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New Firm!
G. G. De Lozier,
GROGGER AND CONFECTIONER.

Having purchased the well known Jeffery 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.

L. E. CODER,
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
 SALISBURY, PA.
 Repairing neatly, promptly and substantially done. Prices very reasonable.

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

IF YOUR BUSINESS will not stand advertising, advertise it for sale. You cannot afford to follow a business that will not stand advertising.

Murphy Bros.'
RESTAURANT!

Headquarters for best Oysters, Ice Cream, Lunches, Soft Drinks, etc.
 Try our Short-Order Meals—Beef-steak, Ham and Eggs, Sausage, Hot Coffee, etc.

Meals to Order at All Hours!

We also handle a line of Groceries, Confectionery, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
 We try to please our patrons, and we would thank you for a share of your buying.

MURPHY BROTHERS,
 MCKINLEY BLOCK, SALISBURY, PA.

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.
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 No. 2 leaves Meyersdale at 8 P. M.
 First class rigs for all kinds of travel, at reasonable prices.

KILL THE COUGH
AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's**
New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION Price 50c & \$1.00
 COUGHS and Colds Free Trial.

Swiftest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

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.

BERRY CAUGHT
WITH THE GOODS
IN BANK DEAL

"Reform" State Treasurer in Business Along "Practical Lines."

BORROWS OF STATE DEPOSITORY

Startling Revelation of Tactics Worse Than Those Which This "Good Man" So Long Condemned in Others.

William H. Berry, state treasurer, professional reformer, has been caught with the goods on him. He has been found to be engaged in borrowing money from a depository of state funds for a private enterprise in which he is heavily interested. He had to admit this fact, but in trying to explain why he did it and how he did it, he lied, deliberately lied, and he was caught lying and the facts were proven against his misrepresentation by the records of Delaware county.

Mr. Berry, who is a sanctimonious, "holier than thou individual," who has been making all sorts of charges against Republican officials and who is now on the stump for Emery and his colleagues on the Democratic state ticket, has been shown to be as practical as the most practical of the professional politicians and he is, in the vernacular of the machine politician, "out for the stuff."

Berry is a member of the state board which designates the depositories of state funds and besides has in his power the right to draw from or add to any deposit in any banking institution which carries a deposit of state funds.

When Mr. Berry went into office as state treasurer, the Harrisburg Trust company carried a state deposit of about \$200,000. Since Berry has been treasurer this sum has been jumped to over \$500,000.

Berry at first applied to a Baltimore Surety company to go on his official bond, but he discovered that it would cost him about \$2500 a year for a bond which would have eaten up a good portion of his salary. About this time negotiations were opened with the Harrisburg Trust company, which finally went on Berry's bond for \$500,000 for a mere "nominal sum."

Good Thing For Trust Company. The trust company does not appear to have lost anything by this operation.

Its deposits of state funds have grown to great proportions, and it has been honored by the state treasurer in the capacity of a customer in the loan department.

The Fields Brick company, of Chester, is a concern in which State Treasurer Berry is heavily interested.

The books show that the incorporators of the brick concern were William H. Berry, of Chester, 50 shares; Holstein H. Fields, 25 shares, and John W. Fields, 25 shares. William H. Berry appeared as treasurer. The charter indicated that Mr. Berry's interest was for cash invested, while that of the Fields brothers was for real estate, good will and personal property turned over to the corporation.

Mr. Berry makes these admissions: "The Field boys had a brick yard in Chester, and were hard pressed for money. I agreed to take hold of the thing and put up \$14,000 in cash against their property, and we formed a corporation with \$50,000 capital. I taking 50 per cent. of the stock."

"I found when I came to look the plant over that a railroad siding was necessary. To get this siding put in it was necessary to buy a lot of land. I did not feel like investing in any more stock, but I was willing to buy some bonds. Others were willing to take bonds. So the \$50,000 corporate mortgage was executed to the Harrisburg Trust Company as trustee of the bonds."

