THE CAMEROONS.

A Country That Is Giving Germany Much Trouble.

An African Territory About Which the English Government Is Vitally Concerned—The Dispute About Its Boundaries.

"Battle in the Cameroons," says a recent cable. What and where are the Cameroons? This from the New York Herald will elucidate a little:

The Cameroons is a territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, one hundred and fifty thousand square miles in extent, and with an estimated population of two millions. It has a coast line of one hundred and twenty miles between the Campo river and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the northeast by a treaty line running northeast to the east of Yola, on the upper Benue, and on the south by a line running inland, due east from the mouth of the Campo river, to about the meridian of longitude fifteen degrees east, which may be regarded as the eastern or inland limit of the so-called "protectorate."

In 1882 there were one hundred and sixty-six whites, of whom one hundred and nine were German and thirty-one English. It became a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries and a local council of three representative merchants. The country is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cacao and tobacco have been farmed by a company, and numerous factories carry on an active trade in ivory and palm oil. On January 1, 1888, an import duty was imposed on European goods, and from this the revenue is mainly derived. The chief town is Cameroons, and in the South Batanja, Bimbia and Bakundu Town are other important trading stations, and Aqua Town and Bell Town are the principal native settlements. The imports and exports are quite large.

In April last, Mr. Henry M. Stanley wrote to the peace association a letter in which he attributed the increase of trade in 1892 at African ports under German administration to the growing practice among German merchants of importing into Africa small arms and ammunition. These materials of war, he said, were sold to the slave traders and do inestimable damage. Mr. Stanley inculpated also the Portuguese in his charges. He appealed to the European nations to suppress the traffic in arms carried on by the Germans and Portuguese. Unless this step be taken, he added, all efforts to stop the slave trade would be useless.

In February a German expedition, which was under the command of Freiherr von Stetten, proceeded from the Cameroons coast up the river Sanaga to Balinga, whence it traveled to the thickly populated district of Tibar and reached Nguadere and Yola. Treaties were concluded with the native tribes in the districts passed through. This reappearance on the coast, the Kreuz Zeitung pointed out, was peculiar in view of the statement made by members of the expedition that Lake Tchad was their goal. It is a fact, though at present an inexplicable one, that German expeditions fail to reach the more easterly portions of the Hinterland of the Cameroons. The expedition returned in September.

England and Germany had a long dispute about the boundaries of the Cameroons, which was settled in May last. The third section of the agreement reads: "The German colonial administration engages not to allow any trade settlements to exist or be erected on the right bank of the Rio del Rey Creek or waterway. In like manner the administration of the Oil rivers protectorate engages not to allow any trade settlements to exist or to be erected on the western bank of the Bakassy peninsula from the first creek below Arsibon's village to the sea and eastward from this bank to the Rio del Rey waterway."

According to the German view the new agreement is a purely fiscal one, intended to enable the British and German administrations to cope with the widespread smuggling, which was especially detrimental to the Cameroons. There had been no question of altering the frontier laid down by the provisional agreement of 1886, which, in consequence of disagreement between the two governments, left the Rio del Rey out of count and settled the frontier as a straight line running from the upper end of the waterway to the rapids of the Cross river. But this indefinite "upper end" has now been fixed as above set forth. Much satisfaction was expressed in Berlin at the pledge given by the English government not to allow trade settlements on the Bakassy peninsula, which otherwise would have afforded an excellent base for contraband operations.

FAIR WAS A DRAIN.

Other Cities Grudge the Millions Spent in Going to Chicago.

The close of the world's fair must have an important effect upon the business condition of the country, says the New York Post. For six months there has been a steady drain of money from all parts of the nation into Chicago—money which but for the exposition would have been expended in thousands of cities and towns. Millions of people went to Chicago between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, and spent on the average a large sum for the round trip. The St. Paul Pioneer Press estimates that there must have been at least 100,000 visitors from Minnesota, and that it cost them on an average $20 apiece for the journey and $30 expenses in Chicago. This would make $5,000,000 that was taken out of Minnesota by the exposition. We believe that this not an over-estimate. We observed the other day a statement in an Iowa paper that no fewer than 450 people had gone to Chicago during the season from one county seat in that state, and although a large proportion of them went on cheap excursions, their average expenditures were estimated at $35 apiece. While there was a great number of visitors from the city and vicinity who paid but little, the expense was heavy for people from a distance, and there was a constant stream to Chicago from the remoter parts of the country.

