# The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....December 21, 1887


Congress will adjourn Thursday for the holiday vacation which will extend to the 4th of January.

Cleveland's Free-trade message reminds us that Hancock said something about the tariff, too, didn't he?

Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith, who was Grant's chief-of-staff at the close of the rebellion, died in New York city last Wednesday aged 67.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the President, in his race for the second term, is almost absolutely sure of carrying Great Britain by a large majority.

No less than three bills have already been introduced into Congress to regulate foreign emigration, and to put a stop to the dumping of European criminals and paupers on American soil.

Senator Collom has introduced a bill into Congress providing for the erection of a postal telegraph. It is not likely to pass this winter, but the postal telegraph must come in the course of a few years.

There is some talk of putting Frank Hurd on the Democratic ticket for Vice President. Hurd was an original Free trader, even before Grover was discovered. Why not put him at the head of the ticket?

Eugene Higgins, the Baltimore ballot-box-stuffer has resigned his position as appointment Clerk of the Treasury, to which he was appointed by president Cleveland, and is to be succeeded by a gentleman named Smith.

The greatest objection that will be found to Senator Chandler's bill providing for the regulation of congressional elections in the South is, that it insures fair elections in those states and will destroy the Democratic majority in Congress.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is one of the few persons whose death is mourned by both the rich and poor of New York. Her income of more than $100,000 was most all spent in charity. Nearly every institution in that city received her aid, while she gave freely to individuals.

Why not give us penny postage? Every advance that has yet been made toward cheap postage has proved in the result a pecuniary gain to the Treasury. With so large a surplus the country could well afford the spending of a few millions in the experiment of penny postage.

The Democratic platform of 1884—the one upon which Mr. Cleveland was nominated—declared that "the system of direct taxation known as internal revenue is a war tax," and in another sentence it denounced the Republican party "for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes." Mr. Cleveland has apparently experienced a decided change of heart since then and is now anxious that the people should continue to pay "crushing war taxes."

Rev. J. C. Hartzell, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Freedman's Aid Society in an address on the Educational work of the Methodist church in the South, on the occasion of that Society's 20th Anniversary at Chicago last Thursday, said:

"One Southern orator suggests that now to symbolize complete unity for the Nation, the future flag of the Republic should be the stars and stripes, with the stars and bars laid across their face, thus blending the two. You may rest assured that no stor was run on one of our steamers in the matter of Christian patriotism nor schools teach—the flag, and that the old flag, and so for all other flags let them remain in the archives, where fost his providences has put them."

Robert T. Lincoln, who was interviewed on Cleveland's message, said among other things: "I agree with that veteran Democrat, Judge John D. Cator, who says that the President's views, put into effect, would result in the closing up of every manufacturing establishment in the country in a year, and would thereby effectually settle the dispute between capital and labor. I think that, coming from a good old Democrat, is a very forcible description of the present political situation. While I do not agree with Judge Cator that that would be a good thing to do, I am strongly inclined to believe that were the President's views put into effect it would have that unfortunate result."

Mr. William D. Kelly, "Pig Iron" Kelly, whose soundness on protection has never been questioned, says that all internal revenue taxes ought to be abolished. And why should they not? They are war measures and should have been done away with long since. Then the whisky ring, or whisky "trust" which has long dominated Congress and now controls the President would be broken up, and there would be little if any unnecessary surplus in the National Treasury. All the revenue necessary to run the Government would be derived from foreign imports and the occupation of the tariff reformer would be at an end. If the Republican party had remained in power the whole internal revenue system would have been entirely abolished the moment the country had no need of the revenue gathered from that source.

Mr. Don M. Dickinson, the newly appointed Postmaster-General was an earnest supporter of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, and shortly after the disastrous ending of Greeley's campaign in 1872 wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Michigan in which he declared:

"I shall never vote or act with the Democratic party as an organization, again." "The Democratic party, passively or actively, as its members may please to say, defeated Greeley; and by defeating him broke any links which might have bound the progressive men of the old organization to it. * * * I have more hope of the thieves than of the stolidly ignorant, who swap about the feet of truth crying: 'Crucify him! Crucify him!'"

After this bold declaration it's rather strange how Mr. Dickinson comes to be found in the same bad company that he describes.

After a sober second thought and consideration of President Cleveland's "brave words" his party friends seem to be thrown into no little confusion and charges of lying and deception are indulged in by all factions There can be no denying the fact that Grover has staked himself on a solid South and the Free-trade vote of New York city for his re-election, and that Northern bone, muscle and pelf are to be forever overthrown and trampled upon, unless the Republican party and friends of home protection accept the challenge he has thrown down and once and for good throttle Free trade, uproot offensive southern arrogance and shut up the northern doughfaces who would betray their country's prosperity at the bid of a few hucksters in the political marketplace. Protection has never yet been smitten by an open foe. The Democracy have always stolen upon it, and pinched it, and betrayed it, and robbed it of its fruits, but never dared make open, aggressive warfare upon it and it is not believed that they will or dare do it now.

