

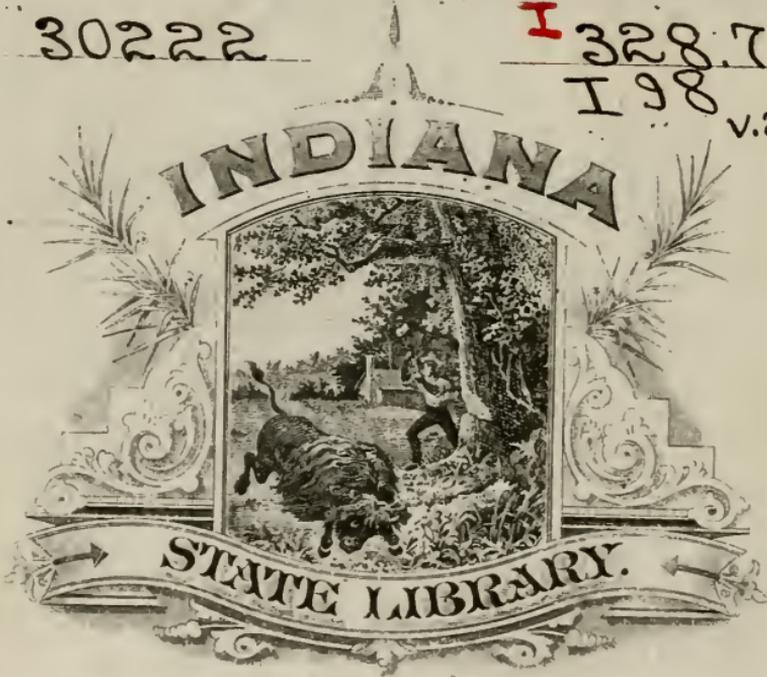
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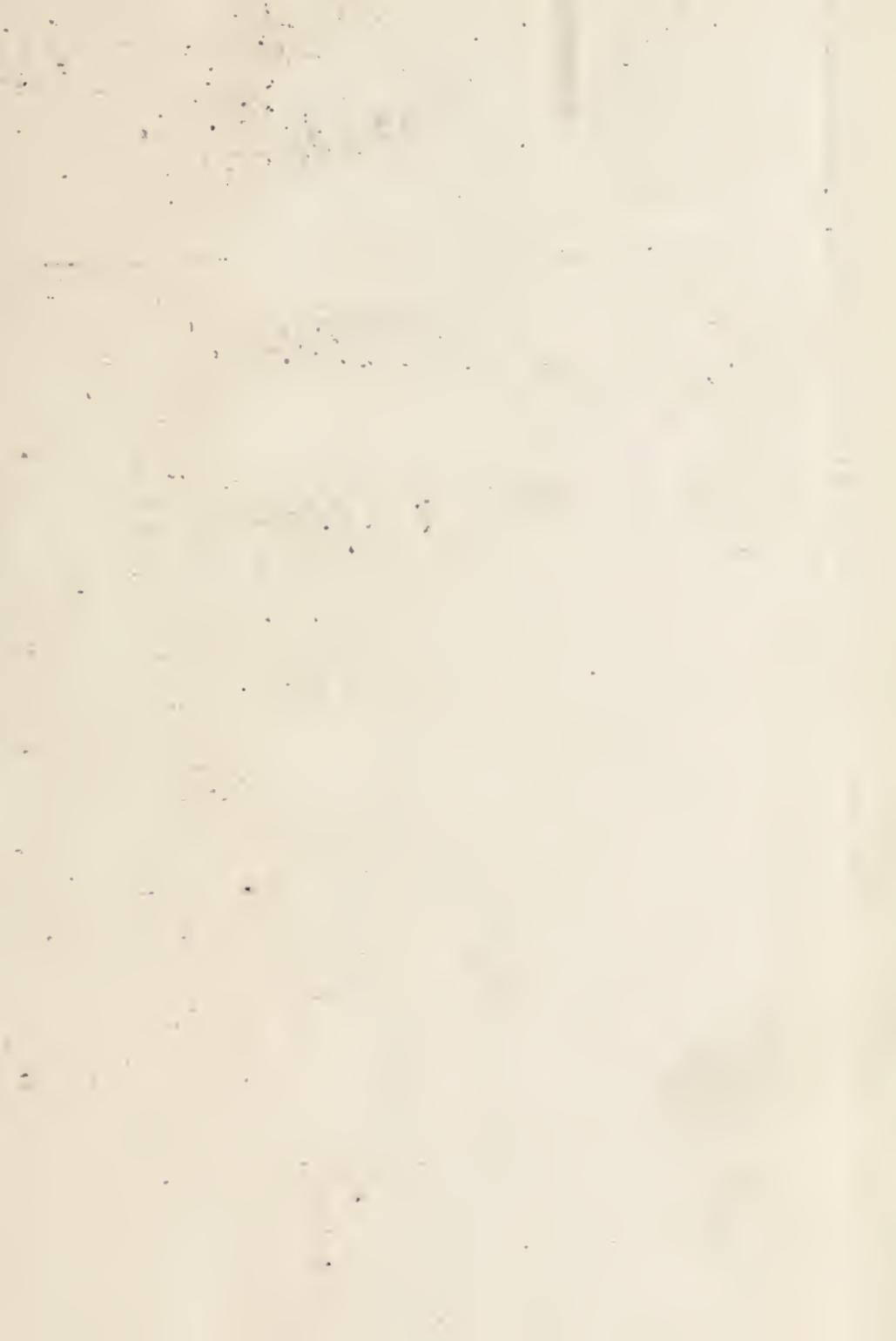
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June 25, 1899





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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

OFFICERS OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

Administrative Officers, Trustees and Superintendents of the Several Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions, as Required by Law to Be Made to the Governor,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1898.

VOLUME II.

BY AUTHORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1899.

PREFACE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 22, 1899. }

In accordance with the requirements of an act, approved February 3, 1853, (1st G. & H., p. 538), the several administrative officers of the State, and the Trustees and Superintendents of the Benevolent, Reformatory and Educational Institutions thereof, have submitted to the Governor, and filed in the Executive Department the reports required of them for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, and the calendar year ending December 31, 1898, respectively, which have been entered of record in the order of their reception, and delivered to the Secretary of State for publication under the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

Six hundred copies of reports are now bound in two volumes, and issued to the officers and persons designated by law to receive them. The usual number of copies of each report have also been bound in pamphlet form, and delivered to the responsible officer or Superintendent of each Institution for distribution in such manner as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Bureau Public Printing.

CONTENTS, VOL. II.

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

Central Hospital for Insane.

Northern Hospital for Insane.

Southern Hospital for Insane.

Eastern Hospital for Insane.

Labor Commission.

Fish Commissioner.

Factory Inspection Department.

Custodian of Public Buildings.

Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison.

Indiana State Prison.

State Normal School.

INDIANA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of the Blind

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Superintendent

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1898.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1898.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 2, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 5, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

November 5, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana November 5, 1898.

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 5th day of November, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

Indiana Institution for the Education of the Blind.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

NELSON BRADLEY, PRESIDENT, Greenfield.
JOHN F. HENNESSEY, TREASURER, Indianapolis.
JAMES L. ALLEN, SECRETARY, Covington.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE S. WILSON.

FRANK A. MORRISON, *Physician.*
BELLE KNISELL, *Bookkeeper.*
BELLE CAMPBELL, *Housekeeper.*
KATE CASEY, *Governess for Girls.*
LIZZIE EVANS, *Governess for Boys.*

TEACHERS.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

T. E. KINZIE, <i>Principal.</i>	NANNIE CRAMPTON.
LUNA LEWIS.	JESSIE HAMILTON.
JEANNETTE NEWLAND.	JENNY WELLING.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

ADELAIDE CARMAN, <i>Principal.</i>	WILLIAM SHANNON.
BERTHA CAMPBELL.	

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANDREW J. COCHRAN, *Chair and Mattress Department.*
JAMES FULLER, *Broom Department.*
SARAH STARK, *Sewing Department.*

TUNING DEPARTMENT.

FRANK SMITH.

GYMNASTICS.

MAY VAN WIE.

Indiana Institution for the Education of the Blind,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INFORMATION.

1. The purpose of this Institution is purely educational. The aim is to give a practical education to the young blind of both sexes residing in the State. All the common school branches are taught. An extensive course in music is available to all who have talent in this direction. Instruction is given on the pianoforte, organ and brass band instruments, while for purposes of vocal training the pupils are divided into two choirs. A thorough course is given in several industrial trades, such as broom and mattress making, cane-seating chairs and piano tuning. The girls learn sewing by hand and machine, knitting, crocheting, bead and fancy work. The purpose is to make the pupils useful, contented, self-supporting citizens. A gymnasium is equipped and a special teacher drills the pupils in systematic physical exercises. Pupils when not in recitations are in charge of a governess. Neatly furnished hospitals are provided for the sick.

2. The school year commences on the second Wednesday of September, and continues in session forty weeks. There is no vacation during the session.

3. Applicants who are under eight or over twenty-one years of age are not admitted.

4. No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institution, and in case any pupil shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

5. The Institution is maintained by the State, and tuition, board and washing are furnished free of cost to all pupils residing in Indiana. The parents or friends of pupils must supply them with comfortable clothing, suitable for summer and winter wear, in such quantity as will admit of necessary changes. Each article of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, and must be sent in good condition. The traveling expenses of pupils must be defrayed by parents or friends.

6. It is positively required that every pupil shall be removed from the Institution during the annual vacation of the school, as well as at any other time when such removal may be deemed necessary by the proper offi-

cers thereof; and in case of the failure of the friends of any pupil to comply with this requisition, provision is made by the law for sending such pupil to the Trustee of the township in which he resides, to be by him provided for at the expense of the county.

7. Persons bringing pupils to the Institution or visiting them while here, can not be accommodated with board and lodging during their stay in the city.

8. All letters to the pupils should be addressed in the care of the Institution in order to insure their prompt delivery.

9. Parties desiring the admission of a pupil are required to fill up the required form of application and forward the same to the Superintendent of the Institution, giving truthful answers to the interrogatories therein contained, and procuring the signature of a justice of the peace to the certificate thereunto attached; and the pupil must in no case be sent until such application shall have been received and favorably responded to by the Superintendent.

10. The Superintendent will cheerfully give information in regard to the Institution, and will thankfully receive any information concerning those who should be receiving its benefits.

11. That the work of the Institution may do the highest good to all, it is necessary that every pupil shall be present at the opening of the term. Faithful work and prompt and regular attendance are essential to advancement and promotion. No pupil who is tardy at the beginning of the term, is irregular in attendance, or drops out before the close of the term, can hope to do acceptable work and receive promotion. Unless there is an excellent reason for doing otherwise, every pupil should be present on the first day and remain throughout the term.

12. Each pupil before entering the Institution should be supplied with the following clothing of good quality:

BOYS—Two hats, two suits of clothes, two extra pairs of pants, four pairs of socks or six pairs of stockings, four shirts, two suits of underwear, two pairs of shoes, six handkerchiefs, two pairs of suspenders, a tooth brush, a clothes brush, and a comb and hair brush. Small boys need no suspenders, but should be supplied with an extra suit of underwear.

GIRLS—Two woolen and two cotton dresses, four aprons, three night dresses, two suits of summer and three of winter underwear, two dark and two light skirts, six pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, a wrap, a hat, rubbers, two pairs of shoes, a tooth brush, a clothes brush, a comb, and hair brush.

This amount of clothing will be necessary during the year, that the children may be kept clean and comfortable. When parents are not able to furnish the required clothing they should not hesitate to call upon the Township Trustee, who will provide for the needs of those who are worthy. All clothing should be marked with indelible ink.

13. The appropriation for this Institution has been materially reduced, making it necessary for us to reduce the cost of maintenance in like proportion. To this end it will be necessary for parents, guardians, etc., to provide for all incidental expenses of pupils. It will likewise be necessary for all persons sending children to the Institution to furnish them transportation to their homes at the close of the term.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HONORABLE JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor of Indiana:

We herein respectfully submit the Fifty-Second Annual Report of the operations and conditions of the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Blind.

The financial condition is shown in the following exhibit:

PROPERTY VALUES.

Real estate	\$521,381 00
Personal	23,413 89

Total	\$544,794 89

APPROPRIATIONS.

Maintenance	\$27,000 00
Repairs of buildings.....	1,500 00
Industrial	1,500 00
Library	500 00

RECEIPTS.

Broom shop	\$534 54
Caning shop	172 35
Girls' sewing room	31 34

Total	\$738 23

EXPENDITURES.

On account of maintenance.....	\$27,738 23
On account of repairs of buildings.....	1,497 86
On industrial account	1,499 37
On account of library.....	499 85

Total	\$31,235 31

BALANCES.

On maintenance .....	.....
On repairs	\$2 14
On industrial	63
On library	15
By receipts from counties.....	28 25
Miscellaneous receipts	1 80

Total converted into State treasury.....	\$32 97

An itemized exhibit of the above will be found in the appendix to this report.

The enrollment is a little larger this year than usual. It would have been considerably more had not the age limit been raised from six to eight years. The capacity of the Institution is not now seriously overtaxed. The children may remain in the Institution from eight to twenty-one, thirteen years. This is as long a period as is generally desirable to accomplish the best results. Blind children under eight years of age require so much individual attention that they would seriously interfere with the general work unless the attendants were largely increased. The attendance of blind persons over twenty-one years of age is not generally desirable. Their habits have become so fixed that they seldom harmonize with the work of the Institution and their fingers do not have the delicacy of touch necessary to an education through the tactile sense. In many cases they have been immoral and have proven sources of irritation by corrupting the younger pupils. The enrollment for the last ten years has been as follows:

1889.....	132	1894.....	152
1890.....	124	1895.....	126
1891.....	144	1896.....	139
1892.....	139	1897.....	157
1893.....	150	1898.....	162

Taking the above enrollment, the per capita expense for each year of the above period is as follows:

1889.....	\$208 35	1894.....	\$217 98
1890.....	235 68	1895.....	267 76
1891.....	200 23	1896.....	230 81
1892.....	217 51	1897.....	191 42
1893.....	225 93	1898.....	192 80

This calculation is made upon the aggregate expenses. The per capita for maintenance would be considerably less. The wide difference is largely caused by the difference in cost of material and provisions and the variance in amount spent for repairs.

This per capita may seem large, but the education of blind children is expensive and difficult. Much individual attention is required, and they are not able to assist in many ways as children who have sight. Apparatus and literature for the blind are also very expensive. A map of a State or country for the blind costs \$50. A

book which can be purchased in ordinary type for 50 cents in Braille or New York Point costs \$12 or \$15. We have this year purchased a Braille Stereotype Maker, by which we can print our own music and supply much needed supplementary work.

We have furnished the pupils' table with wholesome food well prepared and in sufficient quantity. We have purchased no inferior or cheap material. We have tried to supply the children not with luxuries but with plain, first-class provisions. The milk has all been good and the butter not butterine. The children have been supplied with sufficient to make them healthy and happy.

The improvements the past year have been quite extensive. We have thoroughly cleaned the whole building and painted wherever it was needed. The interior and exterior are now in excellent sanitary condition. Linoleum has been laid over the rough floors of the old building. We have just completed a first-class electric light plant without any additional appropriation. This is a better, cheaper and safer illumination than can be secured from oil or gas. We have guarded in every way against the danger of loss of life by fire. In a building like this the danger at best is considerable. The general use of matches and the leaky pipes made this danger very serious. We believe that it is now reduced to a minimum. The only thing now necessary to make the grounds the most attractive in the city is the continuation of the iron fence along the entire frontage on Meridian and Pennsylvania streets. This we are unable to do with our present means. The wooden fence is now unsightly and rotten and should be removed.

We are pleased to report the general good health of the pupils. During the past year there has been no contagious disease or serious sickness of any kind. The pupils have been contented, industrious and happy. No serious immoral act has been committed by any of them. The work during the past year has been earnest and progressive.

Respectfully,

NELSON BRADLEY,

President,

JAMES L. ALLEN,

Secretary,

JOHN F. HENNESSEY,

Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

NELSON BRADLEY, JOHN F. HUNNESSEY, JAMES L. ALLEN,

Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—In compliance with a provision of the Statutes of the State of Indiana I herein submit the Fifty-second Annual Report of the Superintendent of this Institution for your consideration.

It is with pleasure I announce the past year a prosperous one. Little has occurred to mar the progress and usefulness of this Institution. The pupils generally have been earnest, studious and moral in their deportment. They have been blessed with good health with few exceptions. No accident of a serious nature and no deaths have occurred. The financial provisions of the State have been sufficient for the reasonable care and attention of those in attendance. In the main the work has been pleasant and progressive. That this should be purely an educational institution we all agree. In no sense should it be made an asylum for the aged or infirm. Only those who come within reasonable requirements, physically, mentally and morally should be admitted. Nothing would be more disastrous to healthy progress than to admit the imbecile or immoral. It is a part of our grand system of public schools and was founded by wise legislation for the purpose of affording advantages and training in useful industries to a class who could not receive such instruction in the common schools of the State because of a want of sight. This education is here given them that they may become self-supporting and happy. The value of this Institution in this work can not be questioned. Many of its graduates are successful and influential citizens. In trades, in professions, in art, the educated blind have demonstrated their ability to attain a high degree of excellence. Instead of helpless recipients of charity, through education they have become not only self-supporting but also supporters of the State.

You have restricted admission to children of this State between eight and twenty-one years of age, who are blind or whose sight is so impaired as to prevent an education in the common schools, and

who are of reasonable physical, mental and moral strength. In my judgment these limits are as broad as you can make them consistent with the proper progress of the Institution. The present provisions of the State will not more than afford suitable accommodations for those who come within the prescribed limits. To open the school to the blind indiscriminately would overcrowd the Institution and lower the moral and educational work without benefiting the blind in general except in rare cases.

In the past thirty years it is probable that the number of blind children in this State has not materially increased. In 1868 the enrollment in this Institution was 126; in 1895 it was the same. In 1880 it was 127; in 1890, 124. With the rapid growth in population of the State there is no perceptible increase in the number of blind people. This is no doubt due to the better care of children at birth, and the higher skill in treating diseases of the eye.

The following is a list of the pupils enrolled during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898:

ROOM 6. T. E. KINZIE.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Washington Irving.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Alphonso Johnson.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Theresa Krack.....	Center Point.....	Clay.
John T. Smith.....	Brownsburg.....	Hendricks.
Norman Swain.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Fred VonDissen.....	Swansville.....	Jefferson.
Roseoe Hawley.....	Columbus.....	Bartholomew.
Oliver Ingram.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburgh.
Harry Monroe.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Fred M. Powell.....	New Castle.....	Henry.
Howard Stevenson.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Mattie Fritzer.....	South Bend.....	St. Joseph.
Marie Hayden.....	Strawus.....	Henry.
Maud Black.....	Corydon.....	Harrison.
Clara Castor.....	Lafayette.....	Tippecanoe.
Mary Dudley.....	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.
Nellie Ebersole.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Richard Fleming.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Minnie Garr.....	Hartford City.....	Blackford.
Scott James.....	Koro.....	Carroll.
Gay Letsinger.....	Jasonville.....	Greene.
Grace Maiden.....	Danville.....	Hendricks.
Della Pittsford.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.
Fred Reeves.....	Hayden.....	Jennings.
George Raper.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.
Nora Snow.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Myrtle Wishard.....	Lewis Creek.....	Shelby.

ROOM 5. LUNA LEWIS.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Marguerite Allman	Indianapolis	Marion.
Orla Broadbeck	Bobo	Adams.
Clarence Brumbaugh	Cherubuseo	Whitley.
Maggie Brown	Wabash	Wabash.
Robert Coleman	Elkhart	Elkhart.
Charles Christiansen	Olio	Hamilton.
Thomas Delancy	Indianapolis	Marion.
William Davis	Windfall	Tipton.
Cassie Edwards	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Lillie Edwards	Raccoon	Putnam.
Mary Franklin	Seymour	Jackson.
Jesse Ferguson	Crawfordsville	Montgomery.
May Goldy	Windfall	Tipton.
Crystal Jacobs	Indianapolis	Marion.
Tillie Kurz	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Roxanna Kissling	Muncie	Delaware.
Harry Lindsay	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Louis Martin	Washington	Daviess.
Carl Morrow	Ft. Wayne	Allen.
Pearl Murphy	Americus	Tippecanoe.
George Musser	Dixon	Daviess.
Thomas McGraw	Indianapolis	Marion.
Maude Newcomb	Lafayette	Tippecanoe.
Rose Prior	Noblesville	Hamilton.
Oliver Smith	Brownsburg	Hendricks.

ROOM 4. JEANNETTE NEWLAND.

John Baird	Oatwell	Pike.
Paul Breading	Warsaw	Kosciusko.
Rufus Broadbeck	Bobo	Adams.
Alphonso Burroughs	Indianapolis	Marion.
Eugene Campbell	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Nellie Clark	Lafayette	Tippecanoe.
Clyde Duvall	Ridgeville	Randolph.
Earl Dalrymple	Philadelphia	Hancock.
Pearl Edwards	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
William Fox	Brnceville	Knox.
Alice Gilliat	Plainville	Daviess.
Anna Harmon	Brooklyn	Morgan.
Katie Heil	Indianapolis	Marion.
Fred Krutzman	Magley	Adams.
Nora Keys	Logansport	Cass.
Pearl McGibbon	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Minnie Martin	Etna Green	Kosciusko.
Chas. O'Connell	Indianapolis	Marion.
Wm. Wiles	Groomsville	Tipton.
Fred Wilmuth	Frankfort	Clinton.

ROOM 3. NANNIE CRAMPTON.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Nora Allison	Hall	Clay.
Emma Brimmer	Michigan City	Laporte.
Amie Bell	Kokomo	Howard.
Mary Cain	Cumbuck	Daviess.
Chas. Collins	Middletown	Henry.
Viola Cocayne	Cross Plains	Ripley.
Jennie Endsley	Indianapolis	Marion.
Peter Grinyear	Connersville	Fayette.
Ellen Hendren	Anders n	Madison.
Minnie Harvey	Lafayette	Tippecanoe.
Willie Jacobs	Indianapolis	Marion.
Nettie Minthorn	Idaville	White.
Dora Morelan	Washington	Daviess.
Robert Miller	Indianapolis	Marion.
Lizzie Postlewaite	Oliphant	Pike.
Florella Roc	Union City	Randolph.
Cyrus Robbins	New Albany	Floyd.
Minnie Stevens	Winamac	Pulaski.
Chauncey Thomas	Muncie	Delaware.
Minnie Watten	Washington	Daviess.
James Wambsgans	Greensburg	Decatur.
Frank Wagner	Washington	Daviess.
Aletha Young	Manilla	Rush.
Jesse Harvey	Indianapolis	Marion.

ROOM 2. JESSIE HAMILTON.

Pearl Acton	Bluffton	Wells.
Jessie Armstrong	Brazil	Clay.
Ralph Blue	Muncie	Delaware.
Henry Bauer	Clinton	Vermillion.
Leone Bramme	Muncie	Delaware.
Alma Cutsinger	Shelburn	Sullivan.
Amanda Carey	Muncie	Delaware.
Röse Daily	Idlewild	Harrison.
Myrtle Dugger	Summit Grove	Vermillion.
Robert Eulis	Brownsburg	Hendricks.
Ennis Fleener	Myoma	Gibson.
Bessie Garman	Bloomington	Monroe.
Clarence Gorrell	Brownstown	Jackson.
Josie Horton	Muncie	Delaware.
Harry Helms	Indianapolis	Marion.
Rolly Holman	Spencer	Owen.
Fern Jenks	North Manchester	Wabash.
Florence Johnson	Bloomington	Monroe.
Leona Jackman	Washington	Daviess.
Fred McCartney	Bloomington	Monroe.
Warren Miller	Indianapolis	Marion.
Roy Pierson	Indianapolis	Marion.
Delia Rockett	Vincennes	Knox.
Ashton Rayl	Galveston	Cass.
Ezra Sellers	Indianapolis	Marion.
Frank Stark	Cory	Clay.
Rosetta Stiles	Monon	White.
Myrtle Swanger	Mishawaka	St. Joseph.
Blanch Sloniker	Indianapolis	Marion.
James Tannehill	Laporte	Laporte.
Essie Thornburg	Sheridan	Hamilton.
Martha Willett	Newburg	Warrick.
Marie Whitehead	Anderson	Madison.

ROOM 1. JENNY WELLING.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Minnie Anthony	Montpelier	Blackford.
William Ackley	New Albany	Floyd.
George Blakely	Indianapolis	Marion.
Goldy Bales	Indianapolis	Marion.
Morton Brown	Haughville	Marion.
Clarence Clark	Crawfordsville	Montgomery.
Ada Cunningham	Indianapolis	Marion.
Oscar Chapman	Bedford	Lawrence.
Edna Davis	Newtown	Fountain.
Charles Elmendorf	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Mary Ewing	Winamac	Pulaski.
Minnie Garman	Collingwood	Allen.
Wheatley Glascock	Lafayette	Tippecanoe.
William Gill	Rockport	Spencer.
Gussie Hartwell	Oldtown	Jennings.
Eliza Hartwell	Oldtown	Jennings.
Esther Herron	Greenwood	Johnson.
Arther Howell	Terre Haute	Vigo.
Maude Jones	Lena	Park.
Katie Koewler	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Lydia Keller	Boonville	Warrick.
Annie Murray	Indianapolis	Marion.
Thomas Nicholson	Boonville	Warrick.
Earl Peffley	New Carlisle	St. Joseph.
Pearl Rouch	Rochester	Fulton.
Benjamin Sellers	Indianapolis	Marion.
Chester Star	Albany	Delaware.
Milton Saxton	Indianapolis	Marion.
May Swanger	Mishawaka	St. Joseph.
Raymond Summers	Convenience	Harrison.
Jessie Short	Carbon	Clay.
Herman Wilson	Parker City	Randolph.

The attendance by counties is shown in the following:

Adams	3	Fulton	1	Laporte	2	Sullivan	2
Allen	2	Greene	1	Lawrence	1	Shelby	3
Bartholomew	1	Gibson	1	Marion	29	Spencer	1
Blackford	2	Hendricks	4	Montgomery	2	Tippecanoe	6
Clay	5	Henry	3	Morgan	1	Tipton	3
Carroll	1	Harrison	3	Madison	2	Vanderburgh	8
Cass	2	Hamilton	3	Monroe	3	Vermillion	2
Clinton	1	Hancock	1	Owen	1	Vigo	1
Delaware	9	Howard	1	Putnam	1	Whitley	1
Daviess	7	Jefferson	1	Pike	2	Wabash	2
Decatur	1	Jennings	3	Pulaski	3	White	2
Elkhart	1	Jackson	2	Randolph	3	Wells	1
Floyd	4	Johnson	1	Ripley	1	Washington	1
Fayette	1	Kosciusko	2	Rush	1	Warrick	3
Fountain	1	Knox	2	St. Joseph	4		

For the purpose of securing thoroughness, the work has been divided into three distinct departments: Literary, Musical, Industrial.

The work in the Literary Department follows a similar course of study and is presented under similar methods as that of the common schools. Certain adjustments and modifications are necessary because the pupils use four senses instead of five; but in the main

the purpose and means are the same. Neither are the results greatly different. The blind child loses somewhat in the extent of the education of his seeing brother, but he makes amends in being much more intensive. The width of his education is necessarily curtailed, but this is almost balanced by the greater depth. The loss of sight is an irreparable one, but the increased acuteness of smell, hearing, taste and touch does much to take the place. So do the better developed memory, the higher ability in intensive reasoning go far to take the place of width of vision and copious illustration.

The course planned for the present work in the Literary Department is the following:

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading.—New York Point.—Alphabet by groups of letters similar in form.

Groups of simple words similar in form and sound selected from the first few pages of the First Reader. Primer and First Reader completed with supplemental work.

Spelling.—All words in the First Reader spelled orally. Special attention given to syllabication.

Numbers.—Numbers 1 to 20. Each number as a whole. Relations in the number. Numbers taken away. Fractional parts. All with objects real or imaginary. Drill in rapid combinations.

Language.—Correction of errors in the pupil's language. All answers to be given in complete statements. Exercises on "a" and "an," "is" and "are," "was" and "were."

Geography.—"Seven Little Sisters."

Form.—Plane and solid forms.

Memorizing.—Simple selections from books and papers.

General Lessons.—Lessons on familiar animals, on parts of the human body, and on the care of health.

SECOND YEAR.

Reading.—Third and Fourth Readers completed with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Spell all new words found in the readers—both oral and written spelling. Attention given to syllabication.

Writing.—Point writing, begun with the Third Reader.

Numbers.—Numbers 20 to 50, same as in the first year. Simple problems to illustrate each relation. Have pupils give simple fractional parts of numbers. Teach Roman numerals. Develop orders to ten thousands. Drill on rapid combinations.

Language.—Continued as in first year. Simple lessons on forms of verbs, nouns and pronouns. Forms of sentences. Exercises in changing from one form to another. Simple lessons in letter writing.

Geography.—“Each and All.”

Form.—Modeling of solid forms, and of objects related in form. Designs with plain forms.

Memorizing.—Simple selections from books and papers.

General Lessons.—Lessons on common articles of food. Lessons on animals continued.

THIRD YEAR.

Reading.—Fourth and Fifth Readers completed with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Oral and written spelling—all new words found in the readers. Attention given to syllabication. General definitions of words as found in the readers.

Numbers.—Review of previous year's work by miscellaneous rapid combination and subtraction work. Original problems. White's Elementary Arithmetic, part I.

Language.—Sentence work. Sentences using common verbs in both singular and plural numbers. Common punctuation marks and abbreviations.

Writing.—Copy memory gems and selections read by the teacher in addition to the written work of other recitations. Letter writing.

Geography.—“World and its People, No. 3.”

Memorizing.—Suitable selections from books, papers and magazines.

General Lessons.—Lessons on the human body and on plants and animals.

FOURTH YEAR.

Reading.—Sixth Reader completed with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Same as in third year.

Numbers.—White's Elementary Arithmetic, part II.

Language.—Sentence work continued. Subject and predicate. Plurals and possessives. Principal parts of verbs in general use. Simple compositions on common subjects and about familiar objects. Letter writing.

Writing.—Same as in the third year.

Geography.—“Brooks and Brook Basins.”

Memorizing.—Same as in the third year.

General Lessons.—The work of the third year elaborated.

FIFTH YEAR.

Reading.—Seventh Reader with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Oral and written spelling—all new words in the reader. Definitions.

Numbers.—White's Elementary Arithmetic, part III, to Denominate Numbers.

Language.—Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English to lesson 71.

Writing.—Copy work indicated by the teacher in addition to spelling and language work.

Geography.—Elementary Geography—Indiana Educational Series—to South America. United States studied with dissected map.

History.—“Stories of Our Country.”

SIXTH YEAR.

Reading.—Eighth Reader with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Same as in the fifth year.

Numbers.—White's Elementary Arithmetic from Denominate Numbers to page 183.

Language.—Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English from lesson 71 to page 156.

Writing.—Same as in the fifth year.

Geography.—Elementary Geography—Indiana Educational Series, begin with South America and complete to lesson 50. Study continents of South America, Asia and Africa in general, and Europe with dissected map.

History.—“From Colony to Commonwealth.”

SEVENTH YEAR.

Arithmetic.—White's Complete Arithmetic from fractions to interest.

Grammar.—Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English from lesson 10 to lesson 85. Much attention should be given to composition work.

Geography.—Complete Geography—Indiana Educational Series—study South America and Asia with dissected maps and review the United States.

History.—“Eggleston's History of the United States” read to the class during the year.

Note.—Spelling should be continued throughout the course in connection with other subjects.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Arithmetic.—White's Complete Arithmetic from interest to the appendix.

Grammar.—Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English from lesson 85 to lesson 139. Composition work continued.

History.—Barnes' History of the United States through the revolutionary war.

NINTH YEAR.

Composition.—“School English” one year.

History.—Barnes' History of the United States completed.

Algebra.—Peck's Algebra to chapter VI, supplemented with other texts.

TENTH YEAR.

Composition.—Reading, analysis, and review of short selections from standard authors.

Physiology.—Text completed within the year.

Algebra.—Peck's Algebra from chapter VI to chapter X, supplemented with work from other texts.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

English.—Brief history of the development of English Literature and a study of the literature from Shakespeare to the present.

Geometry.—Wells' Elements of Geometry to Book IV.

Physics.—Gage's Physics one year.

General History.—Swinton's Outlines to the Feudal System.

TWELFTH YEAR.

English.—A brief history of American Literature and a study of the nineteenth century literature.

Geometry.—Well's Elements of Geometry completed. A review of the work done, with much original and supplemental work.

Civil Government.—Fiske one year.

General History.—Swinton's Outlines completed from the Feudal system.

In the education of the blind, music must always be of supreme importance. Shut off from the pleasure of observation, with its myriad forms of delight and moral growth, the student who can not see, turns with greater intensity to the harmony of external life presented through the ear. He is not more gifted, but the longings of his nature find solace here which is denied him through the means afforded the seeing student.

It is the aim of the Department to educate pupils not alone that they may afford pleasure to themselves and friends, but that they may attain that general and technical knowledge of the subject which will enable them to stand with other cultured musicians of the day. Music is commenced when the pupil enters the primary grade. Here he learns his first lessons in the realms of conscious tone-making. From simple exercises adapted to the range of the young voice, he goes to those charming songs prepared for child-life by the greatest teachers and child specialists. So far as possible, the pupils' games and lessons become a part of their songs, and their songs a part of their lessons. After one year in this work, the pupil enters the junior choir, when he begins to group the idea of the greater world, where others live than himself and his one tone. This

is done by introducing simple harmony. At the end of one year in this grade he is able to take part in and to appreciate two and three-part songs.

Every pupil is given a fair test and prolonged trial in music, embracing the kind of work above mentioned. At the end of the second year, if he shows no musical ability, he is dropped from the Department. If he has a singing voice, and even medium ability, he enters the chorus work and remains there from this time through his school course, whether he specializes in any other branch or not. In his third year, if he has sufficient ability, the pupil enters a theory class, where the rudimentary steps in piano music are taught. By means of a board and detachable characters he learns musical notation as it is taught to a student with sight. By means of the Braille system—a system of six dots—he learns notation as he is to read it. After a considerable amount of preparatory work the pupil is given a test. If he shows the knowledge and intelligence necessary to successful study of the piano, he is then permitted to enter the piano department. For a few weeks he is confined to table exercises, after which he is taken to the piano and allowed to make as rapid progress as possible. Careful attention is given to technic at all times. The piano is used as the basis of all musical training, and not until the pupil evinces marked ability is he permitted to take up any other branch for special work. After sufficient technic is acquired to enable the student to play the simpler works of Heller, Mozart, Kohler, Clementi and others of equal difficulty with musical intelligence, and he has some experience in ensemble playing, he is permitted to take up the organ, cornet, or voice, as his taste and ability dictate. Piano-tuning and work in theory and history of music are also taken up and made a part of the regular course in musical development. While each pupil is expected to carry his work systematically in this Department, occasional exceptions are made.

In case an older pupil enters with some knowledge of music and some particular talent, he is taken at once into the Department and placed where his needs are best met. He is gradually brought up in all of the preparatory work. The purpose is to do the best possible for each individual pupil, whether it is in accordance with the course of study or not. Below is given a synopsis of the course of study in this Department. The grades do not co-ordinate with the year in the Literary Department.

PIANO COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.

Table exercises.

Technical exercises.

Beginning etudes for finger legato and staccato, wrist and phrasing.

Little pieces by Behr, Gurlitt, Lichner, Reinecke and Schumann.

SECOND GRADE.

Technical exercises.

Exercises in phrasing by Heller.

Etudes by Loeschhorn.

Sonatinas by Clementi and Kullak.

Pieces by Lichner, Kullak, Spindler, Gade, Giese and Heller.

THIRD GRADE.

Technical exercises.

Bach's Inventions.

Easy Sonatas by Mozart and Beethoven.

Pieces by Jensen, Bohm, Gade, Bachman, Chaminade and Raff.

FOURTH GRADE.

Clementi's Gradus.

Bach's Inventions.

Field's Nocturnes.

Etudes by Moscheles, Chopin, Kullak.

Sonatas by Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart.

Pieces by Saint-Saens, Mendelssohn, Henselt, Grieg, Chopin.

FIFTH GRADE.

Ensemble work.

Advanced Etudes and pieces by classic and modern writers.

ORGAN.

The basis of organ technic is the piano method, supplemented by Stainer, Dudley Buck and other recognized authorities on the organ.

VOICE.

No prescribed course for the voice is followed. Special drill in vocal exercises and enunciation are given, also songs and part-work of moderate difficulty.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Industrial Department is a very important part of any institution for the education of the blind. It is with difficulty, under the most favorable conditions, that a blind person attains sufficient skill to compete successfully in any line of business with seeing people. The gifted in music can receive remunerative employ-

ment; a few can succeed through literary pursuits, but the great majority of the blind must look to manual labor as the source of independent livelihood. It is necessary then, that the greatest care be taken in the industrial trades. The blind children are naturally industrious. The tedium of long hours which seeing children may pass in observation is passed by the blind in some manual exercise.

Our industrial provisions are none too liberal, and in several respects more generous appropriations might be of much advantage to the blind. The principal lines of industrial education here are broom-making, chair-caning, mattress-making, piano-tuning, sewing, crocheting and ornamental bead-work. It is possible to add to these and to give the blind additional chances in meeting the fierce competition of his seeing neighbor. The following articles have been manufactured in the Industrial Shops and work-room during the past year:

BROOM SHOP.

House brooms	3,361
Heavy brooms	254
Whisk brooms	239
Ceiling brooms	4
Toy brooms	72

CANE AND MATTRESS DEPARTMENT.

New mattresses	60
Mattresses made over	72
Chairs caned	281
Mops	48

GIRLS' WORK-ROOM.

Pillow cases	332
Sheets	33
Napkins	115
Towels	168
Aprons	12
Skirts	6
Gowns	4
Dresses	10
Fascinators	1
Skirts (crocheted)	2
Pairs slippers	6
Pieces bead work	465
Sideboard covers	5
Mats	10
Baby sacks	2
Miscellaneous	50

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The usual entertainments and exercises have been held during the past year. The Literary Club, composed of the larger pupils, has met regularly each month. All pupils assemble each morning in the chapel when moral and religious instruction is given. An hour each school evening is given in each grade to the reading of choice selections of history and literature. In this way much is done to bring the best literature within the reach of the pupils. Exercises have been held on the national holidays. Birthdays of prominent statesmen and authors have been commemorated by suitable programs. Monthly recitals by the music pupils have been given. The following programs of the closing recitals will serve to illustrate the nature of the work done by the music students:

RECITAL.—MAY 31, 1898, 10 A. M.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Träumerei | Schumann |
| | Howard Stevenson. |
| 2. In the Hammock..... | L. E. Orth, |
| | Katie Heil. |
| 3. Silent Reveries..... | Dennée |
| | Fred Reeves. |
| 4. The Rose..... | Lichner |
| | Mary Franklin. |
| 5. Duet—Fandango | Moszkowski |
| | Fred Krutzman. Oliver Smith. |
| 6. Cradle Song..... | Dennée |
| | Minnie Stevens. |
| 7. Dancing Lesson..... | Gurlitt |
| | Henry Bauer. |
| 8. Etude | Loeschhorn |
| | Willie Jacobs. |
| 9. Hobby Horse Ride..... | Dennée |
| | Nettie Minthorn. |
| 10. Etude | Loeschhorn |
| | Fred McCartney. |
| 11. Gondolier Song | Mendelssohn |
| | Cassie Edwards. |
| 12. Etude | Kohler |
| | Scott James. |
| 13. Etude | Loeschhorn |
| | Tillie Kurz. |
| 14. Etude | Loeschhorn |
| | Lizzie Postlewait. |

RECITAL.—JUNE 6, 1898, 10 A. M.

1. Quick March Rollinson
Brass Band.
2. L'Avalanch Heller
Grace Maiden.
3. Impromptu Schubert
Alphonso Burrows.
4. Fair Snow White..... Reinecke
Twelve Little Girls.
5. Duet—Pensee Religieuse—Organ and Piano..... A. Lebaen
Lewis Martin. Gay Letsinger.
6. Sonata Mozart
Clarence Brumbaugh.
7. Valse Chopin
Oliver Ingram
8. Spinning Song Reinecke
Twelve Little Girls.
9. Confidence Mendelssohn
Robert Coleman.
10. Duet—Valse Lente..... Gillat
Pearl McGibbons. Nora Keys.
11. Scarf Dance
Mattie Fritzer.
12. Duet—From Il Trovatore.....
Marie Hayden. Mary Dudley.
13. Consider and Hear Me..... Pflueger
Solo and Chorus.
14. Etude Op. 45 No. 13..... Heller
Chrystal Jacobs—Second Piano Accompaniment.
15. Valse de Soiree L. E. Orth
Pearl McGibbons.
16. Sonata (first movement) Merkel
Pearl Murphy.
17. Nocturn G minor Duet—Organ and Piano..... Chopin
Alphonso Johnson. Harry Monroe.

EVENING CONCERT.—JUNE 7, 1898, 8 P. M.

1. Collingwood QuickstepPattee
Brass Band.
2. The Birds
Junior Choir.
3. Marche aux Flambeaux.....Guilmont
Alphonso Johnson.
4. Flag of the Free (from Lohengrin).....Wagner
Chorus.
5. Valse Impromptu—Duet for two Pianos.....Smith-Bachmann
Harry Monroe. Oliver Ingram.
6. Fairyland WaltzVeazie
Senior Choir.
7. Un Boen a la Bierge—Duo: Organ and Piano.....Battman
Alphonso Burrows. Marguerite Allman.
8. Come with the Gypsy Bride (Bohemian Girl).....Balfe
Solo—Chorus.
9. (a) Postlude in G.....Rink
(b) Gavotte from "Mignon".....Thomas
Harry Monroe.
10. Piano Trio with Organ Accompaniment.....Arranged
Peal McGibbons. Nora Keys. Katie Heil.
11. Cradle SongHenry Smart
Senior Choir.
12. Etude Op. 25, No. 2—Arr. for two Pianos.....Chopin
Suite: Prelude—Valse; Scherzino, Epilogue; Nocturne, Finale
.....V. J. Hlavac
Alphonso Johnson. Miss Carman.
13. Star-Spangled Banner
Chorus.
Incidental Solos.
Maud Black. Mary Dudley.
14. Valse Op. 42.....Chopin
Harry Monroe.
15. America
Band, Organ and Chorus.

The regular biennial commencement exercises were held in the chapel of the Institution on the morning of the 8th of June. An intelligent and appreciative audience was present to witness the closing work of the class of graduates. The exercises were well prepared and well rendered. No one present will deny that the blind are capable of receiving a thorough and comprehensive education. The following is the program in full:

"The Nearest Duty First."

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—JUNE 8, 10 A. M.

PROGRAM.

1. Organ Solo—(a) Prelude and Fugue in C.....Bach
(b) SerenadeSchubert
Harry Monroe.
2. Invocation
Rev. F. E. Dewhurst.
3. Mattinata Tosti
Mrs. Raschig.
4. "Growth of Civilization in the West".....
Theresa Krack.
5. The GypsiesDudley Buck
Miss Josephine Robinson.
6. "Ethical Status of the World".....
Washington J. Irving.
7. (a) Si mes vers.....Hahn
(b) Love Me if I Live.....Foote
Mrs. Raschig.
8. "Time, the Artisan Supreme".....
W. Alphonso Johnson.
Class Address—T. E. Kinzie.
9. Remarks.....
Governor James A. Mount.
10. Presentation of Diplomas.....
Benediction.
Class Colors—Red, White and Blue.

In many cases pupils who graduate from this Institution have not sufficient means to commence business. The cost of equipments and supplies for a broom shop is not great, but in many instances wholly beyond the reach of graduates. Several attempts have been made to establish a fund to obviate this difficulty. The following exhibit gives the sources, receipts and donations as shown by the reports of the Superintendents:

From unknown, January 27, 1862.....	\$100 00
From Silas Bond, May 11, 1863.....	27 16
From Mrs. Fitzpatrick, July 24, 1865.....	573 77
From unknown, August 28, 1868.....	99 25
Paid in by various Superintendents as interest to fund up to November 1, 1896	834 02
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,634 20
Paid for machines for forty-three graduates at various dates...	966 11
<hr/>	
Balance November 1, 1896	\$668 09
Interest for year ending November 1, 1897.....	40 08
<hr/>	
Total	\$708 17
Tools furnished Floyd Johnson	19 00
<hr/>	
Balance November 1, 1897	\$689 17
Interest for 1898	41 35
<hr/>	
Total	\$730 52
Tools furnished John Smith.....	32 07
<hr/>	
Balance in fund November 1, 1898.....	\$698 45

For the purpose of affording data for comparison, I have compiled the following table of enrollment, expenditures, balances and per capita expenses from the organization of the Institution in 1847 until the present:

YEAR.	Number Students.	Expenditures.	Balance.	Cost Per Capita.
1847.....	25	\$6,203 93	\$296 80	\$248 16
1848.....	28	7,200 27	430 33	257 15
1849.....	38	7,499 65	1,267 92	197 35
1850.....	52	6,867 30	19 11	132 06
1851.....	52	7,503 73	190 49	144 30
1852.....	51	13,631 79	80 67	267 29
1853.....	46	10,495 31	*1,844 60	232 50
1854.....	77	13,978 34	3,178 01	181 53
1855.....	87	19,794 31	15,568 80	227 52
1856.....	77	24,663 59	8 858 52	316 41
1857.....	63	17,597 89	*14,675 96	279 33
1858.....	53	12,244 01	*24,543 48	231 01
1859.....	66	18,251 23	*519 60	276 53
1860.....	63	16,287 08	543 91	258 54
1861.....	77	18,013 07	7,049 99	233 94
1862.....	95	19,162 13	3,806 07	201 70
1863.....	93	19,557 80	2 44	210 29
1864.....	103	20,773 65	*19,593 40	201 10
1865.....	111	29,751 01	3,276 64	268 02
1866.....	120	33,340 08	8,223 15	277 83
1867.....	123	33,822 36	20,353 54	274 98
1868.....	126	33,076 65	15,220 03	262 51
1869.....	102	47,646 40	663 78	467 10
1870.....	107	36,244 97	113 15	338 73
1871.....	114	34,640 72	966 48	303 86
1872.....	111	34,087 06	1,883 54	307 09
1873.....	105	39,793 66	2,381 23	378 98
1874.....	113	38,235 55	46 70	338 36
1875.....	116	34,183 79	78 49	294 68
1876.....	106	31,331 57	1,246 92	295 58
1877.....	110	37,208 44	1,853 83	292 80
1878.....	117	31,404 96	1,395 52	268 41
1879.....	123	26,307 48	†6,781 40	213 88
1880.....	127	28,780 32	†1,520 20	226 61
1881.....	126	31,362 34	810 92	248 90
1882.....	128	28,696 06	514 74	2 4 10
1883.....	120	28,682 70	1,129 56	239 02
1884.....	120	24,919 22	5 518 69	207 66
1885.....	126	26,617 44	3,883 22	211 25
1886.....	130	25,888 67	3,574 60	199 14
1887.....	132	28,142 90	1,260 87	213 20
1888.....	128	24,014 61	5,417 20	187 61
1889.....	132	27,502 56	2,497 44	208 35
1890.....	124	29,225 19	1,196 12	235 68
1891.....	144	28,833 71	1,683 50	200 23
1892.....	139	30,244 15	4,008 69	217 51
1893.....	150	33,889 66	1,224 96	225 93
1894.....	152	33,133 38	878 70	217 98
1895.....	126	33,738 15	424 64	267 76
1896.....	139	32,083 07	135 25	230 81
1897.....	157	30,124 08	1,963 70	191 42
1898.....	162	31,234 31	32 97	192 80

* Deficit. † Returned to State.