If it be estimated that the 21,500,000 admissions represented no more than 4,000,000 separate individuals, and that the average expenditures were as little as $25, this would mean the diversion of $100,000,000 from the ordinary channels of trade into the treasury of the fair, the receipts of transportation companies, the pockets of Chicago hotel and boarding-house keepers, and the other classes who levied toll upon the travelers. It must be remembered, too, that the large part of this money came not from the wealthy, but from people who were forced to save in order to raise the necessary amount, and who consequently refrained from expenditures at home which they would otherwise have made. In this way the fair has aggravated the normal effect of the financial depression in almost every community. Its close will arrest the streams of money which from thousands of points for half a year have been flowing toward Chicago, and will thus have a very perceptible influence in improving the business situation.

The Preacher's Voice.

Why a preacher should sing differently from other people is a mystery, but they all do. Every one who has heard preachers sing knows that there is a queer twang about the clerical voice when used in singing that is rarely heard save among preachers and very old members who have attended church so long that they have caught the preacher's tone. The difference is not so much in style as in the variations that a preacher never fails to introduce, and once heard can never be mistaken.

CHASING A SWIFT CUNARDER.

What the Cruiser Columbia Might Have to Do in Case of War.

A comparison of the speed merits of the cruiser Columbia with the two fastest ships afloat in case of war is made by the New York Tribune. The two vessels which the Columbia might have difficulty in catching are the Campania and Lucania. The Campania has made the highest average hourly speed ever attained by a vessel in a transatlantic voyage. She did it recently when she made an average of 21.28 knots from Queenstown to New York. The highest average speed for one day was made recently by the Lucania, which ran at an average of 22.74 knots for 24 hours 50 minutes—a nautical day—coming west. Now, suppose there was war between England and America, and the Columbia was looking for one of the two big ships, which, under those circumstances, would be either in use as transports or transformed into light-armed commerce destroyers themselves. A sharp lookout would be kept from the crow's nest for the swift and terrific Columbia. As her four smokestacks would make her more readily distinguishable than an ordinary ship, she could be recognized for a certainty with a glass, say fifteen miles under ordinary circumstances, or say approximately eighteen miles under the most favorable circumstance. The Columbia would also recognize the Cunarder and the race would begin.

If the Columbia made the time she made on her trial race of 22.81 knots and the Lucania made the best time she ever made of 22.74 knots an hour, the Columbia would have gained on the Lucania at the end of an hour .07 of a knot. But the Lucania has the advantage of an 18-mile start. Eighteen miles is equal to about 15⅝ knots. The fraction is a trifle larger, but two-thirds is near enough for practical purposes. Now, if the Columbia gains .07 of a knot in one hour, it would take her a little over nine days to overtake the Lucania. In that time the Lucania could easily make a British fortified port, no matter where the chase should take place. England has a chain of fortifications around the world. In the case of the Campania, taking her best average speed for a transatlantic voyage of 21.28 knots, the Columbia would have a difference in her favor of 1.53 knots. If she gained 1.53 knots an hour on the Campania it would take her to overcome the 15⅝ knots which the Campania had the start about 10 hours and 25 minutes. It would therefore seem as if the Lucania were the only ship which the Columbia could not catch. In a long stern chase, such as the Columbia would have after the Lucania, she would probably not get within fighting range until days enough had passed for the Cunarder to make a port or for the chase to be given up.

THE MALADY OF THE AGE.

Conjectures as to the Future of a Race of Nervous Men.

