

Ink Stings.

JOHN BULL has his "Dutch up" right now and the Dutch in South Africa are up and getting.

QUAY is reported to have wakened up at last and says he will fight now. Too late, "old man" your pipe is out.

In Colorado they pipe water to make the land productive and vegetation grow. In Philadelphia they pipe both the water and the land to make the death rate grow.

OLGA NETHERSOLE'S "Sapho" is calculated to make the morals of the women in her audiences about as elastic as her famous "Carmen kins" did their osculatory organs.

The surprising small percentage of straight tickets voted in Bellefonte on Tuesday gives rise to the suspicion that most of the men must have had knives in their boots.

Talk about the brilliancy of the campaigns planned by the Boer Generals, why when they learn of what WALKER did in the West ward of Bellefonte they'll fall over in a Dutch fit.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, HI HENRY, Col. GATES and the flood caused about as much excitement in Bellefonte yesterday as this old town cares to go up against until the same quarry strikes it again.

State Treasurer BEACON is patting himself on the back for the condition of the State's exchequer. Better restore that half million taken from the annual appropriation to the public schools before you get to crowing.

The Boers are contemplating calling women to arms. Yes, early in their campaign they were chanting hymns from every hill top in the Transvaal, now they are planting hers in every trench they can throw up.

A Kansas City, Mo., negro got forty years in the penitentiary for pocket book snatching, yet the trusts and monopolists of the land keep snatching everything the poor man has in sight and instead of getting forty years in the pen they get four years in the White House for their man.

Judging from the returns from Centre Hall, post master GEORGE M. BOAL might have found it more to his profit to have put in the time electioneering at home that he spent in trying to prove that Secretary of Agriculture JOHN HAMILTON has not forsaken the farmers.

The Populists will do well to hold their next annual convention in Lincoln, Neb. There is no city in America that should be dearer to the Populist heart than Lincoln. Out there even the streets and side walks grow grass that looks like the whiskers on their beloved BEAVER.

The Boers are on the fly now. The preponderance of English numbers has had its inevitable effect and CRONJE has been forced to flee from English territory. It is probable, however, that they will make a desperate stand when they reach their own stone piles again and the British advance will be as effectually checked, for the time being, as it was at Modder river, Colenso, the Tugela and Spion Kop.

The latest report is to the effect that the President has settled the Kentucky muddle by ordering TAYLOR to withdraw, promising him a fat foreign berth. If TAYLOR was right when the trouble began he is right now, but right or wrong the President cannot afford to have this bellicose individual stand in his way in the Blue-grass State next fall. It is too late to fix up Kentucky, Mr. President, it will be Democratic now for keeps.

A man has been held in \$500 bail for trial in Philadelphia for spitting tobacco juice on a lady's dress. She was walking ahead of him on Fifteenth street. The spitting nuisance is an abominable one and should be stopped in all public places. Suppose women were to go along the streets spitting out all sorts of unhealthy slime from their mouths what would men think of them; the very men who stand on the street corners half the day and make the pavements a veritable swamp with their filthy spitting? Women have as much right to do it as men and as much need, but we have often thought that as a matter of protection to their skirts if they were to "tack" their husbands' Sunday trousers about the bottom of them, to be trailed along the sidewalks for a few days, perhaps men would put a speedy end to the vile habit.

The long strike of the miners at Arnot, Tioga county, that has paralyzed the coal business in that section for the past eight months, ended on Saturday last by the operators conceding every demand made by the strikers. Although a long and bitter contest, it was possibly the best conducted and most successful effort ever made by organized labor in Pennsylvania, to secure living wages and fairer treatment for those it is supposed to protect and benefit. Its triumph was complete, however, and it will now be in order for Republican squawkers to belittle the work of labor organizations, by attempting to show that the new scale of wages paid the Arnot miners is due entirely to McKinley's prosperity, and that without a tariff and trusts, a war for imperialism, and the other blessings (?) this administration is showering upon the people, the miners up there would be digging coal at the same rate they were before the strikes were ordered. This may prove a big job, but we have no doubts that there are plenty of idiots in the country who will undertake it.

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Driving Labor to the Wall.

The workmen of the United States are beginning to see that which should have been visible to them long since. They are opening their eyes to the dangers that threaten them from imperialism and expansion and it would not be strange if every labor organization and every workman in the country would round up, eventually, as an outspoken and determined opponent of Mr. MCKINLEY'S policy of expansion. They are showing what the annexation of islands, overrun with cheap labor, means to American workmen, and if the masses are wise they will heed the warning.

