Society Women

and, in fact, nearly all women who undergo a nervous strain, are compelled to regretfully watch the growing pallor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty and that good health gives to the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. Pure blood and strong nerves—these are the secret of health and beauty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable, to the mother they are a necessity, to the woman approaching fifty they are the best remedy that science has devised for this crisis of her life.

Mrs. Jacob Weaver, of Bushnell, Ill., is fifty-six years old. She says: "I suffered for five or six years with the trouble that comes to women at this time of life. I was much weakened, was unable, much of the time, to do my own work, and suffered beyond my power to describe. I was downhearted and melancholy. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Then I made up my mind to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

I bought the first box in March, 1897, and was benefited from the start. A box and a half cured me completely, and I am now rugged and strong."
—*Bushnell (Ill.) Record.*

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price 50¢ per box by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

Washington's Tomb.

Washington was buried in what is now known as the old vault, which is perhaps 200 feet away from his present resting place. Before his death he had requested that a new family vault be constructed after his decease, and the reason given for this is that the earth upon the side of the hill where the old vault was placed was likely to slip away in the springtime.

No attention was apparently paid to this request, however, until about 1830, when an employee who had been discharged from the estate broke into the old tomb as an act of revenge and stole a skull, which he supposed to be that of George Washington. This he took to Alexandria, and, as usual in such cases, "got drunk," and so his secret was discovered, and the skull, which proved to be that of Laurence Washington instead, was returned.

This incident led to the final carrying out of the wish of General Washington. The tomb which is his present resting place was promptly built, and in 1831 his remains were removed to it. The old vault was allowed to fall into a state of decay, and only a few years ago it was restored by the aid of drawings found in the congressional library. An iron fence has been built around it, and it now receives the same care as the new tomb.—Exchange.

A Greek Colony in Corsica.

At Cargese we have the remarkable spectacle of a Greek population with its own church settled down on the coast of Corsica. Our inn is kept by a Greek from Corfu, as his name, Corfiotti, tells us and as the loquacity of his wife would lead us to infer: for at Cargese the Corsican taciturnity has given place to the Hellenic love of talk. Rather more than two centuries ago a Greek settlement was founded in Corsica under the auspices of the Genoese republic, to which the island at that time belonged; and when the French came into possession of the country they established the Hellenic exiles, who had meanwhile founded the Chapelle des Grecs just outside Ajaccio at Cargese and built them the church which they have ever since cherished.

Intermarriages between the colonists and the natives, at first rare, have now become frequent, and it is to be feared that the Greek language will soon become as extinct there as the fustanella. But with that wonderful tenacity which it shows in modern Greece, in spite of centuries of barbarian inroads and Turkish oppression, the Greek type is sure to remain at Cargese to remind the traveler of its eternal youth and its unfailing characteristics.—Westminster Review.

Julius Cæsar.

Of all great conquerors, writes Marion Crawford in "Studies From the Chronicles of Rome," he was the least cruel, for he never sacrificed human life without the direct intention of benefiting mankind by an increased social stability. Of all great lawgivers, he was the most wise and just, and the truths he set down in the Julian code are the foundation of modern justice. Of all great men who have leaped upon the world as upon an unbroken horse, who have guided it with relentless hands and ridden it breathless to the goal of glory, Cæsar is the only one who turned the race into the track of civilization and, dying, left mankind a future in the memory of his past. He is the one great man of all without whom it is impossible to imagine history. We cannot take him away and yet leave anything of what we have. The world could have been as it is without Alexander, without Charlemagne, without Napoleon. It could not have been the world we know without Caius Julius Cæsar.

It Was Ordered.

In the biography of Prince Bismarck it is said that when he was minister at St. Petersburg he was walking one morning in the summer garden and met the czar, who invited him to join him.

Presently Bismarck noticed a sentry stationed in the middle of a large grass plot and asked the aid-de-camp, who in turn inquired of the sentry.

"It is ordered," was his reply.

Every official gave the same answer, "It is ordered," but nobody knew by whom. A sentry had always stood guard in the middle of that innocent grass plot. The archives were searched, but in vain. At last an aged official was found, who had been told by his father that the Empress Catherine had once seen a snowdrop ready to bloom in the spot, and had ordered a sentry to stand guard and allow no one to pluck it. For more than a century the watch had been maintained because "it was ordered," and no one had ever thought of disobeying or of questioning the reason of the order.

Red Hair the Best Wear.

Why are redheaded people less subject to baldness than those with fair or brown hair? An English physician has answered this conundrum.

The hair of the redheaded is relatively thick, one red hair being as thick as five blond or three brown hairs. With 30,000 red hairs the scalp is well thatched. With the same number of blond hairs one is almost bald. It takes 160,000 blond and 105,000 brown hairs to cover adequately an ordinary head.

Moral Effect.

Mrs. Greene—Do you always give your little boy castor oil for a cold?

Mrs. Gray—Yes. I give it for its moral effect exclusively.

Mrs. Greene—For its moral effect?

Mrs. Gray—Yes, it will have an influence upon him not to catch another cold.—Boston Transcript.

Profit From a Whale.

The profit from a single whale that is captured is very large. One about 85 feet long weighs 140,000 pounds and will give 60,000 pounds of blubber, from which 48,000 pounds of train oil can be made and 3,000 pounds of whalebone.

To Give Up Every Vice.

"Well, sir," demanded Horatio Bullion, "what particular reason have you to offer for asking me to let you have my daughter Gladys?"

"I—I love her, and she loves me," Reginald Biddlethwaite replied.

"Oh, of course," the blunt old magnate retorted. "I've heard that song from half a dozen others. That's to be taken for granted. But what other qualifications have you?"

"I must confess," the trembling young man answered, "that I am not rich, but I can truthfully say that I have no expensive habits. I don't drink. I don't gamble. I don't chew tobacco. I don't smoke. I don't"—

"Hold on!" the millionaire broke in. "That's enough! You'll do. Your board and clothes won't cost much more than the gas you've been burning lately., What I object to is supporting fellows like my other three sons-in-law, who have all the faults you say you have not. I don't mind furnishing the husbands of my daughters with the necessaries of life, but I do hate to have to settle the bills for their luxuries. Now, there is just one other point I want to have settled before I give my consent."

"What is that?" Mr. Biddlethwaite eagerly asked.

"Promise me that you will not start a newspaper. The others have all tried it, and I can't stand many more such experiences."

Reginald's promise made three hearts happy.—Cleveland Leader.

Vaseline Pancakes.

Cæsar's creek, on the Florida coast, was named after a famous old pirate called Black Cæsar, whose profession added to the risks of marine insurance. After the pirates the Florida wreckers came, of whom H. A. Willoughby, in his "Across the Everglades," tells this story:

A large steamer was stranded on the reef not far from Cape Florida. No sooner had she struck than the news spread rapidly along the shore. The people for 20 miles around gathered on the beach opposite the stranded steamer. Among them were a number of Indians from the Everglades, who chanced to be down there and knew what a "wreck" meant to the wreckers.