The young man of the day, says the London Graphic, is a poor creature—a mere bundle of nerves, hypochondriacal, hysterical, and the wretched victim of an ever-increasing neurasthenia. That is what Dr. Erb has to say of him, and Dr. Erb is one of the most eminent psychologists in Germany. "Neurasthenia," he says, "is a disease peculiar to the educated classes, originating in overexertion of the brain. Overburdening the mind begins at school. * * * Youth enjoys too easily the excitement of a society life. Poetry has deteriorated into gross materialism, music has become too loud, even painting shows us the ugly side of things." And the consequence is that the race of men is slowly but surely degenerating toward the condition of hysterical women. Mr. Grant Allen takes up the flattering tale, and asserts that the modern young man is so poor a creature that he dare not even ask a woman to marry him. Wherein, if he is conscious of his defects, he acts with more prudence and chivalry than Mr. Grant Allen gives him credit for. Is the indictment true? It is difficult to deny it a certain measure of truth. It is our modern custom to overwork the brains of the young, to surround their body with overmuch luxury, giving no chance to the development of endurance; and it is our fate to live in an age when railways, telegraphs and fifty other inventions have added immeasurably to the wear and tear of the individual and separate units of society. But to this much of truth there has surely been added a vast deal of exaggeration. We are more nervous, perhaps, but we are not less strong, less valiant or less long-lived than our forefathers were. Vixeres fortes ante Agamemnona, and strong men will live again though Agamemnon be dead. The complaint is a very old one. No doubt the old stagers at the siege of Troy shook their heads gravely over the degenerate fighting qualities of their grandsons.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG FLEET.

It Is Scattered All Over the Earth Protecting American Interests.

At no time within recent years has the United States government been so well represented in foreign waters by an armed naval force, nor so poorly provided for in ships at home, as at present. Three big cruisers are at Rio Janeiro, two more are on their way there, and this number will be increased to six by the monitor Miantonomoh. The gunboat Yorktown is at Callao, Peru, and the corvette Alliance has sailed to join her, from La Libertad. The old Yantic is stationed permanently at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, charged with the duty of attending to American interests in adjacent territory.

The Ranger, which sailed from La Libertad recently for Corinto, Nicaragua, is assigned to the west coast of Central America, where revolutionary outbreaks are so frequent, while the corvette Kearsarge, now en route from New York to San Domingo to afford protection to American life and property in the threatened uprising there, will cruise about the West Indies, and, until relieved by the cruiser San Francisco, along the east coast of Central America. The Philadelphia and the Adams are at Honolulu. The Asiatic or China station, which has become so important through the hostile feeling of the Chinese toward Americans over the exclusion law, has six vessels attached to it, and it is expected that the Machias, now at Brooklyn, will sail soon to join them.

The North Atlantic or home station has nominally five, but actually only one vessel in commission to its credit, for the San Francisco is on her way to Rio, the Kearsarge is bound for San Domingo (which can hardly be called a "home" port, although within the lines of the station), and the Machias is destined for China. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is therefore likely to be the sole war vessel left for service on the eastern coast of the United States, and the practicability of the Vesuvius as an effective battleship is in serious doubt. At the navyyard at Mare Island, Cal., the old Mohican is fitting for sea service, presumably in the South Pacific. The coast defense vessel Monterey is also at Mare Island.

Avoiding a Mix.

The minister had called at a house on Second avenue to find no one but the servant girl at home, and as he prepared to go away he said:

"Give Mrs. Blank my best regards, and say I will call to-morrow."

"Very well, sir. Will you leave your card?"

"Oh, it's of no consequence."

"But it is, sir. There's one man coming to whitewash the kitchen to-morrow; another to beat carpets; a third to paper and a fourth to do some painting. If you don't leave your card we may get you all mixed up and take you for the second-hand man who is coming to buy the old range for four dollars!"

He left it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Goat and the Trolley Wire.

Some people think a billygoat is immortal. They allege in proof that they never saw a dead billygoat, nor ever knew anybody else who ever saw one. The trolley of an East End electric car one day got tangled in one of the crossovers and tore down a live wire, which squirmed about on the asphalt, hissing like a snake and causing the spectators to flee in terror. At last the wire came to rest, and attention was diverted from it momentarily, but called back when a newsboy cried out, "Gosh, look at the dead billygoat!"

All those people who have believed the animal immortal rushed to see the wonder. Residents of goat climbed Mount Adams could scarcely credit the testimony of their eyes as they gazed on the motionless form lying so silent on the car track. Its meek eyes were open in surprise, but the body was stiff in death.

"He's swallowed the wire!" the boy went on to explain.