Porto Rico, with its tens of thousands of poor laborers willing to work for fifteen cents a day, is now ours. We must be content with it and them and whatever of good or evil they bring. It will furnish no labor for American workmen, for it can find employment for less than a tenth of its own population. Such is the condition of labor and such the wages paid, that tobacco can be raised there 80 per cent cheaper than in the United States. Sugar cane can be produced at a cost of 60 per cent less than in this country, and every industry that American enterprise may seek to establish can procure all the labor it needs at one fifth the cost that must be paid for it here.

Unfortunately that cheap labor belongs to us. It is now a part and parcel of the possessions of this government. It must be free as other labor is free, and being such will have the right of undisputed entrance, and to seek such work as it can find here. It will prove a source from which corporate power, and monopolistic greed, can secure and import, all the labor they need in times of strikes or when American workmen may demand living wages for the services rendered.

It is the same with Hawaii. That island is overflowing with the same cheap labor—Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and natives. Last year alone, over 20,000 Japanese workmen were landed at Honolulu under contract. They are now on American territory and are entitled to the protection of the American flag. Those who own their labor have the right to find employment for them wherever it is to be found, and our flag waves. There can be no discrimination against them now. Annexation has given them rights that cannot be interfered with, and those rights give them entry to this country to compete at our own homes with the labor of our own people.

Is it to be wondered at then that labor organizations and the more intelligent class of American workmen are coming around on this question? The wonder is that they did not see the danger long ago. It may be too late now to stay the evils that must come to labor in this country, from our ownership of Porto Rico and Hawaii, but it is not too late to prevent the opening of the gates through the Philippines that would pour a high-way to this country for the hordes of cheap labor that overflow China and the far East.

This is the additional outrage that imperialism or MCKINLEY would perpetrate upon American workmen.

It is what threatens to drive labor to the wall.

Need Expect No Mercy.

It is but natural that the administration papers should be jumping on ex-Consul MCKINLEY with both feet. It is not to be expected that they would do otherwise than attempt to discredit his statements and denounce his actions. As an official he was not to be used as a tool of Great Britain in its efforts to crush the struggling little Republics of South Africa and as a citizen, and an ex-official, he is telling some ugly tales that go far to prove the alliance, that is generally presumed to exist, between Mr. MCKINLEY'S administration and the English government.

For these reasons he need not expect or hope for either fair treatment or justice from either the Department of which he was an appointee, or from those who would hide the administration's sympathy with the British in their war on the Dutch Republics of South Africa.

MCKINLEY may not be a statesman of the highest order or a diplomat of the kind that suits Mr. MCKINLEY'S ideas, but he had spirit enough to protest against the delay, opening and examination of his official mail, by English censors through whose hands it passed, before it was allowed to reach him. He had the manliness to resent the interferences of upstart English army officers with the letters and instructions sent him by the government he represented and he had the honesty to express his opinion that in the war in South Africa the Dutch are in the right, and to these facts is due his political undoing.

There is nothing that rules Mr. MCKINLEY, or those of his official household, like a reflection on the honor, fairness or motives of his English allies. He can stand anything except criticism of the acts of those who enforce Her Royal Highness'

wishes and he can get down in the dust with more abject servility to the demands of the English government than a Hindoo heathen does to his wooden god.

MCKINLEY, possibly, did not know the extent of this feeling, or he might not have talked as freely as he has done. But as he has "let the cat out of the bag," and to that extent exposed the fact that the MCKINLEY administration had not the spirit or independence to even protest against the unwarranted and outrageous espionage of English officials over its own instructions to one of its own representatives, it is now in order for the backers of that administration to cry out that no such insult was offered this country and that the man who ought to know all about it knows nothing at all, or is a deliberate liar when he tells what he does know.

The ex-Consul at Pretoria must expect no mercy from MCKINLEY'S organs. He must be discredited and disbelieved, or this administration be written down as too craven to even enter an objection to "British interference with American mails, and British insults to the American officials."

A Time for Loud Protest.

It would not be out of place, about this time, for some of the advocates of forced expansion and imperialism, who, in defence of their policy shout so vociferously against "hauling down the flag," to have a word or two to say about the little job, in that line, that Secretary HAY, the representative of Mr. MCKINLEY'S administration, and Mr. PAUNCEFOTE, who speaks for her Royal Highness, the Queen of England, have just completed.

