OLD TIME BASEBALL.

IT WAS NOT SCIENTIFIC AND FEW RULES WERE OBSERVED.

The Batter Was Known as the Paddleman, and the Pitcher's Object Was to Throw a Ball That Could Be Hit-"Bringing In the Side."

Time will not turn back in its flight, but the mind can travel back to the days before baseball or at least to the days before baseball was so well known and before it had become so sejentific. There were ball games in those days in town and country, and the country ball game was an event. There were no clubs. The country boy ef those days was not gregarious. He preferred flocking by himself and remaining independent, On Sunday afternoons the neighborhood boys met on some well crossed pasture, and, whether ten or forty, every one was to take part in the game. Self appointed leaders divided the boys into two companies by alternately picking one until supply was exhausted. The bat, which was no round stick, such as is now used, but a stout paddle with a blade two inches thick and four inches wide with a convenient handle dressed on to it, was the chosen arbiter. One of the leaders spat on the side of this bat, which was honestly called "the paddle," and asked the leader of the opposition forces, "Wet or dry?" The paddle was then sent whirling up in the air, and when it came down whichever side won went to the bat, while the others scattered over the field.

The ball was not what would be called a "National league ball" nowadays, but it served every purpose. It was usually made on the spot by some boy offering up his woolen socks as an oblation, and these were raveled and wound round a bullet, a handful of strips cut from a rubber overshoe, a piece of cork or almost anything or nothing, when anything was not available. The winding of this ball was an art, and whoever could excel in this art was looked upon as a superior being. The ball must be a perfect sphere and the threads as regularly laid as the wire on the helix of a magnetic armature. When the winding was complete the surface of the ball was thoroughly sewed with a large needle and thread to prevent it from unwinding when a thread was cut. The diamond was not arbitrarily marked off as now, Sometimes there were four bases and sometimes six or seven. They were not equidistant, but were marked by any fortultous rock or shrub or depression In the ground where the steers were wont to bellow and paw up the earth. One of these tellurial cavities was almost sure to be selected as "the den," now called the liome plate. There were no masks or mitts or protectors. There was no science or chicanery, now called "headwork." The strapping young oafs, embryonic teachers, presidents and premiers were too honest for this. The pitcher was the one who could throw a ball over the "den," and few could do this. His object was to throw a ball that could be hit.

The paddleman's object was to hit the ball, and if he struck at it-which he need not do unless be chose-and missed it the catcher, standing well back, tried to eatch it after it had lost its momentum by striking the earth once and bounding in the air-"on the first bounce" it was called-and if he succeeded the paddleman was "dead," and another took his place. If he struck it and it was not caught in the field or elsewhere in the air or "on the bounce," he could strike twice more. but the third time he was compelled to run. There was no umpire and very little wrangling. There was no effort to pounce upon a base runner and touch him with the ball. Any one having it could throw it at him, and if it hit him he was "dead"-almost literally sometimes. If he dodged the ball, he kept on running until the "den" was reached. Some of the players became proficient in "ducking, dodging and side stepping, and others learned to throw the ball with the accuracy of a

No matter how many players were on a side, each and every one had to be put out, and if the last one made three successive home runs he "brought an the side" and the outfielders, pitchers and catcher had to do all their work over again. The boy who could "bring in his side" was a hero. No victorious general was ever prouder or more lauded. Horatius at the bridge was small potatoes in comparison. He was the uncrowned king. There were no foul hits. If a ball touched the paddle ever so lightly, it was a tick, and three ticks made a compulsory run. The score was kept by some one cutting notches in a stick, and the runs during an afternoon ran into the hundreds. If the ball was lost in the grass or rolled under a Scotch thistle, the cry "Lost ball!" was raised and the game stopped until it was found.-Cinrinnati Commercial Tribune.

What a Lie Did.