And sure enough he had. While the vulgar mob had ignored the wriggling wire the gentle goat, wandering out of the alley behind the college building, where a boy had tied him with a rope, caught sight of the wire and thought to eat a few feet of it to settle the springy rope meal. He had got about two feet swallowed, when the current pulsated through it again, and Billy was so surprised he fell dead and left several yards of the toothsome morsel untasted.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Prisoner—"Jedge, is this skinny, red nosed feller goin' to be my lawyer?"

Judge—"He is. You have no attorney and it is the duty of the court to appoint counsel to defend you. Are you ready for trial?"

"Wait a minute, yer honor. He is one of these divorce lawyer, ain't he?"

"He is sometimes called a divorce lawyer."

Straightening himself up—"Your honor, on thinking the matter, el you hain't no objections I'll take back that plea of not guilty. I stole the hog."

Two Valuble Friends.

1. A physician cannot be always had. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises and Burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil, 25 cents.

2. Many a plecious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Pan-Tina sold at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

Clara—"Oh, dear, my dressmaker's bill is something enormous! Just think of it!" Margery—"Well, well! Nobody would ever suspect it."

Bucklen's Arnica Save.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. N. Snyder.

Don't indulge in the luxury of strong opinions in the presence of your elders.

La Crippe.

During the prevalance of the Grippe the past seasons it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all Diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free trial bottles at J. N. Snyder's Drug Store.

Spectator—Doesn't it require a deal of courage to go up in a balloon?

Aeronaut—Not a bit, ma'am. It's the coming down in it.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50 cents at J. N. Snyder's drug store.

It is generally a great blow to a candle to have its light put out.

How a Mother Saved Her Boy

Little Robert Frey lives at Silver Lake. His father and mother love him with parental devotion; he is a bright little fellow. Bobby, as he is called, took a severe cold, which would not yield to everything they tried. A neighbor persuaded the use of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. The first few doses relieved and the contents of a 25-cent bottle made a cure. You can imagine the mother's joy.

Zeal without knowledge is like fire without light.

Read from the treasured volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of poetry
The beauty of thy voice.

Which you cannot do if you suffer with a cough or cold. Rid yourself of the discomfort by buying a bottle of Pan-Tina, the best remedy for Hoarseness and influenza. Pan-ti-na costs 25 cents at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

Be sure you're right, then agree with your wife.

The Weakest Spot

in your whole system, perhaps, is the liver. If that doesn't do its work of purifying the blood, more troubles come from it than you can remember.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It rouses it up to healthy, natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system.

For all diseases that depends on the liver or the blood—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Billiousness; every form of Scrofula; even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the "Discovery" is the *only* remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be *guaranteed*.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Plenty of sleep is conducive to beauty. Even a tall hat looks worn when it loses its nap.

"My mother had headache every day but has been cured by Hood's Vegetable Pills." Carrie Hawthorne, Windfall, Pa.

CHILDREN WHO SUFFER from scrofulous, skin or scalp diseases, ought to be given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. For children who are puny, pale or weak, the "Discovery" is a tonic which builds up both flesh and strength. What is said of it for children applies equally to adults. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength. In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, and other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, as Dyspepsia and Biliousness, if it doesn't benefit or cure in every case, the money is returned.

Jacob D. Swank,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Next door west of Lutheran Church

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We are now ready with our new and large invoice of fine Confectionery Goods, popular brands of Biscuits and Cakes, fancy goods of all styles, and everything else pertaining to a first class house to fill orders promptly, and to supply resident families to any extent. Goods always fresh and always offered at lowest figures. Call and see one of the finest assortments ever carried.

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GOOD LIQUORS!

and Cheap Liquors

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P. S. FISHER.

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I am now prepared to accommodate the public with any and everything in the Hardware line by the addition recently made to my former large stock. I keep all kinds of articles in my line and my prices challenge competition. If you want a gun, a revolver, a knife, a saw, a gimlet, an auger, a bicycle, a pair of skates, hinges, screws, nails, horse shoes, horse blankets, or anything else in hardware at lowest prices call on me.

Herman Bantley,

Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa

A. H. HUSTON.

Undertaker and Embalmer.

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and everything pertaining to funerals furnished

Somerset, Pa.

