The Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

Terms of Publication
Published every Wednesday morning at $2 00 a year, if paid in advance otherwise $2 50 invariably be charged.
No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Postmasters neglecting notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held responsible for the subscription.
Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office. Address
THE SOMERSET HERALD,
SOMERSET, PA.

A. BERKEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Odd Fellows' Building. SOMERSET, Pa.

HARVEY M. BERKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office with F. J. Kooser, Esq. SOMERSET, Pa.

C. HOLBERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office with John H. Uhl. Somerset, Pa.

FRED. W. BIESECKER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Printing House Row, opposite Court House. Somerset, Pa.

GEORGE E. SCULL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.
J. G. OGLE.

SCULL & OGLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. SOMERSET, Pa.

F. J. KOOSER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.

J. S. ENDSLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.

J. L. BAKER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
W. H. RUPPEL.

BAFFROTH & RUPPEL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.
Business entrusted to their care will be promptly and personally attended to. Office on Union Street, opposite Mammoth Block.

W. H. KOONTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.,
Will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row, opposite the Court House.

STEN O. KIMMEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.,
Attends to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties, with promptness and fidelity. Office on Main Cross Street, back of Father's Book Store.

JAMES L. PUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance on Cross Street. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity.

L. C. COLBORN.
COLBORN & COLBORN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.,
Business entrusted to our care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Collections in Somerset, Bedford and adjoining counties, surveying and conveyancing done on reasonable terms.

CYRUS F. SCHELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.
Claim and Pension Agent. Office in Mammoth Block.

VALENTINE HAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.
Also Dealer in Real Estate. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

JOHN H. UHL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Scull Block. Somerset, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections, &c. Office in Mammoth Block.

DR. P. F. SHAFFER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in Diamond. SOMERSET, PA.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office next door to Diamond Hotel.

J. W. CARUTHERS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in Main Street, next door to Lutheran church. SOMERSET, PA.
Office hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Night calls at office.

DR. H. S. KIMMELL,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Calls promptly answered and attended to. Office at his residence, one door west of the Lutheran church.

DR. J. M. LOUTHER,
(Formerly of Stoystown,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Will locate permanently in Somerset for the practice of his profession. Office on Main street, opposite Grove's Drug Store.

DR. J. S. M'MILLEN,
(Graduate in Dentistry,)
Gives special attention to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial sets inserted. All work warranted satisfactory. Office in the residence of J. M. Truebell & Co.'s store, corner of Union and Patriot streets.

DR. WM. COLLINS,
DENTIST.
Office in Keppler's Block up-stairs, where he can be found at all times prepared to do all kinds of work in his profession, such as filling, regulating, extracting, and inserting sets of teeth of all kinds and of the best material and workmanship. All work guaranteed.

CURTIS K. GROVE,
SOMERSET, PA.
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS, BUCK WAGONS,
AND EASTERN AND WESTERN WORK
Furnished on Short Notice.
Painting Done on Short Time,
Work made out of Thoroughly Seasoned Wood, and the best iron and steel. Substantially Constructed, Neatly Finished, and Warranted to give satisfaction.
Employing Only First Class Workmen.
Repairing of All Kinds in My Line Done on Short Notice. Prices REASONABLE, and
All Work Warranted.
Call and Examine my Stock, and Learn Prices before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfied Yourselves for Wind and Weather. Remember the place, and call in.
CURTIS K. GROVE,
(East of Court House)
SOMERSET, PA.

WANTED:—
WHITE OAK LUMBER,
CUT TO ORDER.
Address
W. C. WHITE LUMBER CO.,
No. 16 Baltimore St., Cumberland, Md.

Brown's National Liniment
CURES
Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains and Swellings.
For Man or Beast.
For sale by all Druggists. Price, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
W. B. BENN, Mf'g., Allegheny, Pa.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 30. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1891. WHOLE NO. 2060.

Executors Sale
— OF —
Valuable Real Estate.