The madness of suicide as a relief from mental anguish was vividly illustrated years ago by an incident which occurred in an Italian town. Moretti. tallor, was sent to prison on a charge of fraud. His sweetheart called upon the police officer to ask how long Moretti was likely to be confined and was told that it would be probably for many years. The policeman had been Instigated to say this by the girl's mother, who disliked the match. Overhelmed with grief and thereby driven to despair, the poor girl put an end to her life by poison. A few days later Moretti was released from custody, accusation against him having proved false. He returned bome to find his affianced bride a corpse. ded at the sight, he, too, destroy-L. The lie wrought a double

The Lightning Changes We Make. Great is the human makeup, and great are its chameleonlike qualities in the way of expressing feeling. Writers from time immemorial bave taught us what to expect from the different colors that flit across our countenances, and, of course, writers are never wrong. Here are some of the lightning chro matic changes that we all have grown to recognize, and there are several

counties yet to be heard from: A man turns green with envy, yel low with hatred, purple with rage, scarlet with anger, white from fear pink from excitement, saffron from sickness, black from torture, red from

heat and blue from cold. Sometimes, too, he is "cold as steel," "hot as blazes," "cool as a cucumber," "a warm proposition," "hard as brass," "soft as mush," "smooth as a board," "a rough customer" and "a slick article." Then again he is "good as wheat," "sound as a rock," "strong as an ox," "weak as a cat," "slippery as an eel," "sly as a fox," "mean as a "poor as a mouse," "hungry as snake." a wolf," and "dry as a fish."-Philadelphia Telegraph.

Physical Culture.

It is a mistake to think that excessive physical exercise is beneficial. The opposite is the fact. As some one has said. "Man is not constructed to be a running and leaping animal, like a deer or cat." To emphasize bodily development above the mental development is a step toward resumption of the life of the savage and lower animals. Physical culture is a desirable thing; but, as in everything else, the extremes are to be avoided. A person may have too little bodily exercise and may also have far too much or violent exercise. One who is walking a considerable part of the day would need but little else as exercise except, perhaps, calisthenics for the arms, back and chest and on retiring or rising. And the same advice is applicable to a woman who does her own housework. But one confined over a desk or typewriter should make a conscientious habit of walking, bicycling and calisthenics every day for an hour or thereabouts.-Cincinnati Tribune.

Wanted Bread; Had Courage.

One day, riding along the road, General Gordon came upon a regimental prayer meeting, which was very impressive. The men were kneeling or standing with bowed heads about the chaplain, who was praying in a voice of wonderful compass,

The general checked his horse and removed his hat and waited for the end of the prayer. The chaplain asked the Lord to give the men of Lee's army supreme courage to meet the great crisis that had come upon them, fortitude to bear new privations and troubles, strength to fight against the pursuing enemy. Just then a tall private rose from his knees and shouted to the chaplain: "Pray for bread, chaplain; pray for bread! We have courage to spare, but to fight we must have something to eat. Pray for bread!" This broke up the prayer meeting.

The Coster's Curl.

Many east London barbers, who have been journeymen in many west end es tablishments, declare that young cos termongers and barmen, with the peculiar rolling curl that protrudes from under the cap or bowler, are far more particular about their hair than the sons of the aristocracy in general. This same curl, standing forth from a surface of hair that seems to have been flatironed, is not achieved without much trouble. Scores of these young dandles of the east subscribe to "toilet club" and have weekly attention given to their distinguishing curl in a manner that might be expected of a patrician beau.

Women at Shooting Parties.

Lady "stalkers" are numerous in Scotland, and three or four peeresses have placed quite a large number of splendid "heads" to their credit. The woman who can shoot well and understands the rules regulating sport is always welcome among the members of shooting party in the covert, and at a moderate range befitting her twenty bore she can be relied upon to bring down the birds as neatly and dexterously as her male neighbors,-Scottish

Huxley on Men.

Professor Huxley once wrote to Mrs. W. K. Clifford about men: "They are very queer animals-a mixture of horse nervousness, ass stubbornness and cam el malice, with an angel bobbing about unexpectedly like the apple in the posset, and when they can do exactly as they please they are very hard to drive."

Repudiated the Spelling.

Once while in Pittsburg Andrew Carnegle had a telegram sent and stood waiting until it reached the operator He listened attentively to the clicking of the key, then immediately wrote a new telegram, as follows: "The other message mine; spelling the operator's."

Force of Habit.

A London cabman was recently having his firstborn baby christened. Clergyman-What name shall I give this child? Cabby (through sheer force of habit)-Oh, I'll leave that to you,

sir.-London Tit-Bits. It Has a Way of Its Own. "What do I think of the ocean?" said Bridget as she was asked that question by her friends. "I think it's the most peculiar thing I ever came across."-Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

A Stickler

"Say, pa."

"Well, what?" *What is the difference between see ing your own finish and drawing your own conclusions?"

HEROIC REMEDIES.