The steamer, loaded with an assorted cargo, began to break up, and barrels, cases and boxes drifted gradually ashore. There were casks of wine, boxes of soap, cases of bottles of wine and iron and a hundred other articles. The Indians seized upon the wine and soon were in a condition that allowed the white men to secure the more valuable prizes.

The squaws struck a bonanza in a case of vaseline. They thought it a new variety of the white man's frying fat and, starting a fire, fried pancakes in it. What a dish—pancakes à la Seminole!

Messages by Vibration.

Curiously enough, the fact appears, according to a recent traveler among the Indians of Catuquinarn, between the rivers Embrya and Embyrasu, that those people have long employed a wireless telephony, but rather after the order of unwritten science.

It is made by digging a hole in the ground inside a house and laying the bottom with coarse sand, well piled. On this is laid a wooden drum or hollow cylinder of wood, half filled with fine sand and layers of broken wood, bone and powdered mica—the upper part of the cylinder, which is empty, rising above the floor of the hut and closed first by leather, then by wood, and lastly by india rubber. Outside, the cylinder is packed round with fragments of wood, leather and resins, and covered with hard rubber at the level of the soil.

To use this peculiar apparatus the drum is struck by a wooden hammer, and the vibration is evidently transmitted through the soil. The answer is heard in the drum, which acts as a resonator, and messages are thus sent over 1,500 yards from house to house.

Politics, Indeed.

"There is a rather crusty old gentleman attending my church," says a Detroit clergyman, "and his absence for several weeks led me to call upon him. He is not a communicant, and I am afraid at times that he is slightly skeptical. He is very pronounced in his political views, and as conversational material ran rather short I sought to interest him by asking, 'How's politics?'

"'How's politics?' he repeated without a change of countenance. 'How's politics? That's a pretty question for you to ask when you know that I haven't heard you preach for the last seven Sundays.'"—Exchange.

The Story of a Letter.

The National Advertiser tells a story of an old bachelor who bought a pair of socks and found attached to one of them a slip of paper with these words: "I am a young lady of 20 and would like to correspond with a bachelor with a view to matrimony." Name and address were given.

The bachelor wrote, and in a few days got this letter: "Mamma was married 20 years ago. The merchant you bought those socks from evidently did not advertise or he would have sold them long ago. Mamma handed me your letter and said possibly I might suit you. I am 18 years old."

For Insomnia.

A curious remedy for sleeplessness is used by the inhabitants of the Samoan islands. They confine a snake in a hollow bamboo, and the hissing sound emitted by the reptile is said to quickly induce slumber.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said an Irish manager to an audience of three, "as there is nobody here, I'll dismiss you all. The performance of this night will not be performed, but will be repeated tomorrow evening."

Eggs from Australia are landed in London in such perfect preservation that they are sold as new laid.

The Streets of New York.

It was lunchtime and the "frankfurter and roll" men of Frankfort street were doing their best to appease the appetites of the 200 or 300 newsboys who throng Park row. One of the dealers in giving change to a buyer accidentally dropped a dime, and before he had time to pick it up his brother dealer quickly stooped down and grabbed it. Then ensued an argument in a way which only "frankfurter men" can argue, each claiming that he had dropped the dime. It is very likely they would be arguing yet had not a young fellow of the Bowery type who had chanced to witness the trouble interfered. Walking up to the one who had really dropped the money he said:

"Dat's yer dime dat bloke has, ain't it?"

"Yes."

"Well, say, how much will yer gimme if I gets it back fer yer?"

"A nickel," was the answer.

Then addressing the other contestant, the Bowery boy said:

"Say, yer got dat feller's dime, 'cause I saw yer take it. But, say, if I don't take it away from yer how much will yer gimme?"

"Six cents," was the quick reply.

"All right; hand over." The bargain was concluded just as a policeman came rushing up and grabbed the one who had dropped the dime and took him to the station house for disorderly conduct.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Punctual Man.

A certain Mr. Scott of Exeter whose business required him to travel constantly was one of the most famous characters for punctuality in the kingdom. By his methodical habits, combined with unwearied industry, he accumulated a large fortune. For a great many years the landlord of every inn in Cornwall or Devon that he visited knew the exact day and hour he would arrive. A short time before he died, at the advanced age of 80, a gentleman who was making a journey through Cornwall put up at a small inn at Port Isaac for his dinner. He looked over the bill of fare and found nothing to his liking. He had, however, seen a fine duck roasting on the fire. "I'll have that," said he.

"You cannot, sir," replied the landlord. "It is for Mr. Scott of Exeter."

"I know Mr. Scott very well," replied the traveler. "He is not in your house."

"Very sorry," said the landlord, "but six months ago, when he was last here, he ordered the duck to be ready for him this day exactly at 2 o'clock."

And to the amazement of the traveler, who chanced to look from the window, the old gentleman was at that moment entering the inn yard about five minutes before the appointed time.—Harper's Round Table.

An Acceptable Clock.

A well known professor sometimes became so much interested in his lecture that when the noon bell rang he kept the class five or ten minutes over the hour. Certain restless spirits among the students thought they would give him a gentle hint, so they bought an alarm clock, set it to go off precisely at noon and placed it on the professor's desk when they came in to the next lecture. They knew that he was a little absentminded and expected that he would not notice it.

As the noon hour struck the alarm went off with a crash, and those of the class not in the secret started and took in the joke at once. There was a round of applause. The professor waited until the alarm and the applause were over and then said: "Young gentlemen, I thank you for this little gift. I had forgotten it was my birthday. An alarm clock is something my wife has needed for our servant for some time. It is a very kind remembrance on your part." The professor then went on to finish a demonstration interrupted by the alarm.—London Tit-Bits.

A Bad Dream.

It is not likely that any English speaking people understand so keen and punctilious a devotion to the niceties of language as that which characterizes the French grammarians. We may help ourselves to understand it perhaps by reading a story told of M. Lamany.

One night lately he awoke and sprang out of bed with a wild cry. His wife came running. He was in alarm and despair.

"Why, what is the matter?" she gasped.

"I dreamed," said the professor. "Oh, I had a horrible, a heartrending dream."

"What was it?"

"I dreamed I was talking, and I distinctly heard myself utter a sentence which had a grammatical error in it."—Youth's Companion.

Two Lockouts.

Editor's Wife (from second story window)—You don't get in this house at any such hour of the morning as this.

Editor (appealingly)—But, my dear, I was unavoidably detained at the office. You see, we had late news of a tremendous big lockout, and—

Wife—All right; you've got news of another now (slamming down the window).—London Answers.

Flags That No Longer Wave.

Of 35 flags shown in a "flags of all nations" supplement to a London weekly in 1858 11 have disappeared, among them those of the East India company, of the Ionian islands, of Tuscany, Naples, the States of the Church, of the Russian-American company and of Sardinia.

Sickly Creatures.

Jennie—Herbie, it says here another octogenarian's dead. What's an octogenarian?

Herbie—Well, I don't just know what they are, but they must be awfully sickly creatures. You never hear of 'em but they're dying.—Brooklyn Life.