In conclusion I wish to call the attention of the public through you to a few observations on the education of the blind. In the first place, it is a mistake to regard them as inevitable objects of sympathy and commiseration. Many have known no other condition or have become reconciled to the loss of sight, and have so developed the other special senses that they feel no limitation unless reminded of it by thoughtless persons. There is no need to be continually solicitous about their safety or to distrust their capabilities. Hearing, touch, taste and smell may be so educated that they will fill the place of sight in almost every instance.

Blind children should be permitted to associate with other children as much as possible. Nothing can be more cruel to the sightless child than to hem it in on every side and to anticipate its every want. It should play, work, go on errands alone, and in fact be treated in every way as other children. It may receive a few more bruises, it may make a few more mistakes, but its body and mind will not be dwarfed by cruel isolation. It will become self-reliant, and at maturity will be capable of almost any task. Too often a child's future is ruined by a sympathetic but thoughtless parent, who suppresses all disposition and ability to become independent.

The education of the blind may be complete. It is a slow and expensive process, but may be thorough and comprehensive. How they reach results in many cases can not be understood, but their accuracy can not be questioned. They can traverse crowded streets without injuring others and without injury from passing vehicles.

The solution of any problem of arithmetic, or the most complex proposition of geometry, without pencil is no impossible task. One who has been in successful business life for a decade of years tells me that he has kept in mind at one time without mistake more than one hundred orders for different materials in different quantities to be delivered to different parts of the city. With memories trained to such an extent by necessity much more is gained from sermons or lectures. Little, comparatively, is heard or read, but much is retained.

The constant effort of the teacher in the public schools must be directed towards intensifying the work of the pupils. Extent of observation and copiousness of illustration generally will need no assistance. But width may gain at the loss of thoroughness and depth. Few pupils in the public schools learn to think logically and intensively. The true teacher then must strive to develop faculties which may remain dormant because of the range and attractiveness of sight.

Not such the work of the teacher of the blind. His problem is to have secured approximately as much material through four senses as is gained to the child with sight through five. He need have less care of memory and reason. They will generally take care of themselves if other troubles be corrected. The effort here is not to intensify but to amplify.

Many graduates of blind institutions wholly fail to become self-supporting. The most potent cause is the want of a stout heart because of a dependent environment. Not unfrequently are wanting habits of economy and morality. It is imperative that the blind who would be successful husband resources in every possible way. The road will be rough enough at best. But with liberal education, trained hands and strong will, they need not be solicitous about the result.

One great disadvantage is yet before them which the future may change. The cost of literature is so great that few can purchase either for comfort or improvement. The numerous kinds of print is largely responsible for this. If one kind could be used instead of Braille, Improved Braille, Moon, Line, and New York Point, the difficulty would be past.

Respectfully,

GEORGE S. WILSON.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD.

Showing Monthly Receipts and Disbursements for the Year 1898.

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF MAINTENANCE.

Auditor's warrant on State Treasury for—
1897.

November	\$2,575 05
December	2,554 82

1898.

January	2,397 45
February	2,580 90
March	2,554 52
April	2,320 02
May	2,767 16
June	1,177 65
July	1,173 30
August	804 24
September	3,512 56
October	3,320 56

Total amount drawn from State Treasury for maintenance for 1898	\$27,738 23
--	-------------

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF MAINTENANCE.

Paid out by the Treasurer of the Board for—
1897.

November	\$2,575 05
December	2,554 82

1898.

January	2,397 45
February	2,580 90
March	2,554 52
April	2,320 02
May	2,767 16
June	1,177 65
July	1,173 30
August	804 24
September	3,512 56
October	3,320 56

Total amount paid out on account of maintenance for 1898	\$27,738 23
--	-------------

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS.

Auditor's warrant on State Treasury for—

1897.	
November	\$146 91 .
December	80 33
1898.	
January	23 06
March	22 30
April	17 20
May	1 95
June	101 19
July	363 16
August	489 96
September	172 76
October	78 77
<hr/>	
Total amount drawn from the State Treasury for repairs of buildings for 1898.....	\$1,497 59

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS.

Paid out by Treasurer of the Board for—

1897.	
November	\$146 91
December	80 33
1898.	
January	23 06
March	22 30
April	17 20
May	1 95
June	101 19
July	363 16
August	489 96
September	172 76
October	78 77
<hr/>	
Total amount paid for repairs of buildings for 1898	\$1,497 59

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF WORKSHOPS.

Auditor's warrant on State Treasury for—

1897.	
November	\$136 70
December	331 35
1898.	
January	201 92
February	105 00
March	193 63
April	125 94
May	274 22
September	60 06
October	70 55

Total amount drawn from the State Treasury for workshops for 1898.....	\$1,499 37
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DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF WORKSHOPS.

Paid out by Treasurer of the Board for—

1897.	
November	\$136 70
December	331 35
1898.	
January	201 92
February	105 00
March	193 63
April	125 94
May	274 22
September	60 06
October	70 55

Total amount paid out on account of workshops for 1898	\$1,499 37
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RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF LIBRARY.

Auditor's warrant on State Treasury for—

1897.	
November	\$51 21
December	82 38
1898.	
January	15 49
February	8 75
March	44 23
April	19 27
May	28 35
June	8 80
July	6 20
August	8 55
September	18 33
October	208 29

Total amount drawn from State Treasury for Library for 1898.....	\$499 85
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DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF LIBRARY.

Paid out by Treasurer of the Board for—

1897.	
November	\$51 21
December	82 38
1898.	
January	15 49
February	8 75
March	44 23
April	19 27
May	28 35
June	8 80
July	6 20
August	8 55
September	18 33
October	208 29

Total amount paid on account of Library for 1898	\$499 85
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MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

From Geo. S. Wilson, Superintendent, for—

1898.

May	\$0 75
June	1 05

Total miscellaneous receipts.....	\$1 80
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MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid over to Treasurer of State for—

1898.

May	\$0 75
June	1 05

Total miscellaneous receipts turned into State Treasury	\$1 80
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*Showing Monthly Receipts From the Workshops of the Institution
for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

RECEIPTS FROM CANE-SEATING AND MATTRESS DEPT.

1897.

For the month of—

November	\$20 00
December	15 45

1898.

January	15 15
February	20 20
March	21 65
April	22 50
May	25 35
June	5 20
September	6 80
October	20 05

Total amount of receipts from Cane-seating and Mattress Department.....	\$172 35
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RECEIPTS FROM BROOM SHOP.

1897.	
For the month of—	
November	\$62 53
December	52 85
1898.	
January	70 60
February	24 10
March	41 28
April	105 35
May	66 23
June	27 55
September	28 65
October	25 85
Miscellaneous—	
March	7 05
June	16 30
October	6 20
<hr/>	
Total amount of receipts from broom shop....	\$534 54

RECEIPTS FROM THE GIRLS' WORKROOM.

1897.	
For the month of—	
November	\$2 64
December	4 05
1898.	
January	2 80
February	1 40
March	7 90
April	4 50
May	1 90
June	1 60
September	2 00
October	2 55
<hr/>	
Total amount receipts from girls' workroom....	\$31 34

TOTAL RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF WORKSHOPS.

1897.

From W. H. Glascock, Superintendent, sales for—

November	\$85 17
December	72 35

1898.

George S. Wilson, Superintendent, sales—

January	88 55
February	45 70
March	70 83
April	139 40
May	93 48
June	50 65
September	37 45
October	54 65

Total receipts from workshops to the credit of
maintenance

\$738 23

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF WORKSHOPS.

Paid over to Treasurer of State for—

1897.

November	\$85 17
December	72 35

1898.

January	88 55
February	45 70
March	70 83
April	139 40
May	93 48
June	50 65
September	37 45
October	54 65

Total paid into the State Treasury from work-
shops to credit of maintenance appropriation
for 1898

\$738 23

Recapitulation of Receipts and Expenses for 1898.

APPROPRIATIONS AND RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for maintenance for 1898.....	\$27,000 00
Receipts from industrial departments.....	738 23
<hr/>	
Total appropriation and receipts for maintenance	\$27,738 23
Appropriation for repairs of buildings for 1898.....	1,500 00
Appropriation for workshops	1,500 00
Appropriation for Library	500 00
Miscellaneous receipts	1 80
Receipts from counties for clothing, paid to State Treasurer...	28 25
<hr/>	
Total receipts for year ending October 31, 1898.....	\$31,268 28

Expenses for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

ON ACCOUNT OF MAINTENANCE.

Salaries of officers	\$3,480 00
Salaries of literary teachers.....	2,291 00
Salaries of music teachers.....	1,800 00
Salaries of industrial teachers.....	140 00
Salaries of employes	5,617 48
Expenses of Board of Trustees.....	174 50
Fuel—gas and coal	2,430 36
Meat and lard	1,821 38
Repairs (common)	1,785 83
Butter, eggs and poultry	1,231 92
Furniture and house goods.....	927 76
Tea, coffee and sugar.....	826 43
Milk	806 14
Provisions	709 15
Vegetables	693 66
Breadstuffs	433 87
Light—gas and electric	609 97
Fruits and canned goods.....	375 03
Engineer's supplies	204 05
Ice	161 25
Water rent	141 09
Fish and oysters	146 02
Supplies for pupils	118 67
Kitchen goods	117 17
Stationery and printing	118 90

ON ACCOUNT MAINTENANCE—Continued.

Stable and provender	103 44	
Freight and transportation	85 38	
Laundry supplies	75 80	
Telegraph and postage.....	71 70	
Telephone	62 00	
Drugs and medicine	55 51	
Vinegar and syrup	49 33	
Greenhouse	32 47	
Clothing	17 15	
Night watch box rent.....	16 33	
Tools	5 00	
Insurance	2 50	
		<hr/>
Total expenditures for maintenance.....		\$27,738 23
Expenses for workshops	\$589 37	
Salaries for industrial teachers.....	910 00	
		<hr/>
Total expenditures for workshops.....	1,499 37	
Total expenditures for Library.....	499 85	
Total expenditures for repairs of buildings.....	1,497 86	
		<hr/>
Total expenditures for year ending October 31, 1898.....		\$31,235 31
		<hr/>
Total receipts for the year ending October 31, 1898.....		\$31,268 28
Total expenditures for the year ending October 31, 1898.....		31,235 31
		<hr/>
Balance converted into State Treasury.....		\$32 97

*Expenditures of Pupils Charged to Counties for Fiscal Year
Ending October 31, 1898.*

Clay County	\$1 20	
Decatur County	65	
Delaware County	2 00	
Lawrence County	3 70	
Madison County	1 40	
Mourne County	2 80	
Spencer County	3 35	
Warrick County	6 55	
Daviess County	75	
Pike County	5 50	
Rush County	35	
		<hr/>
Total expended for pupils' clothing and traveling expenses for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898		\$28 25

Estimated Value of all Real Estate and Personal Property Belonging to the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Blind, Made October 31, 1898.

REAL ESTATE.

1,680 feet front on Meridian and Pennsylvania, including that occupied as city park.....	\$378,000 00
Main building	130,000 00
Workshop building	3,000 00
Engine house and laundry.....	4,000 00
Stable	2,000 00
Bakery building	1,479 00
Greenhouse and fixtures	2,264 00
Three lots in Crown Hill.....	638 00
	<hr/>
	\$521,381 00

PERSONAL.

Machinery, boiler, tools and machinery in engine house	\$5,911 50
Machinery materials, etc., in laundry.....	606 10
Materials, apparatus, etc., in bakeshop.....	61 23
Materials, machinery, etc., in broom shop.....	153 15
Materials, tools, etc., in piano-tuning dep't.....	12 90
Materials, tools, etc., in chair shop.....	94 80
Materials, machines, etc., in girls' sewing rooms...	194 00
Equipment in gymnasium	50 00
Specimens in museum	65 00
Tools and plants in greenhouse.....	300 00
Carriage, wagon, buggy and horse.....	350 00
Furniture and household goods.....	6,393 71
School apparatus	1,250 00
Embossed books	3,182 00
Printed books	836 00
Provisions	223 50
Pianos, organs, horns, music, etc.....	2,955 00
Safe, books and office equipments.....	425 00
Typewriters	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,413 89
	<hr/>
Total value real estate and personal property.	\$544,794 89

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS FROM 1847 TO 1898.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. W. Mears.....Feb. 16, 1847-1853	John S. Spann .....1862-1870
James M. Ray .....Feb. 16, 1847-1853	P. H. Jameson.....1868-1878
Calvin Fletcher....Feb. 16, 1847-	Cass Byfield .....1870-1874
June 10, 1847	Cortez Ewing .....1874-1878
Seaton W. Morris .....1847-1853	Daniel Mowrer.....1874-1882
Isaac Blackford .....1853-1855	John Fisher .....1878-1882
James G. Reed.....1853-1859	Wm. V. Wiles .....1878-1884
John H. Cook.....1853-1859	T. H. Harrison .....1882-1888
E. W. Ellis .....1853-1859	Howard Biggs.....1882-1888
John T. Carr.....1853-1859	Calvin Stodgill.....1884-1888
Wm. P. McCullough .....1853-1859	T. J. Cullen .....1888-1893
Nathan B. Palmer.....1855-1859	John Riley .....1888-1893
W. H. Talbott .....1859-1861	John B. Stoll .....1888-1894
H. G. Hazelrigg.....1859-1861	Isaac R. Strouse.....1893-1895
M. Fitzgibbon.....1859-1861	John F. Hennessey.....1893-
Andrew Wallace .....1861-1868	James L. Allen .....1895-
John Beard .....1861-1874	Nelson Bradley .....1895-
Wm. M. Smith.....1861-1862	

SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. H. Churchman.....Oct. 1, 1847—Sept. 30, 1853	
George S. Ames.....Oct. 1, 1853—Sept. 30, 1855	
Wm. C. Larrabee .....Oct. 1, 1855—Jan. 31, 1857	
James McWorkman.....Feb. 1, 1857—Sept. 10, 1861	
W. H. Churchman.....Sept. 11, 1861—Aug. 31, 1879	
H. B. Wilson.....Sept. 1, 1879—Aug. 31, 1882	
H. B. Jacobs .....Sept. 1, 1882—Oct. 8, 1889	
E. E. Griffith.....Oct. 9, 1889—Oct. 31, 1894	
W. H. Glascock .....Nov. 1, 1894—Jan. 5, 1898	
George S. Wilson .....Jan. 6, 1898—	

PRINCIPALS OF LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

L. S. Newell .....1847-1850	J. K. Stewart .....1870-1871
B. F. Fay.....1850-1854	A. Stewart.....1871-1875
G. W. Hoss.....1854-1855	J. F. McElroy .....1875-1879
C. M. Walker.....1855-1857	James C. Black .....1879-1882
G. M. Ballard.....1857-1866	N. D. Nelson .....1882-1890
M. M. Whiteford.....1866-1867	Mary V. Mustard .....1890-1893
M. E. Hanna .....1867-1869	Russell Ratliff .....1893-1898
A. Stewart.....1869-1870	T. E. Kinzie.....1898-

TEACHERS OF THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

E. M. Curtis	1849-1853	Sarah E. Pearce.....	1878-1879
E. M. Hamilton.....	1849-1850	Ida W. Black.....	1881-1883
M. C. Bennett.....	1853-1854	Jenny Scofield	1882-1890
H. J. Hoss	1853-1854	Lizzie Hopkins.....	1883-1889
E. W. Bowman	1855-1861	Marie Robellaz.....	1884-1888
M. S. Larned	1861-1862	O. H. J. Harris	1887-1890
H. A. Moore.....	1861-1864	Blanch Croxall.....	1888-1892
S. J. Larned.....	1862-1866	Anna Dodd.....	1889-1892
P. W. Hawley	1864-1865	L. E. Jones.....	1890-1891
C. L. Sawyer.....	1864-1865	George E. Henry.....	1890-1891
M. E. Hanna	1865-1867	Nellie Love.....	1890-1898
M. L. Vance.....	1865-1866	Russell Ratliff	1891-1892
J. Cook	1866-1867	Laura Euricht	1891-1892
S. A. Scofield	1866-1878	Maud Van Zant.....	1892-1893
E. D. Starr	1867-1869	Bella Bruce.....	1892-1898
M. D. Naylor.....	1867-1870	Mary Flannagan.....	1892-1894
M. L. Scribner.....	1869-1870	Harriet Turner	1893-1894
C. C. Wynn.....	1869-1878	Laura Hill	1894-1898
Hattie Carpenter.....	1869-1870	Jessie Hamilton.....	1894-
Kate C. Landis	1870-1871	Luna Lewis.....	1896-
Mary Maloney	1870-1872	Nannie Crampton	1898-
Elizabeth Green.....	1870-1882	Jeannette Newland.....	1898-
H. A. Daggett	1872-1887	Jenny Welling	1898-
M. B. File.....	1878-1884		

PRINCIPALS OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

L. S. Newell.....	1847-1856	M. B. Clark	1862-1866
L. M. Morley.....	1856-1858	W. J. Rabjohns	1866-1867
Gertrude McCullough	1858-1859	C. H. Weegmann.....	1867-1868
L. S. Newell.....	1859-1860	R. A. Newland	1868-1897
L. S. Newell	1860-1862	Adelaide Carman	1897-

MUSIC TEACHERS.

M. E. Belcher	1856-1857	M. E. Churchman.....	1877-1878
A. A. Dyer	1861-1865	Nona Ryan	1878-1879
Gus A. Dyer.....	1862-1863	Josephine Culbertson	1878-1883
A. A. Howard	1865-1866	Adelaide Carman.....	1883-1888
G. B. Loomis	1866-1869	Blanch Donnahue	1888-1890
R. A. Newland.....	1866-1868	M. G. McKernan.....	1889-1890
D. Newland.....	1868-1872	Hannah Pettit	1890-1891
M. Maloney	1872-1874	Adelaide Carman	1891-1897
S. F. Briggs	1872-1876	W. T. Shannon	1892-
H. A. Hanvey	1874-1891	Bertha Campbell	1897-

PHYSICIANS.

G. W. Mears.....	1847-1853	C. E. Wright	1878-1882
T. Parvin.....	1853-1855	R. F. Stone	1882-1889
L. Dunlap	1855-1861	J. O. Stillson	1889-1890
J. M. Kitchen	1861-1878	Frank A. Morrison	1890-

BOOKKEEPERS.

H. B. Ballard.....	1878-1879	Belle Knisell.....	1897-
J. W. King.....	1879-1897		

MATRONS.

M. G. Demoss.....	1847-1852	M. E. Dunn.....	1856-1857
C. B. Sisson.....	1852-1855	J. McWorkman	1857-1861
M. E. Cook	1855-1856	J. L. Marshall	1861-1861

HOUSEKEEPERS.

E. J. Price	1861-1864	T. A. Jacobs.....	1887-1886
L. D. Hawley.....	1864-1868	D. W. Nelson.....	1889-1891
A. C. Landis.....	1868-1874	O. M. Baxter	1891-1892
M. Sproule	1874-1884	Ellen Fetherstone	1892-1894
E. J. Tarlton	1884-1887	Belle Campbell.....	1894-

GIRLS' GOVERNESSES.

P. H. Hawley.....	1869-1870	Lizzie L. Weal.....	1890-1891
E. J. Ballard	1870-1879	Laura Eurich	1891-1892
A. J. Loomis	1879-1888	Olive M. Baxter.....	1892-1893
Annie E. Bryan.....	1888-1890	Kate Casey	1893-

BOYS' GOVERNESS.

Lizzie Evans.....	1886-
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BROOM SHOP.

Caleb Scudder.....	1847-1848	J. W. Bradshaw.....	1865-1871
S. McGiffin	1848-1858	J. M. Richards.....	1871-1890
M. C. Holman	1858-1860	C. S. McGiffin	1890-1894
L. McGiffin.....	1860-1865	James Fuller.....	1894-

CANING DEPARTMENT.

A. J. Cochran.....1884-

PIANO TUNING.

W. E. Reed.....1883-1890 B. F. Smith.....1891-
 E. E. Holloway.....1890-1891

GIRLS' WORKROOM.

Sarah T. Marsh.....1847-1849	P. Hawley.....1862-1863
E. M. Curtis.....1849-1853	L. D. Hawley.....1863-1869
M. C. Bennett.....1853-1854	S. J. Ballard.....1869-1879
H. J. Hoss.....1854-1855	Lavona Mason.....1879-1890
M. E. Dunn.....1855-1856	Anna Sproule.....1890-1894
A. A. Paxton.....1856-1857	Sarah Stark.....1894-
E. A. Dawson.....1861-1862	

GYMNASIUM.

Harriet E. Turner.....1891-1894 May Van Wie.....1896-
 Grace Gilman.....1894-1896

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATE.	Location.	Name.	Superintendent.
Alabama	Talladego	Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind	J. H. Johnson.
Alabama	Talladego	Academy for Blind	F. Manning.
Alabama	Talladego	School for Negro Deaf Mutes and Blind	J. S. Graves.
Arkansas	Little Rock	School for Blind	O. C. Gray.
California	Berkeley	Institution for Education of Deaf, Dumb and Blind	W. Wilkenson.
Colorado	Colorado Springs	School for Deaf and Blind	D. C. Dudley.
Connecticut	Hartford	Institution and Industrial Home for Blind	F. E. Cleveland.
Florida	St. Augustine	Blind and Deaf Mute Institution	Frederick Parco.
Georgia	Macon	Academy for the Blind	W. D. Williams.
Illinois	Jacksonville	Institution for the Education of Blind	Frank H. Hall.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Institution for the Education of the Blind	Geo. S. Wilson.
Indian Ter... ..	Ft. Gibson	International School for the Blind	Lura A. Rowland.
Iowa	Vinton	College for the Blind	Thos. F. McCune.
Kansas	Kansas City	Institution for the Education of the Blind	W. H. Toothaker.
Kentucky	Louisville	Institution for the Education of the Blind	B. B. Huntoon.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Institution for the Blind	W. H. U. Magruder.
Maryland	Baltimore	School for the Blind	F. D. Morrison.
Massachusetts	Boston	School and Perkins Institution for the Blind	M. Anagnos.
Michigan	Lansing	School for the Blind	N. Church.
Minnesota	Faribault	School for the Blind	J. J. Dow.
Mississippi	Jackson	Institution for the Blind	W. S. Sims.
Missouri	St. Louis	School for the Blind	J. S. Sibley.
Montana	Boulder	School for the Deaf and Blind	Edward S. Tillinghart.
Nebraska	Nebraska City	Institution for the Blind	William A. Jones.
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Institution for the Deaf and Blind	Lars W. Larsen.
New York	New York	Institution for the Blind	W. B. Wait.
New York	Batavia	School for the Blind	Gardner Fuller.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind	John E. Ray.
Ohio	Columbus	Institution for the Education of the Blind	R. W. Wallace.
Oregon	Salem	Institution for the Blind	J. S. Carter.
Oklahoma	Guthrie	Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind	H. C. Beamer.
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	Institution for the Blind	H. B. Jacobs.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Institution for the Instruction of the Blind	E. E. Allen.
S. Carolina	Cedar Springs	Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Blind	U. F. Walker.
Utah	Ogden	School for the Blind	J. W. Metcalfe.
Tennessee	Nashville	School for the Blind	J. C. Armstrong.
Texas	Austin	Institution for the Blind	E. P. Beeton.
Texas	Austin	Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Colored Blind	S. J. Jenkins.
Virginia	Staunton	Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind	W. A. Bowles.
Washington	Vancouver	Institution for Defective Youth	James Watson.
West Virginia	Romney	School for the Deaf and Blind	Jas. T. Rucker.
Wisconsin	Janesville	School for the Blind	Howard F. Bliss.

ENROLLMENT IN THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES HAVING INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.	Pupils in 1879.	Pupils in 1880.	Pupils in 1881.	Pupils in 1882.	Pupils in 1883.	Pupils in 1884.	Pupils in 1885.	Pupils in 1886.	Pupils in 1887.	Pupils in 1888.	Pupils in 1889.	Pupils in 1890.	Pupils in 1891.	Pupils in 1892.	Pupils in 1893.	Pupils in 1894.	Pupils in 1895.	Pupils in 1896.	Pupils in 1897.	Pupils in 1898.
Alabama.....	13	15	15	20	24	29	29	30	34	34	53	56	54	63	62	63	66	77	70	82
Alabama (colored)																				
Arkansas.....	35	38	35	45	58	46	44	78	70	78	168	165	165	176	225	158	169	172	193	208
California.....	28	29	31	31	32	35	32	32	27	31	34	36	35	42	50	48	48	50	50	53
Colorado.....					10	10	10	20	19	21	29	33	42	48	47	53	53	50	55	55
*Connecticut.....																				
Florida.....							2	3												
Georgia.....	62	58	60	66	74	72	81	75	82	93	85	85	89	95	103	121	138	123	116	109
Illinois.....	115	120	121	128	125	142	130	168	186	171	165	188	218	241	238	262	254	220	250	251
Indiana.....	123	127	126	128	120	120	126	130	132	128	132	125	131	139	150	150	128	130	137	158
†Indian Territory.....																				
Iowa.....	112	90	114	94	141	157	151	170	187	157	177	171	184	167	169	180	197	208	186	192
Kansas.....	47	63	50	53	73	75	68	78	87	88	93	77	83	90	94	90	92	102	91	98
Kentucky.....	78	70	73	68	71	74	72	69	71	85	161	165	107	105	169	113	120	119	114	121
Louisiana.....	28	26	25	23	23	24	22	21	19	20	20	20	24	30	30	36	36	39	33	48
Maryland.....	81	92	81	84	90	103	89	87	88	95	109	122	112	115	119	122	122	125	125	134
Massachusetts.....	121	123	118	125	123	128	135	140	154	177	217	223	176	198	195	212	216	237	246	236
Michigan.....	48	45	55	63	68	70	74	83	95	87	163	85	84	85	77	79	95	105	106	109
Minnesota.....	21	27	28	35	36	34	39	36	47	50	57	64	63	64	58	63	67	73	70	79
Mississippi.....	27	33	33	31	35	37	33	36	31	35	32	36	32	40	38	39	34	41	33	33
Missouri.....	72	101	98	90	102	92	94	97	95	68	87	99	119	116	117	121	110	106	121	119
Montana.....																				
Nebraska.....	23	22	22	27	28	28	29	38	27	38	45	57	56	59	100	88	109	62	78	83
New Mexico.....																				
New York City.....	228	252	236	235	239	253	247	230	235	248	235	237	247	245	242	239	244	230	228	223
New York State.....	190	182	170	165	156	156	171	163	159	140	126	131	146	148	139	147	162	142	131	143
North Carolina.....	83	90	77	85	65	61	64	76	80	88	102	86	89	89	98	100	107	137	181	214
Ohio.....	181	210	207	200	201	212	223	223	232	250	261	230	224	218	228	265	241	283	301	338
Oregon.....	31	30	30	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Pennsylvania.....	178	160	217	219	229	234	232	245	232	242	232	230	196	201	196	190	180	185	175	174

* Kindergarten for the Blind. † International School for Blind.

ENROLLMENT IN THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

STATES HAVING INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.	Pupils in 1879.	Pupils in 1880.	Pupils in 1881.	Pupils in 1882.	Pupils in 1883.	Pupils in 1884.	Pupils in 1885.	Pupils in 1886.	Pupils in 1887.	Pupils in 1888.	Pupils in 1889.	Pupils in 1890.	Pupils in 1891.	Pupils in 1892.	Pupils in 1893.	Pupils in 1894.	Pupils in 1895.	Pupils in 1896.	Pupils in 1897.	Pupils in 1898.
South Carolina.....	11	15	16	14	11	14	15	19	21	18	21	32	34	36	41	44	42	43	48	49
Tennessee.....	58	59	45	62	74	79	81	71	88	78	88	91	89	98	93	106	122	106	115	130
Texas.....	72	84	84	100	91	104	105	112	138	121	138	144	164	171	171	161	157	164	169	160
Texas (colored).....									* 45				31	32	40	47	43	34	40	30
Utah.....																			11	14
Virginia.....	32	30	36	36	40	41	38	47	50	50	50	50	35	51	48	50	52	52	56	56
Washington.....									1	1	1			4	10	10	13	16	14	13
Western Penn-sylvania.....									21	28	34	36	34	28	32	40	63	68	78	86
West Virginia.....	22	22	24	30	32	36	32	31	34	35	34	36	34	35	36	41	51	56	53	53
Wisconsin.....	88	71	72	76	64	70	66	74	82	90	90	90	90	90	103	120	113	120	121	132
Total.....	2,180	2,245	2,298	2,333	2,442	2,548	2,507	2,747	2,773	2,832	3,006	3,173	3,203	3,353	3,515	3,630	3,757	3,793	3,869	4,097

* Kindergarten for the Blind.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDIANA

School for Feeble-Minded Youth

FORT WAYNE, IND.

For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1898.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 2, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 2, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

NOVEMBER 2, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, November 2, 1898.

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 2d day of November, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk of Printing Bureau.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. A. K. HACKETT, President, Fort Wayne.
JOHN M. SPANN, Treasurer, Indianapolis.
MRS. MARY ROWAN HARPER, Secretary, Fort Wayne.

OFFICERS.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Superintendent.
MRS. E. A. JOHNSON, Matron.
ALBERT E. CARROLL, Steward and Industrial Overseer.
CHARLES BOCK, M. D., Resident Physician.
CHARLES M. LAWRENCE, Principal.
MISS LOUISE SCHWARZE, Bookkeeper and Stenographer.
MISS LA VERN LESTER, Record Clerk and Stenographer.
WALTER C. VAN NUYS, Storekeeper.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 31, 1898.

To Honorable James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana:

We present herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, being for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898.

The year has been one of quiet and steady progress. As the institution was crowded to its utmost capacity at the beginning of the year, there has been no increase of enrollment, but the average daily attendance is slightly larger than for the previous year. The only extension of accommodation possible is now being made, and we shall shortly admit about thirty boys to occupy "Spangler Wing," built at the Colony Farm, partly by means of a small bequest made by the late Mr. Lewis Spangler, of Dekalb County, the particulars of which are given in the report of the Superintendent.

The small amount available for improvements, viz., \$2,500, has been judiciously used, and the plant generally is now in fairly good order throughout.

We would respectfully urge your attention to the condition of our application list as presented in the statistical tables. Many of these children who are debarred admittance because of the crowded condition of the institution, are most distressing and urgent cases. At our Trustees' meetings we are compelled to listen to letters from their parents and guardians, which are often couched in very affecting terms. Frequent letters are also received from public men and other good citizens making the most urgent appeals. Relatives of the children appear at our meetings to urge their claims. To most of them we must reply, "There is no room." Some of these applications come from parents who are able and willing to pay the full amount of tuition fixed by law. They do not wish to burden the

State. Many are from people who are impoverished by the burden of an unfortunate child to the extent that in some cases the whole family is pauperized.

Besides these who under the present law are entitled to admittance, there is a large number for whom, more than for any other class of defectives, it would be good public policy for the State to provide. These are the idiotic and imbecile adult females of child-bearing age, many of whom are in our county poor asylums, most of whom are already the mothers of defective, illegitimate children; few of whom, under present conditions, will escape repeated motherhood until past the reproductive age. We should be derelict in our duty to the State if we did not call your attention to these facts, and ask of you, and through you of the State of Indiana, for the means to remedy them.

In urging these considerations upon your notice, we are not proposing a great additional burden upon the taxpayer. During the past six years the average per capita cost of this institution has steadily declined, until now it is less than three-fifths of what it was at the beginning of that period. This great reduction in cost has been accompanied by no lowering of the standard of efficiency of the institution. It is partly the result of good business management, but chiefly of the fact that the inmates are being trained to useful labor, so that a very satisfactory proportion of them are entirely self-supporting, and a still larger number do some useful work every day. Many of those whom we think ought to be received are already a burden upon the taxpayer. Under the system of our institution, some of these would be made self-supporting, most of the others could be kept at little, if any, more than their present cost wherever they are kept with decency and humanity, as a civilized State would wish to keep its defective citizens.

In our eighteenth annual report we presented a scheme of extension at a very moderate rate of cost. Since that time we have developed one important industry, by means of which we shall be able to considerably reduce the cost of new buildings. We are now using the labor of some of our older and stouter male inmates in the manufacture of bricks, with excellent results. This year, the second of our brickyard, our boys made 394,000 bricks. Next year we expect they will make 600,000 or more. We have already a few boys able to assist at brick-laying, and a competent force for mortar-

mixing, hod-carrying, and excavating. With the use of our available labor as above specified, the cost of simple, substantial buildings, equipped with all that is necessary for health and comfort, but avoiding costly adornments, will be very moderate.

We believe that the estimate made by the Superintendent in his report of \$250 per capita for buildings and equipment is a conservative one. If the Legislature will see fit to appropriate the sum of \$100,000, half available during the fiscal year of 1899, and the rest during the year 1900, we believe we can accommodate four hundred additional inmates, which would let us clear off the present list of suspended applications, and take in about half of the adult females above mentioned by the end of the year 1900.

The Superintendent's report, which appears on another page, gives some facts with regard to the epileptic and custodial cases, which call for your earnest thought. If the extension asked be granted, we shall be able to make proper provision for these distressing cases. Many similar institutions in other States are not allowed to receive epileptic inmates, believing that they seriously impair the management and detract from the benefits of the institution to a greater extent than they are themselves benefited. Possibly some day the State of Indiana will follow the example of the progressive States of New York and Ohio, and will establish a special institution for epileptics; no one would welcome such an institution more than those who now care for the epileptics among inadequate and poorly arranged equipments. Until such a step shall be taken, it seems probable that we must continue to have their care, and we certainly need, most sorely, special buildings for them.

Our present engineering department, which includes the heating, lighting, water supply, sewerage and ventilation, is inadequate, and some additional machinery is urgently needed. The sum of \$10,000 for a boiler, engine and dynamos, electric motors, and reservoirs, will be needed and should be available in 1899.

Should the extension now asked for be granted, the appropriation for maintenance and clothing for the year 1900 should be made \$96,000 or \$120 per capita of the then enrollment. For 1901 the appropriation for maintenance and clothing necessary will be \$115,000, or \$115 per capita of the enrollment for that year. Our appropriation for clothing and maintenance for the year 1898, of \$75,000, was a little less than \$134 per capita of enrollment, and

for 1899 it will be \$125. Thus, although the gross amount asked for is increased, it will be seen that the per capita steadily decreases.

An annual appropriation for repairs of \$3,500 is also required, that amount being a minimum estimate of the annual expense of necessary repairs for so large a plant.

The management of the Home meets our earnest approval. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have made a great study of the needs of the institution, and we heartily approve of all their efforts, and the results accomplished have been most satisfactory to us.

E. A. K. HACKETT, President.

JOHN M. SPANN, Treasurer.

MRS. MARY R. HARPER, Sec'y.

Trustees of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

John M. Spann, Treasurer, in Account with Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

1897.		<i>Dr.</i>		
Nov. 1.....	To appropriation for maintenance for fiscal year ending October 31, 1898.....		\$75,000 00	
	To appropriation for repairs for fiscal year ending October 31, 1898.....		2,500 00	
	To appropriation for improvements for fiscal year ending October 31, 1898.....		2,500 00	
1898.				
Oct. 28.....	To industrial proceeds for fiscal year ending October 31, 1898.....		697 10	
				\$80,697 10
1897.		<i>Cr.</i>		
Dec. 2.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		\$9,888 01	
	By improvements approved vouchers.....		157 64	
	By repairs approved vouchers.....		118 88	
1898.				
Jan. 3.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		9,407 67	
	By improvements approved vouchers.....		14 70	
	By repairs approved vouchers.....		523 94	
Feb. 1.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		7,779 65	
	By improvements approved vouchers.....		276 45	
	By repairs approved vouchers.....		59 29	
Mar. 1.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		6,440 20	
	By improvements approved vouchers.....		83 97	
April 1.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		7,861 07	
	By improvements approved vouchers.....		501 23	
May 2.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		6,190 15	
	By improvements approved vouchers.....		664 99	
	By repairs approved vouchers.....		561 01	
May 31.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		5,889 86	
	By improvements approved vouchers.....		367 84	
	By repairs approved vouchers.....		587 93	
June 30.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		7,216 61	
	By improvements approved vouchers.....		292 16	
	By repairs approved vouchers.....		527 53	
July 30.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		4,468 71	
	By improvements approved vouchers.....		14 02	
	By repairs approved vouchers.....		121 42	
Aug. 30.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		3,974 80	
Oct. 8.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		3,955 84	
Oct. 28.....	By maintenance approved vouchers.....		2,624 53	
				\$80,697 10

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees:

I herewith present the Twentieth Annual Report of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, being the sixth report it has been my duty to make.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The actual enrollment is 569, or almost exactly the same as at this date last year; but before this report will appear in print, it will be increased by about thirty-five boys, for whom acceptances have been issued, most of whom will probably be all in before the end of the calendar year. Our population, therefore, on the first of December, 1898, will be about 600, and this will be the utmost limit possible until we have more house room. We are enabled to take this additional number by the building, at Colonia, of Spangler Wing, which will be ready for inmates in a few weeks, full particulars of which will be found under the heading of "Improvements."

During the year we have received fifteen boys and fourteen girls. We have had eighteen deaths, and twelve children have been withdrawn. The daily average number actually present has been 544.5, which is 6.1 more than during the previous fiscal year.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSIONS.

Of these there are now pending, including those boys who have been accepted and not yet received, 206, of which 158 are for boys and 48 for girls. This number is larger than at any previous time in the history of the institution, and is more than 32 per cent. larger than at this time last year. The number of waiting applicants grows steadily year by year, and will undoubtedly continue to increase until something like due provision shall be made. Accepting

one or two children from a given district is nearly always followed by several new applications from the same county. This occurs, no doubt, from the fact that attention is called to the institution, and friends of defective children make application for them.

The need of very greatly extending the capacity of the institution is too apparent to need more than a brief mention. It has been strongly urged in all recent annual reports, and there is nothing to be said that has not already been made public.

THE SCHOOL

Continues to deserve your approval. During the year we lost our energetic and excellent principal, Mr. E. R. Johnston, who resigned to accept a similar position, but with a larger salary, in an Eastern State. Much of the success of the School during the past four years was due to his intelligent devotion. He was succeeded by Mr. C. M. Lawrence, whose interesting and instructive report appears on another page. We hope to maintain our high standard of educational work, and, if possible, to surpass it in the future.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Here also we have a change to report, Dr. Delia E. Howe, having been succeeded by Dr. Chas. Bock, who was with us as interne one year, ending April 1, 1898, and who came as resident physician on July 1st of this year.

Our pleasant and mutually profitable relations with the Fort Wayne College of Medicine continue, and clinics are held every Saturday, the professors continuing as in the past to assist our resident physician in operations, particulars of which are given in the medical report.

As will be seen in the physician's report, we have had the usual number of petty ailments, and a few cases of serious disease. A scrutiny of the mortuary table will show that although we have had a larger number of deaths than usual, yet serious illness is almost confined to those afflicted with

EPILEPSY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of epileptics now enrolled is 162, or nearly 28 per cent. of our total enrollment. To this number belong most of those

admitted to the hospital, and more than 70 per cent. of our deaths. The death rate for the year has been, of epileptics eight per cent., of non-epileptics one per cent.

Of the eighteen deaths shown in the mortuary table, epilepsy appears as a chief cause in three instances, and as a contributing cause in ten more. Tuberculosis appears as the chief cause in seven cases, of which four were complicated by epilepsy. Chronic meningitis was the chief cause in four cases, with meningeal tuberculosis in one other; in all five epilepsy was a complication. Of the eighteen deaths, there were but two in which neither epilepsy nor tuberculosis was a chief or contributory cause. Of these two, one was a case of hydrocephalus; the other was caused by capillary bronchitis with an organic heart lesion complicating. All the deaths were among those of the lower intellectual grades, except that of a girl who died of consumption, and who was not feeble-minded, but was paralytic and epileptic, as well as tuberculous. There is nothing more necessary for the well-being of the institution than such an increase of accommodation as will allow us to separate the epileptic and the lower grade custodials from other inmates, and lodge them in detached cottages, specially built and equipped for their care. Such a separation is demanded in the organic law of the institution, but has so far been impossible for lack of facilities.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

There is nothing new to report in these. We continue to make by the use of the labor of the inmates, all the children's clothing and shoes, mattresses, pillows, furniture (except beds and chairs), and to grow in our garden all the vegetables we can use, as well as a great deal of fruit. A few boys have learned to lay brick, and can give considerable help to the masons. The regular work of the house, the laundry, kitchens, etc., absorb the work of many of the trained inmates, so that we have not an idle boy or girl on the place who is able to labor. The useful and profitable employment of all our trained inmates continues to be our distinguishing feature.

REPAIRS.

The regular repairs have been kept up with diligence, mostly by the labor of the regular staff of employes. As the buildings get older, the cost of repairs inevitably increases.

THE COLONY FARM.

Year by year the farm shows steady improvement, and the produce received and used at the institution increases. The only new departure during the year has been in the direction of beef cattle, a number of young steers bought early in the spring having been fed and slaughtered for beef with fairly satisfactory results. The method of farming adopted, viz., soiling cattle upon green crops grown for the purpose, supplemented by purchased feed, such as bran, gluten meal, etc., with a careful and systematic use of the resulting manure, has the effect of rapidly increasing the fertility of the land. Most of the crops of the present year have been good, the only conspicuous failure having been the potatoes. The present population of the colony, including the brickyard boys, is forty-eight, to be increased to about seventy-five as soon as Spangler Wing is ready. The total value of the food products of the farm, brought down to the institution and consumed there during the year, has been \$6,271.70.

THE BRICKYARD

Gives employment to ten of our stoutest boys. Owing to the wet season, the number of bricks made has not come up to our expectation. The total output has been 394,000 brick, of which all but about 80,000 (in addition to 120,000 left over from the previous season) have been used, or will be used before winter, in the building operations of the institution. Next spring we must double the drying capacity of our racks, and we shall then be able to make nearly twice as many bricks during the season of 1899. The actual cost of the bricks made this year has been about \$1.15 per thousand, and the value of those used this year has been about \$2,070.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE INSTITUTION.

The legislative appropriation for the year included the sum of \$2,500 for improvements. This was a much smaller amount than was asked for, but it has been used with the utmost care, and as we are making our own bricks at a merely nominal cost, we are able to show a few good improvements, even with the small amount available. The most important of these, next to Spangler Wing—

which must be described by itself—was a long and urgently needed addition to the laundry and adjoining engine-room. This was made at a total cost of \$1,372.17 (besides 98,000 home-made bricks, worth \$490.00), and now gives us a very convenient and adequate laundry. A new driven well, 475 feet deep, cost \$562.50. A small brick pump-house, to cover an electric motor and pump, cost \$117.21 (besides 18,000 brick, value \$90.00).

A useful addition to the cold storage and butcher shop cost \$88.10, and used about 3,000 bricks. A porch to the hospital kitchen cost \$102.22. A partition on the third floor hall of the main building gives us a pleasant additional reception room, and cost \$98.89. Flooring and wainscoting of a hitherto unused basement, at a cost of \$76.60, gives us two pleasant play-rooms in the southwest corner of the girls' wing, which will help out the overcrowded day-rooms during the bad weather of winter.

A substantial root house, which will use about 95,000 bricks, and give us plenty of frost-proof room for all our potatoes and other winter roots, and also a large kraut room, is in process of construction, the brick being on the ground, and about \$100 worth of labor already expended upon it. Some minor improvements in the way of summer houses, etc., on the play grounds, costing \$69.26, bring our total cash expenditures for improvements on the Home grounds up to \$2,586.95. If we add the value of the brick to this, it will give \$3,731.95, as the total value of our improvements at the main building.

IMPROVEMENTS AT COLONIA.

Here we have been able to make but few improvements, and several which are much needed remain for another year. Those completed include an ice house, large enough for 400 tons of ice, costing \$266.26. A barn for stock cattle and calves, costing \$323.83. Substantial maple floors in the house, both upstairs and down, costing \$110. A sanitary and economical piggery* on an improved plan, with room for 150 swine of all ages, cost about \$156.00 (most of the material being on hand from our last lumbering). Improvements at the brickyard consisting of a driven well, 118 feet deep, and additional racks and pallets, the whole costing \$356.78. Two hun-

* This is an improvement that has received special commendation from Dr. Hurty, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and some of the staff of the Purdue Agricultural College.

dred nineteen rods of new wire fencing, worth \$65.70. An orchard of 865 trees, apple, pear, plum, peach, cherry and quince, occupying about five acres, and costing \$210.99. These altogether bring the total cost of farm improvements to \$1,313.86. We still need three buildings to complete the farm equipment, namely, a milk house, a slaughter house and an implement shed. We have still some miles of fence to build, much road-making, tile-draining, clearing and planting to do, so much, indeed, that we shall have plenty of rough work to keep our commoner class of laborers busy for many years to come.

