



Mr. William Dollar, Good Citizen.

In a certain western town lives a gentleman whose name is William Dollar. They call him Dollar Bill when they get funny. But Mr. Dollar is a dignified, enterprising, good citizen.

Not every Dollar Bill is a good citizen. Many of them are prone to ignore the claims of their own community and run away to a big city to be spent. Many millions of Dollar Bills have left the smaller towns for the overgrown cities this present year of our Lord.

How many Dollar Bills have gone out of THIS TOWN—left home and gone to some big city, never to return? Every time a Dollar Bill leaves town it takes a two-cent stamp with it, for it goes to a Mail Order Store. That helps the postmaster a little, but it doesn't help the local merchant. It means just so much less trade for him.



Which means just so much less cash circulating in this community. Which means just so much more social and business stagnation. Which means the stunting of the town's growth just to that extent.

If you could figure up the Dollar Bills that leave town in this secret manner, like taking French leave—which you can't—you would know just how much the town is stunted by indulgence in this mail order stunt.

If these Dollar Bills were really good and enterprising citizens they would stay at home and circulate around, helping things along.

How many of YOUR Dollar Bills take the midnight express out of town on the Envelope Route?

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Below will be found the names of the various county and district officials. Unless otherwise indicated, their addresses are Somerset, Pa. President Judge—Francis J. Kooser. Member of Congress—A. F. Cooper, Uniontown, Pa. State Senator—William C. Miller, Bedford, Pa. Members of Assembly—J. W. Endsley, Somerset; A. W. Knepper, Sheriff—William C. Begley. Prothonotary—Charles C. Shafer. Register—Charles F. Cook. Recorder—John R. Boose. Clerk of Courts—Milton H. Fike. Treasurer—Peter Hoffman. District Attorney—John S. Miller. Coroner—Dr. C. L. Friedline, Stoystown. Commissioners—Josiah Specht, Kantner; Charles F. Zimmerman, Stoystown, Robert Augustine, Somerset. Solicitors—Berkey & Shaver. Jury Commissioners—George J. Schrock, Joseph B. Miller. Directors of the Poor—J. F. Reiman, William Brant and William W. Baker. Attorney for Directors, H. F. Yost; clerk, C. L. Shaver. Superintendent of Schools—D. W. Seibert. Chairmen Political Organizations—Jonas M. Cook, Republican; Alex B. Grof, Democratic; Fred Grof, Berlin, Prohibition. tf.

HOW IS YOUR DIGESTION?

Mrs. Mary Dowling of No. 228 8th Ave., San Francisco, recommends a remedy for stomach trouble. She says: "Gratitude for the wonderful effect of Electric Bitters in a case of acute indigestion, prompts this testimonial. I am fully convinced that for stomach and liver troubles Electric Bitters is the best remedy on the market to-day." This great tonic and alterative, medicine invigorates the system, purifies the blood and is especially helpful in all forms of female weakness. 50c. at E. H. Miller's drug store. 15-1

WHO PAYS THE COST?

Who stands the cash? Who pays the bills? Who feeds the drunkard's children? Who provides for the drunkard's broken-hearted wife? Who supports the beggarly tramps, who, having wasted their money in drink, wander about the country? Who repairs the losses caused by the failure of intemperate merchants and reckless and half intoxicated business men? Who makes good the damages caused by the blunders of drunken workmen and the hindrance of business caused by the spree of intemperate employees? Who pays for the railroad wrecks caused by drunken conductors and engineers? Who builds the asylums where the crazy drunkards are kept? Who supports the idiotic children of drunken parents? Who pays the attorneys and juries and judges to try drunken criminals? Who pays the expenses of trials and commitments and executions occasioned by the crimes of drunken men? Who pays for the property destroyed and burned by drunken men? Who builds and supports almshouses, which but for drink might remain unoccupied? Who endures the suffering and losses and brutality which are due to the recklessness and insanity of drunken husbands and fathers? Who pays for the inquests held on drunkards found dead by the wayside? Who pays for a pauper's coffin and digging a drunkard's grave in the potter's field, when the last glass has been drank? Who pays the bills? The drunkard cannot, for he has wasted his substance in the cup. Will the rumrunner pay them? The fact is, you and I, the sober, industrious, toiling portions of the community must meet all these bills. The drunken rowdy wounded in the street fight is cared for in the city hospital at our expense; the drunken beggar is fed from our table; his hungry children come to our door for bread, and we cannot refuse assistance to his suffering wife; and when at last, having wasted his substance in riotous living, he comes to the almshouse, the asylum, the hospital or the prison, honest, sober, temperate men pay the bills for supporting him there. There is no escaping it. We may protest, we may grumble at taxes, and find fault with beggars, but ultimately and inevitably we must foot the bills. Yet in the face of all these facts, we are told by some people that we must have licensed rum holes add hell holes in order to keep legitimate business alive. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The saloon business is the enemy of all respectable business, the deadly foe of all honorable, legitimate trade. The newspaper that fails to lift its voice against it, but instead al-