THE UNDERSIGNED Executors of the last will and testament of Solomon Hammer, late of Jenner Township, dec'd., will expose to sale on the premises in Jenner Township, by public outcry, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, '91,

the following described real estate, late the property of said deceased:

A certain farm or tract of land containing 203 acres, more or less, about 100 acres clear, and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a good plank two-story

DWELLING HOUSE,

bank barn, and other outbuildings; contains a large orchard of choice fruits—pears, plums, apples and peaches. The farm is known as the "Gongloqueyer farm," and is situate eight miles south of Johnstown, on a good road leading to that town, which is one of the best markets for farm products in the State. The farm is convenient to schools and churches, and is in every way a most desirable property. It is well underlaid with minerals, coal and iron ore and limestone. There is a limestone quarry opened on it.

TERMS

Made known on day of sale.

JOHN C. HAMMER,
DAVID M. HAMMER,
dec17. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE
— OF —
Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, I will sell at public sale on the premises, in Jefferson Twp., Somerset County, Pa., on at the nearest house along the lands, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891,

at one o'clock p. m., on said day, the property of John W. Hay, dec'd.

A certain piece or tract of land situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, adjoining lands of Aaron Hay, Simon Young's estate, Jacob Lavan and others, containing 44 acres more or less, of which there is about 30 acres clear, balance well timbered. The cleared land is in a good state of cultivation.

Also, a sugar camp of about 200 trees and good spring water on the land; and it is located in a good neighborhood. This is a desirable property and must be sold.

TERMS.

One-third cash, one-third in one year, and balance in two years from date of sale. The unpaid purchase money to be secured on the land by judgments.

PETER F. SHAULIS,
Administrator and Trustee.
J. H. Uhl, Attorney.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Firestone, late of Upper Turkeyfoot Twp., Somerset Co., Pa.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday the 31st day of January, 1891, at the late residence of said deceased.

JOHN FIRESTONE,
Executor.
Fred W. Biesecker, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Lloyd D. Stuffi, late of Jenner Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment to the undersigned.

LUCY M. STUFFI,
dec1. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Estate of Ezra I. Miller, late of Conemaugh Twp., Somerset County, Pa., dec'd.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on or before Friday, Jan'y 30, 1891, at the late residence of the decedent.

JOHN K. MILLER,
Fred. W. Biesecker, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of George Gardner, dec'd, late of Quemahoning Twp., Somerset Co.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement at on Friday, Jan'y 30th, 1891, at the late residence of said dec'd.

JOSIAH J. BLOUGH,
Administrator.
Fred. W. Biesecker, Attorney.

FACTS That I sell the following goods at the very low prices:

Two	years old Pure Rye	$2.00 per gallon.
Three	" " " "	2.25 " "
Four	" " " "	2.50 " "
Six	" " " "	3.50 " "
Ten	" " " "	4.00 " "
Fifteen	" " " "	5.50 " "
Twenty-one	" " " "	7.50 " "

All from the best known distillers. California 5 year-old pure Wines, all kins at $1.50 per gallon. Rhine, Mosel, Claret, Hungarian, Sherry and Port Wines, direct importation, in glass. Pure imported Brandies, Gins, at the lowest figures. Call or send for special price list. Mail orders Promptly attended to. No extra charge for packing and boxing.

A. ANDRIESSEN,
72 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

B. & B.

A JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

In every department of these stores.
A sale that means much in the way of gains for careful buyers.
$200,000 worth of Dry Goods to be sold before our Annual Inventory, Feb. 1.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

Of these specials.

SILK DEPARTMENT—
19 inch extra heavy whip cord surahs, all colors and black, 60c., regularly sold at 75c.
24 inch Black Faille Francaise, 90c.
22 inch Black Gros Grain Dress Silks, 95c.
23 inch Black Gros Grain Dress Silks, $1 00.

WOOL DRESS FABRICS—
48 inch Plain colored Wool Cheviotts, 50c., not reduced from 65c. and 75c.
44inch Plaids, 50c. 40 inch Astrakan Plaids, 75c., were $1.25 and $1.50.

Large variety of
All Wool
Dress Fabrics,
in checks and stripes, at 50c., that sold freely all season at 65c., 75c. 85c.

50 INCH ENGLISH SUITINGS,
Plaid and stripe effects in large assortment, at 50c, to 75c., goods that have sold all season at $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

Write for samples, for prices or for a Catalogue. Mail orders a specialty.