Time For Insunity and Fits. Ill bealth is a bad thing at any time, but 150 years ago it was made more terrible by the remedies in use. Blood letting, of course, was a simple affair. A writer in Macmillan's Magazine says that everybody was bled twice a year -in the spring and autumn. The barbers were the surgeons and, like wise men, adapted their prices to their pa-

A gentleman who so indulged himself as to go to bed to be bled was charged balf a crown and his fine lady half a sovereign. Certain days were unlucky for bloodletting, and nothing would induce the barbers to operate on these occasions. Serious diseases seem to have been beyond the medical skill of the day. Villages and towns simply drove out the infected from

Among remedies herbs of course played a great part. "For salves," runs an old notebook which had a great vogue, "the country parson's wife seeks not the city and prefers her gar den and fields before all outlandish gums." Sage was held a very great medicine. It was even asked in Latin, "Why should any one die who has sage in his garden?" If any one had a dis ease of the mouth, the Eighth Psalm should be read for three days, seven times on each day. As a remedy it was "sovereign."

For insanity or fits whipping was prescribed. Little wonder that mortality was great. In old days in Wes sex, England, persons with infectious diseases were confined in the lockup, and whipping was deemed too good for them. Should the stek be loud in lament, the watchman kept them quiet by this popular discipline, and one town has upon its records, "Paid T. Hawkins for whipping two people that had

the smallpox eightpence." Fortunately the spirit of this age is different from that,

"THE SLEEPLESS ARCH." Old Hindoo Principle the Basis of

All Modern Bridges. Although the building of great arches of masonry dates beyond the ancient Roman civilization, the principle that gives strength to the massive stone bridges of today is the same that built the bridges of the Roman empire.

The history of bridge building is, to a large degree, the history of the arch, whose efficiency lies in the truth of the old Hindoo saying that "the arch never sleeps" because each separate section of which it consists, beginning at the keystone, or central section, is con stantly pushing against its immediate neighbors until the pressure finally reaches the firm foundation upon which the structure is erected.

To secure a perfectly trustworthy foundation, therefore, the bridge builder has often to penetrate far below the surface of the earth, and not infre quently the part of his structure thus covered up and concealed is greater

than that visible above ground. It was their inability to solve the problem of a trustworthy foundation that led the ancient Hindoos to distrust the arch, arguing that the sleepless activity that held it together was

equally active in tearing it to pieces Not only is the modern bridge builder skilled in setting his structure on a firm base, but thoroughly acquainted with the time honored materials for his work, to say nothing of new ma terials, and an important part of his student training in such modern schools as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is devoted to methods of test ing materials during construction that would have surprised and delighted even the most accomplished of the an-

Hurrying Up the Baby. A correspondent sends us an extract from a poem which recently appeared in a South African paper, thinking we shall approve of its sentiments. do, we do. The inspired verse is entitled "Making a Man" and begins:

Hurry the baby as fast as you can, Hurry him, worry him, make him a man; Off with his baby clothes, get him in

pants, Feed him on brain foods and make him advance; Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk. Into a grammar school, cram him

Fill his poor head full of figures and Keep on a-jamming them in till it cracks.

-London Review.

A Bargain Hunter, It was a pleasant looking Irishwoman, says the Philadelphia Ledger, who walked into a store and asked the price of the collars she had seen displayed in the window.

"Two for a quarter," said the clerk. "How much would that be for one?"

"Thirteen cents." She pondered: then, with her forefin ger, she seemed to be making invisible ralculations on the sleeve of her coat. "That," she said, "would make the other collar twilve cints, wouldn't it? Just give me that wan."

Her Wedding.

"Was it an elaborate wedding?" "Elaborate!" exclaimed the fair divorcee. "I should think it was. Why, t was so elaborate that you'd think she never expected to have another."-Chicago Post.

Her Construction of It. Teacher of Class In Grammar-Construe the sentence, "The study of mankind is man." One of the Big Girls-I don't believe it's true. It was a man that wrote that.—Chicago Tribune.

The man to pick out to appreciate the joke you want to tell him is the fellow who is waiting to borrow \$5 from you when you get through telling it.-New York Press.

Peppls, Peeples or What!

A correspondent (an American, we presume) writes to ask how he shall pronounce the name of the excellent diarist we occasionally quote. "De you," he asks, "call Pepys 'Peppis' or 'Peepies' or 'Chumley' or what?" Even among contemporary London talkers there is disagreement, but the question should be settled by one Mr. James Carcasse, whom Pepys kindly took in his boat to view the great fire and who returned the compliment by a some what virulent set of verses in his volume "Lucida Intervalla."