Report of the DIRECTORS OF THE POOR

For Somerset County, Pa.

TO THE HONORABLE the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Grand Jury of Somerset County, Pa., convening the Fourth Monday of February, 1899.

In compliance with the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly, approved the 15th day of April, 1845, providing for the erection of a House of Employment and support of the poor of Somerset county, the undersigned Directors herewith respectfully submit their report for the year ending December 31st, A. D., 1898, of the Poor House, showing the number and sex of all persons maintained and employed in said House of Employment, and supported and assisted elsewhere, as well as the names of those who have died, discharged and eloped at said House of Employment during the year, and of the children indentured with the names of their masters, their occupation, residences, and when they will be free.

Also the names of all the children who have been placed in schools and institutions, and those who have been handed over to the Children's Aid Society, and of those maintained in private families, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved 13th day of June, 1883.

Also a statement of the number of insane placed in Hospitals for treatment. We also herewith submit an account of all sales of products, donations, bequests, and moneys received by or for them. In addition to the information required by the Act of Assembly, the Board of Directors herewith furnish under suitable headings the names of all those who are properly under the care and direction of the said Board of Directors of the Poor, with a statement of the amounts paid for their maintenance.

We also submit an account of all products raised on the farm, materials made and manufactured, condition of farm, improvements and repairs made, together with a statement of the opening of the new Somerset County Hospital for the care of the Insane, with such other items as may be of interest to the Court, Grand Jury, and the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted and certified this 31st day of December, A. D., 1898.

HARRISON GOHN,
J. W. PECK,
Attest: L. C. COLBORN, Clerk. M. SHUMAKER, Directors of the Poor.

With the closing of another year, we lay before your Honorable Court, the Grand Jury and the public, the 53d report of the Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of Somerset county, an institution most thoughtfully provided for by our fathers, one in which all are interested, and of which all should be proud.

How well we have executed the trust and fulfilled the onerous duties of the high and responsible position, you must judge.

Too much praise cannot be given the men, who, in the early history of our country, made provisions for the care of its poor and unfortunate in life, and although at times, through mismanagement, the objects for which it was wisely intended, were abused and misdirected, yet for a number of years it has been steadily improving until at present it fully meets the requirements of the law and the expectation of the public, and has earned the distinction of being the best institution in the country.

Charity, with all its phases, must be acknowledged to be one of the leading problems of the day, and it would be arrogance on the part of any one to solve the question to the satisfaction of all.

We are the creatures of circumstances and environment, our thoughts and lives are governed thereby. The person who lives a life of ease and luxury can not know the actual suffering and distress of the poor, neither can such persons agree with the poor, as the best methods of ameliorating their conditions; custom too often overrules the best judgment.

The world advances, and the wise of to-day will in time yield their opinions to others, who have grown wiser in the light of the needs of the future. We have just happily terminated a war, at a great expense and the sacrifice of many lives for the down-trodden Cubans and in ameliorating their condition and giving back to them the opportunities to regain their liberty and the right to sustain themselves and families. It was the philanthropic spirit in the hearts of the American people that dared to call a halt to the Spaniards for their cruel and barbarous treatment to our fellow men.

Webster defines charity as love, benevolence, good will; it is that disposition of heart which inclines men to think well of their fellow men, and to do them good. It is that liberality that gives good gifts, and putting the best construction on the words and actions of their fellow man as will admit. It was this sentiment in the hearts of the people that moved them to make provisions for the poor, and of sustaining those who are giving their time to carry out the objects and purposes for which this and kindred institutions were established and founded. From the early history of the world down to the present, the case of the poor has been the great solicitude of the people. Societies of various kinds in all ages were formed, whose special care was to look after the poor. It was the divine injunction of the Christ, the Savior of the world, to His disciples to care for the poor, and before the Christian Era, the Psalmist said "Blessed is the man that careth for the poor and needy," "The Lord will remember him in time of trouble." The provisions therefore that have been made in our county, for the care of the poor, and the law under which we act, is divinely appointed, and is calculated to animate and encourage all in the arduous task and duties of looking after and caring for the deserving poor. The responsibility resting upon those who have the immediate supervision and care of poor is very great, while it is said—

"In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity."

Yet harsh criticisms are often made and heard about and of those whose duties require them to act. This is an age of advancement and progress, and each year should find our methods for caring for the poor much improved, and better care provided without a material increase of expense.

While we behold with pride our charitable institution and boast of our humane and wise provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth we are mindful that it is as much our duty to devise ways and means for the prevention of pauperism as it is to care for the poor. Within our own county pauperism is not on the increase, neither is the demand for relief any greater than in previous years. By a thorough system of investigation by the Directors much of the outdoor relief has been abandoned with no distress or suffering from the suspension of it.

It has been our observation that outdoor relief educates more people for the Almshouse than it keeps away; it is neither economical or kindly, and in many instances an imposition on the charities of the county. Opportunity, industry, and labor are the safeguards against pauperism. Labor is the parent of all lasting wonders of the world. The sweat drop is the jewel in the coronet of toil. Labor constitutes the happiness of the poor. Labor drives away their most inveterate enemies—ennui, vice and poverty.

Often in the administration of our duties, we found that pauperism would be encouraged, had we listened to the appeals made for relief, without investigation; it was simply a plan to get relief without labor, and the parties asking it in many instances able to work.

With all the responsibilities resting upon us, we appreciate the fact that the generous public approves all relief wisely administered; keeping in mind these principles and acting for the best interests of both the county and the poor, we believe a vast improvement has been made in the management of the Home.

More comforts have been added, the inmates better cared for, the Home is in better condition, with no increase of expense to the taxpayer than it ever was before. Every year we see a greater interest taken in the Home by the people of the county than before. We appreciate the visits to the Home and we have been greatly benefitted by suggestions and advice given us by citizens during these visits.

Hon. Cadwallader Biddle, General Agent of the Board of Public Charities, and Dr. Henry Witherell, Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy, on a recent visit to our Home, both unhesitatingly said; "The inmates of the Somerset County Home had better rooms, more comforts, and seemed as well cared for as those of any Home in the State, and far better than many, with less expense."

We extend an invitation to all to visit the Home and investigate for themselves. Criticisms are made by persons who hear statements from vicious and absconded paupers, who could not be satisfied with anything, and who run away when required to work, when upon inquiry they would find the stories base fabrications.

No accident or epidemic of any kind was visited on the Home during the year, for which all good citizens should be thankful.

The Farm—The farm is improving in every respect, and may well be designated the "Model Farm" of the county. This year it produced the largest crop of wheat, oats and potatoes ever raised on the farm; besides, the yield of other crops is very good. It is almost sufficient to feed the institution as well as furnishing the vegetables used. It is in a fine state of cultivation; reference to the report of the Steward will convince all of the statement.

Buildings and Repairs—The buildings are in good condition and repair, and never presented a finer appearance. During the year the barn and stable were repainted; a new slate roof was placed on the stable. The dining and hospital rooms were repapered and painted, and the asylum building repainted and papered throughout; all have been greatly improved and are enjoyed by the occupants. A fire-escape was placed to the asylum building, which was recommended by the committee on Lunacy.