Boggs & Buhl,
115, 117 119, and 121 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

THE BEST STANDARD REMEDIES.
ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
DR. AUGUST KONIG'S
Hamburg Breast Tea
(Hamburger Brustthee)
—FOR—
COUGHS and COLDS.
At Druggists and Dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 packages $1.00) in stamps.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

DIAMOND
VERA-CURA
—FOR—
DYSPEPSIA
AND ALL
STOMACH TROUBLES.
At Druggists and Dealers, or a sample mailed free for 25 cts. in stamps. Sent C. O. D. if 10 cts. in stamps. Stamps received in payment if any of all stamps.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Cough-Cures
Are abundant; but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectorant qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand than any other remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints in general.
"I suffered for more than eight months from a severe cough accompanied with hemorrhage of the lungs and the expectoration of matter. The physicians gave me up, but my druggist prevailed on me to try
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
I did so, and soon began to improve; my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I became stouter and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to Elixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life."—F. J. Olliden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.
"A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my lungs. I had night sweats, a racking cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. I tried many remedies, but received no benefit; everybody despaired of my recovery. I was advised to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, as a last resort, did so. From the first dose I obtained relief, and, after using two bottles of it, was completely restored to health."—F. Adams, New Gretna, N. J.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

—THE—
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
— OF —
Somerset, Penn'a.
—0—
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
ACCOUNTS MERCHANTS, FARMERS, STOCK DEALERS, AND OTHERS SOLICITED.
—DISCOUNTS DAILY.—
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LaRUE M. HICKS. W. H. MILLER,
JAMES L. PUGH, CHAS. H. FISHER,
JOHN R. SCOTT, GEO. R. SCULL,
FRED W. BIESECKER.
EDWARD SCULL, : : : : : PRESIDENT
VALENTINE HAY, : : VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW PARKER, : : : : : CASHIER.
The funds and securities of this bank are securely protected in a celebrated Corliss Burglar-proof Safe. The only Safe made absolutely Burglar-proof.

Somerset County National Bank
OF SOMERSET, PA.
—o.—
Established, 1877. Organized as a National, 1890
—o.—
CAPITAL, $50,000.
—o.—
Chas. J. Harrison, Pres't
Wm. B. Frease, Vice Pres't.
Milton J. Pritts, Cashier.
—o.—
DIRECTORS:
Wm. H. Koontz, Samu'l Snyder,
Josiah Specht, Jonas M. Cook,
John H. Snyder, John Stutt,
Joseph R. Davis, Harrison Snyder,
Jerome Stutt, Noah S. Miller,
Wm. Endsley.
Customers of this Bank will receive the most liberal treatment consistent with safe banking.
Parties wishing to send money east or west can be accommodated by draft for any amount.
Money and valuables secured by one of Diebold's Celebrated Safes, with most approved time lock.
Collections made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate.
Accounts and Deposits Solicited. mar1-6m

STILL IN BUSINESS!
Welfley's Photograph Gallery
My patrons are informed that I am still in the
PICTURE BUSINESS,
And am at all times prepared to take all kinds of pictures, from a
Tin-type or Cabinet Photograph,
To a Life-size Crayon. Instantaneous Process used, and all work guaranteed to be satisfactory.
Gallery up stairs, next to Vought's store.
WM. H. WELFLEY.

PITTSBURG
FEMALE COLLEGE
—AND—
Conservatory of Music.
Also, schools of Elocution and Fine Arts. Also, special courses of study. Central. Healthful. 23 Teachers. Superior home comforts and care for young ladies. Next term opens January 27th. Rates moderate. Send for Catalogue and full information to the President.
Rev. A. H. NORCROSS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRIFTING DOWN.

Gone the ripple and the rushes
Of the love songs of the thrushes,
Gone the roses in the close of the garden
and the blushes
Of the shy verbena creeping
By the old south wall and steeping
All its sweetness in the sunshine of the
sleepy summer hushes.
And ever o'er it all, in a gold and crimson
pall
Over mignonette grown tawny, and o'er the
grass a bronzing brown,
With a rustle and a whir, and a sad and
solemn stir,
The leaves are drifting down, dear; oh, the
leaves are drifting down.