lows its advertising columns to carry into the homes of the land the alluring, lying advertisements of distillers, brewers and saloon-keepers, is not doing its duty toward the betterment of humanity, but is aiding and abetting the greatest evil and curse of modern times. THE STAR used to print booze advertisements, too, but we'll take no more of them at any price. If we can't make a living without contaminating our columns with liquor advertisements to be carried into the homes of our fellow citizens and neighbors and their children, we'll quit the printing business and try something else. We take this step purely from conscientious motives and because it is right, and when we once get our eyes thoroughly opened to a public duty, we advocate our honest convictions regardless of bribes, threats or results.

RAW LUNGS.

When the lungs are sore and inflamed, the germs of pneumonia and consumption find lodgement and multiply. Foley's Honey and Tar kills the cough germs, cures the most obstinate racking cough, heals the lungs, and prevents serious results. The genuine is in the yellow package. Elk Lick Pharmacy, E. H. Miller, proprietor. 12-1

Mineral Products of the United States.

The value of the mineral products of the United States in 1907 reached the enormous total of \$2,069,289,196, surpassing the value of the same products in 1906 by \$165,282,162, or 8.68 per cent., that of 1905 by 27.33 per cent., and of 1904 by 58.81 per cent. Both metallic and non-metallic products contributed to the gain.

RANK OF THE MINERALS.

Table listing mineral products and their values: Coal (\$614,788,898), Iron (\$29,958,000), Copper (\$173,798,300), Clay products (\$158,942,389), Petroleum (\$120,106,749), Gold (\$90,435,709), Stone (\$71,105,805), Cement (\$55,903,851), Natural gas (\$52,866,835), Lead (\$38,707,576), Silver (\$37,299,900), Zinc (\$28,401,910), Sand and gravel, etc. (\$13,242,002), Lime (\$12,640,512), Phosphate rock (\$10,653,558), Salt (\$7,439,951), Mineral waters (\$7,331,503), Zinc white (\$6,490,660), Slate (\$6,019,220), Sulphur (\$5,142,850).

Products whose output exceeded \$1,000,000 in value were gypsum, valued at \$4,642,164; aluminum, \$4,928,948; mineral paints, \$2,979,158; asphalt, \$2,826,489; glass sand, \$1,250,067; sand-lime brick, \$1,215,789; and borax (crude), \$1,121,520.

RANK OF THE STATES.

Pennsylvania, reporting mineral products valued at \$657,783,345, has no close rival for first place among the states, for Ohio, which is second, reports products valued at \$207,657,339, while the mineral products of Illinois, the state ranking third, were valued in 1907 at \$145,768,464. Fourth on the list is West Virginia, with mineral products, including coal, natural gas, and petroleum, valued at \$92,487,980. Colorado is fifth, with products valued at \$71,105,128, gold and coal furnishing more than 50 per cent. of the value. Michigan is sixth, with products valued at \$70,073,920, more than 60 per cent. of the value being in copper. New York, the seventh state, reports products valued at \$68,762,815, about 48 per cent. of which is for pig iron. Montana is eighth on the list, with products valued at \$60,663,511, about 74 per cent. being copper. The ninth is Arizona, with products valued at \$56,753,650, more than 90 per cent. of which is for copper. California, with a long list of mineral products, among which gold and petroleum were produced to the greatest value, is the tenth state, the mineral output for the year being valued at \$56,679,436.

IF YOU ARE OVER FIFTY, READ THIS.

Most people past middle age suffer from kidney and bladder disorders which Foley's Kidney Remedy would cure. Stop the drain on the vitality and restore needed strength and vigor. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy today. Elk Lick Pharmacy, E. H. Miller, proprietor. 12-1

ROBBERIES GALORE.

Noah Broadwater's Safe Blown Open and Store Robbed—Thomas Stanton Runs Down Poultry Thieves—P. & M. Trolley Company's Tools Stolen.

Bloodhounds Used to Trail Thieves—Some Interesting Revelations.