We placed new iron beds in the asylum building and hospital rooms; also, new chairs, which were badly needed, and have added to the comfort of the Home. Plans have been adopted for the remodeling of the wing of the main building during the coming year, which has been needed for years, and when so remodeled will give more room and add greatly in every way to the convenience and comfort of the Home.

Deaths—There were six deaths at the Home during the year, all of whom were old, some greatly afflicted, and have been suffering for years. Death comes to the poor as well as to the rich; it is no respecter of persons, and "All seasons are thine, oh Death!"

Children—The children committed to the Home were, in most cases, placed in the care of the Children's Aid Society, who, with each other's help, have succeeded in placing many in comfortable homes, and are regularly visited and looked after by the Society. Too much praise can not be given the work of the Aid Society. The idea and duty of both the Directors of the Poor and Children's Aid Society towards these children is not one of mere support, but of preparation for life; for these children will be either the wage-earners of the next generation or paupers of the next generation. The care and education of these will eventually and finally end by climbing the Almshouse steps or shall sit around their own firesides as wage-earners and citizens, according as the care of them is wise or unwise.

We have seen already the fruits of the work of the Children's Aid Society. Like arks of refuge they stand with open arms to save helpless little ones from the flood of wretchedness and crime which threatens to engulf them. Through their efforts many a one's homeless child is breathing a new life in an atmosphere of affection; many a long-silent home rings with melody of childish voices; would that many more doors of fast-closed hearts swing open to receive Christ's little ones in His Name.

Insane—The last Legislature passed an Act of Assembly, approved 25th day of May, 1897, providing when any county or municipality in the Commonwealth made provisions for the keeping, care and treatment of the insane, that each county so doing should receive $1.50 per week for each one so kept, cared for and treated at such hospital from the State; one year ago the matter was laid before the Grand Jury, which met their entire approval, but, anticipating that it would require the erection of a new building, it was thought best to postpone the matter until later.

The Committee on Lunacy urged upon the Board of Directors to act and receive the benefit of the law and keep our Chronic Insane at home.

We made application to the Committee on Lunacy to keep our Chronic Insane, provided the building lately erected was sufficient for that purpose. Dr. Henry M. Witherell, Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy, visited the Home, examined the buildings, pointed out certain alterations and repairs to be made, with the addition of some furniture, which when made was approved, and the building approved and the certificate to be issued as of the 1st of October, 1898.

It is known as the Somerset County Hospital for the Insane, and on the 1st of October, 1898, there were 21 patients admitted, and on the 19th of October, 1898, there were seven brought from Dixmont, and more will return shortly to our own Hospital. A good Superintendent and a Matron have been secured, and we feel that the inmates of the Hospital will be as well taken care of and receive the same benefit as those in many of the hospitals of the State. It will not only be a revenue to the county, but a saving of a large amount of money paid out to the various hospitals.

There is no class of inmates that should enlist our most tender sympathy and love as those who have been bereft of their reason, and have to be confined in a maniac's cell. Without reason we are the most helpless of beings, but with it the most powerful. By the aid of reason and knowledge man has acquired an ascendency over every kingdom of nature. He puts all nature to the question and obtains a confession of her secret truths. The beasts of the field teach him, the fowls of the air tell him, and the fish of the sea declare unto him. He speaks to the earth and her smiling flowers, golden fruits and joyous harvests reply. The mighty deep discloses her secrets and the stars of the heavens present themselves to him to receive their names. He rules the dreaded lightning with a rod of iron, and uses the same to transmit news over the world, and to illuminate the night with the brilliancy of the day. He harnesses it to his car and it transports him through the city and from town to town like the wind. Nothing seems too great for man in the full possession of his mental faculties, aided by the wisdom of the land to overcome; but not so with the poor unfortunate person who has been dethroned of his reason and mental faculties; he is but little removed from the animal kingdom; he is bereft of all sense of right, and those things which are divine.

Then, indeed, should these unfortunate beings have our first and greatest care, our love, our sympathy, and our prayers. The expense of making the necessary changes for the keeping of the insane was small, and many of the repairs were needed, and would have been added. The advantages to all are great. The friends and relatives of the inmates can visit them at the Home, and the inmates themselves do not feel that they are hopelessly abandoned. We have already paroled one who, we think, is restored to her reason, and will soon be clothed in her right mind.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in securing attendants at the Home; we have been for the past several years. Great credit is due the Steward and the Matron for their untiring work and management of the Home; theirs is an arduous duty, and they have performed it unstintingly; the responsibility is great, but they have not slighted it, but lovingly and tenderly performed the duties, many of which were anything but pleasant. The thanks of the public are due Mr. Harrison Gohn for his faithful performance of his duty as Director, and in his retirement he can do so with a consciousness of having helped to advance the Poor Home to a higher degree of perfection than before.

We desire here to express to the public, who no doubt knows, our thanks and appreciation of the services of our efficient Attorney and Clerk, L. C. Colborn, Esq. For over a decade of years he has unreservedly given his time and best energies to the interests of the Poor House, and to bringing it up to that standard when men look upon it without reproach to those in authority, and feel proud of the institution. He has a thorough knowledge of the charities of the county, and his work has been recognized by the Associated Charities of the State. He is acquainted with all the institutions of the State, and, when any question arises, he seems ready to meet it. To him is due to a large extent the present fine appearance of the Home, and the economical system of its management. His advice to us has always been for the welfare of the Home and the comfort of the inmates without being extravagant or increase of taxes. The compensation he receives in no way compensates him for the time he bestows on the work. The public should appreciate his services, for, in every department of the work, no time or work is spared to make it perfect.

Religious Instruction—Regular religious exercises were held each month by Elder Silas Hoover, who also attended all funerals, and on each visit to the Home the sick were visited, and words of comfort and prayers had with each who were unable to attend worship.

We herewith submit a detailed report under suitable headings of all persons maintained at the Poor Home, or under the care of the Directors of the Poor, and of the products raised on the farm, moneys received and from whom, with a synopsis of the expenses of the year.

