-stalks. Indeed, so serious has this annual invasion become that nearly all the large farms have employees who regularly patrol the fields and do nothing but keep the feathered pests on the wing.

One of the most novel blinds or stalkers ever used in that section, or any other, for the purpose of destroying the geese, is that of a Colusa farmer who lives on the bank of the Sacramento. He has a big red steer which he has trained to stalk geese. The steer walks round a flock of geese in an ever decreasing circle, his master, armed with a repeating shotgun, walking beside him, but on the further side from the flock.

The geese have become so used to seeing animals grazing near that they pay no attention to them; so the farmer is enabled to get within shotgun distance and pour a broadside into the flock while it is feeding on the ground, and two more shots before the birds are out of range when they rise.

This dumb hunter is held in great esteem by its owner and his family, it is needless to state, and receives the best of everything.

## The Symbol of an Epoch.

The universal use of one and two dollar bills in the East always furnishes a detail of contrast to people from the West, where silver and gold are the rule, and paper currency almost unknown. On the East Side of New York even a fifty cent piece is looked upon with some distrust by newly arrived foreigners, who seldom see anything larger than a quarter in silver. Hand one out, and it is subjected to scrutiny as careful as a five dollar bill in the Rockies.

A New Yorker was receiving change from a Bowery barber, when the latter, after searching through his cash register for another bill to make up the amount apologized profusely.

"Any other day but Saturday I could give you paper," he explained, "but to-day there ain't any other way out of it. Everybody around here is clean out of change. I'll have to give you this Bryan."

And he handed out a silver dollar.

## Due to Wooden Shoes.

The use of wooden shoes may explain why the exportation of boots, shoes and sole leather from the United States to France is comparatively small. There is, however, in addition to the peasant class using only wooden shoes, another smaller rural class wearing cheap leather shoes. The wooden shoes are made from walnut and birch, the latter being the cheap ones and retailing at 20 to 30-cents a pair. Entirely wooden shoes are carved out of a solid piece of wood. When the sole only is used the split leather uppers are fastened on with nails.

The Pope's residence at Rome, with its treasures, in money, is said to exceed \$150,000,000 in value.

A government expert estimates that the expenditure for advertising in 1905 was \$125,000,000.