Come the mornings gray and chilly,
Come the nights serene and stilly,
Comes an airy midnight fairy, tracing fern
and rose and lily
On the window panes that glisten,
While in dreams the children listen
To the swing of skates that ring and shouts
that echo shrilly.

And ever, ever still, in the hollow, on the
hill,
By the roadside, where the sunflower lifts
aloft a ruined crown,
Like the dear old dreams of youth, dreams
of honor, fame and truth,
Forever falling from us—do the leaves keep
drifting down.

Let the summer set in splendor,
Let the summer tribute render
Bridelike beauty, bridelike duty, every
charm divine and tender,
To the conquering king, who loudly
All in trumpet tones and proudly
Tells the story of his captive, and her passionate surrender,
And with the leaves that fall, in a rich and
royal pall,
O'er the rose heart's crumpled crimson, and
the grass grown dull and brown
Let the bitterness, the strife, all the little ills
of life,
Go drifting, drifting down, dear—with the
leaves go drifting down.

New York Ledger.

GOV. BEAVER'S MESSAGE.

HIS LAST ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE KEYSTONE STATE—AN ABLE PAPER IN WHICH MANY THINGS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMONWEALTH ARE DISCUSSED FROM A WISE STATESMAN'S STANDPOINT.

GENTLEMEN: The latter part of the year just closed has been marked by financial disquiet and uncertainty, seriously affecting the people of the Commonwealth in common with those of the entire country. Unfortunate and distressing as this condition of affairs has been, it is nevertheless gratifying to note the fact that our staple industries have not been seriously injured thereby.

Although all classes in the community have been more or less affected by these financial disturbances, the origin of and the causes which led to them are of such a character as to lead to the belief that they may not be long continued and that no special measures of relief will be required at your hands. With the exception of this moneyed stringency, which it is hoped will be merely temporary in its duration and effects, the material affairs of the Commonwealth are in good condition.

Soon after the adjournment of the preceding Legislature, to wit, on the 31st of May, 1889, the Commonwealth was visited by a calamity which has no parallel in its history. Throughout the mountain region of the central part of the State a rain storm of unprecedented duration and severity prevailed which so increased the volume of water that the ordinary channels of drainage were unable to carry it away. The result was widespread desolation and ruin, extending over some twenty of the sixty-seven counties in the Commonwealth. Thousands of lives were lost, and property, municipal, corporate and individual, aggregating many millions of dollars, was destroyed.

The people inhabitating the regions drained by the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and Juniata and Conemaugh rivers, were the principal sufferers. Many villages, towns and cities on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies were, for the time being, rendered utterly helpless, and their people prevented from pursuing their usual vocations. In addition to the loss of life and property sustained, the public health was greatly endangered, and municipal officers deprived of the power to exercise their authority, or to furnish the means by which the situation could be relieved.

On the western slope of the mountains, Johnstown and its neighboring boroughs were almost obliterated. In some cases the officers of municipalities were lost; whole communities were swept away; streets and other boudaries utterly obliterated, and municipal government generally broken up. The people were for a time thoroughly helpless. Food and clothing were furnished by these who were charitably disposed, and a relief committee from the neighboring city of Pittsburgh commenced the work of removing the debris which had collected at the confluence of the Conemaugh and Stonycreek, so as to relieve those who remained of the danger of pestilence which seriously threatened them.

It is impossible to describe the character and extent of this disaster. The world knows what was done for the relief of the people of this devoted community. Charity unstinted, and such as has probably never before been equalled, did all that could be done for the alleviation of the suffering. Although the medium through which much of this charity was conveyed to the suffering people of our State, it is not my purpose to dwell upon it at this time in an official communication to you. It is perhaps proper to say, however, that in order to avoid the personal responsibility of the distribution of a fund considerably exceeding one million of dollars which came into my hands as well as to prevent uncertainty and the possible duplication of charity, a commission known as the Flood Relief Commission was appointed by me with the expectation that all the funds provided for the relief of the flood sufferers of the State might be distributed through the one channel. The moneys collected by the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh relief committies, as well as those which had been entrusted to me, were finally placed in the hands of this commission, whereby a fund aggregating nearly three millions of dollars was distributed to flood sufferers in all parts of the State, more than nine-tenths of this amount having been paid in the immediate vicinity of the Conemaugh Valley. A report of the operations of this commission has been made public and its expenditures audited by a committee of gentlemen certifying to the correctness of its account. A small balance remains in the hands of this commission awaiting the development of the necessities of certain needy class of sufferers, or exigencies of a more general character which may legitimately demand relief from a fund dedicated by the donors to pure charity.