SCHEDULE "A"

Names.	Age.	Admitted.	Discharged.
Adam Custer	37	Dec. 1, 1886	
Christian Meese	60	June 16, 1874	
John Mersersmith	46	Oct. 7, 1869	
Rudolph Briskey	47	Jan. 25, 1850	
William Sweitzer	33	Aug. 29, 1874	
John Sweitzer	47	Aug. 29, 1874	
Alex. Countryman	66	June 9, 1876	Died October 3, 1898.
Theodore Knable	24	July 15, 1878	
Milton Cross	31	Sept. 13, 1878	
George Rook	51	Sept. 18, 1878	
Cyrus Meese	53	Feb. 10, 1883	
Jacob Conrade	65	Feb. 10, 1877	
Henry Patton	45	May 27, 1886	
Patrick McCarty	34	July 12, 1886	
William Johnson	77	Oct. 25, 1888	
Henry Keister	41	Apr. 13, 1889	
Ludwig Young	41	May, 1879	
Samuel Jones	75	Jun. 25, 1889	
Eugene Skiff	41	Sept. 18, 1889	
Henry Koontz	49	Feb. 4, 1892	
William Miller	18	Nov. 29, 1893	
Herman Snyder	47	Oct. 3, 1893	
Clarence Staab	22	Sep. 22, 1895	
Theodore Kimmel	71	Aug. 9, 1894	
Zachariah Vanotti	90	April 5, 1895	
Frank Zimmerman	62	Jan. 10, 1896	
William Humbert	57	June 8, 1896	Died April 28, 1898
Jonathan Humbert	49	June 5, 1896	
Simon Boyer	53	Aug. 27, 1898	
John W. Reckner	42	July 18, 1896	
Charles Beegle	49	Nov. 1, 1896	
Patrick Jennings	77	Nov. 1, 1896	
Jacob Helm	47	Nov. 19, 1896	
Joseph Won	47	Nov. 19, 1896	
Richard Sanderson	34	Jan. 16, 1897	
Samuel Errisman	67	Mar. 17, 1897	
J. G. George	50	May 20, 1897	
Alex. Statsman	76	June 5, 1897	
Conrad Hinkledie	7	Jun. 24, 1897	on visit to friends by permission.
Casper Driller	58	July 28, 1897	" "
Emanuel Albright	58	July 29, 1897	" "
William Hessony	77	Oct. 8, 1897	
George Barrett	45	Oct. 12, 1897	Eloped May 4, 1898.
Charles Hempe	67	Nov. 5, 1897	
James Rooney	45	Nov. 5, 1897	Discharged May 4, 1898.
Thomas Smith	39	Nov. 5, 1897	Discharged May 10, 1898.
William Broderick	44	Nov. 17, 1897	
James Callehan	41	Dec. 3, 1897	Discharged April 4, 1898.
James Catin	50	Dec. 9, 1897	Discharged March 10, 1898.
John A. Brant	70	Dec. 18, 1897	
John Carroll	45	Jan. 9, 1898	Eloped October 25, 1898.
Frank Furket	5	Jan. 21, 1898	Jan. 24, 1898 care of C. A. S.
John Divine	64	Jan. 12, 1898	Discharged March 14, 1898.
Henry Shelley	67	Jan. 13, 1898	Discharged March 14, 1898.
John White	46	Jan. 21, 1898	Eloped February 7, 1898.
John Miller	30	Mar. 13, 1898	Eloped April 27, 1898.
Fred Fouchtman	56	Feb. 23, 1898	Discharged Feb. 24, 1898.
Edward Wiltrout	72	Mar. 23, 1898	March 13, 1898, care of C. A. S.
Park Zimmerman	16	Mar. 15, 1898	
John Evenson	48	Mar. 19, 1898	Died July 3, 1898
Charles R. Good	9	Mar. 29, 1898	Sent to reform school, Jan. 10.
John Dolan	54	Mar. 21, 1898	
Solomon Rodamer	36	Mar. 12, 1898	March 14, 1898 taken by brother.
Charles Rodamer	6	Mar. 12, 1898	March 15, 1898, out on trial.
Josiah Phillippi	74	April 9, 1898	Died June 7, '98.
Barney Murphy	50	April 18, 1898	Eloped May 25, '98.
Samuel Pefe	28	April 18, 1898	May 2, '98 sent to hospital
Samuel Weakland	74	April 30, 1898	Discharged July 5, '98.
John Wolfskill	73	May 16, 1898	
Oliver Smith	46	Jun. 15, 1898	Removed to Dixmont, June 25, '98.
John Stewart	40	Jun. 23, 1898	
John R. Morgan	47	July 27, 1898	Discharged August 19, '98.
John Stepp	48	Sep. 12, 1898	
Frank Seymore	65	Sep. 25, 1898	Discharged October 13, '98.
Oliver Melody	58	Oct. 6, 1898	Discharged December 7, '98.
William Kline	50	Oct. 6, 1898	Removed to Dixmont, Oct. 17.
William Burk	6	Sept. 13, 1898	Taken by mother, Oct. 1, '98.
Edward Burk	4	Sept. 1, 1898	" " "
James Toughell	50	Oct. 18, 1898	
John Fritz	60	Oct. 19, 1898	
Samuel Swank	57	Oct. 19, 1898	
Conrad Queer	50	Oct. 19, 1898	
Charles Reese	92	Oct. 22, 1898	Discharged Nov. 6, '98.
Thomas Harvey	56	Oct. 22, 1898	
Austin Zimmerman	10	Oct. 22, 1898	
George Roberts	18	Nov. 2, 1898	
Charles Smith	65	Nov. 17, 1898	
Adam Kauffman	64	Nov. 17, 1898	
George Lyons	56	Nov. 18, 1898	
Harvey Loene	45	Nov. 22, 1898	
Henry Kuhns	68	Nov. 26, 1898	
Alex. Landis	69	Nov. 27, 1898	
George Shank	45	Nov. 22, 1898	
William D. Hoover	78	Dec. 11, 1898	
Charles Bent	65	Dec. 26, 1898	
Patrick Maloney	47	Dec. 20, 1898	
George Thomas	2	July 17, 1898	July 17, '98, care of C. A. S.
Frank Thomas	6	July 17, 1898	" " "
Sarah Landis	76	Jan. 2, 1880	
Elizabeth Custer	67	Dec. 31, 1868	
Maggie Emerick	35	Apr. 10, 1875	
Caroline Hause	51	Feb. 9, 1883	
Rachael Mock	67	Apr. 16, 1875	
Lena Keeser	64	Oct. 15, 1883	
Rosa Ringler	30	Oct. 15, 1883	
Margaret Weller	42	Jan. 16, 1885	
Rebecca Fair	45	Apr. 11, 1887	
Margaret Marrow	65	Mar. 14, 1893	
Belinda Barkley	35	Aug. 17, 1893	
Mariah McNeal	68	Dec. 3, 1893	
Emma Cross	27	Mar. 22, 1894	
Elizabeth Custer	38	Jun. 16, 1894	
Catharine Snyder	57	July 3, 1894	
Susan Fuhrie	36	Oct. 29, 1894	
Adaline Gates	62	Sept. 9, 1894	Died Sept. 5, 1898.
Hester Friedline	77	Oct. 3, 1894	
Harriet Connelly	66	Jan. 24, 1896	Died Sept. 4, '98.
Mary Paterson	21	Feb. 6, 1896	
Annie Callehan	39	Dec. 3, 1897	
Hazel Callehan	3	Dec. 3, 1897	Discharged April 4, '98.
Annie E. Cross	1	Dec. 28, 1897	
Sarah Tressler	38	Jan. 3, 1898	
Cordelia Klink	68	Mar. 8, 1898	
Elizabeth Rodemer	48	Mar. 12, 1898	
Cordie Rodemer	11	Mar. 12, 1898	April 1, '98 care of C. A. S.
Annie Rodemer	5	Mar. 12, 1898	" "
Carrie J. Beck	44	Mar. 5, 1898	April 27, '98, removed to hospital
Rose Carsnet	29	Apr. 6, 1898	
Ellezan Heffley	55	Apr. 18, 1898	April 27, removed to hospital.
Lucinda Wolfskill	62	May 18, 1898	
Annie Morgan	21	July 24, 1898	Discharged August 19.
Little Morgan	1	July 24, 1898	Taken by mother August 19.
Cordie Morgan	2	July 24, 1898	
Nora Andrews	18	July 25, 1898	August 2, removed to hospital.
Cora Idings	42	Aug. 12, 1898	Removed to Indiana co. August 19
Mary Meyers	15	Aug. 5, 1898	Sent to reform school Sept. 7.
Mary Boyer	36	Aug. 24, 1898	
Hannah Boyer	4	Aug. 26, 1898	Nov. 14, care of C. A. S.
Sarah Boyer	3	Aug. 26, 1898	"
Alice Burk	34	Sept. 1, 1898	Discharged October 1.
Grace Burk	13	Sept. 1, 1898	Taken on trial, September 21.
Florence Burk	10	Sept. 1, 1898	Taken by mother October 1.
Maggie Burk	1	Sept. 1, 1898	" " "
Bertha Keyser	16	Oct. 9, 1898	
Sarah Ringler	53	Oct. 19, 1898	
Maggie Dempsey	25	Oct. 19, 1898	Discharged October 19.
Maggie Miller	47	Oct. 19, 1898	
Olive Stull	45	Oct. 19, 1898	
Clara Eifert	32	Nov. 3, 1898	
Mariah Bunner	49	Dec. 12, 1898	
Bertha M. Rickels	11	Dec. 13, 1898	
Sarah Metzler	66	Dec. 15, 1898	
Mary A. Heinbaugh	31	Dec. 19, 1898	
Annie Crower	31	Dec. 25, 1898	
Little Boyer	1	Aug. 26, 1898	