SPANGLER WING.

By the will of the late Lewis Spangler, of Dekalb County, there was devised to the Trustees of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, a small parcel of real estate, subject to the life interest of the widow. A threatened contest of the will led to a conference of the persons interested, and to a compromise for \$1,000 cash, a settlement which was generally considered to be equitable to the State. The Trustees long considered how to expend this money, so as to gain the greatest good for the State and the feeble-minded children. They decided to use it as far as it would go in the construction of a brick building at the Colony Farm, using bricks made by our boys on the place, and eking out the cost by using a portion of the appropriation for improvements, which becomes available on and after November 1, 1898. They accordingly approved plans for a brick house, which should become eventually the west wing of a larger building, to be known as Spangler Wing, in memory of Mr. Spangler, who bequeathed the money which made it possible. The building, which will be completed in November, will contain day-room and dormitory for 40 boys, with a room for attendants and necessary toilet rooms. It will be used in connection with the present frame building, the dining room of which is large enough to accommodate the additional inmates. The value of the house will be about \$3,750, which is provided for as follows: Spangler bequest, \$1,000; home-made bricks, \$1,250; State's appropriation for improvements, \$1,500. The excavating and much of the rough laboring work was done by the inmates working with our regular help. The class of boys who will be cared for in the new building will be chiefly those of the middle and

upper custodial grades, non-epileptic. Many of this class can be usefully employed on the farm to some small extent, and the cost of keeping them, under the conditions of life at Colonia, is very much less than the average cost at the institution.

EXTENSIONS NEEDED.

The most urgent need of additional quarters is of some suitable and adequate building for the lower custodial classes and for the epileptics. This should be provided by the erection of cottages near the main building, where there are to be found several choice building sites upon the grounds. Constructed upon simple plans, without any unnecessary expense in adornment, but with perfect sanitation in the matter of ventilation, etc., and using the brick made by the labor of our own inmates, cottages, in every way suitable for the purpose, may be built and furnished for \$250 per capita. To provide two cottages for 100 inmates each, would cost about \$50,000. It would be well to build two such cottages in the next two years. At the same time the building at Colonia, of which Spangler Wing is the beginning, should be extended. This can be constructed still more cheaply per capita, being for a grade of boys who do not need quite such costly arrangements as the lower custodial and epileptics. An appropriation for buildings of \$100,000, of which half should be available in 1899, and half in 1900, would provide for not less than 400 additional inmates, and would enable us to clear off the suspended list, and receive most of those who will apply between the present time and the end of the year 1900. Even before that is done, the question of providing for the feeble-minded women under forty-five years of age, who are now inmates of the county poor asylums, should be considered. There is nothing the State can do which would pay so well in saving future cost to the taxpayer, as to segregate and care for this unfortunate class of women. To take them in, however, the law must be broadened, and this I certainly think should be done at once. We have upon the farm a beautiful building site, admirably adapted for a colony of adult females. Upon this place could be erected a number of cottages with a central building, to accommodate all the imbecile women of child-bearing age now in the county poor asylums. A reasonable estimate of the first cost of such a colony is about \$200

per capita, so that \$70,000 would house them all. The expense of caring for them afterwards would be no more to the taxpayer than their present cost in the poor asylums, which is about \$75 per annum.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

A considerable extension of our mechanical department is very desirable. We need one more boiler of not less than 125 H. P. An additional dynamo and engine to supplement the present equipment for lighting, also a dynamo for power to run our deep well pump and other machinery, would promote both efficiency and economy. We also need to construct a reservoir to hold not less than 100,000 gallons, to supplement our water supply. Electric motors are needed for the machinery in our wood-working and manufacturing department, and to run a system of fans to improve our very defective ventilation. For these and similar purposes we need an appropriation of about \$10,000, to be used to improve the heating, lighting, water supply, ventilation and power plant, which should be available during 1899.

It is needless to say that should the Legislature see fit to grant the extension of the institution that is so greatly needed, an increased appropriation for maintenance will be required. It has been only by the strictest economy that we have got through the last fiscal year. During the coming year, for which the appropriation is already made, we shall have to care for fully 30 more children than for the past year, so that we shall have to exercise still more stringent economy. With 200 more inmates the maintenance should be increased by at least \$20,000. If this is done, although the gross expense will appear larger, the per capita cost will be considerably reduced.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Board of Trustees for their uniform kindness and consideration; to the officers and employes of the institution of every grade, I wish to express my appreciation of their constant devotion to duty, and their cheerful willingness at all times to carry out my plans for the benefit of the institution and of the feeble-minded children.

Respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Mr. Alexander Johnson, Superintendent:

Dear Sir—Following is my report: I spent the month of August acquainting myself with the school work of this institution. The children were taken to the school rooms by classes, and an examination of each child made. I am glad to report that the grading of the classes was as nearly perfect as could be made with feeble-minded children, considering the number of teachers we have and the school equipment at our disposal. Some changes, the need of which grew naturally out of the progress of the School, were made.

Perfect grading is impossible, especially with feeble-minded children, so that it is more advisable to transfer or promote a child during the school term any time his condition justifies it, rather than to have a regular examination day for that purpose. Following this plan we shall constantly be on the lookout for changes that will make more profitable and pleasant the school work and the institution life of each child.

AMUSEMENTS.

The divisions are supplied with blocks, balls, checkers, dominoes, etc., and the brighter ones with parchesi and chess besides. Three nights each week the teachers devote one hour to amusing and entertaining the children. Those who work in the Industrial Department have singing and drills one night each week. There is a regular entertainment for the children every Tuesday night. One night each month is set apart for the celebration of the birthdays of all the children born in that month. Here they have taffy-pulling and games. The dances have continued to be successful. The girls dance every Wednesday and the boys every Friday night. All of the festivals, Christmas, Thanksgiving, Harvest Day, Hallowe'en, etc., are celebrated in an appropriate manner.

The improvements made in the school-house, new blackboards, painting, calcimining, etc., have added greatly to its comfort and appearance.

MUSIC.

The music is a very important factor in the institution life. Singing is the most convenient and profitable means of entertaining the children, because nearly all can participate. Many who can not utter a distinct articulate sound, will make their greatest effort to imitate the other children in sound and gesture while they are singing. Besides the rythm pleases them. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of music in the institution. This training must be largely done in the schools. For this purpose we have a girls' singing class each morning. Twenty-five of the brightest primary girls assemble with 31 custodial girls in the school hall where they receive instruction in vocal music. It is very necessary that the custodial girls sing with the primary girls, for the primary girls lend life and enthusiasm which the custodial girls do not have. Besides the imitative instinct is quite strong even in low grade feeble-minded children, so that they often do what they see others doing when they can be induced under no other circumstances to do it.

We also have a boys' singing class each morning. Sixty-five custodial boys assemble in the school hall, where they are joined by 28 of our brightest boys, to receive instruction in vocal music. Here again the brighter boys lend the life and impetus so lacking in the custodial class.

Two days of each week the entire afternoon school (147 children) meet in the school hall for singing. Here our chapel songs and services are practiced. In addition to this general singing each afternoon school has class singing. Here our brighter children are taught the sentiments of the songs they sing. It is surprising how much reality they get out of them. In the kindergarten songs and games the children seem to feel that they are the real flowers and trees, and birds and animals they pretend to be. When they coddle and pet their classmate, made over for the moment by their fancy into doves and bluebirds, they are forming habits of gentleness and developing a love for each other that will affect them all their lives. When they play the part of a blacksmith shoeing his horses, the horses are real, the forge and anvil and the hammer are real to

them. While they are learning the songs they also learn the habit of the birds and animals they pretend to be, they learn the story the coal and iron have to tell them about themselves. In short, the singing is turned in every possible way to teach the children obedience, gentleness, good manners and morality. Much has been done in this direction and much can still be done.

Besides the vocal music, we now have 12 girls taking piano lessons, many of these can play for the girls' dances and at our special day entertainments. One girl plays for the morning singing, calisthenics and kindergarten classes. This is a place of honor, and the girls take great delight in doing something of real importance and worth.

Our band also continues to be of great value in entertainments, and is the only thing that seems to rouse our lowest grade children out of their habitual stupor.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

We can not make soul. We can only repair the physical organism through which the soul acts. The soul is always struggling to manifest itself even in the lowest grade children. This manifestation differs from time to time for two reasons. First, the environments change; second, the condition of the physical organism changes. Now when the environments remain the same, the outward expressions of this soul struggle will differ from day to day in the same child, because the physical organism through which it acts is in some way changed. Then if so much depends on the tone of the physical organism, our work clearly is to put the physical life of the child in the best possible condition. To this end their diet is carefully selected; their daily habits vigilantly watched; regular outdoor exercise given when weather is fit; and breathing exercises required. Good air, and plenty of it, is as essential to the health and vigor of our children as food and clothing. Other things remaining the same, deep breathing of pure air makes our children more capable. With this central thought in mind, a graded course of exercises has been arranged running from the kindergarten, through calisthenics and manual work, always adapting it to the special needs of the child, so that every side of every child's nature may be brought out, and that side of his nature in which he is most capable specialized upon. In this way the school co-operates with

the Industrial Department. When the child has learned to use his hands, he is put part of the day in one of the industries where he is most useful.

SPECIAL SENSES.

We may not know what the soul is, but we do know that the only way we can reach it is through the body. Now, if the bodily organism be defective, the soul is less often and less effectively reached and proportionately less responsive. When these defects are in the peripheral organs, we place the child in special sense classes to strengthen the impaired sense. We now have 30 children receiving this special attention. Many cases of marked improvement can be seen. But when the defect is in the nerve tissue leading from the sense organ to the brain center, or when the defect is in the cerebral centers themselves, special sense training will accomplish nothing. Of course we have no children with all the senses gone, so that when we find one sense that can not be improved, we direct our efforts to the training of the other senses.

NATURE STUDY.

I can not speak too highly of the results of *nature study*. A brief consideration of one or two fundamental, psychological truths will help to show its importance. It is now quite generally believed that each individual is an epitome of the race; that each individual experiences in a modified form every emotion and instinct developed by the race in past ages, through its effort to preserve and perpetuate itself. For example, every boy has an instinct for a few months, and perhaps years, to kill and destroy everything he can. This period in the boy's life probably corresponds to the centuries of struggle our ancestors experienced back in the German forests, where the enemy was always strong and ferocious, and against which they constantly fought in self-defense. Thus the instinct to kill is a remnant of that which once had utility in preserving life, and the child should not be condemned because he has it; everything should be done, however, to encourage the better instinct, and suppress the undesirable one. I shall indicate presently how *nature study* will help to do this. So all the instincts are or have

been useful. It is also true that every ripening instinct depends more or less upon the strength of those preceding it, and is modified by those that follow it. Then the bad, vicious instinct should be treated not only for its own sake, but for the sake of those which are sure to manifest themselves later. If the later instincts are strong enough, they may and often do change the habits formed from the earlier ones. For it must be remembered that the instincts themselves are transient; the habits formed while they are passing are more enduring.

Now, if the sum of our habits depends upon the use we make of our instincts when they are ripe, we can readily see the importance of introducing the child to a new subject at the right time. We must catch the instinct when it is ripe, if we hope to have a habit formed as a result of it; we must suppress the instinct when it is ripe, if we wish to prevent the forming of a habit. But feeble-mindedness is a state of arrested psychological development. Then we must take the child with the habits he formed from the instincts he had at the time his psychic development was arrested, *overcome these habits and encourage the ripening of better instincts*. This is the guiding principle at the bottom of all sound teaching of the feeble-minded. In doing this work, nature study can be utilized to the greatest advantage. It is real, live and concrete. It is the only thing that will interest our children any great length of time. The children are being taught that the life of a flower in the window garden and of the animals he knows and handles is just the same as his own. We provide as many live animals and birds as we can, teaching their nature and habits to the child while he holds them in his own hands or caresses them. Everything is done to make the child love nature. Along with this regard for the life of nature comes an increased regard for each other. A crippled child is very seldom imposed upon by his stronger companions. When the children have learned to love and help each other, greater numbers can be kept together, and in this and other ways reduce the cost of their support per capita. In this lies the hope for the complete care of the feeble-minded.

In closing I wish to thank the teachers for their genuine enthusiasm, and you for your kind assistance in the school work.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Attending day school.....	152	180	332
Night school	21	20	41
P. M. school	54	91	145
A. M. school—			
Calisthenics	38	30	68
Sewing and fancy work.....	14	21	35
Kindergarten	26	39	65
Netting	12	...	12
Manual	37	27	64
Special sense	15	18	33
Speech class	13	20	33
Reading	12	10	22
Singing	95	56	151

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. LAWRENCE,
Principal.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

Mr. Alexander Johnson, Superintendent.

Allow me to submit the following report of the Medical Department for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898.

At present the general health of the children is good, also their apartments and surroundings are in as perfect a sanitary state as may be obtained with the existing crowded condition.

During the latter part of February and through March we were subjected to an epidemic of measles, which had been very prevalent in this vicinity for some time previous. Our cases numbered 133; they were cared for principally in the isolation hospital, which afforded convenient accommodations. Fortunately no ill effects or sequelae followed in any except two epileptic cases, Mary Isaacs and Mary Badger, who developed concurrent diseases and were subjects of hospital care until their death. In May there occurred six cases of epidemic parotitis.

At the dispensary each day, are treated those cases which do not necessitate hospital care, the total number of dispensary treatments during the year being 11,594, of which 3,541 were of boys and 8,053 were of girls, making an average of 9 boys and 22 girls treated daily.

The number of different children received and cared for in the general hospital was 121 boys and 104 girls. The aggregate time of the boys in the hospital was 3,236 days, an average for each of 26 days; of the girls was 3,830 days, an average for each of 36 days.

In surgery the following is a list of the principal operations:

One congenital cataract, by Dr. K. K. Wheelock.

One mastoiditis, by Dr. K. K. Wheelock.

Tonsilotomy in four cases, by Dr. A. E. Bulson.

Removal of post-nasal adenoids in several cases, by Dr. A. E. Bulson.

One dislocation of elbow, with fracture of radius, reduced by Dr. M. F. Porter.

One amputation of hand, by Dr. D. E. Howe.

The remaining cases as follows were attended by your present resident physician:

Fractured leg, 2 cases.

Fractured arm, 2 cases.

Fractured clavicle, 1 case.

Dislocated radius, 1 case.

Dislocated inferior maxilla, 1 case.

Not to the sick alone, but to the well children also, are given careful attention and observation. Not infrequently the timely recognition of an approaching illness or debility will make it possible to check its progress by instituting the suitable prophylactic measures.

Monthly weighings are taken of each child separately, and to the more delicate ones, or those declining in health, a special diet is given in accordance with the requirements in the case. Twenty-one girls and twelve boys are now taking special diet.

Owing to the excellent daily care taken of the children's teeth throughout the year, the amount of work for the dental interne was much lessened. He examined and cleaned the teeth of all the children, placed 128 amalgam fillings, 41 cement fillings, 7 gutta-percha fillings, 2 gold fillings and extracted 167 teeth.

Since entering upon my duties as physician to the institution, July 1, 1898, we have made a careful scientific classification of our 162 epileptic cases. This has required an extended amount of research into their histories and the physical, but especially mental, examination of each individual case. The accurate data thus obtained and formulized has brought to light many new and interesting features in many of the cases, and will be valuable as reference and an insight to the proper care and medical attention of these unfortunates.

Of the cases especially benefited by treatment, our attention is called to several. Two cases in particular, both being of idiopathic origin, the epilepsy manifesting itself in early life. Case No. 1, male, age 21 years, with an average of 8 epileptic attacks per month, each attack being preceded by the aura *epilepsia procursiva*, in which he would run at great speed until the onset of the spasm proper. This patient was treated two years with the result that no epileptic manifestations have occurred for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Case No. 2, male, age 21 years, with an average of 25 grandmal attacks per month, was treated $2\frac{1}{2}$ years with the same result as in the above

case. The physical and mental condition of both has improved, and they are practically among the self-supporting number.

Mention should be made of the necessity for completion of the unfinished part of the general hospital. This would greatly enhance our accommodations, affording ample room for those requiring hospital care, and add very materially to the benefit of the increasing number of smaller, custodial children.

In conclusion I wish to express my utmost appreciation for your most liberal provisions made to the medical department in every respect that would aid to the preservation of health, treatment of the sick and advancement of scientific investigations.

The following is the mortality record for the year:

NAME.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Complicating Disease.
Cora Mabbitt	23	Nov. 12, 1897..	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Hydrocephalus.
Will Feasel	24	Dec. 21, 1897..	Tuberculosis of lungs, larynx and intestines.	
Helen Jones	16	Dec. 27, 1897..	Epilepsy	Hydrocephalus.
Alma Wilson	38	Jan. 6, 1898..	Chronic meningitis.....	Epilepsy.
Rollie McKinzie....	22	Jan. 17, 1898.	Chronic meningitis.....	Epilepsy and hydro- cephalus.
Elmer Roach	22	Jan. 19, 1898..	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Epilepsy.
James Miller	21	Feb. 7, 1898..	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	
Emma Widmeyer ..	21	Feb. 15, 1898.	Epilepsy	
Emma Starrett	21	March 9, 1898.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Epilepsy.
Mary Isaacs	16	March 13, 1898..	Nephritis	Epilepsy.
Thos. Garrison	21	March 23, 1898..	Meningitis and nephritis	Epilepsy.
Worth Ackley	7	March 25, 1898..	Chronic meningitis	Epilepsy.
Frank Moore	20	April 17, 1898.	Capillary bronchitis.....	Organic heart lesion.
Sarah Collins	9	June 12, 1898.	Hydrocephalus	
Rosa Pauley	23	July 11, 1898..	Epilepsy	
Sadie Blair	21	July 26, 1898..	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Epilepsy.
Mary Badger	11	August 15, 1898..	Meningeal tuberculosis .	Epilepsy and low- grade idiocy.
Frank Peterson....	12	August 28, 1898..	Pneumonia	Epilepsy and low- grade idiocy.

Yours very respectfully,

CHAS. BOCK,

Resident Physician.

TABLE No. 1.

Admitted During the Year.

MONTH.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
November, 1897	1	5	6
December, 1897	1	1	2
January, 1898	1	3	4
February, 1898			
March, 1898	1		1
April, 1898	3		3
May, 1898	2	2	4
June, 1898			
July, 1898	2	1	3
August, 1898	2	1	3
September, 1898	1		1
October, 1898	1	1	2
Total	15	14	29

Discharged During the Year.

Males	6
Females	6
Total	12

Died During the Year.

Males	8
Females	10
Total	18
Total number discharged and died	30

Movement of Population.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Number enrolled November 1, 1897	291	279	570
Number admitted during the year	15	14	29
Total number enrolled during the year	306	293	599
Number discharged during the year	6	6	12
Number died during the year	8	10	18
Total	14	16	30
Number enrolled October 31, 1898	292	277	569
Number absent temporarily October 31, 1898	15	9	24
Number actually present October 31, 1898	277	268	545

TABLE No. 2.

Inmates by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Quota.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Quota.
Adams	2	5	7	5	Marion	28	25	53	32
Allen	23	13	36	15	Marshall	2	2	4	5
Bartholomew	2	2	4	5	Martin	2	2	4	3
Ben on	1	1	2	3	Miami	3	5	8	6
Blackford	1	3	4	2	Monroe	2	2	4	4
Boone	1	2	3	6	Montgomery	3	6	9	6
Brown	2	2	4	7	Morgan	1	2	3	4
Carroll	2	5	7	5	Newton	1	1	2	2
Cass	2	6	8	7	Noble	1	3	4	5
Clark	2	3	5	7	Ohio	2	2	4	1
Clay	3	1	4	7	Orange	2	2	4	3
Clinton	2	4	6	6	Owen	2	2	4	3
Crawford	2	2	4	5	Parke	4	4	8	5
Daviess	2	2	4	6	Perry	2	1	3	4
Dearborn	5	1	6	5	Pike	4	4	8	4
Decatur	1	5	6	4	Porter	2	2	4	4
Dekalb	6	1	7	6	Posey	2	2	4	5
Delaware	4	1	5	7	Pulaski	2	3	5	3
Dubois	1	1	2	5	Putnam	1	2	3	5
Elkhart	8	6	14	9	Randolph	3	3	6	6
Fayette	1	1	2	3	Ripley	3	3	6	4
Floyd	3	4	7	7	Rush	3	3	6	4
Fountain	3	3	6	4	St. Joseph	3	5	8	10
Franklin	1	1	2	4	Scott	1	1	2	2
Fulton	2	2	4	4	Shelby	2	3	5	6
Gibson	3	1	4	6	Spencer	2	1	3	5
Grant	2	2	4	7	Starke	2	2	4	2
Greene	4	3	7	6	Steuben	3	3	6	3
Hamilton	7	5	12	6	Sullivan	1	2	3	5
Hancock	3	3	6	4	Switzerland	2	1	3	3
Harrison	3	1	4	5	Tippecanoe	7	4	11	8
Hendricks	3	5	8	5	Tipton	1	1	2	4
Henry	9	9	18	5	Union	3	1	4	2
Howard	1	5	6	6	Vanderburgh	7	6	13	14
Huntington	4	10	14	6	Vermillion	2	2	4	3
Jackson	4	2	6	6	Vigo	6	4	10	12
Jasper	1	1	2	3	Wabash	4	3	7	6
Jay	4	2	6	6	Warren	2	2	4	3
Jefferson	3	4	7	6	Warrick	4	4	8	5
Jennings	3	5	8	3	Washington	4	3	7	4
Johnson	2	4	6	5	Wayne	9	3	12	9
Knox	1	3	4	6	Wells	3	4	7	5
Kosciusko	4	8	12	7	White	2	1	3	4
Lag ange	2	1	3	4	Whitley	4	4	8	4
Lake	3	1	4	5	Total	292	277	569	
Laporte	6	6	12	8					
Lawrence	1	1	2	5					
Madison	6	8	14	8					

TABLE No. 3.

Applications.

COUNTIES.	Applications Pending Not Accepted.			Applications Accepted and Not In.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grand Total.
Adams.....	2	1	3				
Allen.....	3	4	7	3		3	
Bartholomew.....	2		2	2		2	
Benton.....	1		1				
Blackford.....	2		2				
Boone.....	3		3				
Carroll.....	1	2	3				
Cass.....	2	1	3				
Clay.....	2	1	3				
Crawford.....				1		1	
Clark.....	1		1				
Clinton.....	1		1				
Daviess.....				1		1	
Decatur.....	2	1	3				1
Dekalb.....	2		2				
Delaware.....	1		1				
Elkhart.....	1	2	3				
Floyd.....	2		2				
Fountain.....	1	4	5				
Gibson.....	1		1	1		1	
Grant.....		1	1	1		1	
Greene.....	1	1	2				
Hamilton.....	1	1	2	1		1	
Harrison.....		1	1	1		1	
Hendricks.....		1	1				
Henry.....	3		3				
Howard.....	5	3	8	1		1	
Jackson.....	1		1	1		1	
Jasper.....	1		1				
Jay.....	1	2	3				
Jefferson.....	1		1				
Jennings.....	1		1				
Johnson.....	1		1	2		2	
Kosciusko.....			1	1		1	
Knox.....	2		2				
Lagrange.....		1	1				
Lake.....	2		2				
Laporte.....	1		1				
Madison.....	3	2	5	2		2	
Marion.....	13	3	16	3		3	
Marshall.....	1		1				
Martin.....	3		3				
Miami.....	2		2	2		2	
Monroe.....	4		4				
Montgomery.....	3	1	4	1		1	

APPLICATIONS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Applications Pending Not Accepted.			Applications Accepted and Not In.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grand Total.
Morgan	2		2				
Newton				1		1	
Noble	1		1				
Owen	2	1	3				
Pike	1	1	2				
Perry	1		1				
Porter	1		1				
Randolph	3	3	6				
Rush				1		1	
Scott		1	1	2		2	
Shelby	1		1				
Starke	1		1				
St. Joseph	1		1				
Steuben	2		2	1		1	
Tippecanoe	6		6	1		1	
Union		1	1				
Vanderburgh	4		4	3		3	
Vigo	5	1	6				
Wabash	3		3	1		1	
Warrick	1	1	2				
Washington	2	1	3				
Wayne	3	1	4				
Wells	1	2	3	2		2	
White	2		2				
Whitley		1	1				
Total	122	48	170	37		37	207

FINANCIAL.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

*Consolidated Statement of Revenues and Disbursements for the
Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

REVENUES.

MAINTENANCE.		
Regular appropriation	\$75,000 00	
Industrial proceeds deposited with State Treasurer and credited to Maintenance Fund	697 10	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 2		\$75,697 10
REPAIR FUND.		
Appropriation	2,500 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 3		2,500 00
IMPROVEMENT FUND.		
Appropriation	2,500 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 4		2,500 00
TUITION FUND.		
Receipts during fiscal year ending October 31, 1898	3,141 91	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 5		3,141 91
SPANGLER FUND.		
Bequest of Lewis Spangler	1,0 0 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 6		989 44
Balance on hand		10 56
Total	\$84,839 01	\$84,839 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

From Maintenance Fund	\$75,697 10
From Repair Fund	2,500 00
From Improvement Fund	2,500 00
From Tuition Fund	3,141 91
From Spangler Fund	989 44
Total	\$84,828 45

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Maintenance Fund for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
Dec. 2, 1897 ..	1	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Salaries and wages	\$2,489 70
	2	Am. Laundry Mach. Co.	Laundry machinery	286 75
	3	Ballou Basket Co.	Laundry baskets	40 50
	4	S. Bash & Co.	Fruits, vegetables, etc.	137 06
	5	W. F. Bohling, Cashier	Freight on coal	212 83
	6	Wm. B. Burtord.	Printing and stationery	56 37
	7	G. E. Burley & Co.	Groceries, etc.	244 77
	8	D. F. Comparet	Eggs and poultry	91 59
	9	Guy Conklin	Tuning and repairing pianos	25 00
	10	Geo. DeWald & Co.	Dry goods, etc.	326 71
	11	W. M. Eggeeman	One cow and calf	32 00
	12	Eric Oil Works	Oils	31 86
	13	C. M. Flinn & Bro.	Horse shoeing	8 25
	14	Ft. Wayne Gas Co.	Gas fuel and coal tar	710 53
	15	M. Frank & Co.	Dry goods, etc.	481 10
	16	S. Freiburger & Bro.	Leather and findings	233 12
	17	Glutting, Bauer & Hartnett.	Insurance	280 40
	18	Hoffman Bros	Lumber	12 90
	19	Home Telephone Co.	Telephone rental	9 00
	20	Jenkins Bros	Radiator keys	6 91
	21	Wm. Kaough	Farm implements	203 80
	22	Kingan & Co., Ltd.	Butterine	211 54
	23	Kitselman Bros.	Rep'irs for fence machine	5 00
	24	Dr. W. Langtry, V. S.	Services	10 50
	25	W. R. Little	Potatoes	511 42
	26	Mayflower Mills.	Flour and feed	535 56
	27	Meyer Bros. & Co.	Paints, oils, drugs	124 22
	28	Moellering Bros. & M.	Groceries, etc.	248 17
	29	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.	Hardware	44 11
	Dec. 2, 1897 . . .	30	Charles F. Muhler & Son	Land plaster . . . . .	55 20
31		F. P. Noon & Co.	Inspecting meters	50 00
32		O. P. Parker	Farm rent	250 00
33		J. C. Peltier	Undertaking	28 39
34		A. H. Perfect & Co.	Groceries, etc.	478 82
35		John N. Pfeiffer	Groceries, etc.	43 13
36		Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware	39 60
37		J. G. Plowman	One endoscope, appliances	25 00
38		Root & Co.	Dry goods, etc.	94 90
39		Sandhop, Fritsch & Co.	Clinical thermometers	7 00
40		Schrader & Wilson	Insurance	81 13
41		Seavey Hardware Co.	Tinware and repairs	21 37
42		Seymour Woolen Factory	Blankets and flannels	268 73
43		Siemon & Bro	School supplies	38 69
44		John Slone	Oats	20 71
45		Southern Fish Co.	Fish	13 00
46		Swift & Co.	Fresh meats and lard	324 77
47		Armour Soap Works	Chip soap	70 92
48		Bradford Belting Co.	Electric lamps	50 00
49		Daily Fish Market	Oysters	10 55
50		Diether Lumber Co.	Lumber	105 69
51		Ft. Wayne Artificial Ice Co.	Ice	5 60
52		Gross Cereal Co.	Cereal coffee	11 85
53		E. Howard Wat h and C. Co	Clock dials	7 63
54		J. L. Mott Iron Works	Closet hoppers	9 97
55		C. A. Strelinger Co	Hoisting crane	22 80
56		Thomas Tuffinger	One cow	35 00
57		Turney & Jones Co.	Lump coal	69 66
58		Wayne Baking Co.	Pretzels	8 78
59		F. P. Wilt & Co	Tea	15 75
60	C. B. Woodworth & Co	Dentists' supplies	5 00	
61	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.	Wagon repairs	6 60	

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
Jan. 3, 1898	62	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Salaries and wages	\$2,691 07
	63	E. A. K. Hackett	Salary as Trustee	50 00
	64	John M. Spaun	Salary as Trustee	75 00
	65	Mrs. Mary R. Harper	Salary as Trustee	75 00
	66	Alexander Johnson	Salary as Superintendent	375 00
	67	Mrs. E. A. Johnson	Salary as Matron	125 00
	68	E. R. Johnston	Salary as Principal	187 50
	69	Amer. Laundry Mach. Co.	Mangle felt	10 50
	70	Armour Packing Co.	Butterine	75 00
	71	S. Bash & Co.	Fresh fruits	93 66
	72	Bee Hive	Dry goods, etc	44 36
	73	Joe W. Bell	Horse and wagon covers	12 50
	74	Bloomington Mills	Flour and feed	215 35
	75	W. F. Bohling	Freight on coal	206 14
	76	Wm. B. Burford	Printing and stationery	13 63
	77	G. E. Bursley & Co.	Groceries, etc	234 06
	78	Chicago Rubber Clo. Co.	Rubber blankets	21 00
	79	D. F. Comparet	Eggs and poultry	114 02
	80	Geo. DeWald & Co.	Dry goods	196 04
	81	Dreier & Bro.	Painter's supplies	83 85
	82	T. E. Ellison	Gluten meal	85 75
	83	Fisher Bros.	Toilet paper	72 24
	84	Ft. Wayne Gas Co.	Gas fuel	639 71
	85	S. Freiburger & Bro.	Leather, etc	174 69
	86	General Electric Co.	Electrical supplies	42 58
	87	C. L. Greeno	Upholsterer's supplies	42 29
	88	E. R. Griswold	One cow	46 00
	89	H. H. man Bros	Lumber and ashes	14 50
	90	S. W. Hull	Paper hanging	15 46
	91	M. F. Kaag	Crockery	189 93
	92	Karn Bros	Butterine	9 20
	93	Sol. Kell	Oats	19 54
	94	Kingan & Co., Limited	Butterine	30 22
	95	Henry Kroemer	One cow	35 00
	96	Alex. Laurentz	One cow and calf	40 00
	97	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed	156 58
	98	Wm. J. Matheson & Co.	Laundry blue	12 00
	99	Meyer Bros. & Co.	Drugs, oils, etc	155 35
	100	Moellering Bros. & Mill	Groceries	486 62
	101	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.	Hardware	8 34
	102	Neireiter & Gumpfer	Insurance	73 14
	103	W. A. Olmsted	Slate blackboards	27 59
	104	W. D. Page, P. M.	Stamped envelopes	65 40
	105	A. H. Perfect & Co.	Groceries, etc.	176 99
	106	Geo. L. Pfeiffer	One cow and calf	37 00
	107	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware, sewing machine	191 38
	108	James A. Reed	Oats	18 10
	109	Seavey Hardware Co.	Tinware, utensils, etc.	63 92
	110	Seymour Woolen Factory	Flannels	137 26
	111	Clark L. Sible	One cow and calf	50 00
	112	Sieumon & Bro.	School supplies	23 79
	113	Southern Fish Co.	Fish	30 50
	114	H. T. Stapleford	One cow	42 00
	115	B. A. Stevens	Butchers' tools	7 60
	116	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats	418 45
	117	Armour Soap Works	Chipped soap	70 86
	118	Bradford Belting Co.	Hose, packing, etc.	67 81
	119	The Buick-Sherwood Co.	Copper tank linings	36 00
	120	The Philip Carey Co.	Pipe covering	119 91
	121	The Daily Fish Market	Oysters	24 10
	122	Diether Lumber Co.	Lumber	113 21
	123	D. N. Foster Furniture Co.	Couch	13 00
	124	Gross Cereal Co.	Cereal coffee	8 18
	125	Indiana Inst. for Blind	Brooms	57 50
	126	The Maltine Mfg. Co.	Maltine preparations	45 00
	127	Pape Furniture Co.	Furniture	33 50
	128	Turney & Jones Co.	Coal	201 33
	129	John Van Range Co.	Kettle repairs	10 63
	130	Wayne Baking Co.	Pretzels	5 59
	131	James Wilding	Coal	18 85
	132	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.	One wagon gear	45 00
Feb. 1, 1898	133	Alex. Johnson, Supt.	Salaries and wages	2,644 99
	134	W. D. Allen & Co.	Door mats	11 10

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
Feb. 1, 1898	135	Armour Packing Co	Butterine	\$173 40
	136	S. Bash & Co.	Fresh fruits, etc.	72 95
	137	Bee Hive Dry Goods House	Dry goods, etc.	204 32
	138	Bloomington Mills	Flour and feed	105 25
	139	Martin Bruick	Corn	28 75
	140	Wm. B. Burford	Printing and stationery	120 46
	141	G. E. Bursley & Co	Groceries	104 77
	142	D. F. Comparet	Eggs and poultry	123 88
	143	Geo DeWald & Co	Dry goods, etc.	137 45
	144	Dreier & Bro.	Paints and oils	54 06
	145	Electric Appliance Co.	Electric supplies	18 48
	146	Erie Oil Co.	Paraffine	14 92
	147	Ft. Wayne Gas Co.	Gas fuel	506 83
	148	Ft. Wayne Organ Co.	Horn repairs	12 15
	149	Freiburger & Bro.	Shoe findings	32 01
	150	A. Hattersley & Sons	Eng'r's and elec. supplies	15 68
	151	Henderson & Co.	Band uniforms	49 60
	152	Home Telephone Co.	Telephone rental	9 00
	153	M. F. Kaag	Glassware and crockery	20 59
	154	Geo. H. Kuntz	Harness and repairs	59 05
	155	Lang, Evans & Co.	Toweling	167 71
	156	Dr. W. Langtry, V. S.	Services	9 75
	157	Lusky, Payn & Co.	Casters	6 24
	158	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed	289 96
	159	Meyer Bros. & Co.	Drug, oils, etc.	95 04
	160	Moellering Bros. & M	Groceries, etc.	245 79
	161	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.	Hardware	26 80
	162	Chas. F. Muhler & Son	Land plaster	69 00
	163	Chas. O'Brien	Oats	44 93
	164	J. C. Peltier	Undertaking	17 80
	165	A. H. Perfect & Co.	Groceries	118 32
	166	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Tools, hardware, etc.	95 75
	167	Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co.	Heaters, etc.	21 00
	168	Root & Co.	Dry goods	64 32
	169	C. Schiefer & Son	Rubber boots	9 00
	170	Seavey Hardware Co.	Tinware, repairs, etc.	44 70
	171	Siemon & Bro.	Shade goods, etc.	29 12
	172	Southern Fish Co.	Fish	36 54
	173	Stoddard Oil and Com. Co.	Boiler compound	104 65
	174	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats	97 84
	175	Armour Soap Works.	Chipped soap	70 90
	176	Bash Packing Co.	Fresh meat	160 45
	177	Daily Fish Market	Oysters and fish	23 40
	178	Diamond Pottery Co.	Flower pots	16 20
	179	Diether Lumber Co.	Lumber	58 31
	180	Lull & Skinner Co.	Heater	24 00
	181	The Pape Furniture Co.	Chairs	17 50
	182	Strass Mfg. Co.	Jeans pants	36 00
	183	Chas. A. Strelinger Co.	Engineer's supplies	32 49
	184	Turney & Jones Co.	Coal	380 87
185	C. L. Tracy, Cashier	Freight on coal	760 32	
186	C. Tresselt & Sons	Bran	42 90	
187	James Wilding	Coal	44 38	
March 1, 1898.	188	Alex. Johnson, Supt.	Salaries and wages	2,626 74
	189	Armour Packing Co.	Butterine	124 00
	190	S. Bash & Co.	Fresh fruits	14 75
	191	Becker Paper Co.	Paper	6 50
	192	Bee Hive Dry Goods House	Dry goods	62 04
	193	A. Blume	Oats and corn	107 78
	194	W. F. Bohling, Cashier	Switching coal cars	32 50
	195	Wm. B. Burford	Printing, etc.	7 35
	196	G. E. Bursley & Co.	Groceries, etc.	149 12
	197	Wesley Carpenter	Live chickens	8 75
	198	Chicago Rubber Clothing Co	Rubber sheets	42 00
	199	D. F. Comparet	Eggs and poultry	26 47
	200	Dean Bros.	Pump repairs	56 90
	201	Geo. DeWald & Co.	Dry goods, etc.	211 09
	202	E. E. Dickinson & Co.	Witch hazel	7 00
	203	Dreier & Bro.	Paints and oils	43 19
	204	Fisher Bros.	Toilet paper	193 50
	205	W. O. Ford	Making pants	30 67
	206	Ft. Wayne Gas Co.	Gas fuel	399 00
	207	Ft. Wayne Warehouse Co.	Flour and feed	452 83

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
March 1, 1898.	208	S. Freiburger & Bro	Leather and findings	\$108 39
	209	Joseph Fricke	Ice	25 00
	210	C. L. Greeno	Husks	16 59
	211	A. Hattersley & Sons	Plumbers' supplies	28 96
	212	Indianapolis Varnish Co	Varnish	25 73
	213	M. F. Kaag	Crockery	5 40
	214	Koehlinger Bros.	Hardware	35 05
	215	S. C. Lumbard	Insurance	150 00
	216	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed	92 50
	217	Meyer Bros. & Co	Drugs, etc.	67 34
	218	Moellering Bros. & M.	Groceries, etc.	280 29
	219	Peek Bros. & Co.	Plumbers' supplies	18 60
	220	J. C. Peltier	Undertaker	27 64
	221	A. H. Perfect & Co.	Groceries	102 62
	222	John N. Pfeiffer	Canned fruits, etc.	6 36
	223	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware, tools, etc.	80 57
	224	Phelps, Dodge & Pal. Co.	Shoes	16 38
	225	Richards & Co.	Laboratory supplies	38 35
	226	Rider-Eriesson Eng. Co	Oil	5 75
	227	C. H. Smith	Harness oil	5 25
	228	Seavey Hardware Co.	Tinware, repairs, etc.	48 23
	229	Siemon & Bro	School supplies	16 30
	230	Swift & Co.	Meats	213 26
	231	The Bash Packing Co.	Meats	119 50
	232	The Cudahy Packing Co.	Meats	79 58
	233	The Daily Fish Market	Oysters	18 90
	234	The Diether Lumber Co.	Lumber	53 28
	235	The D. N. Foster Furn. Co.	Carpets and mirrors	24 97
	236	The Gross Cerral Co.	Caramel coffee	8 12
	237	The Chas. A. Strelinger Co.	Engineer's tools	7 52
	238	C. Tresselt & Sons	Bras	20 00
	239	A. R. Walter	Eggs, poultry and syrup	21 55
	240	James Wilding	Coal	21 80
	241	F. P. Wilt & Co	Tea	20 04
	242	Geo. H. Wilson & Sons	Tinware	8 20
	243	Alex. Johnson, Supt.	Salaries and wages	2,747 41
	244	Mrs. Mary R. Harper	Salary as Trustee	75 00
245	John M. Spann	Salary as Trustee	75 00	
246	Alex. Johnson	Salary as Superintendent	375 00	
247	Mrs. E. A. Johnson	Salary as Matron	125 00	
248	E. R. Johnston	Salary as Principal	187 50	
249	Adams Express Co.	Expressage	27 90	
250	Dr. Chas. Boek	Salary as Intern, 6 months	150 00	
251	Arinour Packing Co.	Butterine	62 00	
252	S. Bash & Co	Fruits and seeds	25 32	
253	A. Plume	Oats	23 84	
254	W. F. Bohling, Cashier	Freight on coal	330 29	
255	Wm. B. Burford	Printing	7 85	
256	G. E. Bursley & Co	Groceries, etc.	287 21	
257	City Carriage Works	Carriage repairs	9 35	
258	D. F. Comparet	Eggs and poultry	10 30	
259	Geo. DeWild & Co.	Dry goods, etc.	166 03	
260	Dreier & Bro.	Paints, oils, etc.	83 61	
261	Erie Oil Works	Paraffine	14 59	
262	M. W. Fitch	Maple syrup	30 00	
263	Ft. Wayne Gas Co.	Gas fuel	127 09	
264	Ft. Wayne Warehouse Co.	Flour and meal	72 75	
265	S. Freiburger & Bro.	Leather and findings	32 65	
266	Friedman Mfg. Co.	Butterine	66 98	
267	Henry Greiner	Straw	9 00	
268	Haller, Winch & Co	Moving trees	50 00	
269	A. Hattersley & Sons	Plumbers' supplies	10 12	
270	Peter Henderson & Co.	Garden seeds	45 40	
271	A. L. Ide & Sons	Engine repairs	25 75	
272	Floyd Johnson	Brooms	29 60	
273	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	Caustic soda	19 01	
274	H. W. Kryder	Clover hay	18 36	
275	Geo. H. Kuntz	Harness repairs	7 10	
276	A. McDaniels	Corn and fodder	15 20	
277	Wm. J. Matheson & Co.	Laundry blue	12 00	
278	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed	251 39	
279	Meyer Bros. & Co.	Drugs, paints and oil	106 82	
280	Moellering Bros. & Millard	Groceries	145 45	

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Wh m Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.	
April 1, 1898 . .	281	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co....	Hardware.....	\$12 37	
	282	Henry C. Paul.....	36 head of cattle.....	837 30	
	283	J. C. Peters & Co.....	Shovels, rakes, etc.....	19 68	
	284	Frank Pfeiffer.....	One cow.....	29 99	
	285	Pfeiffer & Schlatter.....	Hardware.....	43 18	
	286	A. Racine.....	Horse collars.....	13 50	
	287	Root & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	13 88	
	288	Sandhop, Fritsch & Co.....	Thermometers, clinical.....	7 00	
	289	C. Schiefer & Son.....	Rubber boots.....	6 98	
	290	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware, tinware, etc.....	10 45	
	291	Siemon & Bro.....	School supplies.....	20 05	
	292	Southern Fish Co.....	Fish.....	22 50	
	293	Stoddard Oil & Com. Co.....	Boiler compound.....	49 80	
	294	Swift & Co.....	Meats.....	370 21	
	295	Armour Soap Works.....	Chipped soap.....	68 97	
	296	Daily Fish Market.....	Oysters.....	8 10	
	297	The D. N. Foster Furn. Co.....	Rugs.....	13 95	
	298	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods.....	52 95	
	299	Chas. A. Streinger Co.....	Engine packing, etc.....	26 12	
	300	Turney & Jones Co.....	Coal.....	248 54	
	301	C. Tresselt & Sons.....	Bran.....	17 19	
	302	A. R. Walter.....	Eggs and poultry.....	29 40	
	303	Whitall, Tatum & Co.....	Specimen jars.....	22 59	
	304	Paul E. Wolf.....	Mattress makers' supplies.....	5 50	
	305	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.....	Wagon and repairs.....	53 00	
	May 2, 1898 . . .	306	Alex. Johnson, Supt.....	Salaries and wages.....	2,543 73
		307	W. D. Allen & Co.....	Hose and couplings.....	48 00
		308	S. Bash & Co.....	Seeds, fruit, etc.....	60 14
		309	Joe W. Bell.....	Lap robes and rubber bl'k'ts.....	8 67
		310	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	93 97
		311	City Carriage Works.....	Carriage repairs.....	13 49
		312	D. F. Comparet.....	Eggs and poultry.....	11 30
		313	W. F. DeVilbiss.....	Fruit trees and hedge plants.....	210 99
314		Geo. DeWald & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	101 42	
315		Dreier & Bro.....	Paints and oils.....	91 49	
316		Electric Appliance Co.....	Electrical supplies.....	6 07	
317		T. E. Ellison.....	Gluten meal.....	90 00	
318		Ft. Wayne Found. & M. Co.....	Bolts.....	6 00	
319		Ft. Wayne Gas Co.....	Gas fuel.....	125 33	
320		Ft. Wayne Warehouse Co.....	Flour.....	12 88	
321		Sam M. Foster.....	Farm rent.....	275 00	
322		Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods.....	33 93	
323		S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather and findings.....	126 23	
324		Friedman M'fg Co.....	Butterine.....	100 80	
325		C. L. Greeno.....	Husks and twine.....	51 50	
326		Home Telephone Co.....	Telephone rental.....	9 00	
327		E. F. Houghton & Co.....	Odorless disinfectant.....	52 50	
328		Jenney Elec. L. and P. Co.....	Electric light.....	46 45	
329		H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	Soap and starch.....	15 18	
330		Geo. H. Kuntz.....	Harness supplies.....	9 10	
331		Lang, Evans & Co.....	Table linen.....	55 00	
332		Mayflower Mills.....	Flour.....	206 01	
333		Meyer Bros. & Co.....	Drugs, oils, etc.....	68 38	
334		Chas. Mills.....	Straw.....	10 46	
335		Moellering Bros. & Millard.....	Groceries, etc.....	105 26	
336		Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.....	Hardware.....	7 16	
337		Oliver P. Parker.....	Farm rent.....	250 00	
338		A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	305 42	
339	J. C. Peters & Co.....	Tools, etc.....	11 65		
340	John N. Pfeiffer.....	Groceries.....	6 35		
341	Pfeiffer & Schlatter.....	Hardware, etc.....	64 74		
342	Schrader & Wilson.....	Insurance.....	5 62		
343	John H. Schwieters.....	Bread.....	142 20		
344	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Tinware, etc.....	10 90		
345	Southern Fish Co.....	Fish.....	27 40		
346	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats.....	297 80		
347	Armour Soap Works.....	Chipped soap.....	84 74		
348	Bradford Belting Co.....	Garden hose.....	62 86		
349	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Fresh meats.....	85 02		
350	Rurode Dry Goods Co.....	Carpets, etc.....	15 20		
351	C. Tresselt & Sons.....	Bran.....	69 97		
352	Troy Steam Laundry.....	Soap.....	8 25		
353	A. R. Walters.....	Eggs and poultry.....	66 05		