The calamity in the Conemaugh valley was so startling and overwhelming that the Pittsburgh relief committe began its work of alleviating suffering at once, making no distinction between that which was purely charitable and that which was for the general welfare of the community. The living were fed and clothed, the dead were covered and buried. In order to do this, work was commenced upon the mass of debris which covered the entire valley in some places and blocked the streets of Johnstown and the other municipalities to such an extent as to prevent intercourse among them. The State Board of Health was early upon the ground and took immediate and energetic steps towards the preservation of the public health.

On the 8th of June, after issuing a formal proclamation to the people of the world appealing for their charitable help for the distressed within our Commonwealth, and arranging for the receipt and careful account of the charity which was sure to follow the appeal, I made a personal visit to Johnstown and thorough inspection of all its surroundings. The Pittsburgh relief committee was practically in charge of the diribution of charitable relief, of the burial of the dead and of the abatement of nuisances which seriously threatened and infected the public health. Although the State Board of Health, under the provions of the sixth section of the act of the 1st of June, 1885, had powder and authority "in cities, boroughs, districts and places having no local board of health, or in case the sanitary laws or regulations of any place where boards of health or health officers existed should be inoperative, to order nuisances or to cause of any special disease or mortility to be abated or removed, and to enforce quarantine regulations as said boat of health shall direct," and the power thus conferred seemed to be absolute and unlimited yet no appropriation having been made by the Legislature in view of such an overwhelming calamity, and no sufficient funds being available for enforcing the authority conferred by the said act, it was practically helpless. The authorities of the Pittsburgh relief committee, however, recognizing the fact that the State was bound to abate the nuisances, which not only threatened the health of the entire community, but absolutely blotted out municipal authority, and in some cases municipal existence, demanded that work should be undertaken at once by the State Board of Helth. The justice of this demand was recognized and the only question in the mind of the Executive was as to the manner in which it could be done most speedily and effectively.

It was urged that it would require at least three millions of dollars to clear the valley of these threatening nuisances, and that in order to provide the funds for this purpose the Legislature should be immediately assembled in special session. A careful examination of the district convinced me that the amount required to discharge the duty which the State owed to the community was greatly exaggerated, and that the work could be done for about what it woul cost to assemble the Legislature in special session and secure the necessary legislation therefor. The work was of immediate and of pressing importance. The floods had so interfered with telegraphic and railway communication that I was not then possible to reach some part of Pennsylvania and the Legislature could not have been assembled in time to afford the needed relief, even if it had been deemed desirable to provide for it in this manner.

Upon the representation of the State Board of Health that nuisances prejudicial to the health and safety of the people existed in various parts of the State, proclamations were issued requiring them to be abated at the expense of the Commonwealth. In a personal conultation with members of the Pittsburg relief committee and of citizens of Jonstown, I agreed that the State would take charge of the strictly sanitary work a Johnstown on Wednesday, the 12th of June, 1889, and in order to carry out this agreement authorized the State board of Health to take charge of the work, and to employ such means as were necessary to carry it into effect. The Adjutant General of the State, who was upon the ground, was authorized to co-operate with the State Board of Health as my immediate representative.

As a mode of providing funds for carrying on this work, it was at first proposed that the State Treasurer should deposit with me whatever sum of money might be necessary for that purpose upon my giving him a bond signed by citizens of the Commonwealth, in a sum not exceeding one million of dolars, for the return of the money whenever it should be required. Although this was in strict accordance with law, and hundreds of the most reputable and responsible people of the Commonwealth responded to my appeal for bondsmen, the public discussion of the question led to a widespread belief that the law was to be violated and the funds of the treasury used without legal warrant. Believing that it would be unwise to carry out this plan, in view of the popular belief as to its illegality, I abandoned it and secured the money from the People's Bank of Philadelphia, upon an obligation drawn by the Attorney General, specifying the object for which the money was to be used, and pledging the faith of the Commonwealth for its return. This constitutes a personal legal obligation of the maker as well as a pledge of the credit of the Commonwealth, but under ordinary circumstances it would probably not have been regarded as marketable commercial paper By the timely and generous aid of Mr. Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, however, I was enabled to carry the plan into execution by the pledging of his individual securities as collateral for the obligation. In this way the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, then deemed to be sufficient for the purpose, was secured and at a later date an additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars—making four hundred thousand dollars in all advanced by the bank and secured by the pledge of Kemble's personal securities.

