

"She Certainly Will Appreciate It; She Certainly Will."

Have you read "The Southern Maiden's Reply?" It is a touching little love poem by Mr. Charles Frederick Stansbury, now going the rounds. Under the magnolias the youth is telling his love in language hot as lava from Vesuvius. He speaks thoughts that breathe in words that burn to the extent of about thirty lines of verse.

"And this is what the maiden said—
Her words were choice and few;
I certainly do appreciate it;
I certainly do."

One of the things that women certainly do appreciate

—they certainly do—is a full page advertisement of bargains in a store near enough for them to visit. In the big cities such pages appear daily. Why? Because the merchants know that the women appreciate it. They certainly do know it.

All women are very appreciative in the matter of shopping bargains. They are so appreciative that they make mental note of the things they want, as advertised, and make a bee line for the store that keeps those things on hand and lets them know about it.

If the merchants in the smaller cities and towns—this one, for instance—would do more of this kind of advertising, the women certainly would appreciate it; they certainly would.

AND THE MERCHANTS CERTAINLY WOULD BE BENEFITED; THEY CERTAINLY WOULD.



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. Endley, Somerset; A. W. Knepper, Bedford, Pa.

Sheriff—William C. Begley, Uniontown, Pa.

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. Frigline, Stoystown.

Commissioners—Josiah Specht, Kantner; Charles F. Zimmerman—Stoystown, Robert Augustine, Somerset, Solicitors—Berke & 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.

PARDONING CRIMINALS.

There is more than a suspicion that a strong tendency exists, not only in this state, but elsewhere, toward a looseness and leniency in the matter of pardoning criminals.

The maudlin sympathy expressed by women and by some men toward criminals, or those accused of some heinous crime, is usually considered as the manifestation of an abnormal sentiment which verges on hysteria, but there is an illogical and mistaken leniency toward criminals suffering long terms of imprisonment, expressed by men usually of well-balanced minds.

A man who commits a cold-blooded murder and is sentenced to imprisonment for life, should not be pardoned. He may have a good record as a prisoner, he may even have honestly and sincerely repented of his crime, and it may be conceded, for the sake of argument, that he would no longer be a menace to the community if allowed to go at large, but the argument against his release is based upon grounds which are not affected by these facts.

The purpose of punishment for crime should never be for motives of revenge; it should be based upon two grounds, and two only, the prevention of subsequent criminal acts upon the part of the criminal himself and its deterrent effect upon others.

Now, it does not require any labored argument to show that this effect in the latter instance is seriously weakened when a practice is made of pardoning criminals, and especially in the case of those serving a life sentence.

A man who commits cold-blooded murder, deliberately puts himself outside the pale of human sympathy; he should not be treated with cruelty or unkindness, but he should expiate either by death or by life imprisonment, release from which should be hopeless, the results of his crime.

The strongest argument in our mind, in favor of capital punishment, exists in the fact that the frequent misuse of the pardoning power serves to minimize the dread of punishment on the part of the prospective criminal.

Fearing not immediate death, even if discovered and convicted, and relying upon the probability of pardon after a few years, he takes chances which he would be disinclined to take if he knew that life imprisonment in name, meant life imprisonment in reality.

The enactment of a law to the effect that men convicted of murder in the first degree should not be pardoned under any circumstances, would be futile, since subsequent legislatures would be able to appeal it, but if public sentiment was sufficiently aroused and expressed with unhesitating firmness and clearness, weak-kneed executives and careless legislative bodies would cease turning loose upon the community men who have been convicted of the crime which only God can forgive, and of weakening the influence upon the criminal class, which is one of the chief purposes of punishment.

MIDWINTER TERM BEGINS January 4, 5 and 6. Send for catalogue. THE TRI-STATE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Cumberland, Md.

GREATEST FOE OF MANKIND.

The saloon is the greatest foe of mankind—the foe of morality, the foe of the domestic, social and civil peace of the city or town or community where it exists. There is nothing commendable about it. It is base in its nature and base in its fruits. It is the cruel, merciless, murderous, villainous agency of the devil to poison, pollute, pervert and damn the souls of men. There are no words in the language of men severe enough to stigmatize it. It is the den of all viciousness, the hotbed of all crimes. It is the resort of the criminal classes, the favorite home of the depraved. The drinking man turns away from the endearment of home and wife and children to spend his evenings and his spare hours with the vulgar crowd that hangs about the saloon. Drawn from the association that would be a benefit to his moral, mental, and social nature, the young man who has a taste for liquor or for the company of the saloon, goes there again and again, until he feels nowhere at home, except amid the fumes and the ribald songs of that bacchanalian resort. The effect upon him is disastrous to his welfare. Few men ever recover from the damaging effect of a career in the saloon, and large proportions of the crime of our country germinates in the saloons. Intoxicating drinks are the indispensable stimulants of law-breakers. They incite men to their evil deeds. They urge the murderer on in his bloody work.