"How did you come to select the Harrisburg Trust Company in the transaction?"

"Well, that seems to me the only thing in this transaction that may seem peculiar. The fact is that I didn't want it to leak out that I was after land. That is the only reason I did not go to a Chester trust company. The Harrisburg Trust Company agreed to finance it, and I went ahead to get my options. We bought 30 acres of land, and we only intend to actually issue \$30,000 in bonds. There will be an acre of land behind every bond."

Berry's attempted explanation that he went to Harrisburg to negotiate the loan so that the fact would not be known in Delaware county, and possibly raise the price of land which he desired to purchase, fell very flat when it was revealed that all of the details of the transaction were attended to by the Delaware County Trust Company and the recording fees were paid by it.

Why Berry should finance his deal from a Harrisburg state depository because he wanted to keep it secret, and then go to his own town and have the searches made and the deeds recorded, is something that puzzles officials in Delaware county.

Moreover, the records show that this Delaware County Trust Company is the holder of an original trust deed mortgage for \$16,000 on Fields' Bros' brickyard.

If, as Berry says, there are 30 acres of ground behind the \$30,000 in bonds which Berry says will be issued under the \$50,000 mortgage, the records do not show it. They do show that the

original yard of Field Bros, comprised eight acres. Against this is the \$16,000 mortgage.

The other new purchase besides the five acres from Laidlaw, as shown by the records, is five acres from Evelyn Sibley. The total value of the land acquired since State Treasurer Berry turned the concern into a stock company and then placed his \$50,000 mortgage, is \$9750.

This is all the land holdings of "Berry's brickyard" that are disclosed by the books of the Recorder of Deeds' office in Delaware county.

Trust companies do not usually take \$50,000 corporate mortgages on things not a matter of official record.

Skeptical as to Explanation. Delaware county officials who were familiar with these facts were, therefore, skeptical as to the explanation as to why the State Treasurer chose the largest state depository in Pennsylvania to finance this business venture. The news that this same trust company which Berry has favored his more than \$600,000 in the general funds of the state was also a surprise to those who knew him as an ardent reformer. This surprise was not lessened by Berry's admission that for his bond for \$500,000 he was only compelled to pay a nominal fee.

The usual fee of security companies for taking such a bond is \$2500 a year. It was not considered remarkable that the State Treasurer should look with kindly eye on the Harrisburg Trust Company.

Those who read of the transaction were startled when they recalled the strong demand for treasury reform in last Democratic platform and the vehement speeches which Berry and Homer Castle made concerning politicians who borrowed money from banks which hold state funds.

Although Berry's entry into brick making did not begin until after he became State Treasurer, his friends in Chester are confident that it will be a successful venture. Berry is known in his home town as a shrewd business man.

But what is causing no end of gossip, especially in "reform circles," is the fact that Berry should so soon after his election engage in transactions of a character which he and his associates have for years denounced.

"Old Timers" Put to Shame. The fact is that he went further than any of his predecessors.

The reformers did not have an opportunity to criticize any state treasurer for borrowing from state depositories. There is no record of such a condition of affairs in the history of the state Treasury under Republican administration.

There have been criticisms from time to time of politicians supporting the party in power for borrowing from banking institutions having deposits of state funds.

When the Enterprise Bank failed in Allegheny it was Mr. Berry and his Democratic colleagues who went up and down the state frantically decrying a system which would permit politicians borrowing from banks carrying deposits of state funds.

But there never was a charge that a state treasurer was engaged in that line of business until Mr. Berry, "the reformer," was elected.

The state did not lose a dollar by the failure of the Enterprise Bank, which afforded so much political capital for Mr. Berry last fall, as every penny of state funds deposited in that bank has been paid back, with interest, into the state treasury.

The late Senator Quay, while having no connection with the state treasury, borrowed money from the People's Bank in Philadelphia upon approved collateral, such as any other citizen might do, but the Berrys and the Emery and the other "reformers" set up a hue and cry throughout the commonwealth, and painted him as a law breaker and an enemy of the people.