The sum originally borrowed would have been sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, for the amount of work done but it became necessary to render assistance, to a moderate extent, in other parts of the State, and the extraordinary and dangerous character of the work to be done increased the wage rate over what was ordinarily paid to such an extent that the entire amount borrowed, with the exception of a small balance, was expended and the vouchers therefore have been carefully audited by the Auditor General.

This money, under the terms of the pledge or obligations given therefore, was not to bear interest. I respectfully recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be immediately made to reimburse the bank making the advancement, the full amount advanced by it, so that the repayment may be made at the earliest practicable date; such appropriation to be surrounded by the usual safeguards as to vouchers to be furnished for the expenditure thereof.

In the conference with the Pittsburgh relief committee, demand was made for the return of the money expended by it in work which was considered as legitimately belonging to the State. Having no authority, under the provisions of the act of 1885, to return money already expended, no such return could be made; but it was promised that the matter should be called to the attention of the Legislature and a recommendation made by me for an appropriation to repay so much of the money as had been expended in work which should have been done by the State. The amount then alleged to have been expended by the committee in the general work at Johnstown, was one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. No account of that work has ever been furnished me, nor has there been any detailed statement with accompanying vouchers showing what portion of said amount, if any, was properly chargeable to charity and what to work proper to be done under the direction of the State Board of Health.

The lines of railway and telegraphic communication east of Johnstown were so seriously interfered with that it was difficult to reach that region with supplies for several days. The lines running westward were soon restored and early succor was brought to the afflicted people of the region from that direction. Governor Foraker, of Ohio, responded to the cry for help immediately by sending a large quantity of tents belonging to the State, under charge of the Adjutant General. These tents remained in use for a considerable time and were of great benefit in affording shelter to the homeless people of the community.

Appropriations in money, for the benefit of our flood sufferers, were made by one or more of our sister States, acknowledgment of which has been made in detail in the report of the Flood Relief Commission.

The people of Johnstown and its neighboring boroughs, although utterly cast down and apparently discomfited for a time, gradually recovered their tone and hope took the place of despair. The community has in a surprising degree recovered its wonted activity and prosperity, and will in time become more firmly established and prosperous than ever before. As one of the immediate results of the obliteration of municipal lines and conflicting interests, the question of consolidation was submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of law govering that subject, and as a consequence of their vote upon it the city of Johnstown was duly organized and established, and the final result declared by letters-patent under the hand of the Governor and the seal of the State on the 18th of December, 1889. This municipal organization will, it is believed, enable the people to control their domestic affairs much more efficiently than was the case prior to the time of the flood, and is one of the good results indirectly brought about by that disaster.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The necessity for, and the work done by, the State Board of Health throughout a large portion of the Commonwealth for many months succeeding the floods of 1889, demonstrates the necessity for the existence of the board and the wisdom of enlarging its power. The water-ways of the Commonwealth are becoming more and more the source of water supply to all our cities and larger towns. The purity of the water therein becomes, therefore, a question of vital importance. The investigations of the Board of Health prove conclusively that in many classes of epidemic diseases, prevention is easy if the water can be controlled and purified. The time has come when the Legislature should take decided grounds and prompt action upon this subject. It may become necessary to revolutionize our entire system of sewerage for cities, towns and public institutions. Instead of emptying this mass of corruption into our streams, carrying disease and death to those who depend upon them for their water supply, it will be necessary to devise and carry into execution some efficient system of disposing of the sewerage of dense communities. I recommend that the authority of the State Board of Health over such subjects be increased, with such safeguards as may be necessary, and that the appropriation for their general expenses be so increased as to enable them to make careful and thorough investigation and experiment as to the best means of avoiding the dangers herein recited, and at the same time affording an efficient and healthful system of sewerage.