The proceedings of the Convention of Republican clubs of the country, held in Chickering Hall, New York, last week, show how exceedingly alive and wide awake the Republican party is to the importance of the issues of the coming campaign, and the necessity of immediate and united action and organization to meet the perils to the country involved in the Cleveland Free-trade manifesto. Thirteen hundred men, from the States an Territories of the Union, imbued with a common impulse, the protection of the industries of the country and the perpetuation of the Republican party, have united in the preparation of a declaration of principles which must command the admiration of every true lover of America. From first to last the proceedings of the Convention are full of the promise of victory next year. The resolutions adopted by the Convention have the true ring as the following extracts show:

We emphatically refuse to abandon the policy of home protection, on which our unexampled national progress and prosperity are founded.

The effect of the Democratic policy would be disastrous by transferring many of our industries to England and robbing our working people of their employment and wages for the benefit of British manufacturers by exhausting our accumulated capital in the payment of foreign debts incurred for imported merchandise and by damaging the entire system of an industrial and commercial intercourse. We protest against it in the name of all American labor and of all American enterprise.

We recognize in the message of the head of the Democratic party a tender to our country of the choice between supporting the laborers and the industries of Great Britain and Europe generally on the one hand and on the other the support of the laboring men and industrial enterprises of America. We respectfully decline the former which he recommends, and will stand by our people when we elect a President.

The principle of protection is not founded upon the interests of any section or one class of individuals but upon the interests of the country. Its supreme object is to render America independent of Europe; to render the United States entirely self-sustaining; to keep our money at home and give employment to our own working people; to substitute home competition for foreign; to build up towns and villages; to encourage agriculture and enhance the value of farms; to provide home markets for the farmer; to adapt our manufactures to our domestic wants, to promote the opening of rapid and cheap communication between the States and Territories; to open mines and to develop all the vast resources of our country, so richly blessed of God in all that is needed to make a people great, contented and happy. While the Republican party has, since the war, repeatedly cut down taxation and has uniformly when in power kept the surplus within safe limits, the Democracy have shown themselves incompetent of either duty and by persistently refusing any reduction of taxes unless coupled with a destructive assault on American industries, are responsible for the accumulation of the existing surplus and all the dangers it involves. We believe that only the restoration of Republican supremacy gives assurance of uniting reduced taxes, a revised tariff and limited surplus, with the preservation of the policy which alone saves us from becoming the commercial slaves of Europe.

### A Postal Telegraph.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Postal Telegraph bill introduced by Senator Collom today establishes the "United States Postal Telegraph" as a part of the postal system of the United States, and for the purpose of inaugurating the system provides that the following telegraph trunk lines shall first be constructed. One from Washington, D. C., to Portland, Me., via Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Camden, Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Hartford, Providence and Boston; one from Washington to Minneapolis via Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, La Crosse and St. Paul; one from New York City to Cleveland via Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Erie, Pa.; one from Pittsburg to Topeka, Kan., via Columbus, Cincinnatti, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City and minor towns near the large cities; one from Toledo to Detroit; one from Washington to Galveston via Richmond, Carolotte, Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery and New Orleans; one from Chicago to New Orleans via Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and Vicksburg; one from Chicago to St. Louis via Peoria and Springfield; one from Chicago to San Francisco via Des Moines, Ohama, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Carson City and other towns en route, and from Cheyenne to Denver.

Postal telegraph offices are to be opened at the places named, and at all intermediate points at which first, second or third class post offices are established. Branch lines, it provides, shall be constructed from time to time as appropriations therefor shall be made by Congress, the intention being to connect it with all cities where the postal free-delivery system prevails, but no additional facilities are to be provided in States already connected with the trunk lines until postal telegraph offices shall have been established in every State and Territory. The system is to be constructed in straight lines as near as practicable, but regard is to be taken of cities that will afford the best telegraphic facilities to the public.

The lines are to be constructed by Engineer Corps of the Army and then transferred to the custody of the Postmaster General. The poles are to be of iorn, the wires of copper, and all other materials of the best character. Eight wires are to be strung on the line from New York to Chicago, and four upon other lines. The Secretary of War is authorized to use the military service lines of the United States as far as expedient and to make all necessary condemnations of lands or buildings at a fair compensation. All disputes as to what is a fair compensation are to be settled by the Court of Claims. The Secretary is further authorized to construct, take and use all machinery and devices, not including telegraph lines, whether patented or not, as shall be deemed necessary the compensation to be determined in the same manner as condemnations of land. The sums of moneys necessary for this purpose are appropriated by the bill. A rate of 10 cents for each twenty words, and 5 cents for each additional ten words, is fixed for distances under 500 miles, and an additional rate of 5 cents for each 250 miles over 500. A night rate of 35 cents and a day rate of 75 cents is fixed for each 100 words transmitted for newspapers, except that where the same dispatch shall be dropped off at more than one office the rates shall be 25 and 50 cents respectively.