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
May 2, 1898 . . .	354	Wayne Baking Co	Crackers, etc	\$23 64
	355	Wayne Works	Seat castings	37 50
	356	Geo. W Wilson & Sons	Milk cans	16 80
May 31, 1898 . .	357	Alex. Johnson, Supt	Salaries and wages	2,497 75
	358	Albert Bacon	Corn	12 28
	359	S. Bash & Co	Seeds and fruits	94 31
	360	Bass Foundry and Mach. Co	Castings	11 66
	361	Bayne & Davison	Coffee	207 98
	362	John Bruick	Oats	10 25
	363	Wm. B. Burford	Printing and stationery	119 91
	364	G. E. Bursley & Co	Groceries, etc	306 30
	365	Centlivre Brewing Co	Malt	74 50
	366	Louis Christman	Oats	20 70
	367	City Carriage Works	Buggy repairs	10 90
	368	D. F. Comparet	Eggs and poultry	24 74
	369	Cudahy Packing Co	Meats and lard	230 41
	370	Dean Bros	Pump repairs	14 00
	371	Geo. DeWald & Co	Dry goods	74 16
	372	Dreier & Bro	Paints, oils, etc	78 42
	373	Electric Appliance Co	Electrical supplies	20 67
	374	Ft. Wayne Gas Co	Gas fuel	351 09
	375	Ft. Wayne R. and P. Co	Felt roofing	7 50
	376	Frank Dry Goods Co	Dry goods, etc	31 28
	377	Friedman Mfg. Co	Butterine	133 30
	378	P. Henderson & Co	Seeds and bulbs	12 80
	379	Wm. Kaough	Attachment for cornplanter	10 75
	380	H. Kohnstamm & Co	Mangle covering	11 25
	381	Mayflower Mills	Flour, e c	292 06
	382	Meyer Bros. & Co	Drugs, etc	105 05
	383	Moellering Bros. & M	Groceries, etc	308 16
	384	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co	Hardware	12 40
	385	Pape Furniture Co	Iron bed	7 50
	386	J. C. Peltier	Undertaking	49 00
	387	A. H. Perfect & Co	Groceries	111 75
	388	J. C. Peters & Co	Farm tools	26 85
	389	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware, etc	93 51
	390	John Poppel	Corn	12 19
	391	Pottlitzer Bros	Fruit	16 85
	392	E. R. senthal	Wages	45 00
	393	Seavey Hardware Co	Tinware, etc	17 20
	394	Siemon & Bro	School supplies	19 89
	395	B. A. Stevens	Steam kettle	60 10
	396	C. A. S relinger & Co	Engineer's supplies	14 50
	397	Swift & Co	Meats	196 55
	398	C. Tresselt & Sons	Bran and middlings	81 78
	399	A. R. Walter	Eggs and poultry	29 18
	400	Wayne Baking Co	Wafers and pretzels	24 03
June 30, 1898 . .	401	Alex. Johnson, Supt	Salaries and wages	2,478 72
	402	Alex. Johnson	Salary as Superintendent	375 00
	403	Mrs. E. A. Johnson	Salary as Matron	125 00
	404	Mrs. Mary R. Harper	Salary as Trustee	75 00
	405	John M. Spann	Salary as Trustee	75 00
	406	E. A. K. Hackett	Salary as Trustee	25 00
	407	Armour Packing Co	Butterine	49 40
	408	S. Bash & Co	Seeds	10 77
	409	Wm. B. Burford	Printing and stationery	8 88
	410	G. E. Bursley & Co	Groceries, etc	345 63
	411	D. F. Comparet	Eggs and poultry	12 20
	412	Cudahy Packing Co	Fresh meats	249 42
	413	J. P. Davies	Chipped soap	74 00
	414	Geo. DeWald & Co	Dry goods, etc	151 20
	415	Dreier & Bro	Paints, oils, etc	76 40
	416	Elect ic Appliance Co	Electrical supplies	22 08
	417	Erie Oil Co	Paraffine	13 84
	418	D. N. Foster Furniture Co	Dresser	9 50
	419	Ft. Wayne Gas Co	Gas fuel	459 05
	420	Frank Dry Goods Co	Dry goods, etc	131 15
	421	S. Freiburger & Bro	Leather, etc	156 97
	422	Friedman Mfg. Co	Butterine	66 32
	423	Jenney Electric Co	Electrical supplies	52 39
	424	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	Gluten meal	252 00
	425	A. Hattersley & Sons	Plumbers' supplies	26 86
	426	M. F. Kaag	Crockery	20 35

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.	
June 30, 1898.	427	Wm. Kaough	Mower and hay racks	\$19 50	
	428	Nelson Leonard	Dump cart	12 00	
	429	Mrs. Lomas	Hay	19 58	
	430	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed	259 78	
	431	Meyer Bros. & Co.	Drugs, oils, etc.	60 95	
	432	Melleri g Bros. & M	Groceries, etc.	96 41	
	433	Muhler & Co.	Lime and flue lining	12 18	
	434	Peter Nussbaum	Malt	12 50	
	435	R. S. Patterson	Uniform caps, etc.	72 50	
	436	A. H. Perfect & Co.	Groceries, etc.	136 60	
	437	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware	61 99	
	438	Chas. Pichon	Oats	31 38	
	439	Pixley & Co.	Coats	254 00	
	440	Rider-Eriesson Co.	Engine oil	11 00	
	441	Rurde Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods, etc.	28 33	
	442	Sandhop, Fritsch & Co.	Thermometers	7 00	
	443	Seavey Hardware Co.	Tinware	28 96	
	444	Siemon & Bro.	School supplies, etc.	14 45	
	445	Louis Soest	Services	15 00	
	446	Standard Oil Co.	Engine oil	9 18	
	447	Stoddard Oil and Comp. Co.	Boiler compound	52 73	
	448	C. A. Strelinger Co.	Engineer's supplies	13 86	
	449	Swift & Co.	Meats	11 18	
	450	C. Tresselt & Sons	Bran	60 84	
	451	A. R. Walter	Eggs, poultry and berries	103 01	
	452	Wayne Baking Co.	Crackers, etc.	8 79	
	453	F. P. Wilt & Co.	Tea	8 58	
	454	C. B. Woodworth & Co.	Dental supplies	6 40	
	455	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	437 57	
	456	Gross Cereal Co.	Cereal coffee	8 23	
	July 30, 1898.	457	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Salaries and wages	2,312 72
		458	F. W. Antrup	Clover hay	75 00
		459	Armour Packing Co.	Butterine	142 40
		460	Wm. N. Armstrong & Co.	Rubber sheeting	8 50
		461	Assyrian Asphalt Co.	Asphalt and paint	13 00
		462	S. Bash & Co.	Vegetables, seeds, etc.	22 54
		463	Bolyard & Rowe	Ice cream	18 00
		464	Wm. B. Burford	Printing and stationery	46 70
		465	G. E. Bursley & Co.	Groceries	82 98
		466	J. P. Davies	Chipped soap	74 00
		467	Geo. DeWald & Co.	Dry goods	118 09
		468	Dreier & Bro.	Paints, oils, etc.	45 30
		469	Pt. Wayne Gas Co.	Gas fuel	244 23
		470	Frank Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods, etc.	57 90
471		Gerding & Aumann Bros.	Roofing	129 87	
472		A. Hattersley & Sons	Plumbers' supplies	10 18	
473		W. D. Henderson	Oats and straw	19 65	
474		Hercules Float Works	Copper floats	47 25	
475		Hoosier Mfg. Co.	Soap	31 73	
476		M. F. Kaag	Croekery	53 26	
477		Mayflower Mills	Flour, etc.	229 21	
478		Meyer Bros. & Co.	Drugs, etc.	39 45	
479		Moellering Bros. & M.	Groceries, etc.	170 70	
480		Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.	Hardware	13 96	
481		A. H. Perfect & Co.	Groceries	206 65	
482		Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware	118 81	
483		Seavey Hardware Co.	Tinware, etc.	24 89	
484		Siemon & Bro.	Shade goods, etc.	17 75	
485		C. Tresselt & Sons	Bran	41 78	
486		John Van Range Co.	Retinuing kettle	11 86	
487		A. R. Walter	Berries and eggs	30 20	
488		Wayne Baking Co.	Pretzels	10 15	
489		Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Salaries and wages	2,345 63	
490		Armour Packing Co.	Butterine	62 00	
491		E. M. Baltes & Co.	Land plaster	82 50	
492		S. Bash & Co.	Potatoes and fertilizer	14 55	
493		Wm. B. Burford	Printing and stationery	24 50	
494		G. E. Bursley & Co.	Groceries, etc.	37 01	
495		S. C. Chapman	Oats, etc.	56 63	
496		Cudahy Packing Co.	Fresh meats	85 49	
497		Geo. DeWald & Co.	Dry goods, etc.	48 32	
498		Diether Lumber Co.	Lumber	15 25	
499		Dreier & Bro.	Paints, oils, etc.	88 10	

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
Aug. 30, 1898..	500	Ft. Wayne Gas Co.....	Gas fuel.....	\$308 44
	501	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	13 58
	502	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather and findings.....	128 87
	503	Mayflower Mills.....	Flour.....	152 63
	504	Meyer Bros. & Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	29 44
	505	Moellering Bros. & M.....	Groceries, etc.....	63 44
	506	Pfeiffer & Schlatter.....	Hardware.....	60 33
	507	J. M. E. Riedel.....	Services as architect.....	75 00
	508	Rurode Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods.....	23 21
	509	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Tinware, etc.....	16 16
	510	D. Shordan & Co.....	One horse mower.....	25 00
	511	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats.....	94 07
	512	Thompson-Chute Soap Co...	Caustic soda, lime, etc.....	32 47
	513	Trentman Supply Co.....	Lime and cement.....	14 61
	514	C. Tresselt & Sons.....	Bran.....	38 87
	515	Western Electric Co.....	Lamps.....	11 50
	Oct. 8, 1898....	516	F. P. Wilt & Co.....	Tea.....	17 20
517		Alexander Johnson, Supt...	Salaries and wages.....	2,526 41
518		E. A. K. Hackett.....	Salary as Trustee.....	75 00
519		John M. Spann.....	Salary as Trustee.....	75 00
520		Mrs. Mary R. Harper.....	Salary as Trustee.....	75 00
521		Alexander Johnson.....	Salary as Superintendent...	375 00
522		Mrs. E. A. Johnson.....	Salary as Matron.....	125 00
523		Bloomington Mills.....	Flour and bran.....	270 01
524		Cudahy Packing Co.....	Meats.....	434 42
Oct. 28, 1898..		525	Alexander Johnson, Supt...	Salaries and wages.....	2,473 76
	526	City Carriage Works.....	Buggy repairs.....	2 00
	527	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	4 50
	528	Ft. Wayne Oil & Supply Co.	Packing.....	3 69
	529	Fox Bakery.....	Crackers.....	51
	530	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal.....	17 49
	531	P. Henderson & Co.....	Seeds and bulbs.....	4 70
	532	L. O. Hull.....	Plastico.....	3 00
	533	Perry Shultz.....	Straw.....	35 00
	534	O. B. Smith.....	Services as dental interne..	75 00
	535	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	2 38
	536	K. K. Wheelock, M. D.....	One pair glasses.....	2 50
		Total.....		\$75,697 10

EXHIBIT No. 3.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Repair Fund
for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
Dec. 2, 1897 ...	1	A. Hattersley & Sons.....	Pipe fittings, etc.....	\$107 84
	2	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Glass.....	11 04
Jan. 3, 1898 ...	3	Ft. Wayne F and M. Co	Boiler repairs.....	234 98
	4	A. Hattersley & Sons.....	Plumbers' supplies.....	79 69
	5	Chas. A. Strelinger & Co	Discs, valves, etc	112 72
	6	Geo. H. Wilson & Son.....	Roof repairs.....	96 55
Feb. 1, 1898 ...	7	A. Hattersley & Sons.....	Repairs, heating.....	59 29
May 2, 1898 ...	8	E. Gilmartin	Lumber for repairs.....	51 00
	9	A. Hattersley & Sons.....	Plumbers' supplies, etc	58 68
	10	Keller & Braun.....	Coping for repair of floors ..	2 80
	11	Muhler & Co.....	Lime	1 30
	12	Seavey Hardware Co	Hardware and roof repairs ..	33 00
	13	Diether Lumber Co	Lumber for repairs.....	108 76
	14	David Tagtmeyer	Lumber for repairs.....	62 90
	15	Alexander Johnson, Supt.....	Wages for repairs and imp..	242 57
May 31, 1898 ..	16	Alexander Johnson, Supt.....	Wages for repairs and imp..	459 58
	17	Empire Paint and Roof Co	Paint for felt roofing	5 50
	18	A. Hattersley & Sons.....	Plumbers' supplies for rep..	93 88
	19	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware for repairs.....	28 97
June 30, 1898 ..	20	Pay-roll	For repairs and improvem..	408 72
	21	Ft. Wayne R. and P. Co.....	Felt roofing.....	12 50
	22	Chas. A. Strelinger Co.....	Shafting, collars, etc	34 40
	23	David Tagtmeyer	Lumber	71 91
July 30, 1898 ..	24	Diether Lumber Co	Lumber	48 17
	25	Gerding & Aumann Bros	Skylights and metal work ..	55 50
	26	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware.....	17 75
		Total.....		\$2,500 00

EXHIBIT No. 4.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Improvement
Fund for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
Dec. 2, 1897 ...	1	Keller & Braun	Stone coping	\$16 25
	2	Chas. F. Muhler & Son	Pipe, lime and cement	83 97
	3	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Corrugated roofing	57 42
Jan. 3, 1898 ...	4	Alexander Johnson, Supt. ...	Wages of brickmasons	45 90
	5	Empire Paint and Roof. Co. ...	Felt roofing, etc	17 50
	6	Chas. F. Muhler & Son	Lime, etc	19 80
Feb. 1, 1898 ..	7	Baltes Land, Stone & Oil Co. ...	Stone	58 50
	8	Empire Paint and Roof. Co. ...	Felt roofing	8 75
	9	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	227 50
March 1, 1898.	10	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Glass, nails, etc	40 20
	11	Keller & Braun	Stone	14 28
	12	Chas. F. Muhler & Son	Pipe, lime, etc.	8 35
April 1, 1898 ..	13	Ft. Wayne Roof. & Pav. Co. ...	Roofing cement	10 50
	14	Geo. H. Wilson & Sons	Gutter and spouting	50 84
	15	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	429 00
May 2, 1898 ...	16	Chas. F. Muhler & Son	Pipe, lime and cement	8 59
	17	J. C. Peters & Co.	Hardware	8 75
	18	Diether Lumber Co.	Lumber	54 89
May 31, 1898 ..	19	D. L. Baugher	Drilling well	562 50
	20	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware for improvements at dairy farm	52 43
	21	Diether Lumber Co.	Lumber for improvements ..	50 06
June 30, 1898 ..	22	Diether Lumber Co.	Lumber	95 51
	23	Keller & Braun	Contract for stone	112 25
	24	Muhler & Co.	Lime, stone, cement, etc	110 68
July 30, 1898 ..	25	Seavey Hardware Co.	Porch roof and gutter	23 00
	26	David Tagtmeyer	Oak lumber	26 40
	27	Diether Lumber Co.	Lumber	112 00
Total	28	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware	62 16
	29	Robt. Spice	Driving well	118 00
	30	A. Hatte sley & Sons	Plumbers' supplies	10 22
	31	Trentman Supply Co.	Lime and cement	3 80
Total				\$2,500 00

EXHIBIT No. 5.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Tuition Fund
for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
Dec. 2, 1897	1	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Postage, freight, etc.	\$86 42
	2	Aldine Printing House	Printing and stationery	4 40
	3	Joe W. Bell	Horse covers	4 00
	4	Thomas Charles Co	School supplies	4 72
	5	City Carriage Works	Repairs	1 80
	6	P. Dickinson	Music	1 75
	7	Dreier & Bro.	Hospital supplies	3 05
	8	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	3 50
	9	Ft. Wayne Newspaper Union	Paper	4 58
	10	Ft. Wayne Organ Co.	Caster and music binder	1 00
	11	Gross & Pellens	Clipper springs	90
	12	J. H. Gemrig & Sons	Surgical knives	3 75
	13	Geo. Jacobs	Music	50
	14	A. L. Johns & Co	Axle Grease	1 25
	15	M. F. Kaag	Crockery	1 16
	16	Karn Bros	Veal	4 41
	17	Nathan, Kirchheimer & Co.	Paper	3 00
	18	Queen City Supply Co.	Engine packing	3 94
	19	Sharp & Smith	Stethoscope	2 83
	20	Johns Hopkins Press	Subscription	5 00
	21	The Ram's Horn	Subscription	2 00
	22	J. P. Tinkham	Smithing coal	1 00
	23	Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegrams	2 70
	24	J. D. Williams	Extracts	3 00
Jan. 3, 1898	25	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Expense, postage, etc	100 83
	26	Aldine Printing House	Envelopes	2 25
	27	John Burchardt	Corn	6 21
	28	Thomas Charles Co	School supplies	1 82
	29	City Carriage Works	Buggy repairs	7 10
	30	Curtis & Curtis	Vise repairs	1 39
	31	Fleischman & Co.	Yeast	2 50
	32	A. Griffith	Copper can	2 15
	33	A. Hattersley & Sons	Electric supplies, etc	3 16
	34	M. L. Jones	Photographers' supplies	1 85
	35	James M. Kane	Rubber balls	1 00
	36	Geo. H. Kuntz	Harness repairs	2 25
	37	Lea Bros. & Co.	Subscription	4 00
	38	A. W. Mumford	Subscription	1 00
	39	Nathan, Kirchheimer & Co.	Paper	5 18
	40	J. C. Peters & Co.	Engine packing	3 25
	41	Root & Co.	Sundry notions	1 38
	42	F. M. Smith & Co.	Hardware	4 00
	43	Buckeye Electric Co.	Lamps	86
	44	Ft. Wayne Art. Ice Co.	Ice	4 00
	45	Singer Mfg. Co.	Machine repairs	2 04
	46	J. M. Thornburn & Co.	Seeds	4 09
	47	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Services	4 66
	48	White Fruit House	Candles	35
Feb. 1, 1898	49	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Incidentals	65 49
	50	Aldine Printing Co.	Printing, etc.	3 65
	51	Beadell & Co.	Books	1 50
	52	Becker Paper Co.	Paper bags, etc.	3 25
	53	Thomas Charles Co.	School supplies	2 73
	54	Chicago Medical Book Co.	Books	2 16
	55	City Carriage Works	Repairs	4 00
	56	J. B. Colt & Co.	Magic lantern	73 60
	57	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	2 75
	58	Ft. Wayne Bindery & Box Co	Catalogue files	9 50
	59	Ft. Wayne F'ndry & Mach Co	Chain and sprocket	5 60
	60	Fred Graffe & Co.	Clcks and repairs	2 55
	61	Gross & Pellens	Clipper plates	4 50

EXHIBIT No. 5—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
Feb. 1, 1898..	62	Hoffman Bros.....	Ashes.....	\$1 00
	63	M. L. Jones.....	Photographers' supplies.....	2 27
	64	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	Ink and pens.....	5 00
	65	A. A. Lowry.....	China.....	4 95
	66	J. C. Peters & Co.....	Ax and handle.....	1 50
	67	Riekers & Co.....	Soap.....	5 00
	68	Rockwell & Rupel Co.....	Typewriter ribbons.....	4 50
	69	The American S. S. Union..	Quarterlies.....	4 50
	70	Daily Gazette.....	Subscription.....	20 80
	71	Ft. Wayne Art. Ice Co.....	Ice.....	4 00
	72	Gross Cereal Co.....	Cereal coffee.....	4 63
	73	Singer Mfg. Co.....	Needles and repairs.....	3 70
	74	Wayne Baking Co.....	Pretzels.....	2 60
	Mar. 1, 1898..	75	Paul E. Wolf.....	Renovating feathers, etc.....	4 75
76		Alexander Johnson, Supt..	Incidentals.....	47 09
77		Joe W. Bell.....	Horse covers.....	1 50
78		Dr. Chas. H. Brown.....	Subscription.....	3 00
79		Aug. Bruder.....	Tea spoons.....	3 25
80		City Carriage Works.....	Buggy repairs.....	3 70
81		J. B. Colt & Co.....	Magie lantern slides.....	15 02
82		P. Dickinson.....	Music books.....	2 85
83		Educational Publishing Co.	Subscription.....	1 00
84		Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	3 00
85		Ft. Wayne Newspaper Union	Paper.....	1 00
86		Fred Graffe & Co.....	Clocks and repairs.....	13 60
87		Hoffman Bros.....	Ashes.....	1 25
88		M. L. Jones.....	Photographers' supplies.....	7 27
April 1, 1898..	89	James M. Kane.....	Scissors.....	1 67
	90	Karn Bros.....	Mutton.....	4 35
	91	Geo. H. Kuntz.....	Harness repairs.....	15
	92	A. E. Melching.....	Returning stray boys.....	21 05
	93	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co....	Hardware.....	4 68
	94	James Parker.....	Horse, etc.....	29 18
	95	E. Steiger & Co.....	School supplies.....	2 73
	96	Art Needle Work Co.....	School supplies.....	1 89
	97	Ft. Wayne Artificial Ice Co.	Ice.....	3 60
	98	Indianapolis News.....	Subscription.....	5 00
	99	Pape Furniture Co.....	Bed springs.....	3 00
	100	Singer Manufacturing Co....	Needles, etc.....	1 36
	101	Wayne Baking Co.....	Pretzels.....	4 12
	102	Tower & Lyon.....	Shackle.....	9 00
April 1, 1898..	103	Western Union Telegraph Co	Services.....	4 54
	104	Alexander Johnson, Supt..	Incidentals.....	22 71
	105	Asso. of Inst. for I. and F. M.	Proceedings and assessm'ts.	15 00
	106	Bancroft Bros. & Co.....	Lessons Natural History.....	18 50
	107	H. H. Barcus.....	Oysters.....	4 50
	108	Beadell & Co.....	Toothbrushes.....	3 60
	109	Becker Paper Co.....	Paper.....	1 40
	110	Thomas Charles Co.....	School supplies.....	2 32
	111	Lawson & Campbell.....	Smoked fish.....	3 20
	112	Electric Appliance Co.....	Blast torch.....	3 38
	113	Fisher Bros.....	Toothpicks.....	2 75
	114	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	2 00
	115	Ft. Wayne Newspaper Union	Paper.....	2 80
	116	Hoffman Bros.....	Ashes.....	2 50
May 2, 1898..	117	Horlick Food Co.....	Malted milk.....	4 00
	118	M. L. Jones.....	Photographers' supplies.....	3 82
	119	M. F. Kaag.....	Lamp burners.....	75
	120	James M. Kane.....	Amusements.....	3 90
	121	James Parker.....	Returning stray boy.....	5 00
	122	John Pfeiffer.....	Fresh meats.....	1 25
	123	Charter Gas Engine Co.....	Engine repairs.....	66
	124	Ft. Wayne Artificial Ice Co.	Ice.....	4 00
	125	Gross Cereal Co.....	Coffeette.....	4 20
	126	Pape Furniture Co.....	Bed and springs.....	4 90
	127	Ft. Wayne Baking Co.....	Crackers, etc.....	25 31
	128	Western Union Telegraph Co	Telegrams.....	3 41
	129	James Wilding.....	Smithing coal.....	85
	130	Alexander Johnson, Supt..	Freight, expressage, etc.....	75 82
131	Art Needle Work Co.....	School supplies.....	2 64	
132	Kilian Baker.....	Manure and ashes.....	4 80	
133	H. H. Barcus.....	Oysters.....	5 00	
134	Becker Paper Co.....	Paper.....	50	

EXHIBIT No. 5—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
May 2, 1898 . . .	135	Wm. B. Burford	Printing	\$2 35
	136	Fleischmann & Co	Yeast	1 91
	137	Ft. Wayne Artificial Ice Co.	Ice	4 40
	138	Ft. Wayne Organ Co	Band music	6 00
	139	Henry Greiner	Straw	6 00
	140	Gross & Pellens	Hair clippers	5 25
	141	M. L. Jones	Photographers' supplies	75
	142	E. R. Johnston	Encyclopedia and stand	25 00
	143	M. F. Kaag	Crockery	1 62
	144	James M. Kane	Base-balls and footballs	18 12
	145	Dr. W. Langtry, V. S.	Services	5 75
	146	Nervine Coffee Co	Cereal coffee	3 50
	147	Pottlitzer Bros. Fruit Co.	Bananas	4 35
	148	Roach & Thompson	Wagon repairs	1 30
	149	Rockwell & Rupel Co	Office supplies	6 00
	150	Siemon & Bro	School supplies	34 86
	151	Robt. Spice	Pump repairs	2 25
	152	The Gross Cereal Co.	Cereal coffee	4 34
	153	Waters Laundry Supply Co.	Soap	4 15
	May 31, 1898 . . .	154	W. U. Telegraph Co	Telegrams . . . . .	4 55
155		James Wilding	Smithing coal	85
156		Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Incidentals	24 29
157		Aldine Printing House	Dater and stamp	1 85
158		Baxter & Tarmon	Horn repairs	1 50
159		Becker Paper Co	Paper	2 80
160		Crandall Packing Co	Engine packing	7 50
161		Fisher Governor Co	Repairing governor	1 53
162		Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	2 60
163		Ft. Wayne Ice Co.	Ice	3 20
164		Ft. Wayne Elec. Corp	Electrical supplies	1 50
165		Ft. W. Found. and Mach. Co	Boiler plate	2 50
166		S. Freiburger & Bro	Findings	4 80
167		Globe Mills	Roasting coffee	70
168		Adolph Grosjean	Oats	6 72
169		Gross Cereal Co.	Cereal coffee	3 85
170		Ernest Henschen	Oats	6 47
171		M. L. Jones	Photographers' supplies	1 14
172		James M. Kane	Games, fishing tackle, etc.	17 00
173		Geo. H. Kunts	Stable blankets	2 30
174		John N. Pfeiffer	Fresh meat	50
175		Rider-Ericsson Engine Co	Piston packings	1 50
176		Singer Mfg. Co.	Sewing machine repairs	45
177		B. W. Skelton Co	Strawberries	5 00
178		E. Stebbins Mfg. Co.	Lawn sprinkler	5 00
179		Troy Steam Laundry	Laundering curtains	6 00
180		James Wilding	Smithing coal	80
181		C. B. Woodworth & Co	Dental supplies	4 40
182		L. C. Zollinger & Bro	Wagon repairs	4 20
June 30, 1893. . .		183	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Incidentals . . . . .	116 08
	184	Art Needle Work Co.	School supplies	1 43
	185	Dean Bros	Pump repairs	4 00
	186	P. Dickinson	Music	80
	187	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	2 50
	188	Ft. Wayne Artificial Ice Co.	Ice	4 40
	189	Fred Graffe & Co	Watch and clock repairs	1 75
	190	Gross Cereal Co.	Cereal coffee	3 68
	191	Hummer Mfg. Co.	Baking powder	1 80
	192	James M. Kane	Amusements, etc.	5 64
	193	Kindergarten Literature Co.	Subscription	2 00
	194	E. B. Kunkle & Co.	Valve repairs	2 00
	195	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co	Hardware	2 87
	196	N. Murray	Subscription	5 00
	197	John N. Pfeiffer	Fruit	1 85
	198	R. L. Polk & Co.	City Directory	5 00
	199	Pottlitzer Bros.	Bananas	1 65
	200	Quaker City Rubber Co.	Engine packing	3 23
	201	Chas. W. Shearer	Picket fence	4 00
	202	Singer Mfg. Co.	Machine repairs	3 28
203	B. W. Skelton Co	Strawberries	25 58	
204	Robert Spice	Pump repairs	3 50	
205	W. U. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	2 99	
206	James Wilding	Coal	80	
207	Geo. H. Wilson & Sons	Milk can	4 00	

EXHIBIT No. 5—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
June 30, 1898.	208	Globe Mills	Roasting coffee	\$1 05
	209	B. A. Stevens	Bread slicer	2 00
July 30, 1898.	210	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Incidentals, etc	67 79
	211	Dr. J. B. McEvoy	Services	38 50
	212	Dr. D. E. Howe	Salary	150 00
	213	E. M. Baltus & Co.		1 79
	214	Becker Paper Co	Paper	90
	215	Joe W. Bell	Buggy robes	5 60
	216	D. F. Comparat	Poultry	7 12
	217	Cudahy Packing Co	Veal	7 18
	218	P. Dickinson	Music	55
	219	F. Eckart Packing Co	Butterine	7 50
	220	Electric Appliance Co.	Electrical supplies	4 39
	221	Fisher Bros	Paper napkins	2 00
	222	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	2 00
	223	Ft. Wayne Art. Ice Co.	Ice	6 00
	224	Fred Graffe & Co.	Clock repairs	1 00
	225	Gross Cereal Co.	Coffeette	3 92
	226	Hummer Mfg. Co.	Baking powder	9 00
	227	James M. Kane	Amusements	6 23
	228	Wm. Kaough	Mower repairs	1 90
	229	Karn Bros	Butterine and veal	9 70
	230	E. B. Kunkle & Co.	Pop valve repairs	6 00
	231	John N. Pfeiffer	Yeast and fruit	2 93
	232	Postal Telegraph Co.	Services	80
	233	Rider-Erics-on Engine Co.	Piston packings	3 00
	234	Rurode Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	3 25
	235	Singer Mfg. Co.	Repairs	1 47
	236	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	3 65
	237	Williams, Brown & Earle	Graduated tubes	4 63
	238	Paul E. Wolf	Tent cleats	30
Aug. 30, 1898.	239	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Incidentals	45 29
	240	Aldine Printing House	Printing, etc	11 25
	241	John Church Co.	Music	4 12
	242	City Carriage Works	Rubber sheeting	1 00
	243	E. H. Colgrove & Co.	Books	3 50
	244	D. F. Comparat	Eggs and poultry	16 90
	245	Daily Fish Market	Fish	1 10
	246	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	3 75
	247	Fred Graffe & Co.	Clock repairs	1 75
	248	C. L. Greene	Husks	2 70
	249	Gross Cereal Co.	Coffeette	4 20
	250	Gross & Pellens	Hair clipper, etc	4 50
	251	Hattersley & Sons	Plumbers' supplies	6 36
	252	Home Telephone Co.	Telephone rental, etc	9 45
	253	Howard Watch & Clock Co.	Keys, springs, etc	2 12
	254	M. F. Kaag	Crockery	10 08
	255	James M. Kane	Amusements	70
	256	Wm. Kaough	Repairs for mower	70
	257	N. Leonard	Honey	6 20
	258	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.	Hardware	1 27
	259	W. D. Page, P. M.	Stamped envelopes	32 70
	260	R. S. Patterson	Clothing	1 75
	261	A. H. Perfect & Co.	Sundries	9 87
	262	Quaker City Rubber Co.	Engine packing	3 30
	263	Siemon & Bro.	Office supplies	90
	264	Singer Mfg. Co.	Machine repairs	2 00
	265	B. W. Skelton Co.	Poultry, etc	3 98
	266	Robert Spice	Pump repairs	1 65
	267	Chas. A. Sirelinger Co.	Engineer's supplies	8 74
	268	David Tagtmeyer	Flag pole	8 00
	269	A. R. Walter	Eggs and poultry	14 19
	270	Wayne Baking Co.	Pretzels	9 23
	271	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	2 13
	272	Paul E. Wolf	Tent	8 00
Oct. 8, 1898.	273	Alexander Johnson, Supt.	Incidentals	40 74
	274	Aldine Printing House	Stamp pad and cards	2 75
	275	Armour Packing Co.	Butterine	124 00
	276	Becker Paper Co	Paper	2 90
	277	Bradford Belting Co	Electrical supplies	1 92
	278	City Carriage Works	Buggy repairs	2 50
	279	D. F. Comparat	Eggs, poultry, etc	26 25
	280	Ft. Wayne Artificial Ice Co.	Ice	7 40

EXHIBIT No. 5—Continued.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.	
Oct. 8, 1898 ...	281	Frank Dry Goods Co	Dry goods, etc	\$15 18	
	282	Gross Cereal Co	Coffeette	4 06	
	283	Peter Henderson & Co	Seeds	10 49	
	284	Jenney Elec. Light & P. Co	Motor power	22 16	
	285	M. L. Jones	Photographers' supplies	5 24	
	286	M. F. Kaag	Crockery	4 89	
	287	James M. Kane	Balls, etc	6 50	
	288	Keller & Braun	Cut stone	12 65	
	289	Koehlinger Bros	Shovels	50	
	290	H. Kohnstamm & Co	Felt	84	
	291	Lea Bros. & Co.	Subscription	4 00	
	292	M'f'rs Agents and Supply Co	Rubber tips	4 92	
	293	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.	Hardware	11 17	
	294	Pape Furniture Co	Wardrobe and dresser hdl's	9 50	
	295	Paul Manufacturing Co	Pulleys	4 80	
	296	A. H. Perfect & Co	Groceries, etc.	63 66	
	297	John N. Pfeiffer	Groceries, etc.	1 15	
	298	Pfeiffer & Schlatter	Hardware	12 92	
	299	Pottlitzer Bros. Fruit Co	Bananas	75	
	300	Seavey Hardware Co	Hardware	13 46	
	301	Siemon & Bro	Office and school supplies	16 20	
	302	Singer Manufacturing Co	Needles	50	
	303	B. W. Skelton Co	Fruit	7 75	
	304	Standard Oil Co	Cylinder oil	24 75	
	305	Chas. A. Strelinger Co.	Engineer's supplies	10 95	
	306	Swift & Co	Meats	26 26	
	307	Trentman Supply Co	Pipe	2 00	
	308	C. Tresselt & Sons	Middlings	14 00	
	309	A. R. Walter	Eggs and poultry	23 22	
	310	Wayne Baking Co	Pretzels and crackers	11 05	
	311	James Wilding	Smithing coal	80	
	Oct. 28, 1898. ...	312	Alexander Johnson, Supt. ...	Incidentals	62 19
		313	Baltimore & Ohio Coal Co.	Coal	32 20
314		W. F. Bohling, Cashier	Freight on coal	126 31	
315		W. F. Bohling, Cashier	Freight on coal	29 20	
316		Bradford Belting Co	Electric supplies	3 01	
317		Columbus & Hoeking Coal Co	Coal	18 90	
318		Jerome Q. Cook	Grinding knives	1 20	
319		Ft. Wayne Book Bindery	Binding books	1 25	
320		Ft. Wayne Iron Works	Repairing boiler	4 20	
321		Globe Mills	Roasting coffee	1 75	
322		M. Goldburger	Mineral water	5 50	
323		East Goshen Coal Co	Coal	9 07	
324		Gross Cereal Co	Cereal coffee	8 37	
325		Indiana Furniture Co	Chairs	3 00	
326		Wm. W. Ireland	Books	9 91	
327		Flyd Johnson	Brooms	28 20	
328		Lusky, Payn & Co	Bed custers	3 89	
329		Jay Me racken	Freight on coal	39 00	
330		Osborn, Saeger & Co	Coal	13 08	
331		John N. Pfeiffer	Groceries, etc.	1 55	
332		Ram's Horn	Subscription	2 00	
333		Rockwell & Rupel Co	Copying book	1 50	
334		R. B. Rossington	Laundry stove	35 20	
335		B. F. Waikel	Mason work	15 35	
336		White Fruit House	Empty barrels	2 00	
337		Henry Young	Threshing	47 66	
			Total		\$3,141 91

EXHIBIT No. 6.

Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Spangler Fund.

DATE.	No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
Oct. 8, 1898....	1	Alexander Johnson, Supt....	Pay-roll.....	\$120 50
	2	Peter Baltes.....	First payment on brick work.....	150 00
Oct. 28, 1898... 3	3	Alexander Johnson, Supt....	Pay-roll.....	207 81
	4	E. M. Baltes & Co.....	Flues.....	31 84
	5	Peter Baltes.....	Final estimate.....	270 00
	6	Diether Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	22 65
	7	Ft. Wayne Iron Works.....	Steel.....	4 05
	8	Wm. Geake.....	Cnt stone.....	30 00
	9	A. Hattersley & Sons.....	Pipe, fittings, etc.....	7 51
	10	Keller & Braun.....	Cut stone.....	51 13
	11	Kerr-Murray Mfg. Co.....	Iron beams, etc.....	24 00
	12	Trentman Supply Co.....	Pipe, lime, etc.....	69 95
		Total.....		\$989 44

EXHIBIT No. 7.

Balance Sheet of Colonia for Year Ending October 31, 1898.

To inventory, 1897.....	\$7,051 35	
To expenditures for all purposes.....	7,084 59	
By receipts from farm and brickyard.....		\$7,090 70
By inventory, 1898.....		7,658 65
By permanent improvements—		
Ice house.....		266 26
Cattle barn.....		323 83
New floors for farm building.....		110 00
Piggery.....		156 00
865 fruit trees.....		210 99
219 rods wire fence.....		65 70
Driven well at brickyard.....		118 00
New racks, pallets, etc., at brickyard.....		238 78
To balance.....	2,112 97	
	<u>\$16,238 91</u>	<u>\$16,238 91</u>
Balance brought down, being profit for year's farming and brick making.....		\$2,112 97
<i>Recapitulation of Receipts from Colonia for Year Ending October 31, 1898.</i>		
Milk, 200,568 lbs., at 1½¢.....	\$3,008 53	
Fresh beef, 25,576 lbs.....	1,633 70	
Fresh pork, 16,867 lbs.....	808 72	
Veal, 630 lbs.....	55 21	
Beef sundries, tallow, tongues, livers, etc.....	58 62	
Pelts.....	273 15	
Dressed chicken, 208 lbs.....	19 70	
Dressed geese, 31½ lbs.....	3 78	
Feathers, 1½ lbs.....	60	
Eggs, 105½ doz.....	13 46	
Pears, 3½ bu.....	3 50	
Potatoes, 280½ bu.....	81 30	
Ground corn and oats, 136 bu.....	42 16	
Timothy hay, 32½ tons.....	196 42	
Oats, 34½ bu.....	68 30	
Wheat, 4½ bu.....	4 55	
Bricks, 234,000, at \$3.50, on the yard.....	\$19 00	
Total.....		\$7,090 70

PRODUCE OF HOME GARDEN FOR SEASON OF 1898.

Apples, bushels	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Apples, crab, bushels	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackberries, quarts	2,305
Cherries, quarts	77
Currants, quarts	49
Gooseberries, quarts	464
Grapes, pounds	3,176
Mulberries, quarts	25
Muskmelons	1,843
Peaches, bushels	1
Pears, bushels	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raspberries, black, quarts	587
Raspberries, red, quarts	360 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strawberries, quarts	1,003
Watermelons	2,004
Asparagus, dozen	1,570
Beans, string, bushels	125 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beans, Lima, bushels	17
Beets, bushels	215 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cabbage, dozen	555
Carrots, bushels	57 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cauliflower, dozen	42
Celery, dozen	223 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn, sweet, dozen	2,537
Cucumbers, dozen	4,177
Egg Plant, dozen	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kraut, barrels	30
Lettuce, bushels	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onions, green, dozen	3,260
Peas, bushels	59
Peppers, bushels	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pumpkins, dozen	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Radishes, dozen	1,691
Rhubarb, dozen	3,022
Spinach, bushels	179
Squash, summer, dozen	685
Squash, winter, dozen	49
Tomatoes, bushels	897
Turnips, bushels	427
Parsnips, bushels	250

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

CENTRAL INDIANA

Hospital for the Insane

For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1898.

STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 9, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 9, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

DECEMBER 9, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 13, 1898.

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 13th day of December, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

MEMBERS BOARD OF TRUSTEES..	DANIEL H. DAVIS, President. JOHN OSTERMAN, Treasurer. ALBERT O. LOCKRIDGE, Secretary.
SUPERINTENDENT.....	GEO. F. EDENHARTER, M. D.
MATRON.....	MARION E. EDENHARTER.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS, DEPARTMENT FOR MEN—	P. J. WATTERS, M. D. FRANK M. WILES, M. D.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS, DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN—	EDMUND LUDLOW, M. D. FRED. L. PETTIJOHN, M. D.
PATHOLOGIST.....	ROBERT HESSLER, M. D.
INTERNE.....	MAX A. BAHR, M. D.
STEWARD.....	SIMON P. NEIDIGH.
SECRETARY.....	CORNELIUS MAYER.
RECORD CLERK.....	EVANGELINE M. SMITH.
BOOKKEEPER.....	EDMOND B. NOEL.
STOREKEEPER.....	JAMES E. SPROULE.
PHARMACIST.....	JAMES C. JAMISON.
CHIEF CARPENTER.....	WILLIAM F. COBB.
CHIEF ENGINEER.....	EDWARD E. FROST.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HONORABLE JAMES A. MOUNT, *Governor of Indiana* :

Sir—Pursuant to law, we herewith submit to you our report for the year ending October 31, 1898.

Appendant to our report, and made a part thereof, will be found the report of the Superintendent, giving in detail the items of expenditure showing how the appropriations for the various funds have been expended. It will be a waste of time and space to repeat the detailed statements of that report.

PROPERTY.

The appraisement of the property belonging to the institution shows its value to be as follows:

Real estate	\$1,550,412 00
Personal property	235,373 86
Total	<u>\$1,785,785 86</u>

The sales of discarded property during the year amounted to \$1,393.65.

MAINTENANCE.

The present Board of Trustees and the present management of the institution have been compelled to proceed during the past year upon an appropriation smaller than any appropriation made since 1889, in which year the appropriation for maintenance was \$260,000. An appropriation for the year just closed was only \$225,000, notwithstanding the fact that there have been more inmates constantly present at the institution and more patients treated than ever before in its history. It is clear that the same things cannot be accomplished with \$225,000 that can be accomplished with \$260,000. The original appropriation of \$260,000, which was continued until and including the years 1894 and 1895, would give \$160 as the amount for the maintenance of each inmate during

the past year. When it is considered that out of this appropriation must come all of the salaries and other necessities for the Maintenance Department, and that the appropriation for repair is always insufficient, and that the maintenance fund must be resorted to to keep up repairs, it becomes clear that the amount per capita, even on an appropriation of \$260,000, is very small indeed, much smaller than will properly maintain 1,600 constant inmates and 2,181 patients treated.

But your Board has not had \$260,000 with which to provide for the maintenance of this institution. We have had during the past year only \$225,000, which gave a gross amount of \$140.50 for the maintenance of each inmate. Deduct now from this \$225,000 the necessary salaries, take from it the amount necessary always to be taken for repair, which must be constantly kept up to prevent the institution from degenerating, and the amount left us to maintain each of the 1,600 inmates of this institution is appallingly small:

We have done the best we could with the insufficient amount on hand. The service of the institution has been kept at the highest point of efficiency. The quality of food has been maintained, though its variety has, of course, been necessarily diminished. But at every point the management has been hampered and embarrassed. We have been confronted with the problem of accomplishing something without the means of properly accomplishing it. We do not desire to make an argument for a restoration of the old appropriation of \$260,000; we merely state the facts. That the old appropriation of \$260,000 ought to be restored, and even increased, is so clear as to admit of no discussion. That the great State of Indiana fails to sufficiently provide for its insane is hardly credible; and yet that is the situation which an appropriation of \$225,000 for the maintenance of this institution reveals. We earnestly recommend that the appropriation be restored to \$260,000 at the very lowest. As a matter of fact, it ought not to be less than \$275,000.

REPAIRS.

The appropriation for repair fund for the year ending October 31, 1898, was \$10,000. This amount was entirely insufficient. From 1889 to 1894 and 1895 the appropriation for this fund was \$15,000. The appropriation should be restored to that amount at

least. Repairs must be made from day to day, or the institution will fall into a state of decay which will, in a very few years, entirely destroy its usefulness for the purposes for which it was erected. Questions of repair admit of no argument, no delay. They must be made when needed. If the fund for that purpose is not sufficient, then they must be made from some other fund. That it is inadequate, is shown by the great extent of this institution. In the woman's department alone there are a quarter of a million feet more flooring space than in the entire State House. The men's department is nearly as large. The great number of accessory buildings must not be forgotten in these calculations. The flooring throughout the institution is of wood. The doors are of wood. The windows are of wood and glass. Some of the buildings have now been erected for decades. Repairs must constantly go forward, or, as we have stated above, the whole institution would soon degenerate into a state of ruin and decay. We earnestly recommend an appropriation of \$15,000 for this fund.

CLOTHING.

We were given for the year just closed the sum of \$7,000 for clothing. For the years 1895-1896 and 1896-1897, \$10,000 was appropriated, and before that time, for a long series of years, \$12,000 was given by the Legislature for this purpose. For the year just ended, although the appropriation was \$3,000 smaller than the preceding year and \$5,000 smaller than the usual appropriation, the number of inmates was larger than ever before. Seven thousand dollars is \$4.37 for the clothing of each inmate for a year. It is insufficient. Do the best that can be done, no proper clothing can be procured for \$4.37 a year for each inmate. We recommend with all the emphasis which these facts give to our recommendation that the appropriation be placed at not less than \$12,000 a year, at which figure it stood for many years when the number of inmates was not so large as now.

PLUMBING AND PAINTING.