I commend, also, to your careful consideration in this connection the subject of the preservation of the forests surrounding the headwaters of our principal water-ways. Whilst it is true that the disasters following the floods of 1889 might not have been entirely avoided under the most favorable conditions, it is nevertheless true that their annual recurrence in the future may be prevented to some extent by the rehabilitation of our denuded forests. It is very difficult at this time, when the Commonwealth has practically parted with all her lands, to revest the title in her; and yet, without her actual ownership of the waste lands of the central mountain belt of the State, it is difficult to see how any efficient plan of reforesting those lands, or of allowing them to reforest themselves, can be adopted. Tens of thousands of acres of waste lands, not worth, for any commercial purposes, the taxes that are annually levied upon them, and which, under our present system of tax sales of unseated lands, are used by the unscrupulous to deceive and defraud the unwary, might be made productive of the common weal, if held and controlled by the Commonwealth. An Allegheny park, which could be made to include a large portion of the mountain regions of the State, might be so formed as to protect the headwaters of our streams, and by a gradual process of reforesting would retard the disastrous flow of water in the spring when the snows melt or when there is any unusual rainfall. This subject is one of unusual difficulty, but is of so much and such practical importance that I feel compelled to call it to your attention and to invoke for it your most careful consideration.

REVENUES AND TAXATION.

The question of the manner in which our revenues are to be raised continues to be one of absorbing interest to the people of the Commonwealth. A commission, appointed under a joint resolution approved the 25th day of May, 1889, has given careful consideration to this subject and prepared a report embracing the views of all its members, showing a wide divergence of opinion as to the principles upon which and the methods by which taxes are to be levied and collected. The majority of the commission agreed upon a bill which provides for the levying of county and municipal taxes upon the several kinds of property therein specified, the principal object of which is to bring corporate and personal property within the taxing power of the municipality, with a view of relieving real estate from alleged excessive burdens. The minority of the commission dissent from the views of the majority as expressed in this bill, and state their views at length in three several minority statements contained in the report. The whole subject of taxation is very ably discussed in this report and is commended to your careful consideration.

It is to be regretted that this commission has not been able to gather data upon which an intelligent conclusion can be based as to the inequality of the burdens of taxation borne by real and personal property respectively. It seems to be admitted on all hands that there is inequality in greater or less degree, but the extent of that inequality is an uncertain quantity, and there seems to be no reliable means of ascertaining what it is with anything like a definite degree of certainty. Until this difference is definitely ascertained it is impossible to apply a remedy, even if it be conceded that a remedy is needed.

The report of the majority leaves the entire question of the collection of the State revenues to be governed by the laws which now exist. This is well, inasmuch as our present revenue laws are better understood and are being more satisfactorily enforced than ever before. The revenues raised under them are constantly increasing and it is believed that the provisions of the act of 1st of June, 1889, will yet more largely increase the revenues which will be collected under it. The final settlement in the Supreme Court of the United States of what has been known as the "loans tax cases," has largely increased the revenues for the present year, and insures a definite income from this important source.

In view of the revenue which may be reasonably relied upon from this source in the future it seems to me entirely feasible to divert a portion of the revenues now flowing into the State Treasury, under the provisions of the act of the 1st of June, 1889, to the county treasury. I recommend, therefore, that of the State tax upon personal property collected under the sixteenth section of said general revenue act, the one-half part thereof be returned to the several counties of the Commonwealth in which the same is collected, instead of the one-third part as provided by the said section. I recommend, also, that the laws relating to licenses for the sale at retail of liquors be so amended as to authorize the entire amount raised from the granting of said licenses to be paid into the treasury of the municipality within which the privileges conferred by the same are to be exercised. I am also of the opinion that if careful discrimination and reasonable economy be exercised in the matter of appropriations to so-called charitable institutions, the annual appropriation for common schools may be increased from two millions of dollars to at least two and one-half millions. These changes will provide an additional fund of at least two million dollars annually in relief of local taxation, and will do so at once and with a certainty based upon well settled principles.