The office of Director General of Telegraphs is created as a part of the Post Office Department. It is made the duty of the Postmaster General to report to Congress, after the act a plan for the completed organization of the Postal Telegraph System, with detailed estimates of men and money needed. Before the system shall be put into operation and employes selected examinations are to be held by the Civil Service Commission to determine the fitness of applicants. Four million dollars is appropriated for the location and construction of the telegraph lines provided for by the act.

### Could Not Survive Defeat.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 15.—James Steen, a prominent politician of Jackson township, left his home early on Monday morning last to attend court in this city. Parties have been searching for him ever since and early this morning his body was found hanging from the bough of a tree on the mountain, a few miles south of the city. He was a candidate for County Commissioner last election and suffered a bad defeat.

### Senator Chandler's Bill.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Sen. Chandler has introduced a bill to regulate the holding of Congressional elections in South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. It provides for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of four Supervisors of Elections to each Congress district in the States to which the measure is proposed to be applied, who will be required to subdivide the district into a sufficient number of voting precincts. In each precinct the Circuit Court of the United States is to be directed to appoint four Inspectors and two Poll Clerks, to make registration of the voters and conduct Congressional elections. The Supervisors are to act as a Canvassing Board, to receive the returns from the Inspectors and ascertain and declare the result of the election. The Supervisors, Inspectors and Poll Clerks are to be divided equally between two political parties. The measure is elaborately drawn and contains minute provisions governing the whole matter of registration and conduct of elections, together with penalties for election frauds.

To an Associated Press reporter who asked for an explanation of the theory and purpose of the bill Mr. Chandler said it was drawn under that clause of the Constitution which provides the time, place and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations. He said the constitutional power was ample to pass a general law for all the States, or one applicable to a number of States, or a special law in respect to any particular State. In reply to a query as to his purpose in limiting the operation of the measure to the States named, Mr. Chandler said:

It is my desire to secure, if possible, a national election law in those States where there is a manifest and avowed suppression of Republican suffrage. In Louisiana Democratic leaders declare their intention not to allow colored people to vote the Republican ticket, and have also asserted their intention to settle this question without the slightest regard to Northern sentiment on this subject. Hence I think that both Northern Sentiment and interest should lead to the passage of laws to limit the suppression of the suffrage to elections for State officers, and give us free suffrage for national offices.

Mr. Chandler said his measure did not cover Presidential electors, as the Constitution gave no authority for it. He expressed a belief that the bill or a similar one would pass the Senate and a hope that it would pass the House.

### Recovered From the Ruins.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Over $1,000,000 worth of valuable papers and money were recovered this morning from the iron vaults in the ruins of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer shoe factory. The members of the firm, accompanied by a half dozen clerks and several workmen arrived in front of the bare and shattered walls. Anxiety was depicted on the faces of all the party. Bang! went the workman's hammer and for a half an hour the heavy blows fell on the strong lock of the lower vault, made doubly difficult to break because of the warping of the iron.

The little party closed up around the safe and scarce room enough was given the workman to swing his stout arms. When at last the bolt cracked and the ponderous door swung open in obedience to a heavy pull from willing arms a rush was made for the inside. A dense volume of steam stopped their hasty progress. When this was cleared away Mr. Phelps said anxiously: "Is everything safe?" "It is," came the short but reassuring answer from one of the clerks inside the vault, who was busily engaged looking over a pile of books and choking himself with steam and smoke. Aside from a slight wetting the books, paper and money were untouched.

Then the work of removing the valuables began. A line was formed to an express wagon standing on the side of the street, and slowly the precious load the wagon was to carry was passed along the line. First came a pile of insurance papers. They were slightly dampened by water. The receipt of the day's business were transacted before the fire broke out, were next discovered. There were several tin boxes full of paper, gold and silver money, in all amounting to many thousand dollars, although the paper money could not be counted because of its water soaked condition. The books of the concern were not taken out and the vault was soon closed.

### Fearful Loss of Life.

San Francisco, Dec. 20—The steamship City of Sydney arrived this evening from Hong Kong and Yokohama and gives details of a disaster occasioned by the Yellow river overflowing its banks in the Province of Honan, China, describing it as one of the most appalling occurrences in loss of life and property recorded in recent times. The river broke its banks on the evening of September 28 southwest of the city of Chingchow, and not only completely inundated that city, but also ten other populous cities. The whole area is now a raging sea, ten to thirty feet deep, where it was once a densely populated and rich plain. The former bed of the river is now dry and the present lake was the bed of the river centuries ago.