If there ever was a more abject, uncalled for or cowardly "hauling down" of the American flag, than will be done in the Nicaragua question, if the agreement between Mr. HAY and Mr. PAUNCEFOTE is ratified, the people whose duty it has been to report such doings, have failed to make it public.

Years ago American citizens secured property rights and political franchises from the Central American States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, that gave them the right to build, maintain and control a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, through their territory. It was to be an American canal built with American money, over lands and lakes owned by American people. Along its entire line, from the day its first survey was completed, the American flag has floated. It is there by right of purchase and to protect American rights and American property.

The American people purpose, through Congress, to expend \$135,000,000 millions of dollars to complete the enterprise that American citizens began. When completed it will be a thoroughfare for ships of all countries; a public highway for the commerce of the world. But it will be an American canal. Built by Americans; controlled by Americans; its property rights owned by Americans and its responsibilities, costs of maintaining and policies borne by Americans.

And yet when this canal is completed no "American flag" will float over its entrance. It is there now, but if Mr. MCKINLEY'S compact with the English government is ratified neither fortification nor flag will be there. The one can never be built, the other must be hauled down in consequence. For without a fortification or a force to defend and protect American rights and American property, in time of war or threatened danger, what use would a flag be?

Is the American flag dearer to us or of more importance when flying over the harem of the Sultan of Sulu, than it would be over the Greytown entrance to the great isthmian canal?

Wont just one of the protesters against the "hauling down" of the American flag, speak "a leadle ond" on this attempted lowering of old glory. It is time to do so!

Has the Gazette Foraken McKinley?

Can it be that the Gazette has finally turned its back on Republicanism or did the piratical editor of that up-town sheet only have his eyes shut when he was working his pen-scissors last week.

The following clipping, taken from the first column of the Gazette's editorial page, doubtless astounded many of the stalwart Republican readers of that journal last week, and those of them who know its editor best probably had some misgivings as to the cause. Let us reassure such. The Gazette is still a Republican organ, but its editor may be depended on to be a little more careful in clipping his editorials in the future. His scissors must have run wilder than usual last week to have committed such an offense against MCKINLEY as this is:

Dear brethren of the "God and Morality Party," when you lick a revenue stamp for a bank check, telegram, etc., etc., don't forget to do it enthusiastically, as you are helping to pay the salary of the Sultan of Sulu and keep up the establishment of his harem. The taste of the paste on the stamp may not be very delectable, but the McKinley administration has raised "Old Glory" over the harem and slave pens of Sulu, and "where the flag has once been raised, who will dare pull it down?"

Election Returns from all Over the County.

The spring election in Centre county passed off quietly on Tuesday and from none of the fifty-four precincts is there a report of a serious altercation or unpleasant breach as a result. There were sharp contests over various offices in Bellefonte, Philipsburg, Rush township, State College, Walker and Spring townships, in which Democrats and Republicans suffered alike, but they are all over now and it is to be hoped that the aggrieved will forgive and forget and let neighborly friendliness obtain again, for, after all, there is little, if any, real animus between contestants and their supporters at a spring election.

It is by no means granted that this election is unimportant in its effect upon a community. The fact is, the officers then chosen come in close touch and their capability or inaptitude in office is felt more directly by the tax payer than those elected at a fall election for higher places. It is only the part of wisdom to nominate and elect the best men, but it often happens that the voters become blinded to their real interests and turn in for the support of some "good fellow" merely because they think there can be no harm done by giving him a complimentary vote for some local office.

In Bellefonte the most notable result of the day's voting was the small number of straight votes cast. Out of a total poll of 881 there were only 284 straight votes. In the North ward the Republicans had 63 and the Democrats 62; in the South the Republicans had 23 and the Democrats 73 and in the West the Republicans had 34 and the Democrats 29. The greatest part of the out on the Republican ticket was occasioned by the great popularity of HUGH S. TAYLOR, the Democratic nominee for tax collector, but the vigorous work of KEICHLINE, WALKER, ADAMS and EBERHART, all had its effect in bringing about the unprecedented cutting. But while the Republicans were cutting to the Democrats the latter were cutting to the former. ADAMS would have been elected justice in the North ward had his own people stood by the Republicans who helped, and WALKER would have won out had it not been for some votes he lost in the South. People step over party lines on both sides, the deal is fair and the man who sulks over the outcome of it is likely to be lost entirely in any future shuffles.