The appropriation of \$5,000 for plumbing and of \$5,000 for painting should be repeated at the same figures. The appropriation for plumbing was not sufficient to complete the plumbing of the department for women. This is imperative, and it is neces-

sary to call attention to the fact that the health of the inmates very materially depends upon it. In some instances, the bath tubs are twenty years old. The painting, of course, is a constant requirement. Many of the wards have never been painted at all.

FIRE ESCAPES.

We desire to call particular attention to the question of fire escapes. We do not believe that it is understood that in this enormous institution with wooden floors, stair cases, and other wood work incident to buildings constructed many years ago, there are no fire escapes, although 1,600 demented human beings are within its walls. This is a matter which should be attended to without the delay of a single unnecessary day. Should a fire occur, there is absolutely no way to rescue the inmates of a part of the men's department, and they would perish inevitably. The women's department is better constructed in this respect on account of its wide stairways and other avenues of egress from the building. But none of the buildings have fire escapes and they should be instantly supplied. We have made a careful estimate and we believe that the lowest possible figure, \$5,000, ought to be appropriated to this end. We recommend this with all possible emphasis. The lives of the unfortunates who are the wards of the State in this great institution may at any time depend upon this most essential improvement.

GREENHOUSE.

The Legislature made an appropriation of \$3,500 for a greenhouse. We expended this to the very best of our ability, economizing at every point and at every turn. The appropriation, however, was so insufficient that we could not complete it. An additional \$4,000 is necessary for the completion of this invaluable adjunct to a hospital for the insane. All alienists agree upon the beneficial and quieting effects of flowers upon the insane. Violent patients will take a flower and become quiet. They will treasure it, hide it, care for it, as for nothing else. No greater blessing could be bestowed upon these poor people than the blessing of flowers.

DINING ROOMS AT THE DEPARTMENT FOR MEN.

Two dining rooms should be provided at this building; the estimated cost is \$26,000. We ask an appropriation of this amount for this purpose. This plan will vacate wards now occupied and increase the Hospital capacity.

We now come to the most important item of this report. It is a surprising statement, but a true one, that the sick among the 1,600 inmates of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane have no separate hospital. They are treated and cared for in the building in which the other inmates live. The disastrous effects of such a condition are best revealed by the bare statement. The condition of the inmates who are physically well unfavorably act upon those who are sick, and the physical condition of those who are sick unfavorably react upon the mental condition of those who are well. It is a condition anything but humane, scientific and right.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK.

After the most careful investigation of this matter and after giving it extended and mature consideration, the Board is unanimously of the opinion that a general hospital, entirely separate from the main buildings, should be immediately constructed, in which the sick and infirm can be cared for and treated. Not only is this the right thing to do, but it would have the further beneficial effect of increasing the capacity of the institution. The way to increase the capacity of the institution at present is not to enlarge the main buildings, but to provide a separate building for the sick and infirm, thus giving more room in the main building and at the same time separating those who are sick from those who are well.

After reducing our estimates at every point where it was possible to reduce them, our net estimate is that \$150,000 is required for this hospital and its equipment. This sum should be appropriated, it seems to us, without hesitation. For the insane sick to be confined in the same building with the insane well is a condition intolerable and insufferable.

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that at every point we have taken into consideration to the very best of our

ability the question of economy. Our recommendations for increased appropriations are in the interest, not only of the patients and the inmates of this institution, but of economy as well.

We are convinced that an inspection of the premises and an investigation into the condition existing, will demonstrate the correctness of all the views above expressed.

In closing, it is a great pleasure to this Board to call particular attention to the able supervision of the institution by Doctor Geo. F. Edenharter, the superintendent. He has maintained an efficiency in the service of the institution as remarkable as it is commendable. The discipline has been and is most excellent. The condition of the buildings and of the inmates is as nearly perfect as an intelligent and vigilant management, hampered by inadequate means, can make it. The work of all the subordinate officers and the employes of the institution has been of the same high grade. Respectfully submitted,

D. H. DAVIS, President.

A. O. LOCKRIDGE, Secretary.

JOHN OSTERMAN, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—We present the following abstract from the statistical tables:

At the beginning of the year there were enrolled 1,613 patients—710 men and 903 women. At the close of the year we have remaining 1,680 patients—739 men and 941 women.

Five hundred and sixty-eight patients—304 men and 264 women—were admitted during the year; 363 patients—202 men and 161 women—were discharged (1 of this number was not insane); 134 patients—73 men and 61 women—have died during the year.

Total number of patients under treatment during the year, 2,181; daily average number under treatment, 1,601.8.

Percentage of recoveries to the total number of patients under treatment, 6.36; percentage of recoveries to daily average number under treatment, 10.70; percentage of recoveries to number admitted during the year, 30.32.

Percentage of deaths to the total number of patients enrolled, 5.16; percentage of deaths to daily average number under treatment, 8.69.

• Two men committed suicide during the year.

Each and every report contains mention of the fact that the capacity of this institution is entirely inadequate to accommodate the patients of this district.

We are not only over-crowded at this writing, but have at least 260 cases in our counties for which room should be provided.

We earnestly trust that your recommendations in this matter will have sufficient weight with the Legislature as to result in a correction of the evil.

Our capacity is.....	1,526
The number of patients enrolled on October 31 is.....	1,680
The number actually present.....	1,545
The number furloughed (on trial visits).....	135
Outside of the Hospital, about.....	260

Under this condition of affairs, the State should take immediate steps to provide additional room.

Should the authorities determine to enlarge this institution, the fact must be taken into consideration that we now have our "sick" confined and treated in the two main buildings. Thus not only exposing those who are well to the conditions which are naturally associated with hospital wards, but the "sick" to the always present disturbance caused by violent or excited patients.

Therefore, I would most earnestly urge that the proper way to enlarge the capacity of this institution is not by enlarging the present buildings for the care of the patients, but in the two ways following:

First. By the construction of a general hospital entirely separate, with sufficient accommodation for one hundred patients, fully equipped with the most modern facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of both medical and surgical cases. Extended argument is certainly not necessary to demonstrate that this is the only right and humane thing to do. Every interest of both the sick and well unite in appealing for this action.

The rooms now occupied for sick wards could thus be utilized for other patients.

In connection with this building two infirmary wards should be constructed for the crippled, aged and helpless insane patients with a capacity of fifty patients each. This would make a total provision for 200 patients.

Second. At the department for men two dining rooms should be built, one each for the north and south wings. The present "wards," now used for dining room purposes, could thus be secured for patients. This would enable us to comfortably provide for an increase additional of 60 or 70.

In addition to the room thus provided for patients, the dining rooms, with all of their naturally unpleasant features, would be removed from the main building, a procedure that would greatly improve its sanitary condition.

In my report of the preceding year I used the following language:

"In addition to the lack of room, we have a condition which in our judgment is worse staring us in the face, and that is *a deficient appropriation in all departments for the ensuing two years.*

“It will be impossible to maintain the standard of the Hospital upon the amount granted, and this may result in the further discharge of patients to counties for maintenance.”

The institution has been operated one year under these reduced appropriations and we now *know* that with the utmost care and watchfulness it is impossible to carry on the work in a proper manner with any such amount—especially in the manner which the great State of Indiana would delight in holding up to the *civilized* world as *her standard*. There should be *none better within true economical lines*. Extravagance is not wanted and should not be tolerated.

Penuriousness, especially in all charitable matters (no matter by what motive prompted) should be relegated to the rear, and the further back the better for all, directly or indirectly concerned.

It has been well said (and repetition does not lessen its force) that, “Nations are never impoverished by the munificence of their charities” and “The prosperity of a State and the culture of its citizens are easily judged by its charitable institutions.”

The following table shows the amount appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning with 1890, for maintenance, clothing and repairs, with the number of patients treated and the average number present during the year:

YEAR.*	Maintenance.	Repair.	Clothing.	Total.	Number Treated.	Average Number Present.
1889-90.....	\$260,000	\$15,000	\$12,000	\$287,000	2,221	1,540.5
1890-91.....	260,000	15,000	12,000	287,000	2,144	1,506.3
1891-92.....	260,000	15,000	12,000	287,000	1,940	1,527.5
1892-93.....	260,000	15,000	12,000	287,000	1,904	1,498.1
1893-94.....	260,000	15,000	12,000	287,000	1,964	1,512.8
1894-95.....	260,000	15,000	12,000	287,000	1,977	1,531
1895-96.....	240,000	10,000	10,000	260,000	2,026	1,578
1896-97.....	240,000	10,000	10,000	260,000	2,108	1,587
1897-98.....	225,000	10,000	7,000	242,000	2,181	1,601.9

* Fiscal year begins November 1.

Thus we see that in the fiscal year of 1897 and 1898 we were compelled to maintain more patients with \$15,000 less in the maintenance fund than in the fiscal years of 1895 and 1896, and 1896 and 1897, and \$35,000 less than in the maintenance fund of 1893 and 1894, and 1894 and 1895.

In connection with this it must be remembered that during the past year the prices of provisions were exceedingly high as com-

pared to former years. The table also indicates a cut in the clothing fund from twelve thousand dollars in 1895 to seven thousand dollars in the fiscal year of 1897-1898. The amount of these reductions compelled a cut in the service below the point of safety, and also deprived the patients to a certain extent of that variety of food and fruit essential to their proper treatment. The amount for clothing, viz., \$7,000, is woefully insufficient.

The amusements were also curtailed.

To recapitulate: The Legislature of 1895 reduced our appropriations in

Maintenance fund	\$20,000
Repair fund	5,000
Clothing fund	2,000
	<hr/>

Making a total reduction of..... \$27,000
for each fiscal year following.

The Legislature of 1897 made a still further reduction

In our maintenance fund of.....	\$15,000
In our clothing fund of.....	3,000
	<hr/>

Making a total reduction of..... \$18,000
for each fiscal year following.

It will thus be seen that the total reduction in our funds by the two Legislatures amounted to the sum of \$45,000 for each fiscal year following the session of 1897, although the number of patients treated and present had greatly increased.

It is to be hoped that the former appropriations for the institution will be restored.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. Harvey W. Rainey resigned his position on February 1, 1898, and Dr. F. L. Pettijohn was appointed to the vacancy.

Dr. Mary Smith resigned her position on May 31, 1898, and the vacancy remained during the fiscal year.

Dr. Max Bahr was appointed as interne on April 1, 1898.

Dr. Sarah Stockton was appointed to succeed Dr. Smith, service to commence on November 1, 1898.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Staff of the institution have had a thorough course in histology during the past year—this will be followed by bacteriology and pathology.

In addition they are to be complimented not only upon the great amount of original and individual work accomplished, but also upon its admirable character.

Dr. Hessler resigned his position as pathologist on October 31, 1898; he failed to present a record of his work, therefore we can not incorporate it in this report.

IMPROVEMENTS FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

KITCHEN AT D. F. W.

The new kitchen at the department for women was completed and equipped.

ROOMS FOR EMPLOYEES.

At this department rooms occupying the second and third floor of the new building for the kitchen were constructed for the employes. They were partly furnished.

GREENHOUSE.

The amount of money appropriated for this building was insufficient to complete it.

PLUMBING.

The plumbing at the department for men was completed. At the department for women we could only provide bath tubs for the south side of the building. We still lack bath tubs for the north side and "slop sinks" for all of the bath rooms in the building.

PAINTING.

Quite a number of wards, all the dining and bath rooms in both of the main buildings were painted.

OTHER REPAIRS.

The house containing our natural gas regulator was destroyed by fire. This had to be rebuilt. The natural gas mains were found to be very defective and had to be replaced in their entirety.

Several boilers were completely overhauled.

We were compelled to repair several of the large tanks in the attic which are used for supplying water to wards and fire protection.

At the "Power House" new belts for the machines were purchased, the old ones being much worn and dangerous.

LIBRARY.

A small number of books were purchased for our medical library.

FURNITURE.

Your attention is once more directed to the deplorable condition of the Hospital furniture; the most of it is worn out, beyond repair and unfit for use.

NEEDS AND NECESSITIES.

In compiling this list we wish to emphasize the fact that we recognize the *inability* of the State to provide for all that is needed in connection with its charitable work at once. In the very nature of things the work is one of gradual development. We conceive it to be our duty, however, to mention such needs of the institution as will tend to place us upon a plane which will be recognized as adequate and competent to properly care for our patients and the property of the institution. Always endeavoring in our requests for construction and expenditures to find that "happy medium" which should govern all concerned in the management of this work, viz.: That we must recognize the right of the persons who assume the burden of expense as well as the demands of our patients and property.

Proceeding upon the above theory, we would respectfully suggest to your Honorable Board to ask:

1. Larger amounts than the present appropriations for maintenance, repair and clothing.

2. Additional room for patients to be provided by the construction of a hospital and infirmary wards and dining rooms at the department for men, as hereinbefore outlined.

3. An appropriation for plumbing.

4. An appropriation for painting.

5. An appropriation for fire escapes, at the department for men.

6. Provisions should be made for encircling the main buildings with water mains to be used for fire purposes only.

7. An appropriation to complete the greenhouse.

In addition to the above I would earnestly call your attention to the following suggestions contained in former reports, and the great desirability of having them, which would do much towards advancing and completing our institution:

1. A detention department for acute cases.

2. Pavilions for contagious diseases.

3. Pavilions for the protection of the women patients when out on the grounds.

5. A cold storage system, with facilities for manufacturing ice.

In addition it must be borne in mind that if the Legislature determines upon the construction of new buildings they must also provide means to secure additional boiler capacity for heating purposes.

Acknowledgment of appreciation is hereby made to the employes, not only for faithful services and continued interest in the institution, but for the extra duty and work performed which was necessitated by our financial condition.

The year just closed has been the one of greatest anxiety and arduous labor of any in my hospital experience.

With an appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars less than in the fiscal year of 1894 and 1895, and eighteen thousand dollars less than in the fiscal years of 1895 and 1896, and 1896 and 1897—with an increased price for all supplies over former years—with more patients than ever in the history of the institution—yet we close the year without financial indebtedness. "Live within the appropriations" has been our guide in the management of the Hospital and its affairs in the past and will continue to govern us during our incumbency.

In conclusion permit me to tender to the members of the Board my sincere thanks not only for their uniform kindness, but for the many substantial words of assistance and encouragement extended to me during the past year.

Very respectfully submitted,

GEO. F. EDENHARTER,
Superintendent.

Movement of Population, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

GENERAL RESULTS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number at beginning of the year.....	710	903	1,613
Admitted during the year.....	304	264	568
Whole number treated.....	1,014	1,167	2,181
Discharged as recovered.....	74	95	169
Discharged as improved.....	55	55	110
Discharged as unimproved.....	73	10	83
Discharged as not insane.....	.....	1	1
Died.....	73	65	138
Remaining at close of the year.....	739	941	1,680
Per cent. recovered of whole number treated during the year..	5.83	6.9	6.36
Per cent. died of whole number treated during the year.....	5.59	4.74	5.16
Average daily number under treatment.....	696.2	905.6	1,601.8

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths from Beginning of the Hospital.

RESULTS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	10,808	9,511	20,319
Discharged as recovered.....	4,674	4,105	8,779
Discharged as improved.....	1,483	1,613	3,096
Discharged as unimproved.....	2,150	1,422	3,572
Discharged as not insane.....	37	30	67
Discharged as feeble minded.....	.....	1	1
Died.....	1,707	1,380	3,087
Total discharged and died.....	10,051	8,551	18,602

Age and Marital Condition of Those Admitted, Discharged and Died.

AGE.	ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.								DIED.			
					Recovered.				Otherwise.							
	Men.		Women		Men.		Women		Men.		Women		Men.		Women	
	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.
Under 15 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 20 years.....	13	.....	7	.....	3	.....	5	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
20 to 25 years.....	34	6	15	10	7	4	8	8	14	.....	3	.....	3	.....	5	.....
25 to 30 years.....	28	5	24	18	8	3	6	6	13	3	5	2	7	1	4	1
30 to 40 years.....	28	31	22	49	10	10	9	15	20	11	7	12	4	7	3	4
40 to 50 years.....	22	50	8	54	3	14	3	18	8	13	4	10	3	13	3	16
50 to 60 years.....	3	32	3	28	.....	10	2	11	8	14	1	10	.....	17	1	8
60 to 70 years.....	2	20	.....	18	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	1	5	1	6	.....	7
70 to 80 years.....	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	2	3
Over 80 years.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
Total.....	146	158	81	183	31	43	34	63	79	49	23	41	22	51	20	45

One patient (a woman) above included in the number discharged as recovered was discharged as "not insane."

Duration of Treatment of Those Discharged and Died.

TIME.	DISCHARGED.				DIED.	
	Recovered.		Otherwise.		Men.	Women.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Under 1 month.....			4	1	6	2
From 1 to 2 months.....	6	4	1	2	3	3
From 2 to 3 months.....	4	5	4	4	8	2
From 3 to 6 months.....	23	32	7	13	8	5
From 6 to 9 months.....	16	24	23	9	2	2
From 9 to 12 months.....	10	8	13	11	3	3
From 1 to 2 years.....	10	14	15	6	7	5
From 2 to 3 years.....	4	4	11	8	12	8
From 3 to 4 years.....	1	2	5	3	4	8
From 4 to 5 years.....			5	4	4	1
Over 5 years.....		4	40	3	11	26
Total.....	74	97	128	64	73	65

Movement of Population by Months for the Year.

MONTHS.	AD- MITTED.		DISCHARGED.								DIED.	
			Recov- ered.		Im- proved.		Unim- proved.		Not Insane.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
November, 1897.....	23	14	9	5	3	4	13	2	.....	.....	10	4
December, 1897.....	17	21	6	8	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6	5
January, 1898.....	24	20	8	21	10	8	.....	.....	1	.....	5	4
February, 1898.....	22	10	8	6	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4
March, 1898.....	23	21	7	8	2	5	9	.....	.....	.....	4	2
April, 1898.....	29	35	6	11	7	7	3	.....	.....	.....	6	8
May, 1898.....	13	23	1	11	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	6
June, 1898.....	33	29	11	6	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	3	7
July, 1898.....	26	18	1	9	1	3	6	3	.....	.....	8	5
August, 1898.....	35	20	2	4	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	5
September, 1898.....	25	36	10	5	3	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	6
October, 1898.....	31	17	5	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	9
Total.....	304	264	74	95	55	55	73	10	.....	1	73	65

*Number of Attacks and Duration Before Admission
of Those Admitted.*

ATTACKS AND DURATION.	Men.	Women.
First attack, under 1 month.....	56	49
First attack, 1 to 3 months.....	34	29
First attack, 3 to 6 months.....	24	25
First attack, 6 to 9 months.....	25	23
First attack, 9 to 12 months.....	6	3
First attack, 1 to 2 years.....	33	28
First attack, 2 to 3 years.....	19	18
First attack, over 3 years.....	36	29
Second attack.....	47	40
Third attack.....	7	10
Fourth attack.....	3	1
Five or more attacks.....	1	4
Unknown.....	13	5
Total.....	304	264
Of the above were recommitted.....	58	55

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths by Counties During the Year.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Bartholomew.....	5	10	4	3	1	4
Benton.....	4	3	3	.....	.....	1
Boone.....	8	4	4	6	2	2
Brown.....	2	6	4	3	.....	.....
Carroll.....	5	5	2	4	.....	2
Clark.....	7	7	1	6	2	1
Clay.....	9	12	7	6	.....	2
Clinton.....	5	6	6	6	2	1
Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dearborn.....	5	3	3	5	2	2
Floyd.....	6	6	6	1	3	3
Fountain.....	4	3	3	1	1	2
Hamilton.....	3	11	4	5	2	.....
Hancock.....	5	2	2	3	1	1
Hendricks.....	5	3	2	2	.....	1
Howard.....	4	5	2	5	3	.....
Jackson.....	9	5	4	1	3	.....
Jefferson.....	8	5	2	2	3	4
Jennings.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	1
Johnson.....	2	9	4	3	1	1
Lawrence.....	6	5	4	5	1	.....
Marion.....	97	51	63	38	26	10
Monroe.....	6	7	5	2	1	1
Montgomery.....	4	8	.....	3	1	3
Morgan.....	5	4	2	3	1	2
Ohio.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Owen.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Parke.....	6	7	8	1	1	2
Putnam.....	4	6	2	3	.....	1
Randolph.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ripley.....	5	9	4	4	1	1
Scott.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Shelby.....	11	6	7	4	.....	1
Switzerland.....	4	4	2	3	1	1
Tippecanoe.....	15	11	11	8	2	5
Tipton.....	3	4	2	3	3	1
Vermillion.....	4	3	1	1	1	.....
Vigo.....	25	26	15	13	8	6
Warren.....	2	3	4	.....	.....	1
Washington.....	7	2	3	4	.....	.....
Total.....	304	264	202	161	73	65

Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted During the Year.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.
Army disabilities.....	1	.....
Brain and body, unsymmetrical development of.....	1	.....
Business depression.....	1	.....
Curies, vertebral.....	1	.....
Catarrh, nasal.....	.....	1
Cerebritis.....	1	.....
Cheat in horse trade.....	1	.....
Cocaine.....	1	1
Death of husband.....	.....	2
Death of mother.....	1	.....
Death of son.....	1	.....
Death of wife.....	3	.....
Death of wife and child.....	1	.....
Disappointment in love.....	1	2
Dissipation.....	1	.....
Domestic trouble.....	5	3
Dysmenorrhœa.....	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	29	15
Excess, venereal.....	1	.....
Excessive use of cigarettes.....	1	.....
Excessive use of tobacco.....	3	.....
Excitement, political.....	1	.....
Excitement, religious.....	8	11
Exhaustion, nervous.....	1	.....
Female trouble.....	.....	1
Fevr, brain.....	1	.....
Fever, intermediate.....	.....	1
Fever, puerperal.....	.....	1
Fever, typhoid.....	3	5
Financial trouble.....	9	2
Food, insufficient.....	.....	1
Frightened by a dog.....	1	.....
Fright from high water.....	.....	1
Heart disease.....	1	.....
Hemiplegia.....	1	.....
Hereditary.....	23	46
Horse, kicked by.....	1	.....
Husband, separation from.....	.....	2
Ill health.....	6	14
Influenza.....	9	2
Injury.....	8	1
Insolation.....	8	.....
Intemperance.....	25	.....
Jealousy.....	1	.....
Loss of employment.....	5	.....
Loss of property.....	1	.....
Luetic infection.....	.....	1
Masturbation.....	11	2
Menopause.....	.....	8
Menstrual epoch.....	.....	2
Morphium habit.....	4	7
Neuritis, optic.....	1	.....
Old age.....	14	4
Overheated.....	2	.....
Overstudy.....	2	.....
Overwork.....	1	6
Paralysis.....	6	.....
Parturition.....	.....	4
Poverty.....	.....	1
Puerperal condition.....	.....	1
Puerperium.....	.....	1
Seduction of daughter.....	1	.....
Senile decay.....	1	.....
Senility.....	.....	2
Shock from drowning child.....	.....	1
Spinal trouble.....	.....	1
Stomach disease.....	1	.....
Sunstroke.....	.....	1
Surgical operation.....	1	1
Syphilis.....	6	.....
Tabes dorsalis.....	.....	1
Uterus trouble.....	.....	1
Worry.....	1	4
Unknown.....	85	102
Total.....	304	264

Form of Insanity of Those Admitted During the Year.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.
Alcoholism, acute	5	
Alcoholism, chronic	10	
Cocomania	1	
Delusional insanity	1	
Dementia	3	3
Dementia, paralytic	8	
Dementia, primary	14	1
Dementia, secondary		1
Dementia, senile	13	3
Dementia, terminalis	5	
Dipsomania	1	
Epileptic insanity	1	
Epilepsy, hysterical		1
Idiocy		1
Imbecility		1
Mania		1
Mania, acute	63	62
Mania, chronic	25	6
Mania, epileptic	28	12
Mania, periodical	12	
Mania, puerperal		3
Mania, recurrent	23	17
Melancholia	1	1
Melancholia, acute	42	94
Melancholia, agitata	13	
Melancholia, chronic	16	21
Melancholia, recurrent	10	29
Morphomania	2	2
Paranoia	1	2
Paresis	6	1
Pubescent insanity		1
Senile insanity		1
Total	304	264

Cause of Death.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.
Abscess, ischial	1	
Alcoholism, acute	1	
Apoplexy	2	
Atheroma	1	
Bowels, perforation of	1	
Bronchitis, chronic		1
Cancer of breast		1
Cancer of stomach		1
Catarrh, intestinal	1	
Cerebro congestion	1	1
Cerebro hemorrhage	3	6
Cerebro softening	6	
Cerebro thrombosis		1
Convulsions	6	
Convulsions, parietic	3	
Colitis, sub-acute		1
Cystitis	1	1
Debility, general	2	
Diarrhoea, chronic	4	1
Dysentery		1
Dysentery, acute	1	2
Dysentery, chronic		1
Enteritis, chronic		1
Enteritis, gastro		1
Enterocolitis		2
Epilepsy	4	
Exhaustion		8
Exhaustion, dementia	1	
Exhaustion, epilepsy		3
Exhaustion, mania	1	1
Exhaustion, senile		4
Gangrene, senile		1
Gastritis from mania	1	
Heart disease	1	1
Heart hypertrophy	1	
Heart, organic lesion		1
Hemorrhage, intestinal	1	
Hemorrhage, pulmonalis	1	
Inanition	1	
Lungs, congestion of	1	1
Nephritis, chronic		2
Nephritis, parenchymatous		1
Ovarian cyst		1
Paralysis of the heart	2	
Paresis	9	
Periarthritis	1	
Pneumonia	1	4
Pneumonitis		1
Phthisis pulmonalis	6	1
Senile decay	2	
Senility	1	4
Septicæmia		1
Shock, surgical		1
Strangulation	1	
Suicide by strangulation	1	
Tuberculosis	2	7
Total	73	65

Occupation of Those Admitted.

OCCUPATION.	Men.	Women.
Acrobat.....	1	
Baker.....	2	
Barber.....	1	
Bartender.....	2	
Blacksmith.....	4	
Bookkeeper.....	3	
Bottler.....	1	
Brewer.....	1	
Bricklayer.....	3	
Butcher.....	2	
Candymaker.....	1	
Carpenter.....	8	
Carriage trimmer.....	1	
Cigar maker.....	1	
Clerk.....	9	
Clock repairer.....	1	
Commercial college, proprietor of.....	1	
Cook.....	2	1
Cooper.....	3	
Domestic.....		29
Dressmaker.....		3
Druggist.....	1	
Engineer, railroad.....	4	
Factory girl.....		2
Farmer.....	102	
Farmer's daughter.....		1
Farmer's wife.....		7
Finisher.....	1	
Fireman.....	1	
Gardener.....	4	
Gasfitter.....	1	
Grain dealer.....	1	
Grocer.....	1	
Harness maker.....	1	
Hod carrier.....	1	
Horse doctor.....	1	
Housekeeper.....		36
Housewife.....		131
Housework.....		7
Laborer.....	55	
Laundryman.....	1	
Lawyer.....	1	
Lumber dealer.....	1	
Machinist.....	1	
Mechanic.....	3	
Merchant.....	3	
Miner.....	4	
Minister.....	1	
Molder.....	2	
Painter.....	1	
Paper hanger.....	1	
Photographer.....	1	
Physician.....	2	
Plasterer.....	1	
Plumber.....	2	
Policeman.....	1	
Railroader.....	1	
Salesman.....	3	
Saloonkeeper.....	2	
School girl.....		3
Seamstress.....		1
Shoemaker.....	2	
Silversmith.....	2	
Stenographer.....		1
Stone carver.....	1	
Student.....		1
Switchman.....	1	
Tailor.....	2	
Teacher.....	2	2
Teamster.....	1	
Telegraph operator.....	1	
Theatrical man.....	1	

Occupation—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Men.	Women.
Usher in hospital.....		1
Weaver.....		1
Wood carver.....	2	
None.....	20	37
Unknown.....	16	
Total.....	304	264

Nativity of Those Admitted.

NATIVITY.	Men.	Women.
Indiana.....	194	183
Alabama.....		1
Arkansas.....		1
Connecticut.....	1	
District of Columbia.....	1	
Georgia.....	1	
Illinois.....	4	3
Iowa.....		1
Kentucky.....	14	15
Maine.....	2	
Maryland.....		1
Missouri.....		1
Nebraska.....	1	
New Jersey.....	1	
New York.....	3	
North Carolina.....	3	3
Ohio.....	13	14
Pennsylvania.....	4	3
Tennessee.....	1	
Virginia.....	3	
West Virginia.....		1
Wisconsin.....	1	
Atlantic Ocean.....	1	
Austria.....		1
Belgium.....	1	
Canada.....	1	1
Denmark.....	1	1
England.....	4	2
France.....	2	
Germany.....	18	11
Ireland.....	9	5
Italy.....	2	1
Scotland.....	1	
Switzerland.....		1
Unknown.....	17	14
Total.....	304	264

Civil Condition of Those Admitted, Discharged and Died.

CIVIL CONDITION.	ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Married	141	150	78	81	48	31
Widowed	10	29	10	21	3	14
Divorced	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Deserted	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Single	146	81	110	57	22	20
Total	304	264	202	161	73	65

Education of Those Admitted.

EDUCATION.	Men.	Women.
Collegiate	14	14
Common school	263	216
None	22	25
Unknown	5	9
Total	304	264

Color of Those Admitted.

COLOR.	Men.	Women.
White	298	256
Colored	6	8
Total	304	264

EXHIBIT No. 1.

*Statement of Revenues and Disbursements of the Central Indiana
Hospital for the Insane for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31,
1898.*

Maintenance fund	\$225,000 00	
Expended November, 1897.....		\$22,198 20
Expended December, 1897.....		20,619 86
Expended January, 1898.....		17,522 84
Expended February, 1898.....		18,139 55
Expended March, 1898.....		18,692 46
Expended April, 1898.....		20,183 69
Expended May, 1898.....		19,168 09
Expended June, 1898.....		19,377 62
Expended July, 1898.....		18,047 20
Expended August, 1898.....		16,292 39
Expended September, 1898.....		16,339 27
Expended October, 1898.....		18,418 83
		<hr/>
Total	\$225,000 00	\$225,000 00
		<hr/> <hr/>
Repairs fund	\$10,000 00	
Expended November, 1897.....		\$857 40
Expended December, 1897.....		701 85
Expended January, 1898.....		682 10
Expended February, 1898.....		1,002 41
Expended, March, 1898.....		678 36
Expended April, 1898.....		824 65
Expended May, 1898.....		699 25
Expended June, 1898.....		1,059 12
Expended July, 1898.....		1,027 14
Expended August, 1898.....		1,320 99
Expended September, 1898.....		559 00
Expended October, 1898.....		587 73
		<hr/>
Total	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
		<hr/> <hr/>
Clothing fund	\$7,000 00	
Expended November, 1897.....		\$1,189 66
Expended December, 1897.....		1,162 09
Expended January, 1898.....		627 28
Expended February, 1898.....		391 86
Expended March, 1898.....		463 56
Expended April, 1898.....		376 81
Expended May, 1898.....		697 97
Expended June, 1898.....		677 44

EXHIBIT No. 1—Continued.

Expended July, 1898.....		\$407 55
Expended August, 1898.....		425 56
Expended September, 1898.....		280 87
Expended October, 1898.....		299 35
Total	\$7,000 00	\$7,000 00
Plumbing fund, balance from 1897.....	\$1,456 02	
Expended October, 1898.....		\$1,456 02
Total	\$1,456 02	\$1,456 02
Printing fund	\$5,000 00	
Expended May, 1898.....		\$1,543 90
Expended June, 1898.....		651 96
Expended July, 1898.....		11 05
Expended August, 1898.....		373 01
Expended September, 1898.....		2,420 08
Total	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Kitchen and restoration of rooms fund.....	\$6,000 00	
Expended December, 1897.....		\$1,500 00
Expended February, 1898.....		2,500 00
Expended April, 1898.....		2,000 00
Total	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00
Kitchen equipments fund.....	\$1,200 00	
Expended April, 1898.....		\$1,200 00
Total	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
For furniture for restored rooms fund.....	\$500 00	
Expended April, 1898.....		\$165 00
Expended May, 1898.....		195 00
Expended August, 1898.....		15 81
Expended October, 1898.....		124 19
Total	\$500 00	\$500 00
Greenhouse fund, balance from 1897.....	\$2,540 00	
Expended December, 1897.....		\$1,500 00
Expended June, 1898.....		961 60
Expended August, 1898.....		78 40
Total	\$2,540 00	\$2,540 00

EXHIBIT No. 2.

*Statement of Vouchers of Expenditures from Maintenance Fund
During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Contingent fund	\$2,000 00
2	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk	540 00
3	Peter F. Bryce.....	Crackers	121 60
4	W. H. Armstrong & Co.....	Surgical instruments, etc.....	8 35
5	Arthur Jordan Co.....	Eggs	280 80
6	Indianapolis Journal Co.....	Advertising	2 00
7	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertising	3 00
8	Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertising	2 13
9	Charles Bailey	Hay and straw	63 94
10	Ragsdale & Snow.....	Casket	7 00
11	Charles Long	Oysters	153 25
12	Severin, Ostermeyer & Co.....	Tea	272 32
13	Joseph Gardner	Tinner's supplies	88 65
14	Singer Mfg. Co.....	Needles, etc	3 20
15	J. Frost & Son.....	Cider	42 57
16	John O'Neill.....	Flour and meal	157 80
17	Williams & Hunt.....	Salsoda, etc	322 89
18	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	48 25
19	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast	19 38
20	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams	1 00
21	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	92 11
22	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	2,540 87
23	J. R. Ryan & Co.....	Rye flour	18 75
24	Frank G. Kamps.....	Oysters	9 00
25	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Brushes, etc	16 45
26	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods	604 10
27	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Poultry	699 28
28	Emil Wulsehner & Son.....	Organ	58 00
29	George Hitz & Co.....	Grapes, etc	205 26
30	James L. Keach.....	Potatoes, apples, etc.....	333 61
31	W. G. Wasson Co.....	Coke	9 00
32	The Holt Ice and Cold Stor. Co.....	Ice	44 98
33	H. Syerup & Co.....	Apples, elder, etc.....	59 20
34	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	393 21
35	Clement Vonnegut	Chambers, etc	425 72
36	Swift & Co.....	Hams, etc	633 55
37	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Beef, etc	1,908 24
38	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.....	Fuel	1,388 89
39	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil	33 79
40	G. A. Carstensen.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00
41	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	For medical department.....	32 57
42	Richards & Co.....	For medical department.....	58 09
43	Columbus Butter Co.....	Butterine	456 48
44	Knight & Jillson.....	Dynamo oil, grease, etc.....	49 07
45	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	For incidental expenses.....	153 60
46	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for month Nov.....	7,141 75
47	Hildebrand Hardware Co.....	Pans, etc	1 00
48	Martin J. O'Reilly.....	Shoeling horse	1 50
49	General Electric Co.....	Lamps	72 00
50	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil	10 06
51	Friedmann & Co.....	Butterine	543 60
52	Francke & Schindler	Walnut rosettes, etc.....	8 50
53	Daggett & Co.....	Candy, nuts, etc.....	93 25
54	Frank G. Kamps.....	Oysters	10 50
55	Prommeyer Bros.....	Queensware	54 62
56	Techentli & Frelberg.....	Harness fixtures	19 00
57	L. E. Morrison & Co.....	Rubber boots	12 75
58	J. R. Ryan & Co.....	Rye flour	18 75
59	George W. Budd.....	Oysters	216 00
60	Williams & Hunt.....	Chip soap, etc.....	452 80
61	Albert Krull	Candy, nuts, etc.....	57 10
62	Indiana Paper Co.....	Paper bags	26 25

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
63	Elliptical Carbon Co.....	Carbons	32 00
64	General Electric Co.....	Electric lamps	54 00
65	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil	33 79
66	Ind. Institute for the Blind.....	Brooms	43 75
67	E. B. McComb.....	Flour and meal	742 20
68	Arthur Jordan Co.....	Poultry	554 67
69	A. B. Meyer & Co.....	Coke	9 75
70	G. A. Carstensen.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00
71	The Indianapolis News.....	Advertising	1 89
72	Indianapolis Sentinel Co	Advertising	3 00
73	Journal Newspaper Co	Advertising	2 00
74	Clemens Vonnegut	Hardware	15 58
75	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.....	Fuel	1,388 89
76	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Pipes, dolls, etc.....	81 80
77	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Grocers' sundries	153 80
78	Schnull & Co.....	Groceries	1,971 99
79	Hildebrand Hardware Co.....	Bowls for the wards.....	4 00
80	Chas. G. Grah.....	Sharpening razors, etc.....	10 05
81	W. H. Armstrong & Co.....	Surgical goods	4 50
82	Indianapolis Stove Co	Stoves, etc	12 25
83	George D. Hardin.....	Straw	6 40
84	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	119 43
85	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone services	105 76
86	Kuight & Jillson.....	Engineer supplies	476 68
87	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods	227 30
88	Ragsdale & Snow.....	Casket	7 00
89	Peter F. Bryce.....	Crackers	167 85
90	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expenses	278 95
91	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for December, '97.....	7,072 10
92	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk	558 00
93	Pioneer Brass Co.....	Brass castings	25 50
94	Syerup & Co.....	Cider	48 25
95	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	104 20
96	Joseph Gardner	Tinner supplies	56 65
97	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Eggs and turkeys.....	282 00
98	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Pork	330 13
99	Swift & Co.....	Beef, ham and lard.....	2,676 27
100	James L. Keach.....	Potatoes	656 53
101	The Vail Seed Co.....	Holly for Christmas.....	16 00
102	Samuel Geyer	White oats	25 60
103	The Holt Ice and Cold Storage Co.....	Ice	30 70
104	Ind'p'l's District Telegraph Co.....	Electric supplies	590 81
105	The Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	43 13
106	Simon P. Neidigh.....	Car fare for year 1897.....	30 65
107	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast	16 38
108	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast	13 87
109	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk	558 00
110	Techentin & Freiberg.....	Repairing harness	1 85
111	Chas. J. Gardner.....	Beef	1,602 55
112	Indianapolis Light and Power Co.....	Current for arc lights.....	42 50
113	G. A. Carstensen.....	Services as chaplain	25 00
114	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.....	Fuel gas	1,388 89
115	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	38 00
116	Martin J. O'Reilly.....	Shoeing horse	1 50
117	Ragsdale & Snow.....	Caskets	14 00
118	J. E. Bell.....	Legal services	25 00
119	The Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertising	1 89
120	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertising	3 00
121	Indianapolis Journal Co.....	Advertising	2 85
122	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams	2 66
123	Huntington & Page.....	Flower pots, etc.....	28 00
124	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	49 15
125	Albert O. Lockridge.....	Car fares, etc.....	17 45
126	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Spectacles, etc.....	4 65
127	Acme Milling Co.....	Flour	273 00
128	Blanton Milling Co.....	Flour	458 40
129	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Napkins	34 50
130	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	161 98
131	Frommeyer & Bros.....	Queensware	47 05
132	A. Burdall Co.....	Oil finish, etc.....	9 45
133	Hildebrand Hardware Co.....	Hemp twine, etc.....	4 05
134	Syfers, McBride & Co.....	Tobacco	161 02
135	C. H. Swick & Co.....	Oysters	185 80

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
136	C. Aneshaensel & Co.....	Electrolter, etc.....	8 00
137	Schnull & Co.....	Groceries	1,662 46
138	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	125 07
139	Varney & McQuat.....	Electric light repairs.....	1 46
140	Indianapolis Stove Co.....	Stoves	23 00
141	John O'Neill	Meal	11 25
142	J. R. Ryan & Co.....	Bran	70
143	Swift & Co.....	Ham and lard	501 62
144	The Holt Ice and Cold Storage Co..	Ice	46 06
145	James L. Kench.....	Potatoes, etc	576 09
146	The Hiltz Baking Co.....	Crackers	135 80
147	Knight & Jillson.....	Engineer supplies	299 73
148	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	Camera, etc	108 69
149	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Lumber	73 55
150	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil	33 79
151	Williams & Hunt	Soap	213 00
152	Friedman Mnf. Co.....	Butterine	429 55
153	L. E. Morrison & Co.....	Rubber boots	8 55
154	Coffin, Fletcher & Co.....	Pork backs	265 14
155	Perry Brooms' Mnf. Co.....	Brooms	51 25
156	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Eggs, etc	210 76
157	Richards & Co.....	Generator, etc	5 28
158	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Book case, etc	35 90
159	Joseph Gardner	Thiner supplies	26 20
160	D. H. Davis	Expenses as trustee.....	39 20
161	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expenses	340 98
162	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for January, 1898..	7,133 70
163	Edward Mueller	Garden seeds	82 65
164	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	44 88
165	Frommeyer Bros	Queensware	45 75
166	Francis Bergman	Salsoda	23 05
167	Indianapolis Chemical Co	Boiler compound	75 00
168	Friedman Mnf. Co.....	Butterline	323 05
169	Whitall, Tatum & Co.....	Reagents, etc	13 21
170	John O'Neill	Flour and meal	31 25
171	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil	47 58
172	Hoosier Manufacturing Co.....	Chlp soap	437 84
173	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co....	Fuel gas	1,388 89
174	Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertisng	1 83
175	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs, paints, etc	129 09
176	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods	12 60
177	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.....	Medical appliances	5 54
178	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	153 77
179	L. E. Morrison & Co.....	Invalld rings	6 50
180	C. H. Swlek & Co.....	Oysters	180 00
181	Indianapolis Dist. Tel. Co.....	Switch to order, etc.....	29 50
182	Francké Hardware Co.....	Hardware	13 38
183	Schnull & Co.....	Groceries, sundries	86 06
184	Acme Milling Co.....	Flour	564 00
185	Klingan & Co., Ltd.....	Hams, etc	15 36
186	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	1,946 29
187	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	31 95
188	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk	504 00
189	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast	14 13
190	O. P. Barnell, Agent.....	Spring wheat flour	192 50
191	Henry Coburn Lumber Co.....	Lumber	70 10
192	Advance Electric Co.....	Carbons, etc	39 19
193	Clemens Vonnegut	Cabinets, scrapers, etc.....	2 27
194	Sanders & Recker.....	Chairs	17 75
195	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Eggs, etc	278 36
196	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods	41 70
197	G. A. Carstensen.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00
198	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertisng	3 00
199	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	1 75
200	Knight & Jillson.....	Plumbing, etc	54 32
201	Hildebrand Hardware Co.....	Meat saws, etc.....	18 15
202	Syerup & Co.....	Lemons, etc	32 95
203	The Hiltz Baking Co.....	Crackers	164 33
204	George Hiltz & Co.....	Potatoes, etc	435 27
205	Parrott-Taggart Co	Cakes, etc	12 73
206	Wesley Gerard	Whole wheat flour.....	8 21
207	Ragsdale & Snow.....	Caskets	14 00
208	Charles Balley	Straw	9 85

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
209	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expenses	417 76
210	S. G. Mark.....	Hay	80 62
211	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for February, '98.	7,027 70
212	Swift & Co.....	Beef	1,654 19
213	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Ham and pork	507 40
214	Joseph Gardner	Sheet iron, etc	57 30
215	The Holt Ice and Cold Storage Co..	Ice	48 00
216	The Webb-Jameson Co.....	Work at store room.....	12 00
217	The Journal Newspaper Co.....	Advertising	2 00
218	Clarke & Sons.....	Plumbing, labor, etc.....	700 00
219	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co....	Material, labor furnished, etc...	134 75
220	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....	2 sets of blankets, etc.....	105 55
221	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co....	Fixing broken elbow in tunnel.	4 34
222	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Turkeys	2 94
223	John O'Neill	Corn meal	12 75
224	The Thompson-Chute Soap Co.....	Soap	282 56
225	G. A. Carstensen.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00
226	Blanton Milling Co.....	Flour	591 25
227	Ind. Institute for Blind.....	Brooms	83 50
228	V. Bachman	Spring wheat flour.....	185 50
229	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Papering, etc	60 23
230	General Electric Co.....	Electric lamps	72 00
231	Balke-Krauss Co	Lumber	99 50
232	W. C. Frazee	Milk	558 00
233	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	61 90
234	Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertising	7 11
235	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	40 63
236	Chas. G. Grab.....	Barbers' supplies	9 80
237	Putnam County Milk Co.....	Maple, syrup, etc.....	24 80
238	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	176 71
239	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queenware	32 96
240	Syfers, McBride & Co.....	Tea, etc	665 12
241	Knight & Jillson.....	Engineer's supplies	280 46
242	James L. Keach.....	Potatoes, etc	498 44
243	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	171 73
244	Joseph Gardner	Tinner's supplies	35 40
245	Williams & Hunt.....	Salsoda	18 48
246	Charles J. Gardner.....	Beef	1,852 64
247	Syerup & Co.....	Apples, etc	29 25
248	The Holt Ice and Cold Storage Co..	Ice	64 05
249	Advance Electric Co.....	Globes, etc	14 52
250	Coffin, Fletcher & Co.....	Hams	376 35
251	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	1,365 92
252	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil	33 79
253	Kipp Bros. & Co.....	Spectacles, etc	9 80
254	Kingan & Co., Ltd.....	Butterine	414 00
255	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Pork loins	333 88
256	Arthur Jordan Co.....	Eggs	143 00
257	Hildebrand Hardware Co.....	Hardware	38 37
258	Sanders & Recker.....	Chairs	18 00
259	France Hardware Co.....	Hardware	79 38
260	Swift & Co.....	Lard	251 48
261	J. M. Sowders.....	Oysters	185 30
262	George W. Stout.....	Grocers' sundries, etc.....	265 04
263	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	81 63
264	Ragsdale & Snow	Casket for patient.....	14 00
265	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertising	10 00
266	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	9 17
267	The Indianapolis Journal Co.....	Advertising	7 20
268	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co....	Fuel	1,388 89
269	Peter F. Bryce.....	Crackers	203 58
270	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	1 00
271	Laakmann & Sherer	Cement walk	80 64
272	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expenses	151 22
273	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for March, 1898...	7,033 95
274	Blanton Milling Co.....	Winter wheat flour.....	562 50
275	American Laundry Machinery Co..	Work on friction pulley, etc.....	8 25
276	Indianapolis Light and Power Co..	Electric light	42 50
277	L. A. Waters Laundry Supply Co..	8 bbls. soap.....	38 89
278	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	43 13
279	Arthur Jordan Co.....	Eggs	171 30
280	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil	33 79
281	John O'Neill	Meal	12 75