The loss of life is incalculable, and the statement is made by missionaries that millions of Chinese are homeless and starving. Thomas Paton, one of the American missionaries, writing from Honan Province, under date of October 28, says:

"The newly gathered crops, houses and trees are all swept away, involving a fearful loss of life. The country was covered with a fine winter grain, which is gone and implies complete destruction to next year's crop. 'Bread, bread,' is the cry of thousands who are on the river bank. Benevolent people go in boats and throw bread among the masses here and there, but it is nothing compared with the requirements. The mass of people is still being increased by continual arrivals more hungry than the last. There they sit, stunned, hungry and dejected, without a rag to wear or a morsel of food. Mat huts are being erected for them. What it will be in two months I cannot conceive. The misery is increased owing to the bitter cold weather.

### Ten Years For Harper.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—The greatest crowd yet gathered in the corridors of the United States Court room assembled this morning long before the time for the assembling of the court. Court was opened, and seven minutes later the jury filed in. As soon as they were seated Judge Sage asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, and the foreman said they had. The Judge directed the clerk to receive it.

When Harper was directed to stand up there was a most distressing scene. The strong man stood erect with tears coursing down his cheek, but no other sign of emotion, save his blanched face. Behind his chair, with bowed head, sat his wife, in an agony that had no better manifestation than wringing of her hands. Tears did not come to her relief. Miss Matthews, far more demonstrative, still repressed sobs and in her own distress reached over to try to comfort her sister by a touch.

So they sat, while the Court, with impressive solemnity, recited the usual form of sentence, saying the evidence left no doubt of the defendant's guilt and that the offense merited the highest penalty of the law, which would be used now, ten years in the Ohio Penitentiary, and that the Marshal convey him thither at once. Mr. Harper sat down turning to his wife. Their lips met, her hands were around his neck, his arms encompassed her. Jurors wept; women and men all over the court room were in tears.

### Mrs. J. J Astor Dead.

New York, Dec. 16.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor died at 8 o'clock to-night at her residence, No. 338 Fifth avenue. There were present at the time her husband, her son William Waldrof Astor and his wife, Mr. William Astor, her brother-in-law, is on the ocean en route to Europe.

## REPORT

— OF THE —

### Directors of the Poor and House of Employment

— TO THE —

### COURT AND GRAND JURY.

*AT DECEMBER TERM, 1887.*

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Grand Jury of Somerset County:*

In accordance with the provisions of the Fifth Section of the Act of Assembly approved the 15th day of April, 1845, providing for the erection of a House of Employment, and the support of the poor of said County, the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of said County herewith respectfully submit and lay before you their report for the year ending 30th of November, 1887, showing the "Number, age and sex of "the persons maintained and employed in "said House of Employment, or supported "or assisted elsewhere, and of the children "by them bound out to apprenticeship, with "the names of their masters and mistresses, "and their trades, occupations and callings, "and also an account of all sales, purchases "and donations, devises and bequests as "have been made by or to them."

In addition to the information required by the Act of Assembly, the Board of Directors have furnished herewith, under suitable headings, the dates of admission and discharge of inmates, the residence of those assisted elsewhere, and the masters and mistresses of children apprenticed; the amounts paid for maintenance when elsewhere than in the House of Employment; also, an account of the repairs made, and condition of the buildings and farm, and other items deemed to be of interest to the Court, Grand Jury, and the public.

Schedules, with explanatory headings of the lists as required by the Act of Assembly are hereto attached, with other items of interest, and made a part of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted and certified this 1st day of December, 1887.

JOSIAH ANKENY,
JOHN C. BARRON,
G. F. SCHMUCKER,
Poor Directors.

Attest:—
L. C. Collom,
Att'y and Clk.

THE BUILDINGS, FARM AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The buildings are all in good condition and repair, except the building in which are the insane and those who are restrained of their liberty to a limited extent, to prevent them from wandering away. This building has been condemned by a former grand jury, and pronounced unsuitable by the Board of Public Charities. Since the law requires the sending of all insane to the State Hospital, and the occupants of the building being reduced to six persons, it is hoped that in a short time it can be abandoned, and thus save the expense of re-building.

During the year the Directors have built a large and commodious water closet for the use of the men, which adds greatly to their comfort and is appreciated by all, and is a credit to the premises.

The scarcity of water at the Poor House is and has been a source of annoyance, and great inconvenience, most of the water used the past half year having had to be hauled for a considerable distance. The Directors, hoping to obviate this, had a well drilled to the depth of eighty-seven feet and succeeded in getting a strong flow of water but unfortunately, or fortunately, which remains to be seen, they also struck a small vein of oil, which has rendered the well of little or no benefit to the property.

They have had new doors laid in some of the rooms, and a new watering trough erected and the entire premises put in good repair. Covered porches placed on the east and west end of the brick building would add greatly to its appearance, and also add to the comfort and pleasure of the inmates.