Get thee behind me, then, dumb devil, be

The Lord hath Ephthatha said to my Him I must praise who open'd hath my

Sent me from navy to the ark by Pepys. The rhythm is dreadful, but the rhyme is conclusive, and the man who rowed in the same boat with the diarist called him "Pipps." - London

Chronicle. [An accepted American dictionary authority also gives Peps as the cor rect pronunciation of his name.-Ed.]

They Hunger For Praise.

"Praise is sweet," remarked a certain toiler, "yet is seems to be against the rule of many business houses. Perhaps they fear you'll demand a raise if they compliment your work. Why, even a man friend of mine, who is engaged in window decoration, says he wants to be told if his work is satis factory. He dreams of it all night when it doesn't give him a nightmare and he works at it all day. He longs to be told when it is effective, but he has to be content with the fact that, as he puts it, he'd be fired if it were not satisfactory. As for me, I design these doll dresses and other dainty things and also arrange them for dis play. I long for praise when I feel that my labors have been crowned with success. But, alas, my firm also pursues the clam policy-perhaps it is the best policy-in spite of the fact that I'd work the skin off my fingers to try to exceed my best work if only that were praised."-Philadelphia Record.

Sensitive Horses

The borse does not like a nervous fidgety, fussy or irritable man. He is too nervous and irritable himself. "Why is it." one teamster was heard to ask another, "that Phin's horses are always gaunt? Phin feeds them well." "Yes," was the reply, "but he's like a wasp around a horse." A well known owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employees to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable "I have never yet seen a good man nered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of any horse in this stable."-Country Life In America.

Wedded In a Bunch.

According to an old Breton custom, all the marriages of the year take place on one day. After the legal wedding has been performed the couples take their stand in a row behind the high altar of the church, and behind them sit their fathers and mothers, and so do their cousins and their uncles and their nunts, all arrayed in their brightest colored raiment and the whitest and stiffest of coiffes. The scene in the church is picturesque beyond descrip tion. They go through the ceremony in The moral support it must give to the timidest bridegroom!

Three In Chinese.

Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals three and nine is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to three or its multiples.

Disappointment.

"I hope," said the ducal bridegroom anxiously, as he boarded the Cunarder with his American bride, "that your diamonds are safe in your bag."

"My dear," replied she, "I am not the first of our family to marry into the British nobility. My aunt married a duke. My diamonds are safe at home in papa's vault."-Town Topics.

"See here!" cried the victim, after the accident. "I thought you said it was perfectly safe to go up in that old

"So it was safe to go up," replied the elevator man. "The dangerous part of it was the coming down."-Philadelphia Press.

In Training.

Mr. Newly Riche-We must learn how to behave, Maria, if we are going to enter society. Mrs. Newly Riche-We will, my dear. The new set of servants I have engaged have been in the best families.-Detroit Free Press.

Be Pleasant.

Let us take time to be pleasant. The small courtesies, which we often omit because they are small, will some day look larger to us than the wealth which we have coveted or the fame for which we have struggled.

Notural History.

Eva Mocher says I'm descended from Mary, queen of Scots. Tom (her brother)-So am I then. Eva-Don't be silly, Tom. You can't be-you're a boy!-Punch.

The world is satisfied with words. Pew appreciate the things beneath.-

STAGE LIGHTS.

their Various Uses and the Names by Which They Are Known.

Lights play an important part on the stage of the modern theater, and they have many uses. The spot light, for instance, is employed to cast a cir cle of light upon the stage where a single person is to be brought into especial prominence. It consists of an arc electric light inclosed in a cylindrical hood about the diameter of a stovepipe and provided at the open end with a condenser lens for the purpose of concentrating the rays upon a small

area. A flood light is an arc in a rectangu lar box painted white upon the inside to serve as a reflector. It is supposed to flood the stage with light; bence its

Bunch lights are clusters of gas of incandescent lights either arranged within a reflector or exposed naked. They are used back of a scene behind doorways, where light is needed off the stage to represent the Illumination of that part of a dwelling not shown. For the same purpose "strip" lights are used-rows of incandescent lights fastened to a strip of wood provided with a hook, by which it may be hung to the back of a scene when required.

"Side" lights are incandescent lights arranged on either side of the proscenium arch. Sometimes they are built within the arch or they are arranged to be swung outward when the cur

The footlights are familiar to all, and the "border" lights are those hung over the stage directly above the scenery, shutting off the top of the stage. These are arranged in a trough like an inverted "U" to east their light down upon the stage. These are practically all of the lights used upon the stage of a house, though magic lanterns are employed at times for the simulation of water effects, moonlight ripples and lightning. The old fashioned calcium, using the oxyhydrogen gas, is so seldom employed in the modern theater as to call for no comment.