Mr. Berry, as State Treasurer, is now discovered to be a large borrower from an institution from which he can draw large sums of money any day, might cripple the trust company financially in case of a run, and yet he was chosen as a "reform" candidate for State Treasurer, and he is still tightly upon the stump demanding the election of a "reform candidate for Governor" in the person of that eminent "reformer," Lewis Emery, Jr., of Pure Oil fame, of "Brewery and Church" notoriety, and of other scandalous conditions that are now the subject of general criticism.

EVIL IN THE COMICS.

In a paper on comic supplements, W. S. Darby of the Toronto Mail, says: "If the comic supplements fell only into the hands of adults, their influence might be perceptible, but would not be so markedly bad, as in the case when they are pored over by children. If the unbiased opinion of parents and teachers could be obtained, it is probable that there could be traced directly to the comic supplement much of the disobedience, impertinence, bad manners and dangerous mischievousness of the children of the day."

"From the standpoint of circulation the comic supplement may justify itself, but the fact that a few hundred more papers are sold does not necessarily serve as a valid reason for its continuance. A large circulation of a certain kind might perhaps be obtained by the printing of immoral stories, or giving away lewd pictures, but no member of this association, nor any reputable newspaper man, would tolerate such a proposal."

"If it is recognized that the comic supplement while not absolutely pernicious in its effects, is nevertheless, harmful in its general influence, then the difference between its retention and the untenable proposition cited is one not so much of kind, but merely of degree."

CANNOT BE JUGGLED.

The contortions of the Democratic candidates in their efforts to manufacture campaign sensations are remarkably exemplified.

Both Lewis Emery, Jr., and William T. Creasy have made savage attacks on corporations of Pennsylvania, alleging that they escaped taxation and that the average citizen has had his burden of taxation increased as a result of this. It was further asserted by Mr. Emery that the only way to rectify these conditions was by electing the Democratic State ticket.

Here are some facts, known to Mr. Emery and his chief supporters, but overlooked (?) in preparing campaign sensations:— Pennsylvania in 1905 had a gross revenue from all sources of \$24,269,119.72.

Of this enormous sum, corporations paid \$15,806,541, or 64 3-10 per cent. Liquor licenses yielded \$1,702,306, or 7 per cent.

Mercantile and other license taxes produced \$1,208,835, or 5 per cent. Tax on collateral inheritance yielded \$1,677,185, or 6 8-10 per cent.

Personal property tax brought in \$3,446,906, or 14 3-10 per cent. The remaining 2 6-10 per cent. came from documentary taxes, fines and other dollars.

Not a dollar of revenues was levied upon the individual or upon property, other than wealth invested in mortgages, bonds, etc.

The Republican State convention stands pledged to enact laws returning to the various counties all the proceeds of the personal property and license taxes. It also has emphatically expressed its intention to expand the good-roads movement and increase the appropriation therefor. Furthermore, it is firmly obligated by platform declaration to increase the annual appropriations for public schools and support of charitable institutions. It has a record in these matters that neither the Democracy nor the "I-am-holier-than-thou" reformer dare question.

Inheriting in 1881 from a Democratic government a bonded State debt of approximately \$40,000,000, under Republican rule this debt is to-day \$4,131,867.02. To satisfy this indebtedness the sinking fund holds \$4,008,908.93, leaving the net bonded obligations of the state \$122,958.09.

During the period when this great debt was being discharged, Pennsylvania expended \$53,868,200 in charitable work; devoted \$1,405,846 to caring for soldier and sailor veterans of the Civil War; spent \$10,527,474.14 in educating and rearing soldiers' orphans.

This great state in the same period supplied \$110,825,711 to establish and maintain the best public school system in the Union, and added recently \$2,804,500 in support of normal schools, township high schools, etc., or a total for education of \$115,970,211.