THE CIGARETTE FIEND.

Our readers will pardon us if we use a little slang in expressing our views of the victims of cigarettes. Say, you young kid, you're a nice snipe with that cigarette under your nose, ain't you? You're the kind of a soft, pliable, flabby piece of a boy, all weakness and moral imbecility which the toughs take as apprentices and educate in the deep, dark mysteries of how to be bad. You are marked as a little fool by every decent man who sees you, and every time you indulge in the foolish and hurtful habit, you are lessening your opportunity of being respectable. You want to be smart, but if you go into a strange town your cigarette spots you as a little hoodlum, and you will have to do a lot of good things before you can convince any one that you are worth raising. It impairs your health and ruins your reputation and makes a contemptible monkey out of what might be a respectable boy. Your decent relatives, if you have any, are ashamed of you. If you are far enough along in your habit, you glory in your shame and stick to it through pure cussedness. Nobody respects you, nobody ought to. You are the blossom that yields the fruit of idleness and shame; you are the sprout from which a worthless man will grow in time. You ought to quit it, and you know that you ought, if you have sense enough. Why don't you?

First National Bank of Frostburg, Md., Still Leads All Competitors.

The last statement of the condition of the First National Bank of Frostburg, Md., which was issued recently, shows that well-known banking institution to be away in the lead of all other banks in its locality, in the volume of business transacted. It is the favorite banking place not only of the people of Frostburg and vicinity, but draws an immense volume of business from all the towns in the Georges Creek mining region, as well as from the people of Garrett county, Md., and Somerset County, Pa.

The First National Bank of Frostburg, Md., is the bank that the Annans are connected with, and no more energetic and safe financiers ever resided in Allegany county, Md., than Daniel and Roberdean Annan, the latter named gentleman being the President of the aforesaid bank. With them are associated other men equally prominent as financiers and safe, conservative business men, and these facts, with the best of banking facilities, make the First National Bank of Frostburg one of the safest and strongest banks in the country. Besides, the courteous bearing of its officers, make it a favorite place for people to do their banking, and that is one of the reasons why its patrons are always on the increase.

GUILTY OF COUNTERFEITING.

Passing counterfeit money is no worse than substituting some unknown worthless remedy for Foley's Honey and Tar, the great cough and cold remedy that cures the most obstinate coughs and heals the lungs. Elk Lick Pharmacy, E. H. Miller, proprietor.

BOUND FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Interesting Letter from Ralph Smith, Late of Salisbury.

S. S. Asia, Near Honolulu, H. I. Mr. P. L. Livengood, Elk Lick, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—Having recently left my home in Philadelphia, I learned while there that you were still among the living, and, therefore, have decided to write to you. I am desirous of letting you and many of my other Salisbury friends know where I am, which I will endeavor to relate to the best of my limited ability.

Some time ago I left the firm I had been working for in New York (I suppose you remember Peter A. Frasse & Co.) and returned to the sea again, where I expect to remain for the remainder of my days.

Shortly after I left Frasse I made application to the U. S. Naval Auxiliary Service for the position of Quarter Master, and was accepted and ordered to the U. S. S. Nero, where I remained until about a month ago. During that time I went before the board of U. S. Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels and took the examination for a Second Officer's license. I passed, and at present hold a license as Second Officer of steam vessels of any tonnage, which permits me, in that capacity, to sail the waters of any ocean. I at once placed an application with the Naval Auxiliary Service for the position of Third Officer, and about three weeks ago I was appointed a Third Officer, and received orders to perform such duties aboard the U. S. S. Alexander, on the Pacific.

On Nov. 17th I was ordered to leave Philadelphia and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take passage on the S. S. Asia, for Manila, P. I., where I am to join the Alexander.

I tried very hard to have a day or two in Salisbury before leaving, but could not get a stop-off privilege from the B. & O., and, of course, had to go straight through. I went via Wheeling, W. Va., to Chicago, then over the Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads to San Francisco, spending 5½ days in a Pullman sleeper.

I had a most enjoyable trip, and had two days to spend in "Frisco" before coming aboard this ship, which will take 28 days from "Frisco" to Manila. The total trip from Philadelphia is about 11,000 miles, and I will make the trip in just 35 days, if all goes well. At the present time the ship is not very far from Honolulu, H. I., where we will stop on the way. From there we go to Yokohama, Japan, then to Kobe, then to Nagasaki, and last stop will be Manila, on Dec. 22nd, where I will join the Alexander.

I will have to spend three years on this station, which is the China station, unless ordered to some other ship in the meantime. I at present wear one gold stripe on my coat, but expect to have three by the time I return to the United States, which will make me First Officer, and I think by attending to my duties I will have command of one of the ships by the time I am 30 years old. I am at present 24.