No. in home during the year, males, 107; females, 58; total, 158; in home 31st day of December, 1898, 101.

SCHEDULE "B"—DEATHS.

Name.	Age.	Admitted.	Died.
Alex. Countryman	66	June 9, 1876	October 3.
William Humbert	57	June 8, 1896	April 28.
John Evenson	48	Mar. 19, 1898	July 3.
Josiah Phillippi	78	Apr. 9, 1898	June 1.
Adaline Gates	62	Sept. 9, 1894	September 5.
Harriet Connelly	66	Jan. 24, 1896	September 4.

No. of deaths, males, 4; females, 2; total, 6.

SCHEDULE "C,"

Children maintained in private families.

Name.	Age.	Admitted.	With.	Amount.
Henry L. Speicher	4	August 1, 1894	Susan Yoder	$39 00
Bertha Nicker	5	July 5, 1896	Henry Gumbert	39 00
George Thomas	2	July 17, 1898	Mrs. J. Fleck	24 00

SCHEDULE "D"

Children at Reform school.

Park Zimmerman, Charles R. Good and Mary Meyers, sent to Morganza June 6, June 10 and September 7, respectively.

Mary S. Rugg sent to D. and D. school, September 6, '94.

SCHEDULE "E."

Children in feeble minded institute at Polk, Pa.

Name.	Age.	Committed.	When sent.
Effie Blanse	20	May 1, 1888	May 5, 1888
W. H. Saylor	19	August 12, 1898	October 22, 1898.
George Fullerton	15	October 1, 1875	October 15, 1895.

Total—Males, 2; females, 1; total, 3.

SCHEDULE "F."

Patients sent to hospital for the insane at Dixmont.

Name.	Age.	Committed.	When sent.	Discharged.
Wm. Fitzgerald	44	Aug. 31, '91	Dec. 14, '96	Return to Home, Oct. 19
Conrad Queer	50	Nov. 2, '93	Mar. 14, '98	
Samuel Swank	35	June 17, '91	Aug. 6, '94	
John J. Wilt	76	Dec. 7, '95	June 13, '98	Died December 14.
Elsie Critchfield	37	May 10, '95	Dec. 24, '96	
Mary Miller	47	Mar. 16, '97	Jan. 21, '98	Return to Home, Oct. 19
Sarah Ringler	58	April 25, '96	Oct. 19, '98	" "
Olive Stull	44	June 6, '96	June 10, '98	" "
Maggie Dempsey	25	May 1, '97	Mar. 3, '97	
Oliver Smith	41	Jun. 28, '98	June 25, '98	
William Kline	50	Oct. 6, '98	Oct. 17, '98	
Elezan Heffley	55	April 18, '98	April 27, '98	
Nora Andrews	18	July 28, '98	Aug. 2, '98	
Carrie J. Beck	44	Mar. 5, '98	Mar. 7, '98	

The following were sent to the hospital by directors of the Poor on order of court and paid for by the county commissioners:

Name.	Age.	Committed.	When sent.	Discharged.
John J. Fritz	67	Sept. 13, '95	Aug. 6, '96	Return to Home, Oct. 19
Henry Heinbaugh	51		Aug. 2, '96	
David Lohr	57		Dec. 8, '93	
Samuel Poleman	46	Jan. 18, '92	April 25, '92	
Ed. R. Stufft	36		May 30, '93	
Irvin Stufft	35	Mar. 22, '88	Mar. 27, '88	
Bridget Grasser	42	Nov. 11, '96	Jan. 14, '96	

Inmates at State Hospital at Wernersville.

George Leydig and Albert Sorber, aged 56 and 37, respectively. Sent August 7 1896.

Frank Fleshour, aged 58, is at the State Hospital at Harrisburg.

No. in state hospitals, males, 15; females, 9; total, 24.

SCHEDULE "G"

Patients admitted to the Somerset County Hospital for the insane since the opening, October 1, 1898.

Admitted October 1—Rudolph Brisky, Adam Custer, John Sweitzer, Christian Meese, George Rook, Harvey Patton, Milton Cross, Henry Keister, Jr., Patrick McCarty, Theodore Knable, Henry Koontz, William Miller, Jacob Humbert, Jonathan Humbert, John W. Reckner, Wm. Sweitzer, Sarah Landis, Elizabeth Custer, Rebecca Fair, Belinda Barkley.

October 6—Maggie Emery

October 19—Conrad Queer, Samuel Swank, John Fritz, Mary Miller, Olive Stull, Sarah Ringler, Maggie Dempsey—discharged November 14.

December 2. Emma Cross, Maggie Weller, Alex Landers

December 19—John A. Brant, Mariah Benner, Sarah Metzler, Mary A. Heinbaugh.

Total in hospital—Males 21; females, 14.

SCHEDULE "H"—CHILDREN INDENTURED.