Democratic financial management is well understood in Pennsylvania. It added to the bonded debt of the nation in time of peace (1892-96) and brought with it soup kitchens in this great state. Mr. Emery, running on the Bryan platform, cannot contort the present financial condition of Pennsylvania to Democratic uses, nor can he efface the miserable record of the Democratic party in both Pennsylvania and the nation, when it was entrusted with the management of the public finances.

As to corporations, Pennsylvania in 1905 collected \$15,806,541 from corporations.

Other great states received the following revenues from tax on corporations:—

New York	\$6,974,810
Iowa	2,288,099
Ohio	2,106,464
Missouri	1,971,961
New Jersey	3,810,964
Massachusetts	3,523,654

Misrepresentations such as those used in behalf of reform by Messrs. Emery and Creasy cannot fail to be found out. It seems to be chronic and always designed to mislead the people, and at the same time blacken the good name of this great state.

A YOUNG MOTHER AT 70.

"My mother has suddenly been made young at 70. Twenty years of intense suffering from dyspepsia had entirely disabled her, until six months ago, when she began taking Electric Bitters, which have completely cured her and had in the prime of life," writes Mrs. W. L. Gilpatrick, of Danforth, Me. Greatest restorative medicine on the globe. Sets Stomach, Liver and Kidneys right, purifies the blood, and cures Malaria, Biliousness and Weaknesses. Wonderful Nerve Tonic. Price, 50c. Guaranteed by E. H. Miller, druggist. 11-1

Ladies Are Learning to Aim Straight.

Using firearms does not necessarily mean to hunt game, kill and destroy. Target practice is a sport the fascinations of which are rapidly becoming more appreciated and can be enjoyed by young and old of either sex.

There are a number of excellent bowlers, golfers, tennis players, etc., among the fair sex—in fact, the masculine province of outdoor sport is more and more invaded by the athletic young lady of the period. It is a gratifying sign of the times that "hitting the bull's eye" at target practice is

now claiming the attention of the outdoor girl, and there is certainly no more beneficent sport or exercise.

"Looking for new worlds to conquer" and the persistent efforts made by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., makers of the famous Stevens Firearms, in advocating this delightful recreation, are main factors for the extraordinary interest among the fair sex in target shooting. To be properly equipped means the adoption of Stevens Rifles and Pistols—these arms hold more records than all other makes combined, and cost no more.

JUVENILE COURT OF DENVER.

A Great Judge Who Has Introduced Into this Institution the Spirit of Humanity.

"A decent town of decent kids," is what Ben B. Lindsey, the "just judge," is trying to make out of Denver. Lincoln Steffens, in the October McClure's, tells how Judge Lindsey founded his Juvenile Court, the most remarkable institution of its kind in the world, and of how he evolved a new and more human method of dealing with child "criminals," encounters with the bad boys of Denver—stories full of pathos and humor, which throw a revealing light on the thoughts and motives of children. Judge Lindsey won the confidence of the "tough kids." He came down off the bench to the boy, and got the boy to tell his side of the case. And the children who lied to their teacher and their parents told the truth to the Judge.

"As they begin to tell him things bit by bit, he expresses no horror, only understanding," writes Mr. Steffens; "he sympathizes with a feller. If a kid describes how he saw an easy chance to steal and not get caught, the Judge exclaims: 'Gee, that was a chance. That's certain. But 'taint square, Hank! 'Mistake' after 'mistake' is confessed, 'weakness' after 'weakness'; no crimes, you understand, for the kid and the Judge, they see things through the kid's eyes, with all the mitigating circumstances."

Mr. Steffens declares that the Judge is the leader of most of the gangs of Denver, and that the boys do not wait to be summoned before him; they come of their own accord when they are in trouble or want advice.

"One afternoon, a boy of about ten years stuck his head into the door of the Judge's private room. "Is the Judge in?" he asked. "Yes," said the Judge. "Is this him?" the boy asked. "Yes, my boy. I'm the Judge."

"Well, I'm Johnny Rosenbaum, and I came down to see you."