Burglaries and thefts have been numerous in these parts during the past week, the principal depredations in that line having been committed at Noah Broadwater's general store, in Grantsville, Md., Wednesday night of last week, when his safe was blown open and a lot of the contents thereof, together with a lot of store goods, carried away by the thieves.

When the safe was cracked, several persons residing near the store heard the explosion, but being suddenly aroused from their slumbers, they had to have some time to collect their thoughts and think what it all meant. Some who heard the noise, arose from their beds and looked out, but no investigation was made before morning, when it was soon found out what had happened. Mr. Broadwater is not positive as to what all was in the safe, but it is said that very little, if any, money was in the safe. However, some valuable papers were carried away, also a lot of merchandise. Entrance was gained to the store by means of some tools stolen from a blacksmith shop near by.

News of the robbery spread rapidly, and certain persons were at once under suspicion. A man with three bloodhounds was speedily summoned from West Virginia, and as soon as he arrived, the dogs were at once taken to the scene of the robbery. They immediately found a scent that led them directly to two houses that were supposed to shelter persons implicated in the robbery, namely, the residence of "Champ" Durst, who lives not far on the Pennsylvania side of the Mason & Dixon line, and to the Wm. Stanton house on the other side of the line, which is now occupied by Wm. Kalbfleisch, his wife, a grown up son and others. Some arrests were made, but none of the stolen goods could be found about the houses searched.

When the dogs were doing the trailing, they insisted on going into a small school house near Grantsville, but were not permitted to enter, after which they again took up the trail and followed it to the houses aforesaid. Several days later, a schoolboy chanced to throw or knock a ball into the attic window of the school house, and after going to the attic to recover the ball, discovered a lot of merchandise secreted in the attic. The goods were identified by Mr. Broadwater as his, and represented a value of nearly \$40,000.

Certain people will have to appear before the next Grand Jury at Oakland, when a full solution of the robbery may be made manifest.

The excitement caused by the Broadwater robbery had not yet subsided, when Thomas Stanton, a Garrett county farmer residing near Bittinger, sent for the man with the bloodhounds to come and run down some poultry thieves who had "swiped" some of his turkeys. The dogs were put on trail about 40 hours after the theft had been committed, and they soon led the pursuing party to where the fowls had been slaughtered. Feathers, skin and all had been removed from the fowls, and from the place where the birds had been slaughtered, the trail led to the home of a man named Speicher, where the dressed fowls were found hidden in the stable. Several arrests were made at the Speicher home, including the mistress of the place, a person known as "Sal Skinner," who is said to possess more notoriety and reputation than character. The arrested persons were taken to jail at Oakland, and the owner of the hounds, Mr. J. A. Landes, says of all the cursings ever heaped upon him by anyone, the one given him by "Sal Skinner" was the most frightful and awful.

The man with the hounds was again called into service on Tuesday, by the P. & M. Street Railway Company, from whom a lot of tools had been stolen, Sunday night, at Garrett. The dogs took a trail that led to the home of Charles Platter, a more or less suspicious character residing at Garrett, but the tools searched for could not be found about his premises or anywhere else. Other tools were found which are not believed to belong to Platter, but how they got to his place, deponent sayeth not.

Bloodhounds do not always succeed in running down criminals and finding stolen property, but in most cases they succeed, and every borough and township in Somerset county ought to own two or three such dogs.

Second Conference of Governors in Washington.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The much talked-of inventory of the Nation's resources is now practically completed. To consider the material it has brought together, the National Conservation Commission has just announced its first full meeting for Tuesday, December 1, in Washington. At that meeting the first steps will be taken toward putting into tangible shape the results of the six months' hard work on taking stock of the country's waters, forests, lands, and minerals.

One week later, after the Commission has gone over the inventory, it will hold a joint meeting in Washington with the Governors of the States and Territories, or their representatives. At this meeting the inventory will be further discussed, and the report which the President has requested the Commission to make to him by January 1, will be formulated.

With less than six months in which to make the inventory, the four branches into which the Commission is divided, aided by the cooperation of Government departments, have brought together what is probably the most useful collection of facts about the material things on which national industry and progress are based that has ever been assembled at one time. Reports presenting these facts and pointing out their significance have been prepared. These reports, summarized and indexed, will be submitted to the Commission at its coming meeting.

All through the summer, general interest in the work and object of the Conservation Commission has been growing. The public is now well posted on a subject of which only a few specialists had knowledge at the time of the Conference of Governors and experts at the White House, in May.