The farm is in a good state of cultivation, producing well. The stock is in fine order and is a source of revenue to the county, a number having been sold each year at a good price.

The inmates have been well cared for, having warm and comfortable clothing and comfortable rooms and apartments, and all seem to be contented and happy. Preaching was regularly had every month, and the services were well attended and appreciated. During the year there were nine deaths; all, with three exceptions, had passed the 3r three score and ten years, and to some it was a welcome visitor, they having been constant sufferers for many years. The Directors have endeavored to perform their duties honestly and carefully, and believe their report will show an economical and judicious expenditure of money, and a visit to the farm will show the exercise of good judgment in the management of the House.

SCHEDULE "A."

List of inmates maintained and employed by the Directors of the Poor of Somerset County, Pa., in the House of Employment of said County during the year ending November 30, 1887, together with their age, sex, and time of admission, etc.:

MALES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albright Em'l age 46 admitted | | June 15 | '75 |
| Arnold Sam'l | " 56 " | Feb'y 16 | '78 |
| Bookman | " 63 " | July 15 | '85 |
| " Noah S | " 8 " | July 15 | '85 |
| June 13 '87 taken to Feeble Minded School | | | |
| Bourher Jonas age 57 admitted | | Aug 31 | '81 |
| Brandzer Patrick age 57 admitted Jan 22 '86 died Sept 24 '87 | | | |
| Briskey Rudolf age 41 admitted | | " 25 | '50 |
| Boyer John age 20 admitted Dec 29 '86 got well Jan'y 11 '87 | | | |
| Brown John age 55 admitted Feb'y 14 '86 | | | |
| Barrack Samuel age 57 admitted October 17 '87 removed to F Moore Nov 1 '87 | | | |
| Conrad Jacob | age 56 admitted | Feb 1 | '77 |
| Countryman Alex | " 61 " | June 9 | '76 |
| Cress Milton | " 25 " | Sept 13 | '78 |
| Custer Adam | " 51 " | Dec 24 | '68 |
| Custer Thomas | " 23 " | Sep 27 | '87 |
| Eckhard Leonard | " 70 " | Apr 23 | '86 |
| Figgie Conrad | " 70 " | May 24 | '86 |
| Fisher John | " 62 " | Nov 29 | '75 |
| Freeman Moses col | " 67 " | Apr 21 | '87 |
| Ganogan Jacob | " 76 " | Sept 3 | '75 |
| Grain John col | " 29 " | Nov 17 | '76 |
| Hart Henry | " 68 " | May 16 | '73 |
| and Dec 29 '82 | | | |
| Haas John age 35 admitted May 31 '80 | | | |
| Hoffman John E age 21 admitted Mar 18 '87 and Feb 22 '86 | | | |
| Hummell Benj F age 42 admitted Nov 27 '80 and Oct 31 '86 | | | |
| Hook Uriah age 18 admitted Dec 4 '85 left 5 April '87 and returned July 25 '87 | | | |
| Imford John age 80 admitted April 27 '87 | | | |
| Kimmell Theodore age 55 admitted January 14 '86 and Jany 6 '87 got well May 17 '87 | | | |
| Klink Philip age 70 admitted July 10 '85 and December 8 '86 eloped April 10 '87 | | | |
| Knable Theodore age 28 admitted July 15 '78 | | | |
| Knoser James age 35 admitted June 6 '82 and Jan 2 '83 | | | |
| Keifer Lewis age 63 aimitted Jan 6 '87 eloped Jan 31 '87 | | | |
| Keiser Samuel E age 1 admitted March 4 '87 | | | |
| Keister Henry age 33 admitted Sept 29 '87 sent to Dixmont Hospital Oct 12 '87 | | | |
| Launtz Sam'l age 74 admitted Dec 1 '84 and Nov 22 '86 | | | |
| Lenker Henry age 20 admitted Dec 1 '84 eloped May 1 '87 | | | |
| Leberknight John age 53 admitted Feb 8 '87 discharged May 26 '87 | | | |
| Marist Moses aged 37 admitted Sept 21 '82 and April 20 '87 | | | |
| McClintock Mitchell age 55 admitted Aug 4 '84 and July 2 '86 | | | |
| McCarty Patrick age 29 admitted July 12 '86 | | | |
| Megs Corneuin age 55 admitted June 16 '74 | | | |
| Meese Wm age 56 admitted July 8 '68 | | | |
| Meese Cyrus age 47 admitted Feb'y 10 '83 | | | |
| Messelbough John age 41 Oct 7 '69 | | | |
| Meyers Fred age 81 admitted July 11 '70 | | | |
| Miller Charles age 78 admitted Feb 1 '73 died March 25 '87 | | | |
| Miller Daniel P age 51 admitted June 13 '85 | | | |
| Mock Philip age 70 admitted Dec 7 '86 | | | |
| Moore John age 75 admitted Feb 5 '58 | | | |
| Marteeny George A age 12 admitted May 7 bound out June 6 '87 | | | |
| Meyers John age 80 admitted June 15 '87 | | | |
| Mock Eli age 26 admitted October 21 '87 | | | |
| Phillis age 66 admitted February 19 '86 discharged August 11 '87 | | | |
| Patton Albert age 35 admitted May 27 '86 | | | |
| Patton Harvey age 40 | " | " | |
| Rayman Jacob age 2 admitted in 74 | | | |
| Rhoads Daniel age 78 aimitted Nov 29 '84 | | | |
| Rhoads Wm H age 2 admitted June 27 '85 May 2 '88 maintained by J Zerfoss | | | |
| Rook Henry age 77 admitted March 15 '83 | | | |
| Rook George | " 41 " | " | |
| Rose Wm age 80 admitted Nov 1 '84 died Sept 28 '87 | | | |
| Ryan George age 35 admitted Jan 25 '87 | | | |
| Small John age 76 admitted Feb 6 '85 and July 8 '86 eloped April 10 '87 | | | |
| Snyder Fred age 74 admitted Aug 4 '82 | | | |
| Scarzendruber Irwin age 22 admitted Dec 21 '83 | | | |
| Sweitzer Wm age 27 admitted Aug 20 '74 | | | |
| Sweitzer John age 41 | " | " | |
| Smith Dan el age 53 admitted April 2 '87 died April 14 '87 | | | |
| Smith Patrick age 77 admitted Aug 11 '87 | | | |
| Tressler Samuel age 9 admitted Feb 1 '87 and August 31 '87 and taken to Reform School Sept 6 '87 | | | |
| Vannotta Zachariah age 79 admitted June 16 '87 | | | |
| Walker John F age 27 admitted May 5 '85 | | | |
| White John age 35 admitted March 24 '86 and March 25 '87; got well April 23 '87 | | | |
| Witt Frank K age 14 admitted Feb 22 '87 bound out March 4 '87 | | | |
| Witt Noah age 12 admitted Feb 22 '87 bound out April 9 '87 | | | |
| Zimmerman Harvey age 13 admitted Feb 8 '87 bound out March 10 '87 | | | |
| Zimmerman Irvin age 9 admitted Feb 3 '87 taken home by parents Feb 16 '87 | | | |
| Zimmerman Austin age 4 admitted Feb 3 '87 taken home by parents Feb 16 '87 | | | |
| Zimmerman Parker age 14 admitted Feb 3 '87 taken home by parents Feb 3 '87 | | | |