Name.	Age.	With whom	When free
John Cromer	17	Herman Zerfoss	March 9, 1906
J. K. McClintock	15	D. A. Musser	June 3, 1901
Wm. H. Rhoads	13	Jas. Galentine	June 12, 1903
John E. Nicola	16	F. N. Simpson	January 1, 1903
Joseph Baldwin	16	H. Hershberger	March 19, 1901
Norman Baldwin	12	J. H. Morrison	January 16, 1904
Richard Baldwin	12	George Hay	March 19, 1905
A. McClinzie	12	M. L. Bowman	July 20, 1904
Isabell Hallison	15	J. O. Kimmel	August 9, 1901
Cora Kline	17	W. H. Vann	April 2, 1899
Lillie V. Dallas	17	C. Cober	March 9, 1900
Lydia Ringler	11	C. M. Gnagey	August 4, 1905
Araminta Hummel	15	F. G. Hoover	June 1, 1901
Ella Masters	15	C. J. Miller	March 17, 1902
Matilda Miller	14	Mrs. Peter Bead	June 3, 1900
George Bailey	8	John C. Miller	March 17, 1902
Eliza Boyer	14	H. W. Saylor	March 9, 1902
Lulu S. Kelley	8	P. W. Trimpey	August 17, 1907
Jacob Keyser	18	J. M. Glessner	June 19, 1899
Albert Devault	7	Martha Griffith	February 16, 190–
Elsie Nickel	13	J. & A. Baker	September 3, 1903
James McClintock	18	D. A. Musser	June 3, 1901
Bertha Nicker	5	J. H. Gumbert	1911
Ella Brown	7	S. J. Weimer	August 29, 1910
Estella Hempe	15	Jacob Hempe	May 14, 1902
Rebecca Hempe	16	J. Leslie	1901
Leroy Lowry	15	H. G. Will	1901

The following were free during the year 1898; Irvin Nickel, September 1; William Summy, March 1; Thomas Jamison, April 27; Charles Dallas, November 1, Daniel Boyer, eloped and agreement was cancelled; George Miller, eloped and agreement was cancelled. No. of males indentured, 17. No. of females indentured 19, whole number indentured, 36. Amount of money paid to children indentured at the age of 21 years, $

SCHEDULE "I"—MONEYS RECEIVED.

Date		From	Amount
January 15,	from	Samuel Emerson, committee	$ 12 00
February 1,	"	Wilson Trent, sale of hides	9 64
March 1,	"	" " " "	5 8
" 1,	"	Joseph Altfather, on agt. (Boyer)	12 50
" 1,	"	H. C. Hufford, on agt. (Miller)	25 00
" 1,	"	J. Bisbaberger maintenance	15 00
April 1,	"	J. Saylor's adm'r maint. for Mary Saylor	49 00
May 2,	"	S. Erisman, com. maintenance	10 0
" 2,	"	Geo. B. Hull, on agt. (Hoover)	27 00
" 2,	"	Catharine Barkley's admr. maintenance	71 25
" 2,	"	J. J. Witt's com. maintenance	81 00
" 2,	"	Zeigler & Parson, sale of cattle	9 4
" 2,	"	S. Mosholder, on note Catharine Mosholder	220 00
" 9,	"	Michael Swank, maintenance of son	91 00
" 9,	"	J. M. Glessner, on agt. (Keyser)	25 0
" 20,	"	Oliver Emert, sale of seed potatoes	2 50
" 20,	"	L. C. Colborn, sale of horse	20 00
" 20,	"	H. L. Sipe, sale of potatoes	77 8
" 22,	"	Cordelia Klink, on maintenance	20 0
July 1,	"	Jas. Winters, sale of pigs	4 00
" 1,	"	J. Bishaberger, on maintenance	15 00
" 1,	"	Wilson Trent, sale of calf	16 0
Aug. 1,	"	Samuel Erisman, com	10 18
" 1,	"	Wilson Trent, sale of calf	7 50
" 1,	"	S. D. Shoemaker, sale of cow	37 50
" 1,	"	W. W. Sanner, sale of cows	75 00
" 1,	"	J. B. Miller, on agt. (Galting)	40 00
" 1,	"	Freeman Lyons, sale of stove	1 0
Sept. 1,	"	W. A. Garman, maintenance of E. Heffley	24 50
" 1,	"	S. Mosholder, balance on Rudd'm r note	153 27
" 1,	"	Levi Walker, sal. of pigs	8 11
" 1,	"	Lloyd Peck, sale of pigs	8 00
" 1,	"	Wm. Rhoads, sale of pigs	4 00
" 1,	"	Wilson Trent, sale of sheep	29 00
Nov. 1,	"	S. P. Lyons, sale of Brant property less costs	55 0
Dec. 1,	"	Dr. H. A. Hutchison, for J. Fritz	8 0
" 1,	"	Parson & Zeigler, sale of hides	5 7
" 1,	"	Wilson Trent, sale of hides	4 9
" 1,	"	Commissioners Tioga county for G. Malaby	6 00
" 28,	"	N. E. Yoder, maintenance Sarah Ringler	88 14
" 28,	"	J. L. Miller, maintenance of daughter	88 00
" 29,	"	W. A. Garman maintenance E. Heffley	28 50
" 29,	"	R. H. Sechler, sale of horse	13 00
		Total amount received	$1599 22
Dec. 30,		By receipts of William Winters, Treasurer of Poor House and County Treasurer	$1599 22

SCHEDULE "J"—STEWARD'S REPORT.

Stock and implements on the farm, grain, hay, and produce raised and articles manufactured—Horses, 5; cows, 14; two year old cattle, 4; yearlings, 8; sucking calves, 8; bull, 1; sheep, 19; chickens, 175; pigs, 18; tons hay, 40; straw, 30; corn fodder, 30; bushels wheat, 621; oats, 1190; buckwheat, 142; corn, 1373; potatoes, 1517; beets, 30; beans, 17; peas, 5; implements on the farm same as last year, with the addition of a new buggy and plow, heads of cabbage, 2200; number pounds pork killed 4980; beef, 340; wool 50; tallow, 300; butter, 1200; lard, 1000; barrels dried corn, 3½; saurkraut, 7; apples, 12; bushels onions, 18; gallons applebutter, 33; barrels pumpkins, 9; parsnips, 10; onion sets, 1; barrels cucumber pickels, 8; soft soap, 25; dried elder berries, 1½; cans of fruit, 250; barrels dried apples, 1½; women's dresses, 37; drawers, 20; skirts 16; aprons, 46; chemises, 24; bonnets, 10; gowns, 6; sacks, 10; stockings, 48; stockings (footed), 22; men's socks, 90 (footed), 30; shirts, 76; handkerchiefs, 72; mittens, 62; children's chemises, 15; dresses, 20; skirts, 10; waists, 8; pants, 8; shirts, 4; pillow cases, 22; bolsters, 20; towels, 30; long towels, 15; sheets, 49; dish cloths, 25; bed comforts, 18; bed ticks, 12.

We do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct statement of the implements and stock on the farm, grain and produce raised, and articles manufactured at the Poor House for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1898.

WILLIAM SKAM, Steward,
MRS. IDA SKAM, Matron.

SUMMARY.