The Governors carried the spirit of the conference home with them to their own people, and have kept things moving ever since by appointing State Commissions to study local problems, by writing and speaking upon the subject of conservation, and by keeping in close and helpful touch with the National Commission. They are ready to take part in the approaching joint meeting. The bare announcement that it had been set for December 8 resulted in a number of acceptances before the formal invitation of the Commission had even got into the mails.

When the conservation movement was started, specific information about the actual state of our resources was partly wanting, partly inaccessible. Certain facts were broadly known. It was at least unquestionable that our resources had been wastefully used, and that some of them, notably the mines, were sure in time to be completely exhausted, while others, for example the forests, could still be kept perpetually useful by right management. The first work was to get the facts, to show exactly what the situation was and how it could be improved by measures that would work. Without an inventory of the resources which should show the present condition of the resources and the way to develop them to the best advantage, conservation was in danger of staying up in the air.

But the work is now practically done. The facts are there, in dollars and cents, tons of coal, board feet of timber, acre-feet and horse-power of water, acres of land. And the possible reform measures have been weighed. The final report to the President will be the necessary supplement to the addresses at the White House Conference. The note of these addresses was a note of warning. The report is expected to show that the warning must be heeded if the exhaustion of natural resources is not, one day, to impoverish the nation, and it will also undoubtedly bring out how the country's resources can be developed so as to last the longest possible time and serve the greatest good of the people.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE.

The above is the name of a German chemical, which is one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and antiseptic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy as soon as you notice any irregularities, and avoid a serious malady. Elk Lick Pharmacy, E. H. Miller, proprietor. 12-1

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. tf

26
7
19

THE teacher who takes the pencil from a child's hand to work out a problem for him, does that child a grave injustice. The teacher should instruct, but the child should do the work. We know and remember how to do a thing only by doing it. We become strong only by self-assertion and self-dependence.

YOUNG man, let us give you the benefit of our observation. We have noticed that at least nine-tenths of the young men who have been before the courts for misdemeanor are those who take no interest whatever in education, seldom read a newspaper, and are always ready to make fun of other young men who use correct language and try to be somebody. It comes natural to them to discourage the studious and ambitious young men of their acquaintance. Their minds run toward dirty stories, midnight speert and bad company. This in a short time means trouble, a sheriff's invitation to attend court, and a fine or term in jail.

It is a mistake to teach children a little of everything and nothing thoroughly. About all education can do for a man or boy is to set him to thinking for himself. The germ of originality in the individual needs cultivation. The head crammed with other people's ideas has little room for its own thought. Many a boy is so thoroughly schooled that the common sense, the will power, the self-reliant manhood, is driven out of him. A load of facts with no education in their use is of little value. The most successful business men in our cities are those whose scanty education embraced a thorough knowledge of simple rules and studies, but whose necessities have since demanded vigorous thought, incessant industry and the best use of every resource of mind and body. The hotted system of education enfeebles rather than strengthens. Only a few require the classics, astronomy or a knowledge of the dead languages.

New Coal Company Buys Large Tracts.

A deal in Somerset county coal lands of more than usual magnitude was recently consummated. The Somerset Trust Company, trustee, conveyed to Albert C. Ritchie of Baltimore, Md., about a hundred tracts of land situated in Upper Turkeyfoot, Milford, Black and Summit townships and in Casselman borough. The area of these tracts aggregates almost 3,000 acres, all of which is underlain with high veins of coal. The price paid for the property was \$70,000. Mr. Ritchie, according to report, is president of a new company known as the Milford Coal Company, which will begin operations at once. The property bought comprises the former holdings of several coal companies which formerly operated in Somerset county, but which are now defunct. These companies were the Middlecreek Coal Company, the Shamrock Coal Company, and the South Side Coal Mining Company. These companies had large holdings, and in addition, a number of large tracts have been purchased by the new corporation from farmers and other persons.

On a number of the tracts formerly owned by coal companies, there are shafts, tipples, mine buildings and machinery, sidings and everything requisite for the mining of coal, and it is stated that as soon as certain minor arrangements are completed the new Milford Coal Company will commence shipping coal. It is stated that the general offices of the company will be established at Somerset.

A credible report states that the new company will arrange for a small bond issue in a short time. A number of well known capitalists of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are backing the company.

It is likely that at least as many as 500 men will be employed at once in and about the mines, says the Somerset Democrat.

CARBON PAPER for sale at The STAR office. tf