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
282	Joseph Gardner	Tinner's supplies	35 65
283	Indianapolis Stove Co.	Gas stove	1 75
284	Indianapolis Journal Co.	Advertising	2 00
285	Indianapolis News Co.	Advertising	3 57
286	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.	Fuel gas	1,388 89
287	M. O'Connor & Co.	Groceries, etc	1,772 33
288	Indianapolis Abattoir Co	Beef	1,837 86
289	Specialty Mnfg. Co.	Sharpening mowers	6 50
290	The Webb-Jameson Co.	Transferring furniture	25 00
291	Frommeyer Bros	Queensware, etc	254 85
292	Gordon & Harmon	Plowshares, etc	8 00
293	Hide, Leather & Belting Co.	Belt	12 00
294	Indianapolis Water Co.	Hydrants, etc	73 70
295	Friedman Mnfg. Co.	Butterine	513 40
296	Henry Coburn Lumber Co.	Lumber	81 20
297	J. M. Sowders	Flsh	92 20
298	Charles J. Gardner	Ice	117 25
299	The Ammonia Soap Powder Co.	Chip soap	563 41
300	Schnull & Co.	Peaches	320 00
301	Indianapolis District Telegraph Co	Key sockets, etc.	5 29
302	Huntington & Page	Florist's supplies	3 80
303	W. C. Frazee	Milk	540 00
304	D. H. Davis	Services as trustee	38 85
305	V. Bachman	Patent spring flour	187 25
306	Techentin & Frieberg	Collar, etc	5 70
307	Indianapolis Sentinel Co	Advertising	5 32
308	Albert Gall	Rugs, etc	106 15
309	Clarke & Sons	Steamfitting new kitchen	210 00
310	George J. Mayer	Stamps, etc	2 40
311	G. A. Carstensen	Services as chaplain	20 00
312	Murphy, Hibben & Co.	Dry goods, etc.	307 89
313	George F. Edenharter, Supt.	Main pay roll for April, 1898.	7,061 70
314	George F. Edenharter, Supt.	Incidental expenses	218 28
315	George Hitz & Co.	Potatoes, etc	589 59
316	Kipp Bros. Co.	Hair brushes, etc	21 30
317	Samuel Geyer	Oats	37 40
318	Daniel Stewart Co.	Drugs	190 36
319	Nelson Morris & Co.	Hams	255 66
320	Balke & Krauss Co.	Table legs, etc.	10 56
321	The Hitz Baking Co.	Crackers	164 20
322	Clemens Vonnegut	Carpet stretchers, etc	12 91
323	Swift & Co.	Lard, etc	494 37
324	A. Burdsal Co.	Gasoline, etc	7 80
325	Hildebrand Hardware Co.	Refrigerator, etc	26 50
326	Francke Hardware Co.	Locks, etc., etc.	11 73
327	Knight & Jillson	Engineer's supplies	218 14
328	Henry Aufderheide	Work on morgue, etc., etc.	799 12
329	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.	Yeast	7 62
330	Adolph Scherrer	Services as architect	380 40
331	Wm. B. Burford	Stationery	105 78
332	The H. Lieber Co.	Molding	18 00
333	Ragsdale & Snow	Caskets	42 00
334	John Osterman	Services as trustee	39 75
335	A. O. Lockridge	Services as trustee	15 30
336	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	Eye pieces, etc	13 61
337	Wm. B. Burford	Stationery	30 00
338	Friedman Mnfg. Co.	Butterine	318 50
339	James M. Sowders	Fish	119 44
340	Laakmann & Sherer	Cementing water table, etc.	12 50
341	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.	Coal	107 05
342	Olds & Company	Chip soap	408 92
343	Williams & Hunt	Salsoda	14 40
344	Brooks Oil Co.	Oil	34 11
345	American Oil Co.	Oil	7 50
346	Acme Milling Co.	Winter wheat flour	642 50
347	Cabinet Makers' Union	Kitchen tables	136 80
348	Indianapolis Chemical Co.	Boiler compound	75 00
349	Blanton Milling Co.	Spring wheat flour	225 75
350	Syfers, McBride & Co.	Canned peaches	300 00
351	George D. Hardin	Straw	11 30
352	J. R. Budd & Co.	Eggs	151 20
353	J. R. Ryan & Co.	Rye flour and meal	36 50
354	W. H. Armstrong & Co.	Thermometers	12 00
355	Hide, Leather and Belting Co.	Belt	1 17

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
356	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	7 44
357	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk	558 00
358	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	88 49
359	Consumers' Ice Co.....	Ice	147 21
360	Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertising	2 10
361	Journal Newspaper Co.....	Advertising	4 00
362	James Collier.....	Caskets	21 00
363	Chas. G. Grah.....	Sharpening razors, etc.....	7 90
364	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	35 25
365	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.....	Fuel gas	1,388 89
366	Huntington & Page.....	Grass seed, etc.....	28 20
367	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	58 61
368	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	2,112 15
369	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods	70 35
370	H. T. Conde Implement Co.....	Shovels for cultivator.....	4 80
371	Joseph Gardner.....	Tinner's stock	124 11
372	Sander & Recker.....	Commode	4 75
373	Hildebrand Hardware Co.....	Twine, etc.....	7 05
374	Knight & Jillson.....	Engineer's supplies	148 59
375	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Hams	294 02
376	Parrott-Taggart Co.....	Crackers	93 56
377	Syerup & Co.....	Potatoes, etc.....	655 88
378	Swift & Company.....	Pork loins, etc.....	594 75
379	Klipp Bros. Co.....	Base balls, etc.....	20 84
380	The H. Lieber Co.....	Photographic materials	6 75
381	Consolidated Coal and Lime Co.....	Cement	22 50
382	Clemens Vonnegut.....	Hardware, etc.....	106 06
383	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef	1,892 67
384	A. Klefer Drug Co.....	Drugs	194 53
385	The McElwain-Richards Co.....	Engineer's supplies	49 55
386	Severin, Ostermeyer & Co.....	Grocers' sundries	455 64
387	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	2 25
388	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expenses	210 80
389	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for May, 1898.....	7,078 15
390	The Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertising	3 00
391	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	10 00
392	Ross W. Weir & Co.....	Tea	300 25
393	Sam Marks.....	Hay	40 50
394	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00
395	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	Butterine	423 50
396	E. B. McComb.....	Flour	725 00
397	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	125 01
398	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil	33 79
399	Indianapolis Journal News Co.....	Advertising	2 00
400	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	35 00
401	Frommeyer Bros.....	Queensware, etc.....	252 39
402	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Eggs	151 20
403	Huntington & Page.....	Lewis Pump Co.....	8 00
404	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Gasoline, etc.....	3 60
405	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	109 04
406	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	1,721 29
407	J. R. Ryan & Co.....	Meal	18 00
408	The John Van Range Co.....	1 new galv. iron hot oven.....	55 00
409	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	380 72
410	L. E. Morrison & Co.....	Rubber blankets	90 00
411	Joseph Gardner.....	Wash sinks, etc.....	158 85
412	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertising	3 00
413	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk	540 00
414	Syerup & Company.....	Strawberries, etc.....	156 90
415	George Hitz & Co.....	Blackberries, etc.....	154 35
416	James L. Keach.....	Potatoes, etc.....	618 92
417	Hildebrand Hardware Co.....	Ice box	12 00
418	Consumers' Ice Co.....	Ice	415 41
419	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	6 94
420	The Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertising	1 83
421	James Collier.....	Caskets	28 00
422	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.....	Fuel gas	1,388 89
423	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	1 25
424	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Cards, etc.....	32 50
425	O. P. Barnell, Agent.....	Spring wheat flour.....	259 00
426	Board of Public Safety.....	Fire alarm	50 00
427	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef	2,213 55
428	The Ammonia Soap Powder Co.....	Chipped soap	561 17
429	Nelson Morris Co.....	Hams	319 24

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
430	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.....	Water bottles, etc.....	11 40
431	Specialty Mfg. Co.....	Fan brushes.....	1 50
432	Parrott-Taggart Co.....	Crackers.....	142 36
433	Swift & Company.....	Pork and lard.....	325 96
434	Schleicher-Marten Co.....	Table cloth.....	38 74
435	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expense.....	443 12
436	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for June, 1898.....	6,998 45
437	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co....	Fuel.....	1,388 89
438	John O'Neill.....	Flour and meal.....	191 50
439	General Electric Co.....	Lamps, etc.....	81 00
440	American Oil Co.....	Oil.....	7 80
441	Francis Bergman.....	Salsoda.....	10 35
442	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	Butterine.....	423 50
443	V. Bachman.....	Rye flour.....	16 50
444	The Thompson & Chute Soap Co..	Chipped soap.....	262 44
445	E. B. McComb.....	Winter wheat flour.....	500 00
446	C. J. Truemper.....	Awnings.....	49 00
447	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil.....	33 79
448	A. O. Lockridge.....	Expenses as member Board.....	15 10
449	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	32 25
450	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertising.....	3 00
451	Indianapolis Journal Newspaper Co	Advertising.....	2 00
452	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs.....	59 40
453	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods.....	275 20
454	Peter F. Bryce.....	Crackers.....	93 36
455	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Hams.....	375 62
456	Swift & Company.....	Lard.....	224 05
457	Huntington & Page.....	Seed beans, etc.....	6 27
458	Syfers, McBride & Co.....	Canned Peaches.....	340 00
459	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Eggs.....	135 45
460	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries.....	1,452 82
461	Consumers' Ice Co.....	Ice.....	553 38
462	E. T. Smith.....	Fish.....	162 96
463	Francke Hardware Co.....	Wire cloth, etc.....	12 28
464	Chas. G. Grah.....	Grinding razors, etc.....	6 45
465	Indianapolis Light and Power Co..	Electric light.....	42 50
466	George Hiltz & Co.....	Potatoes, etc.....	665 15
467	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef.....	2,111 37
468	Frommeyer Bros.....	Queensware.....	34 08
469	The Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertising.....	1 89
470	James Collier.....	Casket.....	7 00
471	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	508 72
472	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk.....	558 00
473	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	25 00
474	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.....	Making truss.....	2 25
475	James L. Keach.....	Melons.....	196 85
476	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expense.....	175 73
477	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for July, 1898.....	6,971 90
478	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast.....	8 13
479	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	1 07
480	D. H. Davis.....	Expense as member Board.....	23 20
481	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	65 80
482	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00
483	James Collier.....	Caskets.....	14 00
484	Samuel G. Marks.....	Hay.....	82 15
485	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk.....	558 00
486	Indianapolis Journal Newspaper Co	Advertising.....	2 00
487	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertising.....	3 00
488	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs.....	181 90
489	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods.....	129 06
490	Parrott-Taggart Co.....	Butter crackers.....	92 30
491	George Hiltz & Co.....	Potatoes, lemons, etc.....	265 77
492	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co....	Fuel gas.....	1,388 89
493	Klpp Bros. Co.....	Spectacles, etc.....	6 10
494	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware.....	40 83
495	Indianapolis Ice Co.....	Natural ice.....	348 57
496	G. Hank & Sowders.....	Fish.....	130 52
497	Clemens Vonnegut.....	Chambers, etc.....	214 50
498	J. R. Ryan & Co.....	Oats, etc.....	40 20
499	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Lard.....	135 61
500	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef.....	2,111 42
501	Collin, Fletcher & Co.....	Hams, etc.....	309 96
502	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries.....	1,328 56
503	Olds & Company.....	Soap.....	294 76

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
504	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil	33 79
505	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Eggs	124 20
506	Acme Milling Co.....	Winter wheat flour.....	421 25
507	Frances Smth	Salsoda	10 21
508	V. Bachman	Spring wheat flour	173 25
509	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	8 37
510	J. C. Tarkington.....	Chloro-naphtholeum	12 50
511	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	35 50
512	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	1 44
513	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	106 41
514	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expenses	112 20
515	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for August, '98.....	6,959 95
516	Kingan & Co., Ltd.....	Butterine	406 45
517	The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.....	Locks, keys for repairs.....	119 91
518	George D. Hardin.....	Straw	16 76
519	C. H. McDowell	Sermons	20 00
520	Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertising	1 83
521	W. M. Langenskamp.....	Mending copper boiler.....	4 50
522	Kingan & Co., Ltd.....	Butterine	355 75
523	Pioneer Brass Works.....	Gate valve stem.....	1 25
524	J. R. Ryan & Co.....	Corn meal	11 50
525	George J. Mayer.....	Stamps	2 70
526	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	87 78
527	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods, etc	43 43
528	A. Burdsal Co.....	Gasoline	60
529	The H. Lieber Co.....	Mounted chromos, etc	72 17
530	Clemens Vonnegut	Wire rope, etc.....	8 74
531	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Eggs	187 20
532	Acme Milling Co.....	Winter wheat flour.....	412 50
533	Indianapolis Chemical Co.....	Boiler compound	75 00
534	V. Bachman	Spring wheat flour.....	138 25
535	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Fresh beef	2,158 89
536	Crall & Meyer	Potatoes	414 07
537	George Hitz & Co.....	Lemons	10 00
538	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	35 38
539	Indianapolis Journal Newspaper Co.....	Advertising	2 00
540	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertising	3 00
541	John Marsh & Co.....	Repair elevator	6 70
542	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.....	For truss	1 13
543	Francke Hardware Co.....	Hardware	3 23
544	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Medical supplies	3 75
545	Schnull & Co.....	Grocer's sundries	96 95
546	Ward Bros. Drug Co.....	Drugs	60 18
547	Joseph Gardner	Tin	39 00
548	Swift & Company.....	Hams, bacon and lard.....	569 29
549	The Sinker-Davis Co.....	Repairs on boilers.....	203 50
550	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk	540 00
551	Olds & Company.....	Chipped soap	299 65
552	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	1,356 86
553	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Spectacles	3 67
554	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	88 59
555	James Collier.....	Caskets	14 00
556	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams	1 03
557	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	7 88
558	J. M. Sowders.....	Fish	116 92
559	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oil	33 15
560	Williams & Hunt.....	Salsoda	27 21
561	Consumers' Ice Co.....	Ice	173 61
562	Peter F. Bryce.....	Butter crackers	104 90
563	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....	Aprons for Duplex mangle.....	24 00
564	Knight & Jillson.....	Engineer's supplies	25 18
565	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.....	Fuel	1,388 89
566	L. E. Webb.....	Repairs, shoeling	13 75
567	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expenses	140 00
568	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll, September, 1898.....	6,932 95
569	V. Bachman	Spring wheat flour	138 25
570	C. E. Coffin & Co.....	Rent for the English farm.....	654 50
571	Indianapolis Light and Power Co.....	The electric current.....	42 50
572	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Lard	154 75
573	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.....	Fuel gas	1,388 89
574	Chas. G. Grab.....	Barber supplies	4 00
575	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	29 70
576	J. R. Ryan & Co.....	Meal, etc	35 00
577	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	30 50

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
578	G. A. Carstensen.....	Services as chaplain.....	25 00
579	Brooks Oil Co.....	Engine oil	33 79
580	E. B. McComb.....	Winter wheat flour.....	403 75
581	Coffin, Fletcher & Co.....	Hams and bacon	233 50
582	L. E. Webb.....	Blacksmithing	13 50
583	J. R. Budd & Co.....	Eggs	216 00
584	Elgin Dairy Co.....	Butterine	405 35
585	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	40 50
586	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.....	Advertisement	4 00
587	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	106 36
588	W. C. Frazee.....	Milk	558 00
589	Ward Bros. Drug Co.....	Drugs	55 20
590	The Sinker-Davis Co.....	Work on boilers	135 63
591	Consumers' ice Co.....	Ice	123 75
592	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	15 44
593	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries, sundries	182 50
594	James Collier	Caskets, burials	28 00
595	Indianapolis Journal Newspaper Co	Advertisement	2 00
596	The Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertisement	2 58
597	Elliptical Carbon Co.....	Carbons	8 00
598	Chas. J. Gardner.....	Beef	1,894 40
599	D. H. Davis.....	Expenses as trustee	48 25
600	J. M. Sowders.....	Fish	114 12
601	Parrott-Taggart Co	Butter crackers	87 55
602	George Hitz & Co.....	Fruit, etc.....	136 55
603	J. L. Keach	Potatoes, etc.....	343 21
604	Schnull & Co.....	Groceries	1,075 56
605	Teckentin & Frieberg.....	Harness	23 75
606	A. O. Lockridge.....	Expenses as Trustee.....	35 70
607	Francke Hardware Co.....	Wheelbarrows, etc.....	29 50
608	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	8 37
609	Murphy, Ilbbsen & Co.....	Blankets, etc.....	1,107 82
610	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.....	Surgical supplies	82 98
611	Hildebrand Hardware Co.....	Porcelain cups, etc.....	46 08
612	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Blankets, etc.....	832 40
613	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Ceiling brushes, etc.....	24 80
614	Hlde, Leather and Belting Co.....	Belts	161 48
615	George W. Stout.....	Groceries	2,254 87
616	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Incidental expenses	162 25
617	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll for October, 1898..	6,878 25
	Total		\$227,000 00
	Less contingent cash.....		2,000 00
	Total from maintenance fund.		\$225,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Statement of Vouchers of Expenditures from Repair Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1	A. B. Meyer & Co.....	Lime, etc.....	\$4 75
2	Francke & Schindler.....	Hardware, etc.....	38 45
3	Indianapolis M'fg & Carp. Union..	Lumber, etc.....	110 20
4	A. Burdsal Co.....	Painters' stock	6 40
5	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Painters' supplies	45 11
6	Indianapolis Paint & Color Co.....	Painters' supplies	30 94
7	L. E. Webb.....	Blacksmithing	20 70
8	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay-roll for Nov., 1897...	600 85
9	L. E. Webb.....	Repairing, shoeing, etc.....	52 25
10	The Sinker-Davis Co.....	Repairing shaft, etc.....	6 65
11	Balke-Krauss Co.....	Lumber for stairs	30 30
12	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay-roll for Dec., 1897...	612 65
13	A. B. Meyer & Co.....	Cement, etc.....	28 50
14	Francke Hardware Co.....	Door bell, etc.....	9 50
15	Clemens Vonnegut.....	Ornaments, etc.....	2 60
16	H. J. Reedy's Elevator Co.....	Repairing elevator	20 00
17	Chas. F. Wehking.....	Repairing morgue, etc.....	33 40
18	L. E. Webb.....	Repairing wagons, etc.....	18 10
19	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay-roll for Jan., 1898...	570 00
20	John W. Coons.....	Repairing fire extinguisher.....	1 50
21	Alden Speares, Sons & Co.....	Paint	26 39
22	The Simplex Electrical Co.....	Repairing western wing	9 95
23	Schultz & Sommers.....	Repairing Trustees' office.....	22 05
24	John Marsch & Co.....	Repairing elevator	30 00
25	Balke-Krauss Co.....	Lumber, etc.....	20 70
26	Kirkhoff Bros.....	Pipe, plumber's time	79 17
27	The McElwaine-Richards Co.....	Engineer's supplies	184 30
28	A. Burdsal Co.....	Paint, etc.....	4 35
29	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay-roll for Feb., 1898...	596 00
30	Fertig & Kevers.....	Touching up frescoing	21 00
31	L. E. Webb.....	Repair bill	7 00
32	Martin J. O'Reilly.....	Shoeing horse	1 50
33	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Paints for repairs	45 56
34	L. E. Webb.....	Repairs on wagon, etc.....	16 40
35	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay roll for March, 1898..	614 90
36	Wm. Muecke.....	Painting walls, etc.....	63 25
37	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Lime, etc., for repairs.....	5 25
38	Wm. Ehrich.....	Repairing kitchen range.....	16 45
39	Bernhardt & Dammel.....	Crushed stone for walks.....	10 00
40	L. E. Webb.....	Repairs and horse shoeing.....	9 40
41	Chas. F. Wehking.....	Brickmason work	21 40
42	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay roll for April, 1898...	613 50
43	The Sinker-Davis Co.....	A new cutter per old one.....	4 40
44	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Glass for repairs	81 00
45	Martin J. O'Reilly.....	Shoeing horse	1 50
46	Lewis Jones.....	Sand for repairs	5 00
47	Wm. Langsenkamp.....	Repairs on kettle	42 00
48	Chas. Krauss.....	Repairing pumps	8 50
49	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay roll for May, 1898...	602 90
50	The Sinker-Davis Co.....	Repairing machinery	12 85
51	L. E. Webb.....	Repairing wagons, etc.....	26 50
52	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Lumber for repairing	44 00
53	Techentin & Frieberg.....	Repairing harness	5 20
54	Knight & Jillson.....	Plumbing material for repairs...	126 79
55	Clemens Vonnegut.....	Hardware for repairs.....	61 68
56	Consolidated Coal & Lime Co.....	Cement, etc., for repairs.....	28 15
57	The Sinker-Davis Co.....	Repairing machinery.....	7 90
58	Henry Coburn Lumber Co.....	Lumber for repairing.....	155 15
59	Chas. F. Wehking.....	Brick for repairs.....	14 00
60	L. E. Webb.....	Repairing and shoe bill.....	22 40
61	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay roll for June, 1898...	593 85
62	American Laundry Machinery Co..	1 new hinge for old one	4 05
63	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Lumber	155 28

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
64	Indianapolis Paint & Color Co.....	Paints, etc.....	115 11
65	The Sinker-Davis Co.....	Repairing machinery	75
66	Pioneer Brass Works.....	Repairing whistle	2 50
67	Joseph Gardner	Tinner supplies	21 05
68	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Repairs and gasoline.....	2 20
69	Knight & Jillson	Engineer supplies	73 65
70	Techentin & Frieberg	Repairing harness	3 75
71	Anderson Bruner	Repairing building sewers	43 95
72	L. E. Webb	Repairing wagons, etc.....	23 85
73	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay roll, July, 1898.....	581 00
74	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Lime for repairing	3 00
75	Knight & Jillson	Engineer repairs	39 34
76	Joseph Gardner	Solder for repairs	11 00
77	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....	Repairing wagon scale.....	1 60
78	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay roll, August, 1898....	547 65
79	L. E. Webb	Repairing wagons, etc.....	18 40
80	Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co....	Replping natural gas line.....	700 00
81	Jos. R. Adams	Painting gate house, etc.....	19 50
82	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay roll, September, 1898.	539 50
83	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Fire clay for repairs.....	2 50
84	The Singer M'f'g Co.....	Repairs on sewing machines....	5 70
85	Clemens Vonnegut	Iron rope for elevator.....	3 90
86	Francke Hardware Co.....	Hardware	60 98
87	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair pay roll for October, 1898	514 65
	Total from repair fund.....	.....	\$10,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 4

*Statement of Vouchers of Expenditures from Clothing Fund
During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1	Hendrickson Lefler & Co.....	Hats, etc.....	\$148 50
2	L. E. Morrison & Co.....	Rubber coats, etc.....	56 10
3	Nathan Plant & Co.....	Shoes	213 00
4	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	549 96
5	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay roll for Nov., 1897..	222 10
6	Peter Nutz	Repairing shoes	31 65
7	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods and notions	810 19
8	Manufacturers' Shoe Co.....	Ladies' shoes	115 00
9	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for Dec., 1897..	205 25
10	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	318 28
11	Manufacturers' Shoe Co.....	Ladies' shoes	115 00
12	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for Jan., 1898..	194 00
13	Peter Nutz	Repairing shoes	52 20
14	Nathan Plant & Co.....	Ladies' shoes	52 50
15	The Singer M'fg Co.....	Needles	3 40
16	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	89 76
17	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for Feb., 1898..	194 00
18	L. E. Morrison & Co.....	Rubber boots	5 10
19	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Shirts, collars, etc.....	75 00
20	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	189 96
21	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for Mar., 1898..	193 50
22	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	140 36
23	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for Apr., 1898..	190 75
24	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	45 70
25	J. A. Ehrensperger	Shoes	187 00
26	Saks & Co.....	Slippers	97 50
27	The C. B. Cones & Son M'fg Co...	Pants	150 00
28	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Shirting	69 72
29	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for May, 1898..	193 75
30	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Clothing, etc.....	338 46
31	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	104 00
32	Hendrickson, Lefler & Co.....	Caps	1 88
33	The Singer M'fg Co.....	Oil	1 30
34	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for June, 1898..	194 00
35	Peter Nutz	Repairing shoes	37 80
36	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	126 80
37	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Shoes	88 00
38	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for July, 1898..	191 00
39	Christian Busch	Repairing shoes	1 75
40	The Singer M'fg Co.....	Repairing machines	7 36
41	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	81 70
42	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Ladies' shoes	44 00
43	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Hose	66 00
44	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for Aug., 1898..	193 25
45	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	33 25
46	D. P. Erwin & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	76 32
47	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	10 80
48	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for Sept., 1898..	193 75
49	L. E. Morrison & Co.....	Rubber coats, etc.....	19 45
50	Murphy, Hibben & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	101 15
51	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing pay-roll for Oct., 1898..	178 75
	Total for clothing fund .....	.....	\$7,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 5.

*Statement of Vouchers of Expenditures from Plumbing Fund
During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
5	Joseph Gardner	3 galvanized iron sinks	\$93 00
6	George W. Keyser	Bath tubs, etc.....	1,250 00
7	Knight & Jillson	Plumbing material	113 02
	Total .....	.....	\$1,456 02

EXHIBIT No. 6.

*Statement of Vouchers of Expenditures from Painting Fund Dur-
ing Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1	Indianapolis Paint and Color Co...	Paint	\$543 90
2	Jenkins & Davis	Painting wards	1,000 00
3	Indianapolis Paint and Color Co...	Paints, etc.....	151 96
4	Jenkins and Davis	Balance for painting	500 00
5	Indianapolls Paint and Color Co...	Paints, etc.....	11 05
6	Indianapolis Paint and Color Co...	Paints	373 01
7	Indianapolis Paint and Color Co...	Paints	70 08
8	Jos. R. Adams	For painting wards	2,350 00
	Total .....	.....	\$5,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 7.

*Statement of Vouchers of Expenditures from Kitchen and Restora-
tion of Rooms Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31,
1898.*

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1	Henry Aufderheide	Materials furnished, etc.....	\$1,500 00
2	Henry Aufderheide	Materials, labor, etc.....	2,500 00
3	Henry Aufderheide	Materials, labor, etc.....	2,000 00
	Total .....	.....	\$6,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Statement of Vouchers of Expenditures from Kitchen Equipment Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1	The John Van Range Co.....	Furniture for kitchen	\$1,200 00
	Total .....	.....	\$1,200 00

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Statement of Vouchers of Expenditures from Furniture for Restored Rooms Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1	Sander & Recker	30 iron beds and springs.....	\$165 00
2	J. C. Hirschman Co.....	Hair	195 00
3	Albert Gall	Window shades	15 81
4	Albert Gall	Matting	67 80
5	Klpp Bros Co.....	Clocks	14 00
6	Sander & Recker	Rocking chairs	42 39
	Total .....	.....	\$500 00

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Statement of Vouchers of Expenditures from Greenhouse Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

No.	NAME.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
2	The John A. Schumacher Co.....	For material, etc.....	\$1,500 00
3	The John A. Schumacher Co.....	For material, etc.....	830 00
4	Adolph Scherrer, architect.....	Services rendered	131 60
5	F. J. Mack & Co.....	Painting greenhouse	78 40
	Total .....	.....	\$2,540 00

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Balance Sheet, October 31, 1898.

Earnings		\$1,393 65
Subsistence	\$93,439 99	
House furnishings	8,378 99	
Repairs to permanent improvements.....	2,114 47	
Painters' supplies	387 13	
Engineers supplies	2,555 02	
Clothing	-	4,255 90
Electric light	1,204 77	
Tinners' supplies	419 61	
Incidental expenses	3,352 30	
Salaries and wages	93,867 10	
Ward supplies	1,494 60	
Medical supplies	1,848 81	
Laundry supplies	4,969 56	
Smithing	248 25	
Gas	471 90	
Hardware	639 02	
Fuel	16,792 48	
Permanent improvement	12,400 16	
Farm	677 05	
Florist supplies	88 36	
Lumber	808 04	
Newspapers	107 02	
Vehicles and harness	59 25	
Stationery	1,216 02	
Electric	508 69	
Provender	375 72	
Jno. Osterman, treasurer	1,393 65	
Central Indiana Hospital for Insane.....		2,012,367 04
Real estate	1,534,177 70	
Personal property	228,668 57	
Garden	209 35	
Painting account	5,000 00	
Fire department	50 00	
Plumbing account	93 00	
Total	\$2,018,016 59	\$2,018,016 59

EXHIBIT No. 12.

A Schedule of Accounts with Sundry Counties for Clothing and Undertaking, Issued to Patients During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

Adams	\$0 35
Allen	7 65
Bartholomew	288 05
Benton	145 50
Boone	152 35
Brown	111 45
Carroll	127 90
Clarke	270 55
Clay	269 85
Clinton	175 50
Crawford	38 90
Dearborn	247 60
Dubois	9 10
Daviess	16 55
Floyd	251 60
Fountain	245 60
Franklin	14 90
Fulton	15 70
Greene	4 45
Hamilton	162 30
Hancock	134 00
Harrison	16 80
Hendricks	152 70
Howard	152 65
Huntington	23 10
Jackson	261 45
Jefferson	224 70
Jennings	121 20
Johnson	147 05
Lake	1 90
Lawrence	117 10
Martin	16 75
Monroe	190 90
Montgomery	187 40
Morgan	144 20
Noble	32 65
Ohio	53 90
Owen	139 25
Parke	209 35
Perry	10 50

EXHIBIT No. 12—Continued.

Pike	2 05
Posey	6 05
Pulaski	2 75
Porter	20
Putnam	97 25
Randolph	1 50
Ripley	216 80
Scott	49 15
Shelby	188 15
Spencer	23 25
Steuben	38 55
St. Joseph	32 55
Sullivan	14 90
Switzerland	110 35
Tippecanoe	432 20
Tipton	128 20
Vermillion	34 10
Vigo	537 25
Warren	33 80
Washington	216 05
Whitley	10 00
Knox	2 50
Laporte	10 00
Wabash	1 20
Marion	2,093 05
Total	<hr/> \$9,175 25

EXHIBIT No. 13.

Value of Hospital Products Issued During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

290 barrels green beans.....	\$362 50
290 barrels cabbage	116 00
3,914 dozen green corn on cob.....	195 70
185 barrels canteloupe	185 00
187 barrels beets	233 75
1,600 bushels turnips	320 00
490 bushels onions	294 00
59 barrels rhubarb	59 00
200 bushels lettuce	80 00
25 barrels radishes	31 25
35 barrels cucumbers	43 75
375 bushels turnips	187 50
100 barrels kraut	600 00
14 barrels pickled beans.....	70 00
3,328 pumpkins	166 40
1,781 bushels tomatoes	712 40
30 bushels onion sets	60 00
760 bushels new corn	212 80
Total	<u>\$3,930 05</u>

EXHIBIT No. 14.

Report of Discarded Property Sold and Proceeds Paid into State Treasury During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

Date.	PURCHASER.	Property Sold.	Amount.
1897.			
Nov. 1..	D. H. Darnell	Wood	\$0 15
" 1..	G. W. Christie	9 barrels	1 35
" 1..	P. Bauman	26 barrels	3 90
" 1..	Fred Goepper	Load of wood	75
" 1..	David Gladden	2 barrels	20
" 1..	A. Baumann	2 barrels	30
" 1..	C. Busch	Wood and barrels	90
" 3..	H. Cohen	17 barrels	1 05
" 3..	John Tolen	50 boxes	50
" 4..	M. Jones	1 box	10
" 5..	W. M. Robinson	1 barrel	35
" 5..	E. Osborn	1 barrel	15
" 5..	E. B. McComb	20 barrels	3 00
" 5..	L. E. Snider	1 box	10
" 11..	H. Cohen	6 barrels	1 45
" 12..	Frank Hulsopple	2 coal buckets	30
" 15..	Charles Oursler	2 loads wood	1 50
" 17..	A. C. Cossel	20 barrels refused corn	5 20
" 17..	A. Williams	2 barrels refused corn and wood	85
" 17..	H. Cohen	10 barrels and bottles	2 35
" 18..	John Tolen	25 boxes	35
" 19..	E. B. McComb	22 barrels	3 30
" 19..	P. Baumann	14 barrels	1 40
" 20..	W. M. McNealy	Wood	25
" 23..	L. E. Webb	1 window sash	15
" 24..	P. Tomlinson	Wood	75
" 24..	Peter Miller	Wood	75
" 25..	Joe Busch	Wood	75
" 25..	P. Baumann	25 barrels	3 75
" 30..	Mrs. Youngerman	Wood	75
" 30..	Mrs. L. Swamstedt	Making three wrappers	2 15
" 30..	George Werner	Telegram	25
" 2..	Darnell, Pence & Robertson	Slops, month of November, 1897	27 00
" 30..	Darnell, Pence & Robertson	Slops, month of December, 1897	27 00
" 26..	Mrs. Lavonia Keyle	Making two dresses	2 00
" 30..	H. Cohen	2,214 pounds rags, \$1.50	33 20
" 30..	H. Cohen	2,600 pounds bones, at 40c	10 40
Dec. 1..	E. B. McComb	100 barrels, at 15c	15 00
" 1..	Williams & Hunt	1,750 pounds grease, 1½c	26 25
" 4..	H. Cohen	49 barrels	5 60
" 6..	P. Baumann	30 barrels	4 50
" 6..	John Tolen	45 boxes	45
" 7..	P. Tomlinson	Load of wood	75
" 11..	John Sheridan	1 box	15
" 23..	W. S. Johnson	Load of wood	75
" 23..	P. Brown	Load of wood	75
" 29..	G. W. Christie	15 barrels	2 25
" 30..	D. Gladden	1 old bucket	05
" 10..	Ella Nikirk	Telegram	25
" 20..	D. H. Darnell	¼ slops, month of Jan., 1898	13 50
" 21..	Nancy C. Wells	Making two dresses	2 00
" 31..	Henry Pence	¼ slops, month of Jan., 1898	6 75
" 31..	H. Cohen	135 pounds rags, at \$1.50	19 25
" 31..	H. Cohen	1,000 pounds bones, at 40c	4 00
1898.			
Jan. 3..	Arthur Younger	1 load of wood	75
" 3..	John Tolen	3 barrels and 25 boxes	1 75
" 6..	Charles Oursler	Load of wood	75
" 8..	George Starz	1 barrel	15
" 8..	Ed Dillon	Load of wood	50
" 10..	H. Cohen	13 barrels	2 50
" 12..	C. Atherton	200 boxes	2 25

EXHIBIT No. 14—Continued.

Date.	PURCHASER.	Property Sold.	Amount.
1898.			
Jan. 27.	John Storz	1 barrel	\$0 15
" 27.	O. G. Clark	2 old screens	25
" 28.	H. Cohen	6 barrels	1 30
" 28.	A. C. Garrison	16 barrels	2 40
" 28.	E. B. McComb	48 barrels	7 20
" 28.	L. E. Webb	Load of wood	75
" 3.	H. Cohen	1,500 pounds bones, 40c.	6 00
" 5.	Charles Robertson	¼ slops, month of Jan., 1898.	6 75
" 5.	S. S. Smith	3 telegrams, Jan. 9, 12 and 15.	75
" 10.	W. S. Johnson	72 barrels	7 20
" 27.	Miss Amelia Gordon	1 wrapper	1 00
" 28.	D. H. Darnell	¼ slops, month of Feb., 1898.	13 50
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,620 pounds bones, at 40c.	10 48
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,545 pounds grease, at 1½c.	23 18
" 31.	H. Cohen	5,765 pounds old iron, at 25c.	14 41
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,225 pounds rags, at \$1.50.	18 38
" 31.	Charles Robertson	¼ slops, month of Feb., 1898.	6 75
Feb. 1.	J. Jones	Load of wood	75
" 2.	H. Cohen	9 barrels	1 35
" 4.	W. M. Jenkins	Load of wood	30
" 5.	W. M. McNeely	Load of wood	25
" 23.	D. H. Darnell	Load of wood	75
" 23.	D. H. Darnell	¼ slop for March, 1898.	13 50
" 23.	Henry Pence	¼ slop for March, 1898.	6 75
" 23.	Charles Robertson	¼ slop for March, 1898.	6 75
" 23.	Mrs. Eliz. Furniss	Making one dress	2 00
" 23.	Frank Reauvere	13 barrels, at 15c.	1 95
" 24.	J. McCurdy	130 butter tubs	65
" 24.	John Tolin	50 boxes	50
" 24.	John Tolin	6 barrels	1 20
" 24.	Wm. Jenkins	Old lumber	50
" 24.	E. B. McComb	74 barrels, 15c.	11 10
" 24.	O. G. Clark	25 pounds old iron	10
" 24.	Miss Nancy C. Wells	Making one dress	1 25
" 26.	John Barker	Load of wood	35
" 26.	John Tolen	18 barrels	90
" 26.	George Baker	Load of wood	70
" 26.	C. Sheridan	35 butter tubs	35
" 26.	H. Cohen	5 barrels	85
" 28.	Henry Pence	¼ slops for March, 1898.	6 75
" 28.	H. Cohen	3,075 pounds bones	12 30
" 28.	H. Cohen	3,350 pounds old iron	10 05
" 28.	H. Cohen	900 pounds grease	13 50
" 30.	H. Cohen	\$25 pounds rags	12 35
" 28.	H. Cohen	222 pounds tea lead	4 45
Mar. 1.	Charles Oursler	2 loads of wood	1 50
" 4.	H. Cohen	24 barrels	4 40
" 4.	C. Sheridan	2 loads of wood	1 60
" 5.	W. M. McNeely	Load of wood	1 00
" 5.	George Baker	Load of wood	1 00
" 7.	John Toler	50 small boxes	50
" 9.	John Sheridan	Load of wood	75
" 9.	H. Dana	Load of wood	75
" 11.	W. H. McNeely	6 bushel refused corn	60
" 14.	E. B. McCombs	23 barrels	3 45
" 17.	H. Cohen	41½ pounds coffee	3 32
" 24.	Thomas Garet	Load of wood	75
" 24.	Thomas McNutt	Load of wood	50
" 25.	Wm. J. Jinkam	1 old sash	25
" 25.	John Jones	Load of wood	75
" 31.	Pat Dillon	Load of wood	75
" 31.	Adeline Hartman	Load of wood	75
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,575 pounds bones	10 30
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,400 pounds grease	21 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,200 pounds rags	18 00
" 31.	D. H. Darnell	Slop, month of April, 1898.	27 00
Apr. 1.	H. Cohen	12 barrels	2 50
" 2.	Pat Dillon	Wood	30
" 7.	Charles Long	Wood	25
" 9.	Angeline V. Green	Making three dresses	7 25
" 9.	W. S. Johnson	372 brls. and 3 brls. old shoes	35 00
" 22.	Charles Oursler	Load of wood	75
" 22.	John Jones	Load of wood	75

EXHIBIT No. 14—Continued.

Date.	PURCHASER.	Property Sold.	Amount.
1898.			
Apr. 22.	William E. Watson	Load of wood	75
" 25.	H. Cohen	10 barrels	1 45
" 25.	Pat Dillon	Wood	30
" 25.	E. B. McComb	20 barrels	3 75
" 29.	John Tolen	15 barrels	1 10
" 29.	H. Spears	1 box	25
" 29.	E. B. McComb	20 barrels	3 00
" 30.	Scott Smith	Wood	50
" 30.	Henry Pence	Slops for month of May, 1898.	28 00
" 30.	H. Cohen	2,225 pounds bones, 40c.	8 90
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,675 pounds rags, \$1.50.	25 10
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,500 pounds grease, 1½c.	22 50
" 30.	J. H. Stewart	1 box	05
May 3.	H. Cohen	24 barrels	4 40
" 6.	Fred Stieken	Load of wood	75
" 7.	P. Baumann	56 barrels	8 40
" 10.	D. H. Darnell	1 old table	25
" 12.	R. E. McKeown	1 old box	15
" 14.	C. A. Atherton	Load of boxes	3 95
" 17.	Sam. Brown	Load of wood	60
" 19.	Fred Minkner	Load of wood	50
" 24.	D. Gladden	Old trough	30
" 28.	Scott Smith	Load of wood	75
" 28.	A. C. Cossell	3 barrels	25
" 30.	R. S. Campbell	Load of berry boxes	75
" 30.	W. M. Renter	Load of wood	50
" 30.	D. H. Darnell	Slops for month of June, 1898.	27 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,515 pounds bones, 40c.	10 05
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,725 pounds old iron, 30c.	8 15
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,350 pounds grease, 1½c.	16 85
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,525 pounds old rags, 1½c.	22 85
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,600 pounds old iron, 25c.	6 50
June 1.	W. F. Cobb	1 box	15
" 1.	W. M. Farley	Box and wood	1 10
" 3.	R. S. Camplin	Old steps	25
" 3.	H. Cohen	Old barrels	2 80
" 9.	P. Baumann	27 barrels	4 05
" 10.	John Toler	10 boxes	75
" 10.	Charles Clyster	Wood	50
" 10.	Scott Smith	Load wood	75
" 10.	G. W. Dunn	10 berry crates	50
" 14.	H. Cohen	10 barrels	2 00
" 22.	C. A. Atherton	200 berry crates	2 75
" 23.	Pat Dillon	Wood	30
" 24.	Ed Orme	Old table	10
" 24.	Frank Hulsopple	Old lad'r and 1 old l'n mower.	1 40
" 24.	Fred Minkner	Wood	15
" 24.	H. Cohen	11 old barrels	2 05
" 29.	P. Baumann	28 barrels	4 00
" 7.	Eliza J. Furniss	Making 1 dress and 4 gowns.	3 50
" 10.	H. M. Brooks	1 old lawn mower	75
" 10.	W. M. McNeeley	1 old lawn mower and 5 bushels refused corn	1 95
" 10.	Wm. E. Watson	1 old lawn mower	75
" 10.	J. H. Stewart	1 old lawn mower	75
" 18.	Mrs. Jane Shirley	Making three dresses	2 25
" 30.	D. H. Darnell	¼ slops, month of June, 1898.	13 50
" 30.	Henry Pence	¼ slops, month of June, 1898.	6 75
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,000 pounds grease, 1½c.	12 50
" 30.	H. Cohen	2,700 pounds bones, 40c.	10 80
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,700 pounds old rags, 1½c.	25 50
July 2.	W. M. McNeeley	Wood and refused corn	1 55
" 2.	Fannie Drum	3 barrels and boxes	1 70
" 5.	C. A. Atherton	70 boxes	79
" 6.	Pat Dillon	Load of wood	30
" 8.	H. Cohen	20 barrels	4 35
" 9.	R. S. Campbell	15 berry boxes	75
" 13.	Fred Minkner	Load of wood	50
" 13.	Leon Webb	Load of wood	75
" 23.	William Reuter	Load of wood	25
" 25.	William Peterson	Load of wood	75
" 6.	Mrs. Eliza J. Furniss	Making one dress	1 50
" 7.	Charles Robertson	¼ slops, month of July, 1898.	6 75

EXHIBIT No. 14—Continued.

Date.	PURCHASER.	Property Sold.	Amount.
1898.			
July 20..	Mrs. Cath Grady	Making two wrappers	1 50
" 27..	E. B. McComb	62 barrels, at 17c	10 54
" 30..	D. H. Darnell	1/2 slops, month of July, 1898.	13 50
" 30..	Henry Pence	1/4 slops, month of July, 1898.	6 75
" 30..	W. S. Johnson	490 barrels and old shoes	50 00
" 30..	H. Cohen	1,000 pounds grease	12 50
" 30..	H. Cohen	3,000 pounds bones	12 00
" 30..	H. Cohen	1,500 pounds old rags	22 50
Aug. 2..	H. Cohen	26 barrels	7 05
" 2..	Robert Tomlinson	45 grape baskets	90
" 2..	William J. Curry	1 load of wood	75
" 9..	Scott Smith	1 load of wood	25
" 12..	A. C. Cassell	10 barrels	50
" 15..	H. Spears	1 load of wood	30
" 20..	Herman Doerre	1 load of wood and 2 barrels.	1 00
" 20..	Charles Oursler	1 load of wood	60
" 30..	William Pierson	15 grape baskets	35
" 30..	W. H. Merritt	Bottles	10
" 31..	H. Cohen	2,425 pounds bones	9 70
" 31..	H. Cohen	1,500 pounds grease	18 75
" 31..	H. Cohen	1,500 pounds rags	22 50
" 31..	H. Cohen	1/4 slops for August, 1898.	6 75
" 31..	Charles Robertson	1/4 slops for September, 1898.	6 75
" 31..	D. H. Darnell	1/2 slops for September, 1898.	13 50
Sept. 1..	William Pierson	300 baskets	2 25
" 1..	Scott Smith	1 load of wood	50
" 3..	E. F. Culbertson	15 old bags	75
" 5..	Pat Dillon	1 load of wood	45
" 7..	Robert Tomlinson	50 grape baskets	35
" 7..	C. A. Atherton	200 grape baskets.	2 00
" 8..	H. Cohen	15 barrels	4 40
" 9..	W. J. Carry	Wood	25
" 14..	William Jamison	Wood	25
" 16..	Joe Funk	1 barrel	25
" 23..	A. Long	18 barrels and 38 boxes	2 55
" 27..	A. Williams	1 barrel	10
" 6..	Henry Pence	1/4 slops for September, 1898.	6 75
" 30..	Henry Pence	1/4 slops for October, 1898.	6 75
" 30..	D. H. Darnell	1/2 slops for October, 1898.	13 50
" 30..	Charles Robertson	1/4 slops for October, 1898.	6 75
" 30..	E. B. McComb	75 barrels	11 25
" 30..	H. Cohen	2,675 pounds bones, 40c.	10 70
" 30..	H. Cohen	1,000 pounds grease, 1 1/4c.	12 50
" 30..	H. Cohen	1,200 pounds rags, 1 1/4c.	18 00
" 30..	H. Cohen	80 pounds tea lead, 2c.	1 60
Oct. 1..	Pat Dillon	Wood	15
" 4..	H. Cohen	23 barrels	6 25
" 7..	H. Neal	Wood	05
" 7..	Richard Rossberg	Wood and barrel	1 00
" 10..	Pauline Rother	1 box	10
" 13..	P. Baumann	15 barrels	2 25
" 14..	D. Gladdin	1 barrel	10
" 14..	Ed Ormes	1 barrel	25
" 18..	Thomas Craig	Wood and barrel	85
" 20..	L. H. Carpenter	Wood	75
" 21..	Kennan Davie	Wood	75
" 24..	E. Snyder	1 box	10
" 24..	C. Jones	1 box	10
" 10..	Mrs. Ada Miller	Making two dresses	2 00
" 18..	W. S. Johnson	374 barrels and old shoes	38 40
" 18..	D. H. Darnell	1/2 slops for November, 1898.	13 50
" 24..	E. B. McComb	116 barrels	17 40
" 25..	H. Cohen	2,000 pounds bones	8 00
" 25..	H. Cohen	995 pounds rags	14 90
" 25..	H. Cohen	900 pounds grease	11 25
	Total .....	.....	\$1,393 65

EXHIBIT No. 15.