"Yes? I'm glad you've come, John, but what did you come for?" "Well," he said, "Joe Rosenthal, he used to come down here, and he 'swiped' things once. And I 'swiped' something, and he said I better come down here and see you about it."

"All right, but what have you come to me about it for?" "The tears started. 'Well,' he said, 'I came down here to tell you I'd cut it out, and never do it again. And I thought I better get here before the cop did. Joe said the cop 'ud ditch a kid that swiped things, but that you'd help a feller to ditch the swipin'."

This is undoubtedly the leading magazine article of the month. No such constructive treatment of the juvenile crime, its causes, and its cure, has appeared in an American magazine. Mr. Steffens will follow up this study with others, equally illuminating, of the same subject.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Anthony Hendle to Anna Hendle, in Somerset township, \$1.
 Alice McLaughlin, et al., to David Silbaugh, in Confluence, \$350.
 David Silbaugh, to H. R. Watson, in Confluence, \$225.

M. C. Talbot to Morris Cohen, in Somerset borough, \$425.
 M. C. Talbot to Henry F. Barron, in Somerset borough, \$410.
 Wm. H. Koontz to Manufacturers' Water Co., in Quomahoning, \$2,388.

M. C. Talbot to Ada F. Lowry, in Somerset borough, \$150.
 M. C. Talbot to Emanuel Glessner, in Somerset borough, \$775.
 M. C. Talbot to H. F. Barron, et al., in Somerset borough, \$425.

M. C. Talbot to A. W. Bauman, in Somerset borough, \$1125.
 Henry M. Meyers, to Thomas J. Cutler, in Windber, \$40.
 Joseph Berkebile to Wm. Berkebile, in Paint township, \$1200.

M. C. Talbot to Somerset Telephone Co., in Somerset borough, \$350.
 Norman Speicher to Alexander Speicher, in Elk Lick, \$200.
 B. F. Cuppett et ux., to Mary Turney, in Lower Turkeyfoot, \$1450.
 Thomas B. Dean, et ux., to James L. Ream, in Confluence, \$50.

M. C. Talbot to Ira G. McDowell, in Somerset borough, \$500.
 Fred Rowe to Augusta Harding, in Summit, \$100.
 Harvey T. Friedline to Frederick Ankeny, in Jefferson, \$225.
 Adam Kreitzburg to Julia Domer, in Summit, \$150.

M. C. Talbot to Reuben Knupp, in Somerset borough, \$222.
 W. H. Meyers to Franklin L. Hostetter, in Meyersdale, \$505.
 F. A. Domer to Julia Domer, in Meyersdale, \$1.

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Special attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial sets inserted in the best possible manner.

BRUSH UP!

Hair Brushes,
 Tooth Brushes,
 Cloth Brushes,
 Shaving Brushes,
 Nail Brushes.

A large lot just received. See our window display and get prices.

THE ELK LICK DRUG STORE.

"Silver Plate that Wears."

Spoons, Forks, Knives, Serving Pieces, Etc.

Stamped
1847 ROGERS BROS.

Always combine the desirable features of silver plate—artistic designs with highest grade of plate. Remember the stamp of the genuine Rogers. Sold by leading dealers. Send for Catalogue "C.L." to the makers.
 International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.

Smooth Swindler.

A number of people have recently been the victims of about as slick a swindler as travels the roads. He victimized a number of families. He is described as being a man of 30 or more years of age, of light complexion, sandy hair and mustache, of pleasant address and a very glib talker. He represents himself as an agent for the Woodberry Soap Company, and stated that his company was trying to undersell the Larkin firm and others of the like nature. As a premium for a \$12 order he was offering a forty-yard roll of Brussels carpet, a sample of which he showed, handsome in design and quality. With every order he received cash in advance. He was taking only one order in a family, but in one home graciously consented to receive an order from both mother and daughter, taking away \$24. Of course, the soap never arrives and the agent never returns.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
 Digests what you eat.