I spent about two weeks at my home in Philadelphia before leaving for this station. I left the home folks all in the best of health.

Well, Mr. Livengood, I rather think I have about exhausted myself for the present, so had better bring this to a close. I shall let you hear from me from time to time, if you desire, and shall be very pleased to hear from you at any time.

We are having very rough weather at sea today, and all the cabin passengers are down amid, except myself. Therefore, I have the cabin to myself, as I don't get seasick nowadays.

Hoping you will remember me to my friends in Salisbury (that is, if I have any) and that I shall have the pleasure of a letter from many of them, I beg to remain

Very Respectfully Yours,
RALPH C. SMITH,
Third Officer U. S. S. Alexander.

P. S. All letters addressed as above, and marked "In care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.," will reach me.

R. C. S.

MRS. McRANEY'S EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. M. McRaney, Prentiss, Miss., writes: "I was confined to my bed for three months with kidney and bladder trouble, and was treated by two physicians, but failed to get relief. No human tongue can tell how I suffered, and I had given up hope of ever getting well until I began taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. After taking two bottles I felt like a new person, and feel it my duty to tell suffering women what Foley's Kidney Remedy did for me." Elk Lick Pharmacy, E. H. Miller, proprietor.

Forest Fire Losses Run High in West Virginia.

"The unprecedented destruction, this year, by forest fires in West Virginia, has called the attention of the people, as never before, to the necessity of better protection to woods and watersheds," says Hu Maxwell, chairman of the West Virginia Conservation Commission. "The relationship between denuded mountains and floods is better understood than formerly, and the problem of a future timber supply has ceased to be a question for academic discussion.

"Every one of the 55 counties had one or more fires, some being small and spreading through a few woodlots only, others covering more than 50,000 acres. The areas burned aggregated 1,700,000 acres, approximately one-fifth of the wooded area of the state. Timber burned amounted to more than 943,500,000 feet, board measure, about 3 per cent. of the entire estimated standing timber, large and small, in the state, or two-thirds of the output of all the saw-mills of West Virginia in 1907.

"Money losses were heavy. The value of timber burned was \$2,993,500. There were losses in manufactured lumber, tanbark, building and other improvements amounting to \$490,175. This year there was an unusually heavy damage to undergrowth and soil, and this has been placed at one dollar an acre for every acre burned, making a loss of \$1,703,850 in the state. These losses total up to \$5,087,825. The reported expenditures by the state and individuals for fire fighting form an interesting contrast to the loss of more than \$5,000,000. The amount which county treasuries and companies are reported to have spent to suppress fires, was only \$648; individuals and companies are reported to have spent about \$89,000.

"The injury to the soil from fire was much more severe, this year, in West Virginia, than ever before, not alone because the burned area was larger than in any former years, but also for the reason that excessive dryness exposed the humus to a greater depth. Ground fires have been unusual heretofore in this state, but this season they were common and widespread. Two human lives were lost in the fires.

"The mountain people fought fires in the past, when they fought at all, by raking the leaves and sticks from a fire lane two or three feet wide and back firing. That method failed this year. Fires crossed the lanes by burning the humus beneath the surface, and then started up on the farther side. The fires burned so deeply in the humus that an unusual phenomenon was presented when a snow fall came early in November. The snow apparently extinguished the fires, but it went away quickly under the influence of a strong, dry wind, and the fires came up and out of the ground and were soon spreading again. I saw an interesting example of this. In the morning the snow in the woods was two inches deep, and no fire was to be seen. Before sunset the snow was gone and the leaves were burning.

"Large tracts of land on the high mountains were denuded of soil down to the rocks. Over much of the area where the Pottsville Conglomerate is the surface formation, there never was much mineral soil. Beds of moss, lichen, leaves, and decaying wood formed a covering for the rocks which gave anchorage to the roots of the forest trees. Over extensive tracts, soils of that kind were absolutely destroyed."

During Farmers' Week.

The Horticultural Department of the School of Agriculture at The Pennsylvania State College has secured a fine exhibit of apples for instructional purposes during Farmers' Week, Dec. 22-29 Jan. 6. Many counties in Pennsylvania and several other states are represented. Take a half dozen of your best round apples with you for comparison.

The Dairy Husbandry Department will hold its regular bi-monthly butter-scoring exhibit during Farmers' Week. Creamery and farm butter-makers are not only invited to send butter, but also to be present, hear the judge, and see the butter. Write the department for information and shipping directions.

Program of all the lectures and other exercises may be had by dropping a card to the School of Agriculture, State College, Pa. Plan to take the wife, son, or daughter for a week's vacation, and meet others interested in the problems that interest you. There were several hundred farmers there last winter.

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