In order to replace the amounts thus recommended to be applied in relief of local taxation, I respectfully recommend that the amount of the tax on corporation stock to be paid into the sinking fund under the twenty-eighth section of the general revenue act of June 1st, 1889, be reduced from the one-half to the one-fourth part thereof. This amount, it is believed, will be amply sufficient to provide for the interest of our small remaining debt, and the assets in the sinking fund are amply sufficient to provide for the payment of any of the loans of the Commonwealth which can, under the provisions thereof, be paid for several years to come. It may be proper for me to state that in these recommendations both the Auditor General and State Treasurer, who have given careful consideration to the subject in the main concur.

Mistakes in Print.

"Did you ever notice," said a newspaper man the other day, "what strange mistakes writers will sometimes make? Why, a day or two ago, in one paper, a column was devoted to a discussion of the seal fisheries question, in which Sir Julian Pauncefote was repeatedly called Sir John Pauncefote. Was it ignorance, or temporarry aberration, or what? Probably what. There is an old story of the one perfect book ever printed, after almost infinite pains had been taken to make it typographically correct. When it was finished the word 'book' was found on the first page printed with three o's."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

She—"Why don't Mr. Mullins go out in society more?" He—"Because society is alwas out itself when he calls."

Reduced to Figures.

There is an English literary man who, at the end of each year, penetrates into the published fiction and extracts therefrom very often some exceedingly interesting figures. The results of his researches into last year's fiction are entertaining. Of the heroines portrayed in novels he finds 372 were described as blondes, while 100 were brunettes. Of the 562 heroines 437 were beautiful, 274 were married to the men of their choice, while 30 were unfortunate enough to be bound in wedlock to the wrong men. The heroines of fiction, this literary statistician claims, are greatly improving in health, and do not die as early as in previous years, although consumption is still in the lead among fatal maladies to which they succumb. Early marriages, however, are on the increase. The personal charms of the heroines included 980 "expressive eyes," and 792 "shell-like" ears. Of the eyes 543 had a dreamy look, 390 flashed fire, while the remainder had no special attributes. Eyes of brown and blue are in the ascendant. There was found to be a large increase in the number of heroines who possessed dimples; 503 were blessed with sisters, and 342 had brothers. In 57 cases mothers figured as heroines, with 112 children between them. Of these 71 children were rescued from watery graves. Eighteen of the husbands of these married heroines were discovered to be bigamists and seven husbands had notes found in their pockets exposing "everything." And thus is the romance of a year reduced to figures.—*The Metropolitan.*

The Forgetful Employe.

A successful business man says there were two things which he learned when he was 18 which were afterwards of great use to him, namely: "Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything."

An old lawyer sent him with an important paper with certain instructions what to do with it.

"But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it, what shall I do then?"

"You must not lose it."

"I don't mean to," said the young man but suppose I should happen to?"

"But I say you must not happen to; I shall make no provision for such an occurrence. You must not lose it."

This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such a provision against every contingency that he never lost anything. He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered he pinned it down in his mind, fastened it there, and made it stay. He used to say: "When a man tells me he forgot to do something, I tell him he might as well have said, 'I do not care enough about your business to take the trouble to think about it again.'"—*American Grocer.*

Kisses and Caramels.

"You must not do that, Charley Buster?"

The moon peered through the Venitian blinds of the front parlor window, but his great broad face was three-quarters hidden with proper modesty and becoming mein. He did not want to spoil the fun, but he wanted to keep one eye at least on giddy Charley Buster. "Sock," and the offense (?) was repeated.

"Charley Buster, don't you know that that is prohibited?"

"No, Clarissa Jujube. I do not know that, and when you assail my knowledge of national matters I must rise to defend myself. Kisses are not prohibited. Shoes may be prohibited, and clothes may hang beyond our reach, but I have scanned the Tariff bill from beginning to end and I have failed to find any tax on kisses. Sugar, too, mark you, 16 grade, and Dutch standard, is free. We may be reduced to the fig-leaf style of apparel, but we can always kiss and eat caramels. And kisses and caramels, Clarissa, is love."

Young Fruit Trees.

We have never found a better way to judge of the bearing of young fruit trees, and to decide whether they are bearing too little or too much, than to observe the length of the annual shoots. The treatment is then to be given in accordance with the result of this examination. If the growth is slow, mellow culture or fertilizers will be necessary. If, as generally happens