Last spring there was a total vote of 796 polled, nearly one hundred short of Tuesday's record. While the increase is partially accounted for by the exceptional interest in Tuesday's contests, yet most of it is due to the increased population of the town. There were many strange voters at the polls Tuesday.

In Philipsburg the principal fight was on school directors and councilmen, though the Democrats had JESSE LUKENS heading their ticket for burgess and he pulled through by a nice majority. Though a radical HASTINGS man Capt. C. T. FRYBERGER was elected school director by a big majority against an aggressive opposition to his record in favor of reducing teacher's salaries and other school expenses. The QUAY people over there must have lost sight of the old trouble, for the time being, and turned in for him, for had they been against him he certainly would have gone down.

BELLEFONTE BOROUGH TICKET. Burgess: Edmund Blanchard, 244; W. Harrison Walker, 149; W. Harrison Walker, 149. Overseer of the Poor: R. S. Brouse, 214; Daniel Eberhart, 176. Tax collector: G. W. Reese, 124; Hugh S. Taylor, 269. Treasurer: Charles P. Cook, 261; J. Thomas Mitchell, 230. E. L. Gilpen, 141. Mitchell's majority, 168.

Bellefonte N. W.—Judge of election, S. B. Miller, 288; Henry Tibbans, 125; inspectors—Roger T. Bayard, 250; John N. Lane, 134; councilman—George L. Potter, 227; J. L. Seibert, 158; justice of the peace—H. H. Harshberger, 224; T. Frank Adams, 152; school director—John P. Harris, 262.

Bellefonte S. W.—Judge of election—J. S. McCargher, 188; Joseph McMahon, 178; inspectors—A. B. Young, 120; Harry Walker, 185; councilman—W. L. Steele, 105; P. H. Gerrity, 210; justice of the peace—E. T. Tuten, 100; John M. Keichline, 216; school directors—James I. McCure, 108; A. C. Mingle, 208.

Bellefonte W. W.—Judge of election—J. M. Strayer, 92; L. C. Wetzel, 73; inspectors—David Bentley, 87; D. C. Shine, 77; councilman—J. L. Kinley, 112; W. H. Parks, 55; justice of the peace—E. T. Tuten, 88; John M. Keichline, 81; school directors—W. H. Crisman, 92; Wm. Rider, 74.

Centre Hall Borough.—Judge of election, John H. Krumbine; inspectors, Wilbur Henney, Daniel O. Stover; school directors, D. A. Booser, S. W. Smith; overseers poor, F. E. Arney; tax collector, W. A. Sandoe; auditor, F. H. Foreman; burgesses, John Riser; town council, W. H. Bartholomew, W. F. Bradford; high constable, W. C. Kline; inspectors, C. H. Evey, S. B. Moore; school directors, A. F. Markle, W. S. Glenn; justice of the peace, W. S. Harter; overseers poor, David Fulton; tax collector, J. L. Holmes; auditor, T. S. Bailey; burgess, P. D. Foster; town council, F. A. Crosswhite, W. A. Buckout, Henry Sowers; high constable, Newton Showalter.

Concluded on page 4.

The Gold and Silver of the Year.

From the Pittsburg Post.

The Engineering and Mining Journal finds that the total production of gold in the year 1899 for the entire world was \$313,354,000, an increase of \$24,000,000 over the preceding year. The loss to the yearly production by the South African war is estimated at \$20,000,000, which is low enough. The United States fell only a million behind the product of the Transvaal, but there is no telling what Cape Nome may do for us this year. The gold output of the United States for 1899 was \$72,453,055, of Australia, \$78,082,171; of the Transvaal, \$73,108,650; of Russia, \$24,072,344; of Canada, \$18,049,593; of Mexico, \$9,277,351; of British India, \$8,498,571; of China, \$6,641,190. Rhodesia appears among the minor producers of gold, her product in 1899 reaching \$1,110,953. The war seems important to her, so far, with the Rhodesian output. The three Guianas are credited with an output of \$3,844,962. Colombia with \$3,700,000, Brazil with \$2,531,687, Hungary with \$2,038,993 and Korea with \$1,094,000.