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KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS

Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs both of a cent a day. So other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $25; another was worth to me $100." says one purchaser. **If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.** Sample for 25 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large 2 lb 12 oz. can, by mail, $1.20. Six large cans, $5, express prepaid. Sample copy of **The Best Poultry Paper** sent free. Farm-Poultry one year (price 50c.) and large can $1.30. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE Directors of the Poor AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF Somerset County, Pennsylvania,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, A. D., 1893.

JOHN HAMER, ESQ., TREASURER OF THE POOR HOUSE OF SOMERSET COUNTY, in account with the County of Somerset, Pennsylvania, for the year ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1893.

RECEIPTS.

		DR.
1	To amount of sales and receipts at the Poor House 1893	1081 25
2	To Somerset county for order No.—1892—Musselman fund	50 0
3	" " " " To balance account	10195 15
4	Carried forward	11281 40

EXPENDITURES.

OUT DOOR EXPENSES.

			CR.
1	By amount paid for outdoor relief	$ 903 10	
2	" " Maintenance of children, act of 1883	127 00	
3	" " " outdoor paupers	81 00	
4	" " " inmates at hospitals	972 75	
5	" " " children at Elwyn	78 00	
6	" " Coffins for outdoor paupers	182 00	
7	" " Medical attendance outdoor paupers	55 00	
8	" " Justice fees	15 00	
9	" " Dr'ctors traveling expenses	24 00	
10	" " Visitors traveling expenses	37 54	
11	" " Other counties paupers	325 25	
12	" " Railroad fare	80 35	
13	" " Conveying outdoor paupers	176 45	
14	" " Telegrams	1 10	$ 3047 04

EXPENSES OF POOR HOUSE PROPER.

1	By amount paid for dry goods and clothing	507 04	
2	" " Shoes and leather	160 19	
3	" " Wheat and flour	246 20	
4	" " Apple butter	116 25	
5	" " Beef, bacon, fish and lard	328 81	
6	" " Hardware and tinware	18 85	
7	" " Sugar and molasses	177 21	
8	" " Coffee and tea	305 50	
9	" " Salt and soap	23 30	
10	" " Groceries	157 13	
11	" " Tobacco	102 56	
12	" " Crackers and rice	51 30	
13	" " Brooms	13 75	
14	" " Drugs and Medical certificates and Exam	190 45	
15	" " Justice and Constable fees	117 13	
16	" " Turnips, potatoes and fruit	71 75	
17	" " Oil, electric light and coal	426 87	
18	" " Postage and stationery	32 78	
19	" " Vinegar, butter and eggs	33 15	
20	" " Printing	203 90	
21	" " Coffins	67 50	
22	" " Litigation and Prothonotary's fees	64 65	3618 97

FARM EXPENSES.

1	By amount paid for Farm implements	82 00	
2	" " Smithing and hardware	110 80	
3	" " Fertilizers and lime	231 68	
4	" " Seeds and plants	78 23	
5	" " Dynamite and freight	19 67	
6	" " Repairs and labor	225 30	
7	" " Feed	165 79	813 69

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

1	By amount paid for Land	133 75	
2	" " Hardware	34 99	
3	" " Drilling well	282 75	
4	" " Balance on steam heater	1150 00	
5	" " Repairs and labor	22 25	
6	" " Paint and papering	20 87	
7	" " Cement and trimming trees	30 65	1726 23

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

1	By amount paid for Furniture	65 00	
2	" " Live stock	160 00	
3	" " Asst. to Directors association	17 50	
4	" " Insurance	150 00	
5	" " Fence right	17 00	
6	" " Money on agreement	250 70	
7	" " Musselman fund	22 38	
8	" " Clearing settlement	13 00	756 58

SALARIES AND WAGES.

1	By amount paid attorney and clerk, I. C. Colborn	250 00	
2	" " Director, Wm. Dickey	50 00	
3	" " " Joseph L. Miller	75 00	
4	" " " Josiah D. Weigle	50 00	
5	" " Steward, John C. Miller	600 00	
6	" " Physician, H. S. Kimmel	150 00	
7	" " Treasurer, John Hamer	40 00	
8	" " Chaplain, F. P. Saylor	40 00	
9	" " Janitor and nurse	55 00	
10	" " Cook	72 00	1383 00
		$ 11386 40	$ 11386 40

THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,

IN ACCOUNT WITH SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

		DR.	CR.
1.	To amount of estimate for expenses	$ 11000 00	
2.	By amount received from county commissioners on order		$ 10195 00
3.	By amount unexpended to the credit of the board		780 41
4.	By amount surcharged to directors		24 58
		$ 11000 00	$ 11000 00

ACCOUNT OF C. C. MUSSELMAN DONATION—Deed Book, Vol. 62, page 73.