FEMALES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bittner Belinda age 30 admitted | | March 17 | 1884 |
| Bookman Sarah age 40 admitted | | Jan 8 | '86 and Nov 3 '86; eloped March 27 '87 |
| Boucher, Hannah age 63 admitted | | April 14 | '85 |
| Bennett Ida age 17 admitted | | April 1, | '87 went with mother July 1 '87 |
| Barrack Louisa age 67 admitted | | Oct 17 | '87 gone with nephew Nov 1 '87 |
| Clark Maggie age 36 admitted | | July 15 | '85, and Jan 5 '86 |
| Custer Elizabeth age 58 admitted | | Dec | '67 |
| Custer Mary age 56 admitted | | Oct 9 | '82 |
| Dougan Hannah age 76 admitted | | Sept 31 | '87 |
| Emry Maggie J age 16 admitted | | April 10 | '75 |
| Fair Rebecca age 36 admitted | | April 11 | '86 |
| Fisher Catharine age 51 admitted | | June 30 | and July 13 '87 sent to Dixmont Hospital Sept 6 '87 |
| Geisel Elizabeth age 59 admitted | | March 18 | '87 sent to Dixmont Hospital May 24 '87 |
| Harmony Rosa age 70 admitted | | May 29 | '84 |
| Gaston Catharine age 43 admitted | | Oct 3 | '87 |
| Hans Catharine age 43 admitted | | Feb 9 | '82 |
| Hartman Sadie M age 3 admitted | | Feb 1 | '87 March 1, '87 maintained by Noah Heminger |
| Kolfer Harriet age 61 admitted | | | 1877 |
| Keefer Lisa age 56 admitted | | Oct 15 | '83 |
| Keiser Mary age 45 admitted | | March 4 | '87 |
| Landis Sarah age 60 admitted | | Jan 2 | '58 |
| Lenhart Caroline age 64 admitted | | Nov 30 | '53 died Oct 17 '87 |
| Masters Sarah age 26 admitted | | May 1 | '86 April 25 '87 living with J Pletcher |
| Masters Mary age 1 admitted | | May 1 | '86 taken by mother April 25 '87 |
| Meuser Rosa age 81 admitted | | June 28 | '76 died Aug 15 '87 |
| Miller Judith age 33 admitted | | May 15 | '83 |
| Miller Annie age 76 admitted | | Feb 1 | '73 |
| Mock Rachel age 58 admitted | | April 16 | '78 |
| Miller Susan age 74 admitted | | Aug 25 | '87 |
| Maury Edith J age 19 admitted | | Nov 10 | '87 Nov 15 '87 sent to Dixmont Hospital |
| Nicholas Elizabeth age 76 admitted | | | March 15 '83 |
| Pritts Ann age 57 admitted | | July 21 | '81 and May 8 '00 |
| Parker Mary J age 62 admitted | | July 9 | '87 Sept 6 '87 sent to Dixmont Hospital |
| Rice Susan age 46 admitted | | March 21 | '85 |
| Ringler Rosa age 22 admitted | | Oct 13 | '86 |
| Rhoads Mary age 25 admitted | | May 29 | '84 |
| Summers Catherine age 81 admitted | | July 17 | '54 |
| Seese Catharine age 76 admitted | | June 28 | '76 and October 23 '85 |
| Shank Sophia age 50 admitted | | March 4 | '87 died March 17 '87 |
| Treasler Susan age 25 admitted | | Nov 11 | '82 and October 15 '86 |
| Underkoefler Margaret age 82 admitted | | May 30 | '87 discharged Aug 9 '87 |
| Weller Margaret age 33 admitted | | Jan 6 | '85 |
| Young Catharine age 75 admitted | | Oct 3 | '82 died July 15 '87 |
| Zimmerman Emma age 24 admitted | | Feb 3 | '87 |