INVOICE OF THE CENTRAL INDIANA HOSPITAL
FOR THE INSANE*For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

Housekeeper's department, D. F. W.....	\$6,573 25
Housekeeper's department, store house.....	878 55
Housekeeper's department, D. F. M.....	5,435 10
Ward property, D. F. M.....	18,500 02
Ward property, D. F. W.....	18,464 02
General kitchen, D. F. M.....	3,972 70
General kitchen, D. F. W.....	5,463 15
Dining department	981 95
Marking room, D. F. M.....	1,783 01
Marking room, D. F. W.....	263 45
Sewing room	2,366 69
Laundry	7,847 78
Chapel, school, amusements	245 00
Store	5,937 04
Engineer's department	89,224 52
Electrical department	36,162 44
Carpenter shop	6,702 80
Paint shop	331 40
Plaster shop	146 50
Fire department	4,487 50
Police department	98 25
Tin shop	592 20
Upholster shop	641 21
Bake shop	303 35
Barber shop and club room.....	161 00
Butcher shop	314 11
Florist's department	4,022 46
Garden and farm	2,175 65
Officers' barn	1,133 00
Library	1,400 00
Surgical instruments	752 17
Dispensary	868 22
Pathological department	7,145 37
Grand total	\$235,373 86

EXHIBIT No. 16.

Detailed and Itemized Account of Expenditures from Maintenance Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending, October 31, 1898.

VOUCHER No. 1. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1897.

Nov. 1.	For a contingent fund	\$2,000 00	
	Total		\$2,000 00

VOUCHER No. 2. W. C. FRAZEE.

1897.

Nov. 30.	For 4,500 gallons fresh milk, at 12c.....	\$540 00	
	Total		\$540 00

VOUCHER No. 3. PETER F. BRYCE.

1897.

Nov. 4.	600 pounds butter crackers, 5c.....	\$30 00	
" 11.	585 pounds butter crackers, 5c.....	29 25	
" 18.	600 pounds butter crackers, 5c.....	30 00	
" 24.	647 pounds butter crackers, 5c.....	32 35	
	Total		\$121 60

VOUCHER No. 4. W. H. ARMSTRONG.

1897.

Nov. 10.	½ doz. Peau's P. C. artery forceps.....	\$4 50	
" 10.	1 fine razor	1 00	
" 10.	1 large B. & W. pan.....	75	
" 10.	1 medium B. & W. pan	60	
" 10.	1 small B. & W. pan	50	
" 10.	2 B. & W. basins	1 00	
	Total		\$8 35

VOUCHER No. 5. ARTHUR JORDAN CO.

1897.

Nov. 1.	360 doz. eggs, at 19½c.....	\$70 20	
" 8.	360 doz. eggs, at 19½c.....	70 20	
" 15.	360 doz. eggs, at 19½c.....	70 20	
" 22.	360 doz. eggs, at 19½c.....	70 20	
	Total		\$280 80

VOUCHER No. 6. THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.

1897.		
Nov. 30.	For advertising daily 10 lines three times...	\$2 00
	Total	<u>\$2 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 7. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1897.		
Nov. 30.	For advertising 1½ squares three times....	\$3 00
	Total	<u>\$3 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 8. INDIANAPOLIS NEWS CO.

1897.		
Nov. 30.	For advertising daily 71 lines three times....	\$2 13
	Total	<u>\$2 13</u>

VOUCHER No. 9. CHAS. BAILEY.

1897.		
Nov. 30.	16,025 pounds hay, 37½c.....	\$60 09
" 30.	1,925 pounds straw, 20c.....	3 85
	Total	<u>\$63 94</u>

VOUCHER No. 10. RAGSDALE & SNOW.

1897.		
Nov. 11.	Casket	\$7 00
	Total	<u>\$7 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 11. CHARLES LONG.

1897.		
Nov. 4.	55 gallons oysters, 75c.....	\$41 25
" 11.	52 gallons oysters, 75c.....	39 00
" 18.	50 gallons oysters, 75c.....	37 50
" 25.	50 gallons oysters, 75c.....	37 50
		<u>\$155 25</u>
	Less rebate	2 00
		<u>\$153 25</u>
	Total	\$153 25

VOUCHER No. 12. SEVERIN, OSTERMEYER & CO.

1897.

Nov. 3.	5½ chests imp. tea., 311 pounds, 23c.....	\$71 53
" 11.	14½ chests imp. tea, 873 pounds, 23c.....	200 79
	Total	<u>\$272 32</u>

VOUCHER No. 13. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1897.

Nov. 30.	400 12x18 slate	\$24 00
" 30.	100 pounds Blatchford solder	10 00
" 30.	2 pounds half-inch copper belt rivets	70
" 30.	1 box 4x N. & G. Taylor brilliant tin.....	22 00
" 30.	1 box 1x best bright tin	14 00
" 30.	1 box 1c N. & G. Taylor old-style tin.....	13 50
" 30.	10 sheets 14x20 No. 3 perforated tin	1 20
" 30.	1 gross No. 6 mall. tinned iron ears	1 45
" 30.	24 links 1x1-16 band iron	1 80
	Total	<u>\$88 65</u>

VOUCHER No. 14. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

1897.

Nov. 11.	200 Nos. 2 and 3 I. M. R. S. needles.....	\$2 00
" 11.	100 No. ½ I. F. F. S. needles.....	1 20
	Total	<u>\$3 20</u>

VOUCHER No. 15. J. FROST & SON.

1897.

Nov. 24.	236½ gallons cider, 18c.....	\$42 57
	Total	<u>\$42 57</u>

VOUCHER No. 16. JOHN O'NEILL.

1897.

Nov. 26.	120 barrels winter wheat flour, \$4.64.....	\$556 80
" 26.	35 barrels spring wheat flour, \$5.40.....	189 00
" 26.	1,500 pounds bolted meal, 80.....	12 00
	Total	<u>\$757 80</u>

VOUCHER No. 17. WILLIAMS & HUNT.

1897.

Nov. 2.	3,898 pounds sal soda, 55c.....	\$21 43
" 4.	2,153 pounds chip soap, 2¾c.....	59 20
" 13.	3,172 pounds chip soap, 2¾c.....	87 23
" 19.	2,412 pounds chip soap, 2¾c.....	66 33
" 23.	3,226 pounds chip soap, 2¾c.....	88 70
	Total	<u>\$322 89</u>

VOUCHER No. 18. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1897.			
Nov. 30.	36,200 cubic feet art. gas, \$1.25.....	\$45 25	
" 30.	2 outside lamps, each \$1.50.....	3 00	
	Total		\$48 25

VOUCHER No. 19. FLEISCHMAN & CO.

1897.			
Nov. 30.	77½ pounds yeast, at 25c.....	\$19 38	
	Total		\$19 38

VOUCHER No. 20. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

1897.			
Oct. 25.	To Thorntown, Ind.....	\$0 25	
" 17.	To Cincinnati, Ohio	25	
Nov. 10.	To Columbus	25	
" 10.	To Columbus	25	
	Total		\$1 00

VOUCHER No. 21. HOLLWEG & REESE.

1897.			
Nov. 1.	35 doz. teacups, 33c.....	\$11 55	
" 1.	14 doz. saucers, 33c.....	4 62	
" 1.	14 doz. 10-inch plates, 75c.....	10 50	
" 1.	3 doz. creams, \$1.....	3 00	
" 1.	5 doz. soup bowls, 67c.....	3 35	
" 1.	4 doz. desserts, 24c	96	
" 1.	10 doz. 1847 Rogers tablespoons, \$4.....	40 00	
" 1.	5 doz. 5 gas globes, \$1.55.....	7 75	
" 1.	5 doz. tumblers, 35c.....	1 75	
" 10.	½ doz. 1-gal. glass jars, \$4.50.....	2 25	
" 10.	½ doz. half-gal. glass jars, \$2.75.....	1 38	
" 24.	1 only Ross gold chamber set.....	5 00	
	Total		\$92 11

VOUCHER No. 22. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1897.			
Nov. 3.	5,078 pounds granulated sugar, \$5.33.....	\$270 66	
" 3.	3,035 pounds beans, 80c.....	40 47	
" 3.	120 doz. Yarmouth corn, 83c.....	99 60	
" 3.	1½ gal. Durham cocoanut, 27c.....	41	
" 3.	5 pounds Baker's chocolate, 34c.....	1 70	

VOUCHER No. 22—Continued.

1897.

Nov. 3.	1 doz. cr. dressing.....	\$0 85
" 3.	25 pounds Pearl tapioca, 2½c.....	63
" 6.	4,504 pounds Golden Rio coffee, 14½c.....	641 82
" 6.	10 barrels Schumacher's oatmeal, \$3.40.....	34 00
" 10.	1,500 pounds lump starch, 2c.....	30 00
" 10.	720 pounds Battle Axc, 17½.....	126 00
" 10.	150 pounds smoking tobacco, 26c.....	39 00
" 10.	25 boxes Lenox soap, \$2.70.....	67 50
" 10.	10 boxes Brooks Crystal soap, \$3.40.....	34 00
" 10.	10 boxes Ivory soap, \$4.....	40 00
" 10.	150 pounds B. currants, 6c.....	9 00
" 10.	10 boxes B. L. L. raisins, \$1.25.....	12 50
" 10.	80 doz. Yarmouth corn, 83c.....	66 40
" 10.	12 doz. 78 scrub brushes.....	9 00
" 10.	3 doz. Mason's blacking, 35c.....	1 05
" 10.	2,000 pounds apricots, 7c.....	140 00
" 11.	1,013 pounds New York cheese, 9¼c.....	98 78
" 11.	240 pounds Church soda, 5c.....	12 00
" 11.	285 gallons vinegar, 7c.....	19 95
" 11.	25 pounds macaroni, 5c.....	1 25
" 11.	30 pounds citron, 11c.....	3 30
" 11.	109½ gallons syrup, 23c.....	25 19
" 11.	51 gallons molasses, 34c.....	17 34
" 11.	10 barrels salt, 70c.....	7 00
" 11.	5,090 pounds granulated sugar, \$5.33.....	271 30
" 11.	52 gallons oil, 10½c.....	5 46
" 11.	12 gallons prepared mustard, 25c.....	3 00
" 11.	2,919 pounds rice, 5c.....	145 95
" 11.	50 pounds powdered sugar, \$5.28.....	2 64
" 11.	50 pounds Pearl barley, 2½c.....	1 25
" 11.	141 pounds grain pepper, 7c.....	9 87
" 11.	100 boxes boneless sardines, 21c.....	21 00
" 16.	2,000 pounds evaporated apples, 9½c.....	190 00
" 23.	6 barrels, 1,200 pickles, \$3.50.....	21 00
" 23.	2 gross silicon, \$7.....	14 00
" 23.	1 gross mop sticks.....	6 00

Total \$2,540 87

VOUCHER No. 23. J. R. RYAN & CO.

1897.

Nov. 4.	5 barrels rye flour, \$3.75.....	\$18 75
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Total \$18 75

VOUCHER No. 24. FRANK G. KAMPS.

1897.		
Nov. 24.	6 gallons extra select oysters, \$1.50.....	\$9 00
	Total	<u>\$9 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 25. KIPP BROS. CO.

1897.		
Nov. 3.	5 doz. No. 333 hair brushes, \$2.....	\$10 00
" 11.	1 Ansonia watch	1 15
" 11.	½ doz. clocks, \$9.....	4 50
" 17.	2 boxes Shaker pipes, 40c.....	80
	Total	<u>\$16 45</u>

VOUCHER No. 26. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1897.		
Oct. 30.	807 yards 58-inch muslin, 11½c.....	\$92 81
" 30.	652½ yards 42-inch muslin, 7¼c	47 31
" 30.	407½ yards oil prints, 7c.....	28 53
" 30.	720 yards crash, 6¾c.....	48 60
" 30.	421½ yards Damask, 32½c.....	136 99
" 30.	100 quilts, 75c.....	75 00
" 30.	24 gross cotton knitting, 55c.,.....	13 20
" 30.	50 doz. thread, 36c.....	18 00
Nov. 27.	150 pounds cotton batten, 5c.....	7 50
" 27.	939 yards ticking, 14½c.....	136 16
	Total	<u>\$604 10</u>

VOUCHER No. 27. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1897.		
Nov. 1.	558 pounds chickens, 12½c.....	\$69 75
" 6.	573 pounds chickens, 12½c.....	71 62
" 13.	558 pounds chickens, 12½c.....	69 75
" 19.	559 pounds chickens, 12½c.....	69 87
" 24.	2,162 pounds turkeys, 16c.....	345 92
" 27.	579 pounds chickens, 12½c	72 37
	Total	<u>\$699 28</u>

VOUCHER No. 28. EMIL WULSCHNER & SON.

1897.		
Nov. 17.	1 Ann Arbor organ	58 00
	Total	<u>\$58 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 29. GEORGE HITZ & CO.

1897.

Nov. 2.	200 baskets grapes, 10c.....	\$20 00	
" 3.	110½ bushels sweet potatoes, 73c.....	80 97	
" 6.	200 baskets grapes, 10c.....	20 00	
" 23.	115¼ bushels sweet potatoes, 73c.....	84 29	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$205 26

VOUCHER No. 30. JAMES L. KEACH.

1897.

Nov. 5.	658.45 bushels potatoes, at 47c.....	\$309 61	
" 13.	1 box lemons	2 50	
" 17.	10 barrels apples, at \$2.25.....	22 50	
		<hr/>	
		\$334 61	
	Less rebate, potatoes	1 00	
		<hr/>	
		\$333 61	
	Total		\$333 61

VOUCHER No. 31. THE W. G. WASSON CO.

1897.

Nov. 30.	100 bushels lump coke	\$9 00	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$9 00

VOUCHER No. 32. THE HOLT ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.

1897.

Nov. 3.	64,000 pounds ice, 65c.....	\$20 80	
" 15.	74,400 pounds ice, 65c.....	24 18	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$44 98

VOUCHER No. 33. SYERUP & CO.

1897.

Nov. 2.	1 barrel apples, \$2; 1 barrel onions, \$1.75....	\$3 75	
" 9.	1 barrel apples, \$2; 1 barrel onions, \$1.75....	3 75	
" 11.	1 barrel apples, \$2; 2 barrels onions, \$3.50....	5 50	
" 12.	1 barrel cider	5 00	
" 23.	6 barrels cranberries, \$6.....	36 00	
" 23.	16 doz. celery	8 20	
" 23.	1 barrel apples	2 00	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$59 20

VOUCHER No. 34. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1897.

Nov.	1.	5 pounds arnica flowers	\$0 50
"	1.	½ pound iodide ammonia	2 00
"	1.	½ pound sulpho cart zinc.....	33
"	1.	5 pounds seidlitz mixture	1 00
"	1.	4 pounds stronger aqua ammonia	38
"	1.	½ pound salol	1 78
"	1.	2 pounds flexible collodion	2 10
"	1.	2 pounds Hayden viburnum comp.....	3 00
"	1.	5 pounds absorbant cotton	1 35
"	1.	25 pounds vaseline.....	1 63
"	1.	1 pound potassium acetate.....	27
"	1.	5 pounds carbolic acid	1 15
"	1.	10 pounds soluble blueing	3 30
"	1.	5 pounds bromide of potassium	2 25
"	1.	5 pounds bromide of soda	2 50
"	1.	5 pounds gran. chloride ammonia	45
"	1.	3 lbs. hypo. sulphite soda.....	11
"	1.	2 pounds iodide potassium	5 00
"	1.	2 pounds nitric acid	42
"	1.	3 pounds mercury	1 65
"	1.	100 pounds sulphate copper	4 25
"	1.	5 jars malted milk	15 00
"	1.	2 pounds aloes sacrotine	50
"	1.	2 pounds acetate of lead	20
"	1.	1 pound lump alum	13
"	1.	383 pounds cream tartar, 24c.....	91 92
"	1.	2 pounds F. E. Yerba Santa fer. syrup	1 96
"	1.	1 pound F. E. Yerba squills comp. syrup	98
"	1.	1 pound F. E. Yerba spicac syrup	2 70
"	1.	4 ounces beechwood creosote	30
"	1.	3 ounces ammom'l	2 85
"	1.	8 ounces nitrate silver	3 68
"	1.	2 ounces salicin	48
"	1.	6 ounces pheuacetine	5 40
"	1.	6 ounces antikamnia	5 40
"	1.	6 ounces chloralamid	4 32
"	1.	25 ounces sulphate quinine	7 75
"	1.	10 gallons alcohol	24 00
"	1.	5 gallons wood alcohol	4 60
"	1.	5 gallons paraffine oil	1 35
"	1.	5 gallons acqua ammonia	1 55
"	1.	2 gross sliding powder boxes	1 20
"	1.	1 gross assorted jug corks	55
"	1.	1 doz. one-ounce medicine glasses.....	30
"	1.	2 doz. boxes No. 1 empty capsules.....	2 00
"	1.	2 doz. boxes No. 2 empty capsules	2 00
"	1.	6 doz. medicine droppers	90
"	1.	½ doz. Alpha syringes	4 50

VOUCHER No. 34—Continued.

1897.			
Nov.	1.	1,000 hypodermic tablets morphia sulphite...	\$2 00
"	1.	200 hypodermic tablets strychnia sulphite....	36
"	1.	500 phota iodide of mercury	46
"	1.	5 yards belladonna plasters, 7-inch.....	2 48
"	1.	2 gross 4-drachm vials	2 30
"	1.	2 gross No. 29 pill boxes	90
"	1.	2 gross No. 30 pill boxes	90
"	1.	2 oz. menthol	58
"	6.	500 H. T. conine, 1-100 gr.....	1 20
"	8.	1 gross 12XX superfine corks	59
"	8.	1 gross 14XXX superfine corks	1 46
"	8.	2 pounds 8½-inch Mexican vanilla bean....	22 50
"	9.	3 one-ounce graduates, 12c.....	36
"	11.	5 gals. Tromer's malt and C. L. oil, \$2.80....	14 00
"	11.	500 grains squibb powdered opium	5 63
"	12.	1 only Magic atomizer	1 25
"	12.	1 bottle listerine	75
"	12.	½ doz. quine chocolates.....	1 67
"	13.	1 doz. maphline	9 00
"	17.	20 pounds sulphuric acid and jug	1 20
"	19.	½ doz. cash. boq. soap.....	1 28
"	19.	½ doz. Pears' soap	85
"	19.	1 pound green kaime.....	2 50
"	30.	4 oz. menthol	1 60
"	30.	2 cases Merks' chemicals	95 45
Total			\$393 21

VOUCHER No. 35. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1897.			
Nov.	3.	145 ft. ¾ 19 wire rope, \$3.85.....	\$5 59
"	4.	20 gross 1½—11 ft. screws.....	2 16
"	4.	20 gross 1½—11 rh. blt. screws.....	
"	4.	20 gross 1¾—11 rh. bl. screws.....\$6 75	6 75
"	4.	12 only 6 hand-bast files, 1 sq. edge. B. D.	
"	4.	12 only 10 hand-bast files, 1 sq. edge, B. D.	
"	4.	12 only 12 hand-bast files, 1 sq. edge, B. D.	
"	4.	12 only 6 hand-bast files, smooth edge.	
"	4.	12 only 10 hand-bast files, smooth edge	
"	4.	12 only 12 hand-bast files, smooth edge	
"	4.	3 only 4 knives, smooth.....	
"	4.	3 only 6 knives, smooth.....	
"	4.	3 only 4 knives, bast.....	
"	4.	3 only 4 knives, bast.....\$11 04	11 04
"	4.	1 only ¼ self-feeding hand reamer flute, 2 in.	

VOUCHER No. 35—Continued.

1897.

Nov. 4.	1 only $\frac{3}{8}$ self-feeding hand reamer flute,		
"	2½ in.		
" 4.	1 only 5-16 self-feeding hand reamer		
	flute, 2¼ in.		
" 4.	1 only 7-16 self-feeding hand reamer		
	flute, 2¾ in.		
" 4.	1 only ½ self-feeding hand reamer flute,		
	3 in.		
" 4.	1 only 9-16 self-feeding hand reamer		
	flute, 3¼ in.		
" 4.	1 only $\frac{5}{8}$ self-feeding hand reamer flute,		
	3½ in.		
" 4.	1 only 11-16 self-feeding hand reamer		
	flute, 3 13-16 in.		
" 4.	1 only $\frac{3}{4}$ self-feeding hand reamer flute,		
	4 3-16 in.		
" 4.	1 only 13-16 self-feeding hand reamer		
	flute, 4½ in.		
" 4.	1 only $\frac{7}{8}$ self-feeding hand reamer flute,		
	4 13-16 in.		
" 4.	1 only 15-16 self-feeding hand reamer		
	flute, 5½ in.		
" 4.	1 only 1 self-feeding hand reamer flute,		
	5 7-16 in.	\$19 73	19 73
" 4.	6 only cast steel round punches, 7-16, ½, 9-16,		
	11-16, 13-16, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.		2 25
" 4.	1 lb. $\frac{3}{8}$ -8 cap belts rivets and brows.		18
" 4.	1 lb. ½-8 cap belts rivets and brows.		18
" 4.	50 lbs. No. 12 A. B. Valley Falls Flax Mills'		
	twine, 23c.		11 50
" 4.	50 hanks A binding cane.		11 00
" 4.	1 only No. 3 Goodell Aut. drill.		1 18
" 4.	1 lb. 3 Stewet's sp. screws, Mic. in case.		4 88
" 4.	51 lbs. A. B. twine at 23c.		11 73
" 8.	1 doz. sheep linings.		5 75
" 9.	5 doz. No. 3 dusters, 3x5.		17 25
" 10.	50 doz. No. 2 fibre chambers at \$4.35.		217 50
" 17.	5 doz. 126 shoe brushes at \$4.81.		24 05
" 24.	1 12-ft Excels. step ladder.		3 00
" 25.	11 lbs. B. S. hand punches at 20c.		2 20
" 30.	18 12x14 S. B. registers.		
" 30.	18 10x12 S. B. registers.		
" 30.	18 12x18 S. B. registers.		
" 30.	6 16x16 S. B. registers.		
" 30.	18 8x10 S. B. registers.		
" 30.	18 12x16 S. B. registers.	\$67 80	67 80

Total

\$425 72

VOUCHER No. 36. SWIFT & CO.

1897.

Nov. 3.	1,044 lbs. hams at \$7.35.....	\$76 74
" 5.	1,022 lbs. pork at \$7.65.....	78 18
" 10.	1,021 lbs. hams at \$7.35.....	75 04
" 15.	1,077 lbs. pork at \$7.65.....	82 39
" 17.	1,070 lbs. hams at \$7.35.....	78 65
" 22.	1,068 lbs. pork at \$7.65.....	81 70
" 24.	1,081 lbs. hams at \$7.35.....	79 45
" 29.	1,064 lbs. pork at \$7.65.....	81 40
	Total	\$633 55

VOUCHER No. 37. NELSON MORRIS & CO.

1897.

Nov. 2.	4,089 lbs. beef at \$6.09.....	\$249 02
" 2.	1,752 lbs. lard at 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ c.....	81 03
" 5.	3,801 lbs. beef at \$6.09.....	231 48
" 9.	1,760 lbs. lard at 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ c.....	81 40
" 9.	3,943 lbs. beef at \$6.09.....	240 14
" 10.	54 lbs. bacon at 10c.....	5 40
" 12.	3,947 lbs. beef at \$6.09.....	240 37
" 18.	3,828 lbs. beef at \$6.09.....	233 12
" 24.	4,065 lbs. beef at \$6.09.....	247 56
" 26.	715 lbs. lard at 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ c.....	33 07
" 27.	4,362 lbs. beef at \$6.09.....	265 65
	Total	\$1,908 24

VOUCHER No. 38. THE MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1897.

Nov. 30.	Gas services for the month ending November	
	30. 1897	\$1,388 89
	Total	\$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 39. BROOKS OIL CO.

1897.

Nov. 29.	1 bbl. Col. Drake Cyl. oil, 53 gals. at 85c....	\$45 05
" 29.	Less 25 per cent. discount.....	11 26
	Total	\$33 79

VOUCHER No. 40. G. A. CARSTENSEN.

1897.

Nov. 7.	Services as chaplain.....	\$5 00	
" 14.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
" 21.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
" 28.	Services as chaplain	5 00.	
	Total		\$20 00

VOUCHER No. 41. BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.

1897.

Nov. 10.	2 oz. squares, $\frac{7}{8}$ in., No. 7410, at 80c.....	\$1 60	
" 10.	1 oz. squares, $\frac{7}{8}$ in., No. 7415.....	60	
" 10.	2 oz. each 7435 circles, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. and $\frac{7}{8}$ in., at \$1.25	5 00	
" 10.	1 oz. 7445 circles, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.....	80	
" 10.	2 oz. 7465 covers, $\frac{7}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., at \$1.05.....	2 10	
" 10.	1 oz. 2540 mica tame.....	12 00	
" 10.	1 oz. 2620 knives	3 25	
" 10.	144 9200 cases	72	
" 10.	24 7500 rubber cells asst'd at 15c.....	30	
" 10.	1 each 2665 Impl. boxes, 10-20-30 mps., at 45c.	1 35	
" 10.	12 1910 Bristol board, 13x16.....	90	
" 10.	1 quire 1915 tracing paper.....	1 20	
" 10.	12 1920 Cran. quill pens.....	60	
" 10.	6 1925 Cran. quill pen holders.....	40	
" 10.	2 bottles 1935 drawing ink at 35c.....	70	
" 10.	12 each 1940 and 1945 camel hair pencils at \$1.40	2 80	
" 10.	2 1950 sponge rubbers at 35c.....	70	
" 10.	12 sheets 5315 cork.....	1 60	
" 10.	12 1955 thumb tacks.....	10	
" 10.	3 each 6000-6005 6010 needles at 40c.....	3 60	
" 10.	12 1960 C. H. pencils asst.....	65	
" 10.	200 sheets 7550 paper, 180 and 275.....	50	
" 10.	12 sheets 1997 card board.....	30	
" 10.	1 lb. 7849 catlar meal	40	
" 10.	1 cake 2697 soap	25	
" 10.	1 gum 7913 Sedun Carminate.....	30	
" 10.	1 5420 knife	35	
" 10.	1 5435 scalpel	35	
			\$43 42
" 10.	Less 25 per cent.....	10 85	
	Total		\$32 57

VOUCHER No. 42. RICHARDS & CO.

1897.

Nov. 12.	3 Nests beakers, 1-6, at \$1.00.....	\$3 00
" 12.	1 blow pipe with trumpet mouth-piece, at \$3.25, less 10 per cent.....	2 93
" 12.	¼ doz. brushes for Burettes at 40c.....	10
" 12.	6 only brushes, 12 in., at 25c.....	1 50
" 12.	3 only brushes, 15 in., at 30c.....	90
" 12.	2 Bunsen burners at \$1.50.....	3 00
" 12.	2 Hoff clamps, improved, at 40c.....	80
" 12.	3 crucibles, No. 000, R. B., at 12c.....	36
" 12.	3 crucibles, No. 0, R. B., at 25c.....	75
" 12.	3 crucibles, No. 1, R. B., at 30c.....	90
" 12.	3 crucibles, No. 2, R. B., at 40c.....	1 20
" 12.	3 crucibles, No. 3, R. R., at 50c.....	1 50
" 12.	1 file, round, 3 in.....	12
" 12.	100 filters, S. & S., No. 589, Yellow Rib, 5½ C. M., at 60c, less 10 per cent.....	54
" 12.	100 filters, No. 9, C. M., at 90c, less 10 per ct.	81
" 12.	3 flasks, 32 oz., at 35c.....	1 05
" 12.	3 flasks, 48 oz., at 40c.....	1 20
" 12.	3 flasks, 16 oz., at 25c.....	75
" 12.	3 flasks, 32 oz., at 35c.....	1 05
" 12.	3 flasks, 48 oz., at 40c.....	1 20
" 12.	1 separatory funnel, 6 in.....	1 25
" 12.	1 separatory funnel, 8 in.....	1 50
" 12.	1 hot water funnel on legs.....	4 00
" 12.	2 Thistle tubes, 10 in., at 10c.....	20
" 12.	2 Thistle tubes, 20 in., at 20c.....	40
" 12.	1 Manometer, mounted	5 00
" 12.	1 measure (inches and C. M.).....	50
" 12.	5 ft. rubber tubing, heavy, 3-16 in., at 16c....	80
" 12.	5 ft. rubber tubing, ¼ in., at 18c.....	90
" 12.	10 ft. red rubber tubing, ⅛ in., at 5c.....	50
" 12.	10 ft. red rubber tubing, 3-16 in., at 10c.....	1 00
" 12.	10 ft. red rubber tubing, ¼ in., at 12c.....	1 20
" 12.	10 ft. red rubber tubing, 5-16 in., at 14c.....	1 40
" 12.	10 ft. red rubber tubing, ⅜ in., at 17c.....	1 70
" 12.	10 ft. red rubber tubing, ½ in., at 26c.....	2 60
" 12.	1 support table, 9 in.....	1 25
" 12.	1 support table, 15 in.....	1 75
" 12.	1 pr. crucibles, tongs, brass double head.....	75
" 12.	1 doz. triangles, plain, assorted.....	50
" 12.	1 doz. triangles, pipe stem, assorted.....	75
" 12.	6 wire gauges, 4x4, at 6c.....	36
" 12.	6 wire gauges, 5x5, at 8c.....	48
" 12.	6 wire gauges, 6x6, at 10c.....	60
" 12.	6 wire gauges, 8x8, at 20c.....	1 20
" 12.	1 still and condenser, 3 gals.....	15 00

VOUCHER No. 42—Continued.

1897.		
Nov. 12.	1 burner blow pipe tube	\$0 20
" 12.	1 burner blow pipe tube.....	20
" 12.	1 burner chimney	20
" 12.	1 burner crown	45
" 12.	1 burner fork	50
" 12.	1 burner gauge top	30
" 12.	1 burner plate, porcelain	60
" 12.	1 burner star	20
" 12.	1 burner tripod	25
" 12.	1 burner wing top.....	25
" 12.	1 file, round, 4 in.....	15
" 12.	1 file, round, 5 in.....	20
" 12.	1 file, round, 6 in.....	25
" 12.	1 file, round, 8 in.....	35
		<hr/>
		\$69 07
	Less 25 per cent	17 26
		<hr/>
		\$51 81
	No discount on	4 28
	Boxing and cartage	2 00
		<hr/>
	Total	\$58 09

VOUCHER No. 43. COLUMBUS BUTTER CO.

1897.		
Oct. 30.	30 lbs. butterine at 9½c.....	\$2 85
Nov. 4.	1,200 lbs. butterine at 9½c.....	114 00
" 11.	1,200 lbs. butterine at 9½c.....	114 00
" 18.	1,175 lbs. butterine at 9½c.....	111 63
" 24.	1,200 lbs. butterine at 9½c.....	114 00
		<hr/>
	Total	\$456 48

VOUCHER No. 44. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1897.		
Nov. 3.	200 ½ fiber bibb washers	\$0 35
" 3.	200 ⅝ fibre bibb washers.....	35
" 3.	200 ⅜ fibre bibb washers.....	35
" 3.	12 ⅜ L. S. angle valves and keys.....	2 20
" 3.	12 ½ L. S. angle valves and keys.....	2 50
" 3.	12 ½ L. S. Globe valves and keys.....	2 50
" 3.	2 2 Jenkins' Globe valves	4 30

VOUCHER No. 44—Continued.

1897.		
Nov. 3.	6 3x½ C. I. Tees.....	\$1 44
" 3.	6 3x2 C. I. Tees.....	1 44
" 3.	24 ¾x½x¾ C. I. Tees.....	66
" 3.	24 McVey basin clamps.....	40
" 3.	Balls for Peier basin box.....	20
" 3.	12 1¼ Ricketts' Ells.....	4 00
" 3.	52½ gal. Crescent dynamo oil.....	18 38
" 3.	100 lbs. Crescent grease.....	10 00
Total		<u>\$49 07</u>

VOUCHER No. 45. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1897.		
Nov. 4.	Standard Publishing Co., Sunday school supplies from October, 1897 to January, 1898.	\$26 75
" 5.	Henry Beiser, for music.....	11 25
" 6.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 13.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 18.	Peter Henderson Co., for flower bulbs.....	4 35
" 19.	Henry Beiser, for music.....	11 25
" 20.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 22.	Wm. Robinson, for labor and team.....	17 25
" 25.	Henry Beiser, for music.....	32 75
" 27.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 27.	John B. Wendrew, 1 week's work as butcher.	10 00
Total		<u>\$153 60</u>

VOUCHER No. 46. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1897.		
Nov. 30.	Main pay roll for month of November, 1897.	\$7,141 75
Total		<u>\$7,141 75</u>

VOUCHER No. 47. HILDEBRAND HARDWARE CO.

1897.		
Nov. 20.	1 stew pan.....	\$0 50
" 20.	1 stew pan.....	30
" 20.	2 coffee strainers at 10c.....	20
Total		<u>\$1 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 48. MARTIN J. O'REILLY.

1897.		
Nov. 4.	4 new shoes.....	\$1 50
Total		<u>\$1 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 49. GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

1897.			
Nov. 22.	400-20-109-31 No. 1 Ed. lamps at 18c.....	\$72 00	
	Total		\$72 00

VOUCHER No. 50 STANDARD OIL CO.

1897.			
Dec. 18.	1 bbl. Renown engine oil, 50.3 gals., at 20c...	\$10 06	
	Total		\$10 06

VOUCHER No. 51. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

1897.			
Dec. 1.	1,240 lbs. butterine, 9c.....	\$111 60	
" 6.	1,200 lbs. butterine, 9c.....	108 00	
" 13.	1,200 lbs. butterine, 9c.....	108 00	
" 20.	1,200 lbs. butterine, 9c.....	108 00	
" 27.	1,200 lbs. butterine, 9c.....	108 00	
	Total		\$543 60

VOUCHER No. 52. FRANCKE & SCHINDLER.

1897.			
Dec. 18.	1 D. 5-in. 40 walnut rosettes	\$0 70	
" 18.	1 D. 5 in. 503 walnut rosettes.....	65	
" 18.	1 D. rail screws.....	35	
" 21.	1 each Carv. tool Nos. 5, 6, 7, at 30c.....	90	
" 21.	1 each Carv. tool Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 8, at 35c.....	2 80	
" 21.	1 each Carv. tool Nos. 39, 41, at 40c.....	80	
" 21.	1 each Carv. tool Nos. 40, 42, 43, 44, at 45c...	1 80	
" 21.	1 Ark oil slip.....	50	
	Total		\$8 50

VOUCHER No. 53. DAGGETT & CO.

1897.			
Dec. 30.	700 lbs. mixed candy at 5½c.....	\$38 50	
" 30.	200 lbs. Cin. imp. candy at 7½c.....	15 00	
" 30.	695 lbs. peanuts, raw, at 5c.....	34 75	
" 30.	50 lbs. mixed nuts at 10c.....	5 00	
	Total		\$93 25

VOUCHER No. 54. FRANK G. KAMPS.

1897.

Dec. 24.	7 gallons select oysters at \$1.50.....	\$10 50
	Total	\$10 50

VOUCHER No. 55. FROMMEYER BROS.

1897.

Dec. 30.	35 doz. cups at 33c.....	\$11 55
" 30.	10 doz. saucers at 33c.....	3 30
" 30.	8 doz. dinner plates, 10 in., at 75c.....	6 00
" 30.	3 doz. vegetable dishes at \$1.80.....	5 40
" 30.	1 doz. wash basins	3 60
" 30.	1 doz. wash ewers.....	3 60
" 30.	1 doz. slop jars.....	9 00
" 30.	1 doz. covered butter dishes.....	3 00
" 30.	17 doz. tumblers at 35c.....	5 95
" 30.	12 1-gallon pans at 6c.....	72
" 30.	½ doz. cuspidores at \$5.00.....	2 50
	Total	\$54 62

VOUCHER No. 56. TECKENTIN & FRIEBERG.

1897.

Nov. 18.	2 Baker sirsingle blankets	\$9 00
" 18.	2 horse brushes	6 50
" 18.	2 curry combs	50
" 18.	4 French oiled dressed chamois.....	3 00
	Total	\$19 00

VOUCHER No. 57. L. E. MORRISON & CO.

1897.

Dec. 30.	3 pairs rubber boots at \$4.25.....	\$12 75
	Total	\$12 75

VOUCHER No. 58. J. R. RYAN & CO.

1897.

Dec. 7.	5 bbls. rye flour at \$3.75.....	\$18 75
	Total	\$18 75

VOUCHER No. 59. GEORGE W. BUDD.

1897.			
Dec. 2.	54 gals. oysters, 85c.....	\$45 90	
" 9.	54 gals. oysters, 85c.....	45 90	
" 16.	46 gals. oysters, 85c.....	39 10	
" 23.	55 gals. oysters, 85c.....	46 75	
" 30.	51 gals. oysters, 85c.....	43 35	
		<hr/>	
		\$221 00	
	Less rebate	5 00	
		<hr/>	
		\$216 00	
	Total		\$216 00

VOUCHER No. 60. WILLIAMS & HUNT.

1897.			
Dec. 1.	2,713 lbs. Borax Flake chip soap at 3¼c.....	\$88 36	
" 1.	3,750 lbs. Crystal sal soda at 55c.....	20 62	
" 8.	3,516 lbs. Borax Flake chip soap at 3¼c.....	114 27	
" 11.	3,547 lbs. Borax Flake chip soap at 3¼c.....	115 28	
" 22.	3,517 lbs. Borax Flake chip soap at 3¼c.....	114 27	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$452 80

VOUCHER No. 61. ALBERT KRULL.

1897.			
Dec. 20.	700 lbs. mixed candy at 6c.....	\$42 00	
" 20.	120 lbs. Star mixed lozenges at 10c.....	12 00	
" 23.	31 lbs. Star mixed lozenges at 10c.....	3 10	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$57 10

VOUCHER No. 62. INDIANA PAPER CO.

1897.			
Dec. 20.	6 bundles 4 Eagle bags.....	\$8 70	
" 20.	6 bundles 8 Eagle bags.....	14 40	
" 20.	6 bundles 12 Eagle bags.....	18 90	
		<hr/>	
		\$42 00	
	Less 50 per cent	21 00	
		<hr/>	
		\$21 00	
" 20.	7 rolls assorted tissue.....	5 25	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$26 25

VOUCHER No. 63. ELLIPITICAL CARBON CO.

1897.

Dec. 10.	2,000 7-16x7 $\frac{1}{8}$ x12 Pl. sperry, at 16c.....	\$32 00	
	Total		\$32 00

VOUCHER No. 64. GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

1897.

Dec. 15.	Cin. 24501-200-32-10931 No. 1 Ed. lamps at 27c.	\$54 00	
	Total		\$54 00

VOUCHER No. 65. BROOKS OIL CO.

1897.

Dec. 22.	1 bbl. lt. Col. Drake oil, 53 gals., at 85c.....	\$45 05	
	Less 25 per cent discount.....	11 26	
	Total		\$33 79

VOUCHER No. 66. INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

1897.

Dec. 28.	25 doz. parlor brooms at \$1.75.....	\$43 75	
	Total		\$43 75

VOUCHER No. 67. E. B. M'COMB.

1897.

Dec. 28.	155 bbls. flour at \$4.74.....	\$734 70	
" 28.	1,000 lbs. bolted meal at 75c.....	7 50	
	Total		\$742 20

VOUCHER No. 68. ARTHUR JORDAN CO.

1897.

Dec. 4.	575 lbs. chickens at 12c.....	\$69 00	
" 11.	555 lbs. chickens at 12c.....	66 60	
" 18.	626 lbs. chickens at 12c.....	75 12	
" 24.	2,219 lbs. turkeys at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	343 95	
	Total		\$554 67

VOUCHER No. 69. A. B. MEYER & CO.

1897.

Dec. 29.	100 bu. coke	\$9 75	
	Total		\$9 75

VOUCHER No. 70. G. A. CARSTENSEN.

1897.	
Dec. 5.	Services as chaplain..... \$5 00
" 12.	Services as chaplain 5 00
" 19.	Services as chaplain..... 5 00
" 26.	Services as chaplain 5 00
	Total \$20 00

VOUCHER No. 71. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

1897.	
Dec. 27.	63-words, 3 times, advertising..... \$1 89
	Total \$1 89

VOUCHER No. 72. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1897.	
Dec. 28.	Advertising 3 times 1½ squares..... \$3 00
	Total \$3 00

VOUCHER No. 73. THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.

1897.	
Dec. 28.	Advertising 1 square 3 times..... \$2 00
	Total \$2 00

VOUCHER No. 74. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1897.	
Dec. 8.	1 set 246 Fox casters \$0 28
" 8.	6 prs. 5½x6½ real bronze butts at \$1.50..... 9 00
" 8.	4 36x8 real bronze bolts at \$1.15..... 4 60
" 8.	No. 1 M 5½-in Starret's nippers 1 70
	Total \$15 58

VOUCHER No. 75. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1897.	
Dec. 31.	Gas service for the month ending December
	31, 1897 \$1,388 89
	Total \$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 76. KIPP BROS CO.

1897.

Dec. 16.	13 doz. pipes at \$2.00.....	\$26 00
" 16.	½ gross Christmas tree balls at \$9.00.....	4 50
" 16.	12 doz. dolls at \$4.00.....	48 00
" 23.	3 doz. Christmas glass ornaments at 50c.....	1 50
" 23.	1 doz. cones	40
" 23.	6 boxes gold tinsel at 20c.....	1 20
" 23.	1 pipe	20
Total		\$81 80

VOUCHER No. 77. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1897.

Dec. 6.	1,000 lbs. lump starch at 2c.....	\$20 00
" 6.	25 boxes Lenox soap at \$2.70.....	67 50
" 6.	10 boxes Ivory soap at \$4.00.....	40 00
" 6.	12 doz. mop sticks for brushes.....	4 50
" 6.	12 doz. mop sticks for rags.....	6 00
" 6.	3 doz. No. 4 Mason blacking at 35c.....	1 05
" 6.	1 bld. 20 imp. A bags, less 50 per ct., at \$5.00.	2 50
" 6.	1 bld. 30 imp. bags, less 50 per ct., at \$6.50..	3 25
" 8.	24 doz. silicon at 70c.....	14 00
Total		\$158 80

VOUCHER No. 78. SCHNULL & CO.

1897.

Dec. 6.	112½ gals. syrup at 18c.....	\$20 25
" 6.	10,024 lbs. granulated sugar at \$5.33.....	534 28
" 6.	1,665 lbs. rice at 4¾c.....	79 10
" 6.	1,229 lbs. beans at 1½c.....	18 44
" 6.	2,003 lbs. evap. apricots at 6¾c.....	135 21
" 6.	Barrels hominy at \$1.85.....	9 25
" 6.	3,565 lbs. Golden Rio coffee at 13¾c.....	490 19
" 6.	941 lbs. N. Y. cheese at 8½.....	79 99
" 6.	5 bbls. B. oat meal at \$3.90.....	19 50
" 6.	2 boxes Church soda, No. 1, at \$3.15.....	6 30
" 6.	30 lbs. candied citron at 10½c.....	3 15
" 6.	239 gals. vinegar at 7c.....	16 73
" 6.	12 gals. prepared mustard at 25c.....	3 00
" 6.	6 bbls. Dinges' (1,200) pickles at \$3.60.....	21 60
" 6.	10 bbls. salt at 75c.....	7 50
" 6.	1 bbl. salt, 100 pkt.....	1 50
" 6.	8 boxes L. L. raisins at \$1.30.....	10 40
" 6.	100 cases L. C. peaches, 200 doz., at \$1.65....	330 00
" 10.	2,000 lbs. evap. apples at 9½c.....	190 00
" 15.	1 bbl. P. W. oil, 52 gals., at 7c.....	3 64

VOUCHER No. 78—Continued.

1897.			
Dec. 21.	5 lbs. cream chocolate at 38c.....	\$1 90	
" 21.	1½ lbs. Dunham's cocoanut	41	
" 21.	150 lbs. cleaned currants at 7c.....	10 50	
		<hr/>	
		\$1,992 84	
	Cr. by bill returned	20 85	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$1,971 99

VOUCHER No. 79. HILDEBRAND HARDWARE CO.

1897.			
Dec. 30.	2 doz. gran. soup bowls at \$2.00.....	\$4 00	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$4 00

VOUCHER No. 80. CHAS. G. GRAH.

1897.			
Nov. 5.	Grinding 3 razors, 2 pair clippers.....	\$2 75	
" 12.	Grinding 3 razors, 2 pair shears	1 80	
" 19.	2 plates for clippers, 2 razors ground, etc....	3 75	
Dec. 3.	Grinding 2 razors	1 00	
" 17.	Grinding 1 razor and new handle.....	75	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$10 05

VOUCHER No. 81. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

1897.			
Dec. 30.	1 24-in. Kelly surgical cushion.....	\$4 00	
" 30.	1 doz. white twisted silk on cards.....	1 00	
		<hr/>	
		\$5 00	
	Less special discount of 10 per cent.....	50	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$4 50

VOUCHER No. 82. INDIANAPOLIS STOVE CO.