1.	To am't received from Co. Com'rs—Int. of Musselman fund 1893	$ 30 00	
2.	By amount expended for newspapers, &c		$ 22 38
3.	By amount unexpended to credit of board to balance account		7 62
		$ 30 00	$ 30 00

Directors Individual Account for 1893.

WM. DICKEY, POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, IN ACCOUNT WITH SOMERSET CO., PA.

1.	To amount Poor-house order No.—1893	$ 25 00	
2.	To amount poor-house order No.—1893	25 00	
3.	To one-third of amount surcharged	8 19⅔	
4.	By one year's salary as director		$ 50 00
5.	By amount due county of Somerset		8 19⅔
		$ 58 19⅔	$ 58 19⅔

JOS. L. MILLER, POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, IN ACCOUNT WITH SOMERSET CO., PA.

1.	To amount poor-house order No.—1893	$ 25 00	
2.	To amount poor house order No.—1893	25 00	
3.	To one-third of amount surcharged	8 19⅔	
4.	By one year's salary as director		$ 50 00
5.	To amount poor-house order No.—1892	25 00	
6.	By outstanding order No.—1892 paid this year		$ 25 00
7.	By balance due county of Somerset		$ 8 19⅔
		$ 83 19⅔	$ 83 19⅔

JOSIAH D. WEIGLE, POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, IN ACCOUNT WITH SOMERSET CO., PA.

1.	To amount of poor-house order No.—1893	$ 25 00	
2.	To amount of poor-house order No.—1893	25 00	
3.	To one-third of amount surcharged	8 19⅔	
4.	By one year's salary as director		$ 50 00
5.	By amount due county of Somerset		8 19⅔
		$ 58 19⅔	$ 58 19⅔

OUTSTANDING ORDERS UNPAID.

Year.	No.	To whom issued.	Amount.
1893	340	Levina Berkey	$ 8 00
1892	3 0	Rebecca Maurer	8 00
		Total	$ 16 00

We, the undersigned Auditors of the county of Somerset, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that in pursuance of the 47th section of the Act entitled "An Act relating to counties townships, &c., passed the 15th day of April A. D., 1854, we met at the seat of Justice in the County of Somerset, on the first day of January A. D. 1894, and after being duly sworn, did audit, adjust and settle the several accounts required of us by law, agreeably to the several acts of Assembly and supplements thereto, according to the best of our judgment and ability, and that the foregoing are true and correct statements of the following accounts, viz:

1st. John Hamer, Esq., Treasurer of the Poor-house and House of Employment of Somerset county, with said county of Somerset.

2d. The account of the C. C. Musselman donation.

3d. The estimate account.

4th. The individual accounts of the Directors of the Poor with the county of Somerset, all for the year 1893, and hereby certify that we find a balance due the county of Somerset from William Dickey, of $8 19⅔, from Joseph L. Miller $8 19⅔ and from Josiah D. Weigle $8 19⅔.

The said treasurer and the directors were duly summoned to appear before the auditors with their books and papers and they did so appear, and produced their books, orders, bills, vouchers and papers (see summons attached). In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the 31st day of January, A. D. 1894.

Attest:—
RUFUS K. MEYERS, Clerk

SAMUEL C. FOX, [SEAL.]
WM. W. BAKER, [SEAL.]
AMOS WALKER, [SEAL.]