The amount of gold in the United States on the first of July last was estimated at \$962,865,000, of which there were 250 millions in the treasury, 309 in the National banks and 403 millions in private banks and individuals. The aggregate was an increase of \$100,000,000 over July 1st, 1898. The world's production of gold for the year from 1885 to 1899, inclusive, was as follows:

1895..... \$198,763,600
1896..... 202,682,200
1897..... 237,504,800
1898..... 287,000,000
1899..... 313,354,000
Total..... \$1,239,304,700

There is no satisfactory method of arriving at the amount of gold coin and bullion in the world, but the amount in European banks of issue on the 31st of December, 1898, was \$1,653,000,000. This was something less than that of the previous year, but the difference was partly accounted for by importations into the United States.

But when the vast increase of the world's business and industries in 1899 over preceding years is considered it will not be claimed the addition to the stock of gold, large as it is, has kept pace with the marvelous growth of business. The silver production of the United States was about 60,000,000 ounces or 4,000,000 ounces more than in 1898. The price has ranged from 61.2 cents an ounce in May to 57.9 cents in October. The average for the year was 59.5 cents against 53.2 cents in 1898 and 59.7 cents in 1897. China and other Eastern countries have taken increased quantities of silver. Our exports of silver in 1899 exceeded our imports by \$20,000,000.

Our gold imports in 1899 exceeded our exports \$12,192,000, but an addition to our gold stock of \$72,400,000 was made from our own mines. Our supply of gold in spite of exports is now the largest ever reported.

Quay's Present Status.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The Quay case now pending in the Senate, is represented by partisan friends and partisan enemies of Quay in such a contradictory manner that the public are left in grave doubt as to the true situation. It is announced by the partisan opponents of Quay that the action of the Senatorial caucus giving preference to several important bills measures is conclusive against reaching a vote on the Quay case during the present session, while the partisan friends of Quay insist that there is a decided majority in his favor, and that he will be seated before the close of the month.

The action of the caucus giving preference to bills for Porto Rico and the Sandwich Islands, does not in any way interfere with the consideration of the Quay case, but it does indicate that the Republican Senators did not choose to make the Quay issue a party question under caucus orders.

The right to a seat in the Senate is a question of the highest privilege, but it does not come up in any regular order. It can, however, be called up by a Senator at any time, and a majority of the Senate may thus decide whether to accept or refuse the consideration of the question.

It is evident that there are more or less Senators who will vote for Quay's admission when the issue reaches that stage who would be quite as well satisfied not to be called upon to record their judgment in the matter; and while we might have a majority of the Senators who would vote to seat him when the final vote is reached there may be enough at any time to vote for the consideration of any important measure and thus delay for a time, or indefinitely delay, the decision in the Quay case.

It was understood that nothing could be permitted to interfere with the final disposal of the new financial bill; but now that the financial question is practically settled, the question of seating Quay can be called up at any time when his friends feel strong enough to carry their point. The result is fairly doubtful, and the question may remain undetermined during the present session of Congress, which would be equivalent, in a practical sense, to Quay's rejection.

Bryan's Chances of Winning.

From the New York Evening Post.

The transfer of half-a-dozen States which McKinley carried four years ago to the other side next fall would elect Bryan. Four of these six States are conceded to the opposition by almost all Republicans—Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky. A change of little more than 9,000 votes as compared with 1896, would give Indiana. A change of less than 1000 votes on the same basis would give him all nine California's electoral votes, instead of only the one that he secured four years ago. If 25,000 men in Ohio who voted for McKinley in 1896 were to vote for Bryan in 1900, the President would lose his own State, which gave Cleveland one of its electoral votes in 1892, and the other Harrison electors only about 1,000 plurality.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Spawls from the Keystone.

The miners at Hopewell who recently struck for higher wages have returned to work.

Willie Knipple, aged 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Truman Knipple, of Man's Choice, Bedford county, weighs 230 pounds.

John Shaffer's nose was broken Monday a week while he was working at the Standard steel works at Burnham.

The carcass of a big black bear, weighing over 300 pounds, was taken into Lock Haven Thursday from near Haneyville, where it was shot by David Glover. Three bullet holes in the bear's head indicated that his life was not given up without a struggle.

On Monday night the two-story plank house in Bedford township, owned by Josiah Amos, was burned to the ground. The building was unoccupied. The property was valued at \$300. It was insured for \$200. It is generally believed that the house was set on fire by the people who live near.