SCHEDULE "B"—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

List of the number, age and sex of the persons supported or assisted by the Directors of the Poor of Somerset County, Pa., at their homes during the year ending Nov. 30, 1887.

| Name | Date of Warrant | age | res | Cause of Destitution | Am't pd per yr |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| David Humbert | 65 | 70 | Milford | old age | $100 |
| Hannah Humbert | '65 | 70 | " | " | |
| Geo Humbert | '65 | 49 | " | insanity | |
| Wm Humbert | '65 | 46 | " | " | |
| Mary Humbert | '65 | 41 | " | " | |
| Jno Humbert | '65 | 35 | " | " | |
| Jacob Humbert | '65 | 31 | " | " | |
| Christ Weightman | '77 | 68 | Brothe'y | old age | $25 |
| Susan Weightman | '77 | 58 | " | " | |
| Susan Smith | '75 | 69 | Middlec'k | loss of sight | $30 |
| Daniel Stautz | '73 | 47 | Weliersburg | " | $40 |
| Sarah Stautz | '75 | 36 | " | loss of husband | |
| Simon G Stautz | '75 | 17 | " | loss of father | |
| Jas H Stautz | '75 | 14 | " | " | |
| Sarah C Stautz | '81 | 5 | " | " | |
| Mary L Stautz | '82 | 2 | " | " | |
| Carrie E Stautz | '85 | 1 | " | " | |
| Hiram Beal | '80 | 56 | Larimer | old age | $48 |
| Rachael Beal | '80 | 52 | " | " | |
| Sarah Beal | '80 | 15 | " | injury to father | |
| Wilson Beal | '80 | 13 | " | " | |
| Emma Beal | " | 11 | " | " | |
| Sam'l Marteeny | '80 | 43 | Somerset Tp | Consum'n | $58 |
| Rose Marteeny | '80 | 42 | " | sickness of husb'd | |
| Geo Marteeny | " | 15 | " | sickness of father | |
| Nora Marteeny | '81 | 5 | " | " | |
| Simon J Marteeny | '82 | 5 | " | " | |
| Edia Marteeny | '85 | 1 | " | " | |
| Barbara Ringler | '80 | 49 | Stonyc'k | death of hus | $32 |
| Susan Ringler | " | 13 | " | father | |
| Jac H Ringler | " | 9 | " | " | |
| Cath Miller | '84 | 55 | Somerset | sickness & old age | $32 |
| David Keller | '83 | 83 | Stony ck | " | 28 |
| Cath Keller | '84 | " | " | " | |
| H Kantzman | '77 | 80 | Meyersdale | | 28 |
| Mary Hatzenbiehl | '84 | 48 | Somerset | death of hus | 48 |
| Ida C. | " | 10 | " | " | father |
| Lewis F | " | 8 | " | " | " |
| Milton E | " | 7 | " | " | " |
| Settie E | " | 3 | " | " | " |
| Levi Sala | '85 | 35 | Conemaugh | insanity | $28 |
| Mason Sala | " | 1 | " | " | |
| Jac Kreamour | '85 | 55 | Greenville | sickness | $40 |
| Sophia | " | 48 | " | " | |
| Cath Phillippi | '86 | 75 | N Centreville | sickness | $48 |
| Pat Zimmerman | '86 | 82 | Somerset | on old age | $44 |
| Nancy | " | 92 | " | " | |
| Rachael Lichtenberger | '86 | 75 | Jefferson | | $40 |
| Jos Gibble Lindsey | '86 | 23 | Ursina | death of husb | $24 |
| Albert L. | " | 11 | " | father | |
| Wm J | " | 10 | " | " | |
| Frank J | " | 8 | " | " | |
| Mary E | " | 6 | " | " | |
| Sarah M | " | 2 | " | " | |
| Julia Saylor | '86 | 24 | Allegheny | death of husb | $32 |
| Wm P Saylor | " | 4 | " | father | |
| Kate Saylor | " | 4 | " | " | |
| Sarah E Saylor | " | 3 | " | " | |
| Harry W Saylor | " | 12 | " | " | |
| Cath Ringe | '86 | 62 | Milford | death of husb | $40 |
| Benj Ringe | " | 41 | " | died Feb 23 '87 consumption | $7 50 |
| Cyrus Piper | '87 | 23 | Somerset | sickness died age 27 '87 | |
| Nancy Piper | " | 22 | " | death of husband | $32 |
| Bertha | " | 10 | " | father | |
| Clara E | " | 5 | " | " | |
| Lucy M | " | 3 | " | " | |
| Nellie U | " | 1 | " | " | |
| Tim McCarty | '87 | 42 | Elklick | sickness | $13 |
| John Meyers | " | 74 | Somerset | sickness | |
| Sara Rabright | '87 | 85 | Berlin | old age | 24 |
| Savilla McIntyre | " | 52 | Somerset | rheumatism | 19 |
| Annie Shank | " | 20 | Addison | sickness | 16 |
| Mariah Hart | " | " | Addison | " | 10 |