OUTSTANDING County, State and Special Taxes of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the first day of January, A. D., 1894, due and owing by the collectors of the different boroughs and townships in said county, as follows:

Collectors and Districts.	Yr.	County.	Spec'l.	State.
Samuel Lambert, Stonycreek township	1890	$ 400 57		
John H. Ankeny, Quemahoning township		1 67		
F. J. Foller, New Baltimore borough	1890	5 63	4 77	2 61
W. R. Mountain, Confluence borough	1891	63 21		
Wm. Burkholder, Lower Turkeyfoot township		175 07	59 61	29 65
Eli H. Berkey, Lincoln township		12 61		
F. J. Foller, New Baltimore borough		14 10	5 41	2 82
John T. Lepdig, Northampton township		20 62		
S. G. Whitaker, Ogle township		20 66		
Garret Beam, Paint township		33 60		
L. M. Lambert, Shade township		60 00		
E. E. Pugh, Somerset township		269 50	82 11	
H. H. Yoder, Brothersvalley township	1892	67 51		
A. H. Ohler, Black township		182 35		
W. R. Mountain, Confluence borough				12 58
Daniel Mickey, Casselman borough		4 51		1 99
J. J. Folk, Elk Lick township		418 32		128 61
A. O. Ankeny, Jennertown borough		22 40		
E. H. Berkey, Lower Turkeyfoot township		60 37		
F. J. Foller, New Baltimore borough		6 21		15 04
H. E. Miller, Northampton township		243 25		59 61
Noah D. Bowman, Quemahoning township		91 72		
George Metzger, Shade township		120 69		13 96
Edmund Coleman, Somerset township		281 78		51 70
Joseph Stull, Stonycreek township		72 91		
M. C. Horner, Summit township		154 39		30 59
G. W. Lenhart, Ursina borough		29 61		6 03
J. S. Hartsel, Addison township	1891	225 80		216 83
John Sarver, Allegheny township		267 50		10 70
Frank Heffley, Berlin borough		51 06		
Henry Rish, Benson borough		3 99		
George Krisinger, Brothersvalley township		876 16		124 78
Eli A. Snyder, Black township		339 43		23 52
Wm. R. Pallis, Confluence borough		86 60		7 29
Daniel Mickey, Casselman borough		29 75		3 75
S. A. Kretchman, Elk Lick township		1535 48		75 57
G. W. Owens, Fairhope township		293 34		9 60
A. J. Stoner, Greenville township		223 83		97 15
Robert T. Hull, Jefferson township		464 01		50 66
G. A. File, Jennertown borough		80 34		21 19
Thomas Gallagher, Jenner township		765 74		40 95
Lewis Mankamyer, Larimer township		214 67		9 26
J. W. Burkholder, Lower Turkeyfoot township		322 14		24 91
D. B. Ash, Lincoln township		277 96		13 73
A. F. Welsh, Meyersdale borough		328 17		41 42
Ross B. Saylor, Middlecreek township		204 40		3 97
George N. Schrock, Milford township		444 12		26 20
F. J. Foller, New Baltimore borough		65 98		10 57
Henry E. Miller, Northampton township		527 12		124 28
E. E. Meyers, Ogle township		66 48		1 90
Peter Hoffman, Paint township		68 57		60 79
Daniel Will, Quemahoning township		459 35		29 66
Henry Farling, Rockwood borough		308 83		34 87
A. J. Smith, Salisbury borough		486 43		206 43
L. M. Lambert, Shade township		491 14		10 69
Alex H. Huston, Somerset borough		293 64		11 01
Edmund Coleman, Somerset township		1549 30		27 36
Charles C. Maurer, Southampton township		300 96		5 92
John H. Snyder, Stoystown borough		235 58		31 56
John W. Baltzer, Stonycreek township		592 18		32 82
J. C. Engle, Summit township		727 95		49 06
D. E. Kregar, Upper Turkeyfoot township		248 68		32 43
J. C. Forsythe, Ursina borough		103 21		10 74
F. P. Shaffer, Wellersburg borough		45 61		7 61
		$ 15805 40	$ 151 90	$ 1827 00
Amount State tax brought over				1827 00
" Special " " "				151 90
Grand total tax outstanding				$ 17784 30

NOTE.—In the above outstanding balances are included the Exonerations, Commissions and Percentage to be deducted.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county, in conformity to law, have ordered the accompanying accounts of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county, for the year 1893, to be published, and we hereby certify that the above statement of the Outstanding Taxes due said county is correct, as per Record in the Treasurer's and Commissioners' Office.

Attest:—
J. G. EMERY,