	M.	F.	T.
No. in home December 31, 1897	49	25	74
Admitted during the year	51	33	84
Total	100	58	158
Died during the year	4	2	6
Removed to hospitals	5	2	6
Placed in care of children's aid society	3	4	7
Indentured	1	1	2
Sent to reform school	1	1	2
Discharged, eloped and got well	24	10	34
No. in home December 31	64	37	101
Children in private families	1	2	3
Children indentured	20	16	36
Children in care of children's aid society	8	7	15
Children in reform school	1	1	2
Children in deaf and dumb and feeble minded school	3	2	5
In Dixmont, Wernersville and Harrisburg	10	4	14
Total under care of directors of the poor	107	69	176

MONEYS PAID OUT.

Out-door relief and maintenance of A. D. P.	$ 117 75
Maintenance of children under act of 1883	411 46
Treatment of patients in state hospitals	974 59
Clothing for children in deaf and dumb and F. M. schools	114 08
Coffins for out-door paupers	161 50
Medical attendance to out-door paupers	314 00
R. R. fare to out-door paupers and conveying to hospitals	285 81
Telegrams, justice's fees and visitors' expenses	50 56
Directors' traveling expenses on official business	92 05
Permanent improvements	410 74
Other counties and witness fees	22 86
Total out-door expenses and improvements	$2775 56
Total expense of maintaining home proper	$995? 41
Total receipts at home during year	1599 22
Cost to county of maintaining Poor House for year 1898	$4351 29

Inmates supported, 26,879 days. Weekly cost per capita, $1.40.

CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES.

	Males	Females	Total
Sane	39	21	60
Insane	21	13	34
Idiots	1	1	2
Blind	2		2
Deaf and dumb	2	1	3
Total	65	36	101

Natives, 84; foreigners, 17; tramps, males, 438; females, 7; total, 445; meals, 865; lodgings, 410; total, 1,385.

VALUATION

Assessed valuation of personal property	$ 3634 60
Estimated value of buildings and farm	32240 00
Total	$35874 60
Insurance carried on property	$30000 00

We, the undersigned Auditors of Somerset county, have examined the foregoing report of the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of said county, and do approve the same.

Witness our hands this —— day of January, 1899.

Attest:
A. C. HOLBERT, Clerk.
R. J. BOWMAN,
JEREMIAH RHOADS,
County Auditors.

February 27, 1899, presented and read in open Court, and ordered to be laid before the Grand Jury.
H. F. BARRON, Clerk.

We, the members of the Grand Jury, through our foreman, do hereby certify that we have examined the very full and complete report of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the year ending December 31, 1898, and we concur with the report of the Auditors.
N. D. SHAFFER, Foreman.

Snyders Pharmacy.

it requires a good selected stock and a neatly arranged store room to do a brisk business.

WE HAVE BOTH OF THEM.

Pure Drugs I make it a point to keep my large line of Drugs in a Pure fresh and good condition. In the way of

Prescription Compounding, we are unexcelled Anything not advertised, ask for it, we are sure to have it. You are always sure of getting the best

Optical Goods Glasses fitted to suit the eyes Call and have your eyes tested Trusses Fitted. All of the best and most approved Trusses kept in stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN N. SYNDER,
Druggist, SOMERSET, PA.

Louther's Drug Store

Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

This Model Drug Store is Rapidly Becoming a Great Favorite with People in Search of

FRESH . AND . PURE . DRUGS

Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Sponges, Trusses, Supporters, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, &c.

THE DOCTOR GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE COMPOUNDING OF

Louther's Prescriptions AND Family Receipts

GREAT CARE BEING TAKEN TO USE ONLY FRESH AND PURE ARTICLES.

SPECTACLES EYE-GLASSES,

And a Full Line of Optical Goods always on hand. From a large assortment all can be suited.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF CIGARS

Always on hand. It is always a pleasure to display our goods to intending purchasers, whether they buy from us or elsewhere.

J. M. LOUTHER M. D.

MAIN STREET - - SOMERSET, PA.

SOMERSET LUMBER YARD

ELIAS CUNNINGHAM,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAILER OF

Lumber and Building Materials.

Hard and Soft Woods

Oak,	Poplar,	Sidings,	Pickets,	Mouldings,
Walnut,	Yellow Pine,	Flooring,	Sash,	Star Rails,
Cherry,	Shingles,	Doors,	Balusters,	Chestnut,
Lath,	White Pine	Blinds,	Newel Posts,	Etc.

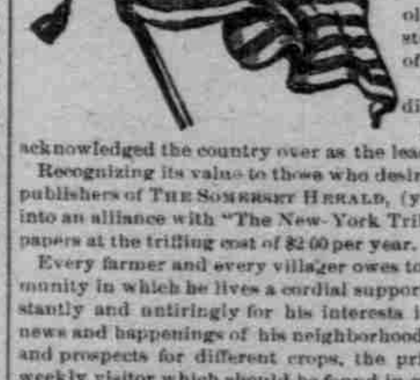
A general line of all grades of Lumber and Building aterial and Roofing Slate kept in stock. Also, can furnish anything in the line of our business to order with reasonable promptness, such as Brackets, odd-sized work, etc.

ELIAS CUNNINGHAM,

Office and Yard Opposite S. & C. R. R. Station, SOMERSET

NEARLY

Fifty-eight Years Old!!!



It's a long life, but devotion to the true interests and prosperity of the American People has won for it new friends as the years rolled by and the original members of its family passed to their reward, and these admirers are loyal and steadfast to-day, with faith in its teachings, and confidence in the information which it brings to their homes and firesides.

As a natural consequence it enjoys in its old age all the vitality and vigor of its youth, strengthened and ripened by the experience of over half a century.

It has lived on its merits, and on the cordial support of progressive Americans.

It is "The New-York Weekly Tribune," acknowledged the country over as the leading National Family Newspaper.

Recognizing its value to those who desire all the news of the State and Nation, the publishers of THE SOMERSET HERALD, (your own favorite home paper) has entered into an alliance with "The New-York Tribune" which enables them to furnish both papers at the trifling cost of $2.00 per year.

Every farmer and every villager owes to himself, to his family, and to the community in which he lives a cordial support of his local newspaper, as it works constantly and untiringly for his interests in every way, brings to his home all the news and happenings of his neighborhood, the doings of his friends, the condition and prospects for different crops, the prices in home markets, and, in fact, is a weekly visitor which should be found in every wide-awake, progressive family.

Just think of it! Both of these papers for only $2.00 a year.

Send all orders to THE HERALD, SOMERSET, PA.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY YOUR

Memorial Work OF

WM. F. SHAFFER,

SOMERSET, PENN'A

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Eastern Work Furnished on Short Notice

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK

Also, Agent for the WHITE BRONZE!

Persons in need of Monument Work will find it to their interest to call at my shop where a proper showing will be given them. [illegible] Prices very low. I invite special attention to the

White Bronze, Or Pure Zinc Monuments.

produced by Rev. W. A. Ring, as a decided improvement in the point of Material and Construction, and which is destined to be the popular Monument for our changeable climate. Give us a call.

Wm. F. Shaffer.