CALIFORNIA'S GREATNESS.

California has the largest seed farms in the world.

California leads all the states in the production of barley.

The Golden Gate is the western portal for America's great future commerce. California is the only state in the Union in which bituminous rock is found

California bas a larger per capita wealth than any other state in the Union. California produces more oranges

and lemons than any other state in the The United States mint at San Francisco is the largest institution of the

kind in the world. For many years past San Francisco has been and still is the leading whal-

ing port of the world. The glory of California's flowers is practical. The state produces more

honey than any other. California produces more English walnuts than all the other states, and they are of better quality.-Exchange.

A Home Thrust.

There is a good story told about the late Henry Bergh. While walking about the streets of New York city one morning he saw a teamster whipping a balky horse. "Stop that, you brute." he exclaimed.

"or I'll have you locked up inside of five minutes! Why don't you try kindness on the animal? Don't you suppose a horse can be reached by a kind word the same as a human being?"

'I b'lieve ye're right, sor," replied the teamster, a quick witted Irishman. who, with all his faults of temper, was not a bad man at heart, "an' if a harse has feelin's, sor, don't ye s'pose his dhriver has too? Thry a koind wor-rd on the dhriver, if ye pl'ase."

The stern face of Mr. Bergh relaxed into a smile, and in the better understanding that followed the horse forgot that it was balking and started off

A Scathing Retort.

An English lawyer who had been cross examining a witness for some time and who had sorely taxed the patience of the judge, jury and every one in the court was finally asked by the court to conclude his cross examination. Before telling the witness to stand down he accosted him with this parting sarcasm:

"Ah, you're a clever fellow-a very clever fellow. We can all see that." The witness leaned over from the box and quietly retorted:

"I would return the compliment if I were not on oath."-"Personalia."

Vulgar Admiration. Mr. Mucheash-What are you doing

out there in the night air? Come into the house. Gladys-I was just admiring the moon, papa. Mr. Mucheash-What business have you admiring the moon when there are so many things in the house that I have bought expressly for you to admire? Anybody can admire the moon.

His Luck. Lowscads (despondently)—I might just as well be dead. What good am

I, anyway? Why, I believe that I've been refused by every girl in town! Henpekke (excitedly) — Touch wood! Touch wood, quick, or your luck will change!-Smart Set.

Men and Dogs. "When I hears a man sayin' dat he

likes dogs better dan he does human folks," said Uncle Eben, "I can't help suspectin' dat mebbe he's picked out de kin' o' friends dat's as good as he eserves."-Washington Star.

COMMISSIONERS' STATEMENT

Finances of Jefferson County

FOR THE YEAR 1903

Amount Outstanding for 1903

Districts	Collector	County	Bond	State	Dog	Poor
Beaver Bell Rig Run Brockwayville Brockwayville Coayville Clover	W. D. McHenry C. L. Pett John H. Shick	\$ 78 60 150 00 211 08 180 83 172 15 500 66 157 26 120 54	\$ 50 91 27 90 99 40 99 70 91 74 74 4 7 17 58 15 46	\$ 70 90 4 06 4 06 6 80 97 06 17 10 7 00 11 40	\$ 17 (8) 83 (8) 40 (0) 17 (0) 13 (1) 42 (7) 91 (0)	\$50 41 70 10 119 5# 90 17 81 61 69 57 60 41
Eidred Fulls Creek Gaskill- Heath Heath Honderwin, Koox Mycfalmont Dilver Perry Pinnersek Polk Polter Pinnamiasiney Reymoldswithe	Witz, Wijsert, J. B. Carbie. J. A. Keffar. John Petrer David A. Pifor, J. C. Stewart J. U. North J. F. Elsenbart S. L. Stewart Frank Walter A. L. Lekwood, Charles Miler A. S. Klock M. Rwartz	#76 465 #7 900 #83 124 #77 144 #77 148 75 401 17 205 45 170 40 1 #50 42 585 #8	#1 91 # 64 11 94 7 91 71 41 96 95 41 40 56 96 81 96 11 91 21 96 78 64	4 40 4 91 68 68 13 18 64 92 90 17 (6 7 60 14 97 900 66 900 18	\$3 to 43 00 17 00 85 00 18 00	1889 12 760 005 433 588 347 768 3862 566 1000 00 945 310 1000 00 144 967 1140 00 144 977 147 114 87 713 8846 713 1962 78
lose Sumperville Unice Wareaw Washington Winslow West Reynoldsville Worthville	S G Falk A S Klouse C S Ferman E R, Ditt's J I, Sommerville R W. Wells W. H, Britton Amos Strone P. J. Ward Norman Geist Thomas Cun mings	613 E	98 57 54 11 8 58 8 58 80 66 79 79 61 88 7 47 2 70 75 48	10 08 16 47 9 80 98 04 36 98 44 20 10 87 \$ 970 %	23 (00 07 (0) 12 (0) 12 (0) 18 (0) 18 (0) 18 (0) 18 (0) 18 (0) 51 42 \$1,423 41	108 21 108 21 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 21 22 30 45 607 315 46
		\$ corners no	Setunto ar	S attr sa	\$71400 91	\$2111/10