The Huntingdon court convicted John Owens and James Smith, two colored men, of robbing another colored man named Smith, near Spruce Creek a few weeks ago. They were sentenced to two years and nine months each in the western penitentiary. It will be remembered they were arrested in Tyrone at the time.

While the crew of the passenger train that leaves Glen Campbell in the morning were eating their dinner at Hastings last Tuesday, the coach caught fire from an overheated stove, and before the flames were discovered they had made such headway that the coach was totally destroyed, despite all efforts to save it.

A. M. Brown of Pennsylvania Furnace, has bought from P. B. Crider & Son of Bellefonte, a tract of pine timber in Ferguson township known as the "Isaac Miller Tract." He has also bought a tract of pine timber, 375 acres, from the Wait Bros., known as the "Dorsey Tract," in Huntingdon county. Mr. Brown will start operation on these newly acquired tracts about April 1st.

Recently Wm. Hawk, of Millintown, while engaged in cutting a wedge to fell a tree, his ax glanced and cut off the front finger of his left hand. Mr. Hawk has been very unfortunate with his hand. During the war he had a finger shot off, and at another time he injured this useful member to such an extent that he was compelled to carry it in a sling for many months.

The trustees of the Lewisburg Presbyterian church have commenced plans for the erection of a library building, the money for which was bequeathed to the congregation by the late W. D. Himmelreich. The bequest made by Mr. Himmelreich was \$30,000. Of this amount \$15,000 will be expended in the erection and furnishing of the building, and the other \$15,000 will serve as a permanent endowment.

While playing near a gang of men who were cutting ice Thursday morning, George, the 4 year old son of H. L. DeWitt, of near Riverside, fell through a hole from which a cake of ice had been removed. Wesley Morall, one of the workmen, plunged into the icy water and rescued him by swimming a distance of thirty-five feet under the ice to clear water. The boy was unconscious when taken out but soon recovered.

A dog belonging to Charles Botsford, was attacked by rabies Saturday night, in the Broadway house Milton. The animal was lying on the floor. Suddenly it sprang at a traveling man who kicked him away. Officer Reicholtz was in the hotel at the time, and a young man by the name of Crozier got the officer's mace and struck the dog on the head and knocked him unconscious, and then took him out and killed him. The dog bit a young man by the name of Kellar, on the thumb, but a doctor says nothing serious will result.

James E. Coleman was severely injured by a ferocious bull on the farm of his father, Thomas L. Coleman, in Sinking Valley Sunday a week ago. Just outside the barnyard the young man happened near where the animal stood and was attacked by the ferocious brute. A heavy bump knocked him down; then the bull pawed him, tearing his clothes in shreds and cutting him severely about the head, arms and legs. The young man was completely overpowered by the bull and would have been killed had his cries not attracted the farm dog which appeared on the scene and at once attacked the animal, thus relieving Jim from his perilous situation. The bull happened to be dehorned which prevented him from going. He is a tremendous brute, weighing about 1600 pounds.

The Keystone block at Clearfield, in which were located several stores and a number of business offices, together with the Chase building, which was also used for stores and offices, were entirely destroyed by fire Thursday. The total loss is estimated at \$45,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The first floor of the Keystone block was occupied by H. J. Egel, clothier, and R. C. Shaw, grocer, while on the second floor were located the law offices of Cole and Chase and Swops & Patton, the dental office of J. S. Heighold, and Ellis Brothers' laundry. The third floor was used by the local Masonic lodge, and was one of the best equipped lodge rooms in Central Pennsylvania. The Chase building was occupied by lumber, coal and fire brick firms.

Somerset county in order to reap the benefit offered by an act of Assembly approved May 25th, 1897, has created a substantial hospital for insane, which was inspected and dedicated last Friday afternoon. The building, which cost \$12,152, forms a valuable addition to the group of buildings on the county home farm, and it will be the means of large savings to the county. It has a capacity of one hundred patients, and its plan and equipments have been highly approved by the state board of public charities. The county has been maintaining as many as sixty indigent insane persons, a large number of them at state institutions at Dixonport, Harrisburg, Wernersville and Polk, at an expense to the county of more than \$2,000 a year. All of these will be brought home, and under the act referred to the county will receive from the State \$1.50 per week for each indigent insane person maintained. It is estimated that the county will gain about \$7,000 a year through this new system of caring for its insane, which will soon cover the cost of the new building.