Total Amount paid out for outdoor relief during the year ending 30th November, 1887, $698 50.
Total number of persons, 73; males, 31; females, 42. Total number of charities, 28.

SCHEDULE "C"—Children in private families under Act of 13th June 1885, with their name, age, family with whom they are living, residence, when put out and amount paid for their maintenance.

Maggie Albright age 5, living with Charles Zerfoss Somerset township, received March 13 '84, amount $12 50.

John Cremer age 5, living with Harrison Zerfoss Stonyc'k township, received April 15 '84, ain't $25 00.

Leroy Nicklow age 6, living with Henry W Shaffer Somerset township, received May 1 '84, amount $5 00.

John Nicklow age 6, living with Nelson Simpson Somerset township, received May 1 '84, amount $25 00.

Naaman Bittner age 5, living with N J Baker Johnstown, Pa., received February 1 '85, ain't $50 00.

Arnaluta Hummel age 4, living with Francis Hoover Milford township, received April 2 '85, amount $45 00.

Matilda Miller age 4, living with Peter Beard Brothersvalley township, received June 1 '85, amount $20 00.

James McClintock age 4, living with Peter Beard Brothersvalley township, received June 1 '85, amount $20 00.

Mary E Launtz age 3, living with Mary Brant Somerset township, received June 1 '87, amount $20 00.

Ellen Masters age 3, living with S I Bowser Milford township, received May 2 '87, amount $20.

William H Rhoads age 3, living with Josiah Zerfoss Somerset township, received May 2 '87, amount $20 00.

Sadie M Hartman age 4, living with Noah Heminger Middlecreek township, received February 1 '87, amount $40 00.

Margaret Buckman age 4, living with John Kline Somerset township, received February 1 '87, amount $50 00.

Maggie McClintock age 2, living with C J Miller Somerset township, received January 1 '87, ain't $40 00.

Total number out, 14. Males, 5; females, 9. Total amount to pay, $487 50.

SCHEDULE "D"—List of persons in the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, with their age, time when received at the Poor House, and time sent to the Hospital, and the amount paid:

John Miller age 39, received at poor house 1st September 1866, sent to hospital July 24 '84, amount paid $195.

Susan McNeal age 52, received at poor house 20th October '58 sent to hospital July 24 '84, amount paid $104

Mary Miller age 33, received at poor house 2d September '58 sent to hospital July 24 '84, amount paid $104

Whole amount paid, $312.

SCHEDULE "E"—In the Western Pennsylvania State Hospital at Dixmont.

Conrad Qneer, age 18, received at poor house Nov. 4th '85, sent to hospital Nov. 16th '85, amount paid $104.

Mary McQuade age 52, received at poor house 1st April '84, sent to hospital 12th Dec '84, died 27th January '87, amount paid $28 22.

Levina Schrock, age 47, received at poor house 25th Sept. '86, sent to hospital 24th Sept. '86, ain't paid $104.

Elizabeth Geisel, age 59, received at poor house 18th May '87, sent to hospital 28th May