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EXPENDITURES.

State tax. Temperary loan... Miscellaneous

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mmonwealth bills mmonwealth bills, discharge cuses unty Superintendent strict Astorney

selivery February Ballots selivery November ballots

and game warden's bilis.

nquests and inquisitions nterperters' fees......

Jail physician Livery Hire Medicine for prisoners Meals for jurors Penitentiary bills

Plans and specifications Probates and fees Prothonotary's bills Postage and box rent Printing

Star
Punx'y Republican
Tribune
Reform School, Morganza
Reform School Huntingdon
Repairs to court bouse and jail
Register and Recorder
Road and bridge yiews

Redemptions paid Redemptions paid Refunding order redeemed Supplies, court house and Jail Stenographer's pay Sheriff's bill and costs, Curry Sheriff's bill and costs, Chestnutt.

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General Statement.

LIABILITIES

[ASSETS.]

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State tax outstanding for 1903 and pre-

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vious
County tax outstanding, 1803
Bond tax outstanding, 1903
State tax outstanding, 1903
Seated tax outstanding.
Unseated tax outstanding.
Cash fu Treasury.

County bonds, series 1894,... Temporary loan Assets over Habilities

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Republican.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1903. Receipts and Expenditures for 1903. GECEIPTS. Constanding taxes 1902 and previous. States 1 mx lien record. Constanding taxes 1902 and previous. Seates 1 mx lien record. Constand tax Poor Fund. RECEIPTS.

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Farm implements.
Fertilizer and lime. 511 01 142 00

2,809 25 306 20 300 00 104 29 104 00 75 65 141 00 62 75 1,287 69 10 80 110 7 1204 T es and chothing

district, Pinecreek township. Silo.
Salaries and Wages

J. N. Kelley Sup'l.
A. F. Balmer, physician.
M. M. Rough
Mahel Kelley
Eizzheit McCuliough.
Florence Johns.
Chai Galbraith.
Hugh M. Manigle.
Eifa Yolton
Harry McManigle.
Myrtie Wolf.
Chara Allos \$1,000 00 200 00 103 00 125 00 86 30 15 00 73 00 415 68 12 00

Clara Allos Tergah Rowan John Wallace Myrtle Manners Thomas Walmer Hattle Carberry Lillie Carberry

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116 67 827 17 046 62 0,718 79

\$84,000 00

General Statement. ASSETS. 579 50 Poor tax outstanding for 1902 and pre-209 40 Foor tax outstanding for 1902 and pre-209 42 Poor tax outstanding for 1903. 175 00 Seated fax outstanding. 173 20 Unswated tax outstanding. 426 68 Liabilities over users. \$100,000 00 LIABILITIES.

Poor bonds issued 1900.... Poor bonds Issued 1901.... \$75,000 00 \$100,000 po Inventory of Produce and Stock Raised

331 00
340 53
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1,795 58
1,348 39
14,483 37
14,483 37
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296 31 JEFFERSON COUNTY, 38: Pursuant to law, we, the undersigned Commissioners of Jefferson County, publish the foregoing statement of the receipts and expenditures of said courty for the year 1905, and also present the assets and liabilities of the county on the 19th day of January, 1905.

Witness our hands and seals of office this 30th day of January, 1905. \$23,854 39

Ary, 1804.

NEWTON WEBSTER, (SEAL.)

AL. BAWK, (SEAL.)

H. D. HAUGH, (SEAL.)

Computationers. Attest: A. E. GALBRAITH, Clerk.

8,854 39