1897.			
Dec. 15.	1 No. 19 Nation Cannon stove, 8 joints pipe and elbow	\$11 50	
" 15.	1 10-in. Rd. G. L. burner.....	75	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$12 25

VOUCHER No. 83. GEORGE D. HARDIN.

1897.			
Dec. 30.	3,200 lbs. straw at 20c.....	\$6 40	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$6 40

VOUCHER No. 84. WM. B. BURFORD.

1897.			
Nov. 11.	1 rm. 18-in. legal cap.....	\$4	25
" 13.	4-6 qr. cap records.....	2	88
" 13.	2,500 10 manilla env.....	4	25
" 19.	1,000 B. L. 6½ Litt. env.....	4	50
" 22.	10 rm. ward paper	17	50
" 22.	6,000 6½ manilla env., plain.....	4	50
" 23.	100 blotting pads	4	00
" 23.	1,000 Litt. letter heads.....	4	30
" 23.	10 boxes Esterbrook pens.....	7	50
Dec. 8.	6 gross Esterbrook pens, 442.....	4	50
" 11.	5,000 Supervisors' Synopsis of Daily Reports.	42	90
" 14.	2,000 Requisitions for Ward Property.....	18	35
Total			\$119 43

VOUCHER No. 85. CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE CO.

1897.

Dec. 30.	Telephone exchange services from January 1, 1898, to March 31, 1898, inclusive for bills rendered	\$105	76
Total			\$105 76

VOUCHER No. 86. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1897.

Dec. 6.	2 1½ Galvin gate valve.....		
" 6.	1 1¼ Galvin gate valve.....		
" 6.	1 1¼ mall. union.....		
" 6.	1 1½ mall. union		
" 6.	1 1¼ C. I. tee.....		
" 6.	1 1½ C. I. tee.....		
" 6.	1 ½ C. I. ell.....		
" 6.	2 1¼ nipple		
" 6.	1 1½ nipple		
" 6.	3 1½x10 nipple		
" 6.	1 18 Crane trap		
" 6.	4 3 flange unions.....	\$23 05	\$23 05
" 6.	2 29 D. Globe's valves		6 40
" 6.	2 3 I. B. angle valves.....		
" 6.	2 3 Crane gate valves.....		
" 6.	4 2½x2 C. I. ells.....		
" 6.	6 2 C. I. ells		
" 6.	3 3 galv. ells		
" 6.	4 2½ nipples		
" 6.	12 3 nipples		
" 6.	12 2 nipples		

VOUCHER No. 86—Continued.

1897.

Dec. 16.	4 2-flange unions	\$23 26	23 26
"	6. 8 hours' time steam fitter.....		4 00
"	6. 8 hours' time helper.....		2 00
"	6. 8 hours' time helper.....		2 00
"	6. 8 hours' time helper.....		2 00
"	6. 8 hours' time steam fitter.....		4 00
"	6. 9 hours' time helper		2 25
"	6. 9 hours' time helper		2 25
"	6. 9 hours' time helper		2 25
"	6. 1 4x3 bushing, 3 2 C. I. tees, 1 2x1½ reducer.		65
"	6. 1 piece 3-in. 9 am. 4 ft.....		96
"	6. 1 3 flange union		45
"	6. 18 9-12 ft. 3 galv. pipe		4 50
"	6. 2 3 threads		40
"	6. 7 hours' time steam fitter.....		3 50
"	6. 8 hours' time, helper		2 00
"	6. 8 hours' time, helper		2 00
"	6. 8 hours' time, helper		2 00
"	6. 3 3 galv. ells.....		
"	6. 1 3x2 C. I. tee.....		
"	6. 1 3x1½ C. I. tee.....		
"	6. 1 1½ nipple		
"	6. 2 2x1½ C. I. ells.....		
"	6. 2 3x4 nipples.....		
"	6. 2 2 brass gate valves.....	\$8 13	8 13
"	6. 1 2 Crane metallic disc Globe valves.....		3 20
"	6. 1 3x6 galv. nipples.....		
"	6. 2 3x12 galv. nipples.....	\$1 22	1 22
"	6. 2 pieces 2 pipe, 2 ft., 4.....		31
"	6. 2 2x12 nipples, 2 2½x4½ nipple.....		52
"	6. 2 pieces 2½ pipe, 2 4 ft.....		46
"	6. 40 ft. 2 pipe.....		3 08
"	6. 50 ft. No. 0 coil chain.....		2 50
"	6. 2 3x2 galv. tees.....		
"	6. 1 3x1½ galv. tees.....		
"	6. 1 2 C. I. tee.....		
"	6. 2 2 flange unions.....	\$3 42	3 42
"	6. 2 pieces 3-in. galv. pipe, 3¼ and 6½.....		1 48
"	6. 17 2-12 ft. 2-in. blk. pipe.....		1 32
"	6. 2 1½-in. C. I. ells.....		12
"	6. 2 2-in. P. & C. check valves.....		8 75
"	6. 1 ½-in. T. H. air cock		18
"	6. 1 ¾-in. steam cock.....		51
"	6. 1 can Crane cement.....		25
"	6. 58 7-12 1½-in. black pipe		3 35
"	6. 4 3 threads.....		80
"	6. 2 lbs. hinge nails.....		30
"	6. 4 12-in. plugs.....		6 00

VOUCHER No. 86—Continued.

1897.

Dec.	6.	2 2-in. holes drilled and tapped in plugs.....	\$1	00
"	6.	4-in. threads.....		40
"	6.	4 2½-in. threads.....		60
"	6.	3 4-in. galv. tees.....		
"	6.	1 4-in. galv. ell.....		
"	6.	2 4-in. plugs.....		
"	6.	4 3x2-in. galv. tees.....		
"	6.	7 3-in. galv. ells.....\$15 99	15	99
"	6.	4 4x3-in. bushings.....		
"	6.	2 2½-in. C. I. ells.....		
"	6.	4 2-in. nipples.....		
"	6.	1 3-in. galv. 450 ell.....		
"	6.	2 2½ Crane gate valves.....\$9 41	9	41
"	6.	160 ft. 3-in. galv. pipe.....	38	40
"	6.	21 3-in. threads.....	4	20
"	6.	4 hours' time, 2 men, 1 machine, putting on fittings.....	4	00
"	6.	2 3-in. plugs.....		
"	6.	1 3-in. galv. tee.....\$1 05	1	05
"	6.	8 hours' time steam fitter.....	4	00
"	6.	9 hours' time helper.....	2	25
"	6.	9 hours' time helper.....	2	25
"	6.	1 2½x3-in. C. I. tee.....		
"	6.	2 3-in. galv. tees.....		
"	6.	1 3-in. galv. 450 tee.....\$3 26	3	26
"	6.	20 5-12 ft. 3-in. galv. pipe.....	4	90
"	6.	1 2x6-in. flange.....		36
"	6.	1 2-in. Crane metallic disc valve.....	3	20
"	6.	1 4x2-in. bushing.....		15
"	6.	16 hours' time steam fitter.....	8	00
"	6.	17 hours' time helper.....	4	25
"	6.	17 hours' time helper.....	4	25
"	6.	2 1½-in. B. & L. safety valves.....		
"	6.	2 1½x1-in. reducers.....\$5 57	5	57
"	6.	14 ft. No. 0 coil chain.....		70
"	6.	25 S. hooks.....		35
"	6.	8 hours' time steam fitter.....	4	00
"	6.	9 hours' time helper.....	2	25
"	6.	9 hours' time helper.....	2	25
"	6.	1 No. 2 Forkit & Bishop trap.....	21	00
"	6.	8 hours' time steam fitter.....	4	00
"	6.	9 hours' time helper.....	2	25
"	6.	9 hours' time helper.....	2	25
"	6.	8 hours' time steam fitter.....	4	00
"	6.	9 hours' time helper.....	2	25
"	6.	2 pipe coils as follows: 9 pieces 2-in. pipe 5 ft. 6 in., 49.06 ft.; 1 piece 2-in. pipe 5 ft. 10 in.; 1 piece 2-in. pipe 116, 80.06 ft.; 1 piece 2-in. pipe 11 ft. 10 in.; 147.8-12 ft. —7.70.....		11 37

VOUCHER No. 86—Continued.

1897.

Dec.	6.	7 2-in. C. I. C. P. R. K. return bends...		
"	6.	9 2-in. C. I. C. P. R. & L. return bends..		
"	6.	4 2x1-in. C. I. ells.....	\$3 36	3 36
"	6.	25 2-in. threads.....		2 50
"	6.	4 stands for coils as follows:		
"	6.	65 lbs. wrought irons.....		1 95
"	6.	16 ½x4-in. bolts.....		80
"	6.	32 ⅝-in. holes drilled.....		1 60
"	6.	4 hours' time blacksmith and helper making stand		3 00
"	6.	3½ hours' time fitter and helper putting coil together		2 63
"	6.	8 1¼x12x12 C. I. plates, 360 lbs.....	10 80	80
"	6.	For putting in and setting up 2 Berrymore heaters in basement.....		45 00
"	6.	1 4x2-in. saddle.....		72
"	6.	12 ¾-in. union ells		1 25
"	6.	12 ¾-in. female union ells.....		1 25
"	6.	12 ½-in. female union ells.....		95
"	6.	24 1-in. mall. caps.....		15
"	6.	24 ¾-in. plugs.....		11
"	6.	24 ½x¾-in. bushings.....		15
"	6.	24 ½-in. plugs		07
"	6.	24 ½x6-in. nipples		34
"	6.	24 ½x4-in. nipples		26
"	6.	12 1-in. brass unions finished.....	2 85	85
"	6.	12 1-in. brass ells finished.....	2 28	28
"	6.	12 1-in. brass tees finished.....	3 42	42
"	6.	12 ½x¾-in. bushings.....		32
"	6.	12 ¾x¼-in. bushings.....		28
"	6.	12 ¾x½-in. bushings.....		48
"	6.	12 1x¾-in. bushings.....		87
"	6.	6 ¾-in. fin. brass union ells for H. W.....	1 64	64
"	6.	6 1-in. fin. brass union ells for H. W.....	2 02	02
"	6.	6 1¼-in. fin. ells for H. W.....	2 69	69
"	6.	6 1½-in. fin. brass union ells for H. W.....	3 60	60
"	6.	200 ft. ⅝-in. R. H. cut laces.....		45
"	6.	30 ft. 1-in. C. U.....	3 38	38
"	6.	30 ft. 1¼-in. C. U.....	4 05	05
"	6.	10 lbs. ⅝-in. Eclipse packing.....	5 50	50
"	6.	15¾ lbs. ¾-in. sq. duck packing.....	2 50	50
"	6.	15 lbs. ¾-in. sq. flax packing.....	3 00	00
"	6.	2 1-in. L. H. plain bibb P. P.....	1 65	65
"	6.	6 ¾-in. hose bibb S. B. I. P.....	2 81	81
"	6.	6 2-in. Raymond ferrules.....		60
"	6.	6 1¼x8-in. Raymond solder nipples.....	1 03	03
"	6.	6 1½x8-in. Raymond solder nipples.....	1 22	22
"	6.	12 ¾-in. Boston S. C. bibbs flg. I. P. N. P....	9 00	00

VOUCHER No. 86—Continued.

1897.

Dec. 6.	12 ½-in. solder nipples	\$0 37
" 6.	2 2x¾-in. D. S. saddles.....	72
" 6.	2 1½x¾-in. D. S. saddles.....	42
" 6.	2 1¼x½-in. D. S. saddles.....	40
" 6.	6 No. 2 Victor air valves.....	75
" 6.	24 basin chain and snaps.....	50
" 6.	24 bath chain and snaps.....	90
" 6.	52½ gals. Crescent oil, "dynamo".....	18 38
" 31.	2 3-in. I. B. A. D. Globe valves, yoked.....	13 40
" 31.	1 No. 3 B. W. Ind. closet.....	3 85
" 31.	2 No. 8 rubber connections.....	1 30
		<hr/>
		\$482 25
	Cr. by 2 1½-in. safety valves returned	5 57
		<hr/>
	Total	\$476 68

VOUCHER No. 87. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1897.

Dec. 6.	1,000 yds. Stevens crash at \$5.88.....	\$58 80
" 6.	18 Seymour white blankets at \$2.87½.....	51 75
" 6.	10 pieces white net at 30c.....	3 00
" 6.	20 pieces H. C. net at 35c.....	7 00
" 6.	48 boxes tidy cotton at 54c.....	25 92
" 6.	1 gr. steel crochet needles	50
" 6.	40½ doz. towels at \$2.....	80 33
		<hr/>
	Total	\$227 30

VOUCHER No. 88. RAGSDALE & SNOW.

1897.

Dec. 14.	Casket for Ariel Wadsworth.....	\$7 00
		<hr/>
	Total	\$7 00

VOUCHER No. 89. PETER F. BRYCE.

1897.

Dec. 2.	664 lbs. butter crackers at 5c.....	\$33 20
" 9.	659 lbs. butter crackers at 5c.....	32 95
" 16.	676 lbs. butter crackers at 5c.....	33 80
" 23.	679 lbs. butter crackers at 5c.....	33 95
" 30.	669 lbs. butter crackers at 5c.....	33 45
		<hr/>
	Total	\$167 35

VOUCHER No. 90. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Supt.

1897.

Dec. 2.	Cathcart, Cleland & Co., for medical books..	\$17 70
" 2.	Chas. J. Gardner for sausages and meat.	3 55
" 3.	Chas. J. Kuhn & Co., for groceries, produce..	8 39
" 4.	W. L. Merritt for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 4.	John Windrin for help to butcher	10 00
" 4.	Gutenberg Co., for 7 copies Telegraph, from July 1 to Dec. 31, '97.....	27 30
" 6.	J. C. Webb for postage stamps.....	25 00
" 9.	J. F. Hulsopple for Sentinel and Journal from Sept. 9 to Dec. 9, '97.....	16 80
" 9.	Paid India Alkali works for 5 kegs sorogran..	29 50
" 10.	Henry Beiser for music.....	11 25
" 11.	W. L. Merritt for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 11.	John B. Windrin for helping butcher 1 week.	10 00
" 11.	Carl Rummel 3 days' labor as carpenter....	3 50
" 18.	W. L. Merritt for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 18.	Jno. B. Windrin for helping butcher.....	10 00
" 18.	Paid Carl Rummel for 1 week's work.....	8 15
" 21.	Edward A. Eickhoff, Christmas tree	7 00
" 25.	W. L. Merritt for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 25.	Carl Rummel for work as carpenter.....	8 15
" 25.	Paid Henry Beiser for music.....	15 75
" 27.	Paid A. Steffan for cigars.....	20 00
" 29.	Paid Otis Clark for express charges.....	6 37
	Total	\$278 95

VOUCHER No. 91. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Supt.

1897.

Dec. 30.	Main pay roll for December, 1897.....	\$7,072 10
	Total	\$7,072 10

VOUCHER No. 92. W. C. FRAZEE.

1897.

Dec. 31.	For 4,650 gals. milk at 12c.....	\$558 00
	Total	\$558 00

VOUCHER No. 93. PIONEER BRASS WORKS.

1897.

Dec. 23.	30 lbs. brass castings at 25c.....	\$7 50
" 29.	72 lbs. brass castings at 25c.....	18 00
	Total	\$25 50

VOUCHER No. 94. SYERUP & CO.

1897.		
Dec. 24.	10 barrels cider at \$4.65.....	\$46 50
" 24.	1 bunch bananas.....	1 75
	Total	<hr/> \$48 25

VOUCHER No. 95. DANIEL STEWART & CO.

1897.		
Dec. 2.	1 lb. blk. cohosh.....	\$0 15
" 2.	2 lbs. C. P. sulph. zinc.....	22
" 2.	2 lbs. carb. magnesia.....	32
" 2.	1 lb. oil lemon, Sanderson	1 25
" 2.	½ lb. subgal bismuth.....	70
" 2.	5 lbs. green soap.....	75
" 2.	5 lbs. white wax.....	1 40
" 2.	5 lbs. select gum arabic.....	2 25
" 2.	5 lbs. carbolic acid.....	1 20
" 2.	15 lbs. dalmation insect powder.....	3 75
" 2.	2 lbs. pyrophosphate of iron.....	1 10
" 2.	¼ lb. resorcin.....	58
" 2.	10 lbs. glycerine.....	1 40
" 2.	100 lbs. oxalic acid.....	7 25
" 2.	½ lb. F. E. sarsaparilla comp.....	3 80
" 2.	4 oz. oil peppermint.....	33
" 2.	4 oz. salicine.....	75
" 2.	4 oz. antikamnia	3 40
" 2.	6 oz. amonal	5 40
" 2.	6 oz. phenacetine.....	5 40
" 2.	8 chloralamid.....	5 76
" 2.	10 gals. alcohol, can 60c.....	24 10
" 2.	10 gals. wood alcohol, can 60c.....	8 60
" 2.	4 doz. bxs. P. D. capsules, 0.....	3 84
" 2.	2 doz. bxs. P. D. capsules, 2.....	
" 2.	2 doz. bxs. P. D. capsules, 1.....\$3 84	3 84
" 2.	1 doz. bottles Peters petic essence.....	8 00
" 2.	1 sack 4 XX corks.....	
" 2.	1 sack 3 XX corks.....\$1 17	1 17
" 2.	1,500 H. T. 1-60 hypodermic tablets.....	73
" 3.	4 doz. P. D. capsules, 4.....	3 84
" 6.	4 doz. O. G. Po. Ext. opium.....	2 92
	Total	<hr/> \$104 20

VOUCHER No. 96. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1897.

Dec. 16.	1 sheet No. 10 brass 14x24.....	\$1 80
" 16.	1 sheet No. 14 brass 14x24.....	1 50
" 16.	12 doz. tinned handles.....	1 85
" 16.	24 links $\frac{1}{8}$ x1-in. band iron.....	1 50
" 24.	2 No. 16 galv. iron wash sinks.....	50 00

Total \$56 65

VOUCHER No. 97. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1897.

Dec. 2.	360 doz. eggs at 19c.....	\$68 40
" 9.	360 doz. eggs at 19c.....	68 40
" 16.	360 doz. eggs at 19c.....	68 40
" 23.	360 doz. eggs at 19c.....	68 40
" 28.	60 lbs. turkeys at 14c.....	8 40

Total \$282 00

VOUCHER No. 98. NELSON, MORRIS & CO.

1897.

Dec. 8.	1,067 lbs. pork at \$6.35.....	67 76
" 15.	1,027 lbs. pork at \$6.35.....	65 21
" 23.	1,038 lbs. pork at \$6.35.....	65 91
" 28.	1,091 lbs. pork at \$6.35.....	69 28
" 28.	59 lbs. bacon at 10c.....	5 90
" 31.	883 lbs. pork at \$6.35.....	56 07

Total \$330 13

VOUCHER No. 99. SWIFT & CO.

1897.

Dec. 1.	5,074 lbs. beef at \$6.73.....	\$341 98
" 1.	5,076 lbs. lard at \$4.30.....	218 27
" 2.	1,039 lbs. ham at \$7.20.....	74 81
" 3.	3,912 lbs. beef at \$6.73.....	263 28
" 9.	1,065 lbs. hams at \$7.20.....	76 68
" 10.	2,419 lbs. beef at \$6.73.....	162 80
" 14.	1,778 lbs. beef at \$6.73.....	119 66
" 16.	1,025 lbs. hams at \$7.20.....	73 80
" 16.	4,216 lbs. beef at \$6.73.....	283 74
" 20.	4,543 lbs. beef at \$6.73.....	305 74
" 23.	1,087 lbs. hams at \$7.20.....	78 26
" 24.	4,408 lbs. beef at \$6.73.....	296 65
" 30.	4,518 lbs. beef at \$6.73.....	304 06
" 30.	1,070 lbs. hams at \$7.20.....	77 04

Total \$2,676 77

VOUCHER No. 100. JAMES L. KEACH.

1897.

Dec. 2.	1 bbl. apples	\$2 25	
" 2.	573.25 bu. potatoes at 57c; less \$1.00.....	325 85	
" 4.	1 bbl. apples at \$2.25, ½ bu. onions at 35c.....	2 60	
" 8.	1 box lemons.....	3 00	
" 11.	1 bbl. apples.....	3 00	
" 18.	12 bbls. apples, \$45.00; 6 bbls. cranberries. \$41.70	86 70	
" 18.	20,870 lbs, potatoes at 57c.....	198 26	
" 23.	1 bbl. apples, \$3.75; 1 bx. oranges, \$4.50.....	8 25	
" 23.	16 doz. celery.....	3 20	
" 24.	2,150 lbs. potatoes at 57c.....	20 42	
" 27.	1 bx. lemons.....	3 00	
	Total		\$656 53

VOUCHER No. 101. THE VAIL SEED CO.

1897.

Dec. 24.	4 cases holly at \$4.00.....	\$16 00	
	Total		\$16 00

VOUCHER No. 102. SAMUEL GEYER.

1897.

Dec. 28.	98.14 bu. white oats at 26c.....	\$25 60	
	Total		\$25 60

VOUCHER No. 103. THE HOLT ICE COLD STORAGE CO.

1897.

Dec. 13.	12,200 lbs. ice.....		
" 17.	10,225 lbs. ice.....		
" 20.	72,000 lbs. ice—94,425 lbs. at 65c.....	\$30 70	30 70
	Total		\$30 70

VOUCHER No. 104. INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.

1897.

Dec. 31.	1,980 ft. 1-in. iron conduit.....	\$187 11	
" 31.	3 junctions for 1-in. cond.	90	
" 31.	3 elbows, boxes for 1-in. cond.	42	
" 31.	3 elbows boxes for 1x1x¾-in. cond.	2 52	
" 31.	110 ft. ¾-in. iron cond.	4 58	
" 31.	6 ft. ¾-in. iron elbow.....	43	
" 31.	2,112 ft. O. R. C. standard wire	238 97	

VOUCHER No. 104—Continued.

1897.		
Dec. 31.	2,500 ft. 12 R. C. solid wire.....	\$29 71
" 31.	125 ft. 6 standard R. C. wire.....	4 11
" 31.	1,000 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. circular loom.....	33 20
" 31.	2 Upton arc lamps	30 00
" 31.	48 plain fireless ceiling buttons.....	1 08
" 31.	36 D. P. ceiling cutouts for molding	6 30
" 31.	72 G. Ed. key sockets	14 40
" 31.	72 S. R. socket bushings.....	36
" 31.	2 3-in. wire main cutouts, 75-amp.....	1 10
" 31.	8 3 wire to 2 wire cutouts.....	4 64
" 31.	300 yds. lamp cord.....	9 90
" 31.	6 lbs. tape.....	96
" 31.	5 lbs. Chattertons comp.....	6 50
" 31.	1 gal. carbon bi sulphid.....	1 30
" 31.	400 ft. twine cond.....	5 20
" 31.	125 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. circular loom	7 12
Total		<u>\$590 81</u>

VOUCHER No. 105. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1897.		
Dec. 31.	To 32,100 cubic feet gas at \$1.25 per M.....	\$40 13
" 31.	To 2 outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00
Total		<u>\$43 13</u>

VOUCHER No. 106. SIMON P. NEIDIGH.

1897.		
Jan. 31.	Street car fare for month of Jan., '97.....	\$1 15
Feb. 28.	Street car fare for month of Feb., '97.....	1 20
Mar. 31.	Street car fare for month of March, '97.....	1 65
Apr. 30.	Street car fare for month of April, '97.....	1 15
May 31.	Street car fare for month of May, '97.....	2 75
June 30.	Street car fare for month of June, '97.....	3 20
July 31.	Street car fare for month of July, '97.....	3 05
Aug. 31.	Street car fare for month of Aug., '97.....	2 40
Sept. 30.	Street car fare for month of Sept., '97.....	3 75
Oct. 31.	Street car fare for month of Oct., '97.....	4 00
Nov. 30.	Street car fare for month of Nov., '97.....	3 15
Dec. 31.	Street car fare for month of Dec., '97.....	3 20
Total		<u>\$30 65</u>

VOUCHER No. 107. FLEISCHMANN & CO.

1897.		
Dec. 31.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. yeast at 25c for the month.....	\$16 38
Total		<u>\$16 38</u>

VOUCHER No. 108. FLEISCHMANN & CO.

1898.

Jan. 4.	5½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	\$1 37
" 6.	3 lbs. yeast at 25c.....	75
" 8.	5½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	1 38
" 11.	5½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	1 37
" 13.	3½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	88
" 15.	5 lbs. yeast at 25c.....	1 25
" 18.	4½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	1 12
" 20.	4½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	1 13
" 22.	4½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	1 12
" 25.	5½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	1 38
" 27.	3 lbs. yeast at 25c.....	75
" 29.	5½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	1 37
Total		\$13 87

VOUCHER No. 109. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.

Jan. 31.	4,650 gals.milk at 12c for the month ending Jan. 31, '98.....	\$558 00
Total		\$558 00

VOUCHER No. 110. TECHENTIN & FREIBERG.

1898.

Jan. 10.	1 7/8-in. hitch rein	\$0 35
" 20.	1 1¼-in. heavy halter.....	1 50
Total		\$1 85

VOUCHER No. 111. CHARLES J. GARDNER.

1898.

Jan. 6.	4,194 lbs. beef at \$6.40.....	\$268 42
" 11.	4,578 lbs. beef at \$6.40.....	292 99
" 14.	4,297 lbs. beef at \$6.40.....	275 00
" 19.	3,742 lbs. beef at \$6.40.....	239 49
" 24.	4,007 lbs. beef at \$6.40.....	256 45
" 28.	4,222 lbs. beef at \$6.40.....	270 20
Total		\$1,602 55

VOUCHER No. 112. INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT AND POWER CO.

1898.

Jan. 31.	To current for arc lights 3 months ending January 31.....	\$31 90
" 31.	Carboning for arc lights, 3 months ending January 31	10 60
Total		\$42 50

VOUCHER No. 113. C. A. CARSTENSEN.

1898.		
Jan. 2.	Services as chaplain.....	\$5 00
" 9.	Services as chaplain.....	5 00
" 16.	Services as chaplain.....	5 00
" 23.	Services as chaplain.....	5 00
" 30.	Services as chaplain.....	5 00
	Total	<u>\$25 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 114. MANUFACTURERS NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.		
Jan. 31.	Gas service per contract for the month end- January 31, 1898.....	\$1,388 89
	Total	<u>\$1,388 89</u>

VOUCHER No. 115. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.		
Jan. 31.	To 28,000 cubic feet gas at \$1.25 per M.....	\$35 00
" 31.	Two outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00
	Total	<u>\$38 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 116. MARTIN J. O'REILLEY.

1898.		
Jan. 31.	To 4 new shoes.....	\$1 50
	Total	<u>\$1 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 117. RAGSDALE & SNOW.

1898.		
Jan. 6.	Casket for John B. Olges.....	\$7 00
" 8.	Casket for Hannah Maxwell.....	7 00
	Total	<u>\$14 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 118. J. E. BELL.

1898.		
Jan. 31.	For legal services rendered in preparing annual report of trustees	25 00
	Total	<u>\$25 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 119. INDIANAPOLIS NEWS CO.

1898.

Jan. 24.	Advertising 63 words 3 times.....	\$1 89	
	Total		\$1 89

VOUCHER No. 120. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.

Jan. 25.	Advertising 1½ squares 3 times	\$3 00	
	Total		\$3 00

VOUCHER No. 121. INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL CO.

1898.

Jan. 25.	Advertising 12 lines 3 times.....	\$2 85	
	Total		\$2 85

VOUCHER No. 122. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

1897.

Dec. 10.	To Washington.....	\$0 25	
" 12.	To Paxton.....	31	

1898.

Jan. 7.	To Crawfordsville.....	35	
" 7.	To Bloomington.....	25	
" 9.	To Bloomington.....	25	
" 12.	To Bloomington.....	25	
" 15.	To Bloomington.....	25	
" 14.	To Terre Haute.....	25	
" 14.	To Terre Haute.....	25	
" 20.	To Jeffersonville.....	25	
	Total		\$2 66

VOUCHER No. 123. HUNTINGTON & PAGE.

1898.

Jan. 31.	7,000 2-in. pots.....	\$21 00	
" 31.	200 6-in. saucers.....	4 00	
" 31.	1 bale jadoo.....	3 00	
	Total		\$28 00

VOUCHER No. 124. WM. B. BURFORD.

1897.		
Dec. 17.	5 M prescription blanks.....	\$3 00
" 17.	Tabbing same	2 50
" 24.	1 fountain pen.....	3 00
1898.		
Jan. 1.	3 pad calendars.....	75
" 1.	1 waste basket.....	50
" 5.	1 waste basket.....	50
" 7.	1 box toilet paper.....	6 00
" 7.	1 gross 000 $\frac{3}{8}$ band, $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.....	1 40
" 7.	1 gross $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. bands.....	60
" 7.	1 gross $\frac{1}{6}$ -in. bands.....	20
" 10.	1 gross A. W. Faber's pencils	7 20
" 11.	10 R. M. ward paper.....	17 50
" 11.	5 M $6\frac{1}{2}$ white envelopes.....	6 00
Total		<u>\$49 15</u>

VOUCHER No. 125. ALBERT O. LOCKRIDGE.

1897.		
Oct. 30.	Balance due from last settlement.....	\$3 45
Nov. 8.	Railroad fare.....	2 40
" 8.	Car fare.....	40
" 8.	Hotel fare.....	1 10
" 26.	Railroad fare.....	1 20
" 26.	Hotel	75
" 26.	Car fare.....	20
Dec. 30.	Transfer Greencastle.....	10
" 30.	Railroad fare.....	2 40
" 30.	Car fare.....	10
1898.		
Jan. 5.	Railroad fare.....	2 40
" 5.	Car fare.....	10
" 28.	Railroad fare.....	2 40
" 28.	Transfer	20
" 28.	Car fare.....	10
" 28.	Lunch	15
Total		<u>\$17 45</u>

VOUCHER No. 126. KIPP BROS. CO.

1898.		
Jan. 11.	1 New York watch.....	\$1 15
" 19.	1 doz. spectacles.....	3 50
Total		<u>\$4 65</u>

VOUCHER No. 127. ACME MILLING CO.

1898.

Jan. 8.	10 bbls. White Rose flour at \$4.55.....	\$45 50	
" 8.	50 bbls. White Rose flour at \$4.55.....	227 50	
			<hr/>
	Total		\$273 00

VOUCHER No. 128. BLANTON MILLING CO.

1898.

Jan. 31.	35 bbls. Spring Wheat flour at \$5.40.....	\$189 00	
" 31.	60 bbls. Winter Wheat flour at \$4.49.....	269 40	
			<hr/>
	Total		\$458 40

VOUCHER No. 129. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1897.

Dec. 31.	30 S60 napkins at \$1.15.....	\$34 50	
			<hr/>
	Total		\$34 50

VOUCHER No. 130. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1897.

Jan. 4.	1 case 58-in. Bro. muslin, 813 yds at 11c.....	\$89 43	
" 4.	9 pieces marble oil cloth, 108 yds.....	10 80	
" 31.	94 quilts at 65c.....	61 10	
" 31.	1 quilt del.....	65	
			<hr/>
	Total		\$161 98

VOUCHER No. 131. FROMMEYER BROS.

1898.

Jan. 31.	45 doz. cups at 33c.....	\$14 85	
" 31.	15 doz. saucers at 33c.....	4 95	
" 31.	12 doz. plates, 10-in at 75c.....	9 00	
" 31.	6 doz. veg. dishes at \$2.40.....	14 40	
" 31.	11 doz. glass tumblers at 35c.....	3 85	
			<hr/>
	Total		\$47 05

VOUCHER No. 132. A. BURDSAL CO.

1897.

Dec. 16.	4 gals. gasoline at 15c.....	\$0 60	
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1898.

Jan. 7.	1-1 Sal. B. B. walnut hd. oil finish.....	1 65	
" 7.	2-1 Sal. B. B. white hd, oil finish at \$3.00.....	6 00	
" 18.	2 lbs. steel wool.....	1 20	
			<hr/>
	Total		\$9 45

VOUCHER No. 133. HILDEBRAND HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Jan. 3.	10 lbs. hemp twine at 25c.....	\$2 50	
" 10.	1 butcher's knife 12-in.....	60	
" 13.	3 rolling pins at 20.....	60	
" 18.	1 mal. gate.....	35	
	Total		\$4 05

VOUCHER No. 134. SYFERS, M'BRIDE & CO.

1898.

Jan. 11.	708 lbs Battle Ax tobacco at 19c.....	\$134 52	
" 11.	100 lbs. Greenback smoking tobacco at 26½c.	26 50	
	Total		\$161 02

VOUCHER No. 135. C. H. SWICK & CO.

1898.

Jan. 6.	50 gals. oysters at 80c.....	\$40 00	
" 13.	57 gals. oysters at 80c.....	45 60	
" 20.	65 gals. oysters at 80c.....	52 00	
" 27.	66½ gals. oysters at 80c.....	53 20	
		\$190 80	
	Less rebate.....	5 00	
		\$185 80	
	Total		\$185 80

VOUCHER No. 136. C. ANESHAENSEL & CO.

1898.

Jan. 12.	1 1st electrolier, B. G., No. 399.....	\$7 00	
" 12.	1 9x9x3¼ blue opalescent globe.....	1 00	
	Total		\$8 00

VOUCHER No. 137. SCHNULL & CO.

1898.

Jan. 6.	114½ gals. syrup, 18c.....	\$20 61	
" 6.	55 gals. molasses, 35c.....	19 25	
" 6.	25 lbs. ground ginger, 16c.....	4 00	
" 6.	25 lbs. N. O. sugar, 4¾c.....	1 19	
" 6.	2 gross R. R. scrub-brushes, No. 780. at 8c....	16 00	
" 6.	7,869 lbs. granulated sugar, \$5.59.....	551 68	
" 6.	1,952 lbs. apricots, 6½c.....	126 88	
" 6.	1,012 lbs. N. Y. cheese, 9c.....	91 08	

VOUCHER No. 137—Continued.

1898.

Jan.	6.	150 lbs. currants, 7c.....	\$10 50
"	6.	200 doz. Yarmouth corn, 85c.....	170 00
"	6.	2 gross Electric silicon, \$8.50.....	17 00
"	6.	12 gals. prepared mustard, 30c.....	3 60
"	6.	10 bbls. lake salt, 75c.....	7 50
"	6.	200 doz. canned peaches, \$1.65.....	330 00
"	6.	1,210½ lbs. imp. tea, 23c.....	278 42
"	13.	10 lbs. ground ginger, 16c.....	1 60
"	13.	8 boxes raisins, \$1.30.....	10 40
"	13.	109 lbs. No. 43 apricots (no charge; short on former bill) .....	....
"	13.	Half doz. No. 1 tubs, \$5.50.....	2 75
Total			\$1,662 46

VOUCHER No. 138. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1898.

Jan.	3.	3 lbs. boracic acid	\$0 33
"	3.	3 lbs. tartaric acid	1 05
"	3.	3 lbs. comp. licorice powd.....	75
"	3.	5 lbs. F. E. cas-sag, 1887.....	3 50
"	3.	2 lbs. commercial sulphuric acid.....	13
"	3.	5 lbs. bromide of soda	2 50
"	3.	2 lbs. carbonate of ammonium	20
"	3.	5 lbs. bromide of potassium	2 25
"	3.	3 lbs. iodide of potassium	7 44
"	3.	2 lbs. sugar of milk	28
"	3.	5 lbs. arsenious acid powd.....	30
"	3.	4 lbs. spirits of nitrous ether	1 26
"	3.	1 lb. balsam peru.....	2 20
"	3.	1 lb. hypophosphite of lime	1 18
"	3.	½ lb. hypophosphite of soda	60
"	3.	¼ lb. hypophosphite of potassium	31
"	3.	4 lbs. stronger aqua ammonia	47
"	3.	10 lbs. glycerine	1 36
"	3.	10 lbs. gum camphor	3 70
"	3.	25 lbs. insect powder	6 00
"	3.	4 oz. hypophosphite of mangonese	76
"	3.	8 oz. nitrate of silver	3 50
"	3.	25 oz. sulphite quinine	6 75
"	3.	4 oz. resorcin	1 30
"	3.	1 oz. citrate caffeine	30
"	3.	3 oz. chloralamid	2 16
"	3.	8 oz. phenacetine	7 20
"	3.	4 oz. antikamnia	3 40
"	3.	4 oz. sulfonal	5 12
"	3.	2 gross 29 pill boxes	90

VOUCHER No. 138—Continued.

1898.

Jan. 3.	2 gross No. 30 pill boxes	\$0 90
" 3.	2 gross assorted sliding powder boxes	1 30
" 3.	1 doz. boxes peptonising tubes	4 00
" 3.	4 oz. P. D. capsules	4 00
" 3.	1 doz. bottles Peters' peptic essence.....	8 00
" 3.	500 H. T. sulph., 1-60 gr.....	73
" 3.	500 pills prota iodide of mercury, 1/8-gr.....	46
" 4.	1 gal. castor oil	1 25
" 6.	5 lbs. sulph. ether squibbs, 1/4.....	5 58
" 6.	4 doz. P. D. capsules	4 00
" 10.	2 lbs. Canary seed	50
" 10.	2 lbs. 28x36 chips	
" 10.	2 lbs. 31x36 chips.....\$7 38	7 38
" 12.	2 lbs. 28x36 chips	
" 12.	1 lb. 31x36 chips	\$5 44
" 14.	1/3 doz. 16-oz. tumblers, graduates.....	2 00
" 14.	1/3 doz. 32-oz. tumblers, graduates	3 00
" 14.	5 lbs. synthetic carbolic acid	3 25
" 15.	1-5 yd. 7-in. bell. plaster	2 48
" 15.	5 oz. chloralamid, 72c.....	3 60
	Total	\$125 07

VOUCHER No. 139. VARNEY & M'OUAT.

1898.

Jan. 18.	3 16-c. p. 1,102 E. B. lamps, 32c.....	\$0 96
" 26.	1 doz. La. Clanche zines	50
	Total	\$1 46

VOUCHER No. 140. INDIANAPOLIS STOVE CO.

1898.

Jan. 4.	2 No. 19 Nation stoves and pipes at \$11.50....	23 00
	Total	\$23 00

VOUCHER No. 141. JOHN O'NEILL.

1898.

Jan. 8.	1,500 lbs. corn meal, 75c.....	\$11 25
	Total	\$11 25

VOUCHER No. 142. J. R. RYAN & CO.

1898.

Jan. 11.	100 lbs. bran	\$0 70
	Total	\$0 70

VOUCHER No. 143. SWIFT & CO.

1898.

Jan.	5.	1,040 lbs. ham, \$7.05.....	\$73 32
"	7.	5,011 lbs. lard, \$4.10.....	205.45
"	12.	1,046 lbs. hams, \$7.05.....	73 74
"	20.	1,075 lbs. hams, \$7.05.....	75 79
"	27.	1,040 lbs. hams, \$7.05.....	73 32
Total			\$501 62

VOUCHER No. 144. THE HOLT ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.

1898.

Jan.	6.	77,600 lbs. ice, 70c.....	\$27 16
"	29.	54,000 lbs. ice, 70c.....	18 90
Total			\$46 06

VOUCHER No. 145. JAMES L. KEACH.

1898.

Jan.	3.	1 bbl. apples, \$3.75; 1 bbl. onions, \$2.25.....	\$6 00
"	3.	13,615 lbs. potatoes, 63½c.....	144 09
"	8.	1 bbl. apples.....	3 75
"	13.	627.10 bu. potatoes, 63½c.....	398 25
"	13.	2 bbls. onions.....	5 00
"	15.	1 bbl. apples, \$3.75; 1 box lemons, \$3.10.....	6 85
"	22.	2 bbls. apples, \$7.50; 1 bu onions, 90c.....	8 40
"	29.	1 bbl. apples.....	3 75
Total			\$576 09

VOUCHER No. 146. THE HITZ BAKING CO.

1898.

Jan.	6.	654 lbs. butter crackers, 5c.....	\$32 70
"	13.	684 lbs. butter crackers, 5c.....	34 20
"	20.	726 lbs. butter crackers, 5c.....	36 30
"	27.	652 lbs. butter crackers, 5c.....	32 60
Total			\$135 80

VOUCHER No. 147. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

Jan.	8.	1 2-in. coil 14 ft. long, 8 pipes high.....	\$16 25
"	8.	1 2-in. coil 10 ft. long, 9 pipes high.....	15 55
"	11.	1 No. 1 Nasons steam trap.....	5 60
"	6.	1 2-in. pipe coil 20 ft. high with wall straps..	19 77
"	18.	209 6-12 ft. Byers iron pipe.....	34 04

VOUCHER No. 147—Continued.

1898.

Jan. 18.	24 ½ lip unions	\$0 95
" 18.	24 ¾ lip unions.....	1 17
" 18.	24 1 lip unions.....	1 43
" 18.	24 2 lip unions.....	3 24
" 18.	24 ¾ R. & L. C. I. ells.....	41
" 18.	12 2 R. & L. couplings.....	50
" 18.	12 ½ R. & L. couplings.....	40
" 18.	12 ¼ R. & L. couplings.....	28
" 18.	12 1 R. & L. couplings.....	18
" 18.	12 2-in. female union ells	3 72
" 18.	24 1½-in. female union ells.....	5 04
" 18.	12 2x3 nippers	41
" 18.	12 2x2½ nippers	28
" 18.	12 2x4 R. & L. nippers	52
" 18.	12 2x3 R. & L. nippers	41
" 18.	24 1½x4 R. & L. nippers.....	65
" 18.	24 ½x3 R. & L. nippers	65
" 18.	24 1¼x4 R. & L. nippers	52
" 18.	24 1¼x3 R. & L. nippers	52
" 18.	24 1¼x2½ R. & L. nippers	39
" 18.	24 1x3½ R. & L. nippers	39
" 18.	24 1x3½ R. II. nippers	39
" 18.	24 1½x1¼ bushings.....	35
" 18.	24 1x1¼ bushings.....	27
" 18.	12 2-in. plugs.....	20
" 18.	24 1½-in. plugs.....	27
" 18.	24 2 caps	60
" 18.	24 1½ caps.....	50
" 18.	24 ¾ caps	20
" 18.	24 ⅜ caps, 10.....	10
" 18.	24 1x2½ R. & L. nipples.....	39
" 18.	24 each ¾x2½-in. 3½ nipples.....	60
" 18.	24 each ½x2x3 nipples	44
" 18.	24 each ½x3½ R. & L. nipples and ½x2½ nipples	60
" 18.	24 1½ close nipples.....	43
" 18.	4 2 A. D. Globe valves.....	9 00
" 18.	4 each Z, \$9.00; 1½, \$6.00 A. D. angle valves..	15 00
" 18.	4 each Z, \$15.00. and 1½, \$10.50, and 1¼, \$7.50 gate valves.....	33 00
" 18.	24. angle valves with keys.....	3 00
" 18.	30 lbs. each 1-16, \$10.80, and ⅛, \$10.80, rainbow packing.....	21 60
" 18.	15 lbs. sq. duck ⅞, \$2.55; 10 lbs. ¾ rainbow packing, \$2.20	4 75
" 18.	12½ lbs. ⅝ Chesterton sect. sq. flax packing..	5 25
" 18.	16½ lbs. ¾ Chesterton sect. sq. flax packing..	6 93
" 18.	2 18 Stillson wrenches	2 80

VOUCHER No. 147—Continued.

1898.

Jan. 18.	100 $\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ machine bolts	\$1 30
" 18.	24 12 Ind. burners C. I. 1-in.	5 52
" 18.	3 No. 2 F. & B. steam traps.....	45 00
" 18.	3 copper balls for traps	8 25
" 18.	24 rubber cups for prier basin cox.....	30
" 18.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ pint mich. S. F. Cyclone lubricator.....	5 00
" 18.	24 $1x\frac{1}{2}$ L. P. Kittg mixer.....	3 12
" 18.	12 2-ft.x1 4-fold brass boxwood rules.....	2 25
" 18.	50 lbs. caustic soda.....	3 00
" 18.	15-in. stal. hemp.....	1 50
" 18.	1 20x30x12 fig. 875 stop sink.....	3 20
" 18.	1 frame for sink.....	1 35
	Total	\$299 73

VOUCHER No. 148. BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.

1898.

Jan. 29.	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ Carlton camera.....		
" 29.	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ Feiss lens Ia. No. 76079.....		
" 29.	Amp. Diapp shutter No. 14939.....		
" 29.	3 plate holders.....	\$94 37	\$94 37
" 29.	1 Hemperly mag. flash-light wp. 2 oz. mag..		3 02
" 29.	1 inside kit 3.4 4.4.....		
" 29.	1 inside kit $\frac{4}{5}$		
" 29.	1 inside kit 5-7.....		
" 29.	1 inside kit $\frac{5}{8}$	\$1 12	1 12
" 29.	2 agate ware pans for toning, 10 and 12.....		2 55
" 29.	1 printing frame flat 3.4 4.4.....		
" 29.	1 printing frame $\frac{4}{5}$		
" 29.	1 printing frame, 5-7.....		
" 29.	1 printing frame, flat, $\frac{5}{8}$		
" 29.	1 printing frame, flat, 6.2, 8.2.....	\$2 09	2 09
" 29.	1 vulcanite rubber tray, shallow, 4-5....		
" 29.	1 vulcanite rubber tray, 6.2, 8.2.....		
" 29.	1 vulcanite rubber tray, deep, 4-5.....		
" 29.	1 vulcanite rubber tray, deep, 6.2, 8.2..	\$1 92	1 92
" 29.	2 Derclaping tongs, Nos. 1 and 2.....		94
" 29.	1 camel's hair brush, $2\frac{1}{2}$		51
" 29.	1 focussing cloth gossamer		51
" 29.	3 ferretype plates, 10-14-in.....		38
" 29.	1 squeezer roller, 12-in.....		1 28
	Total		\$108 69

VOUCHER No. 149. BALKE & KRAUSS CO.

1898.

Jan. 7.	500 ft. 2-in. ash lumber.....	\$17 50	
" 7.	500 ft. 1½-in. oak lumber.....	17 50	
" 7.	1,000 ft. ½-in. 16 lumber.....	18 75	
" 7.	1,200 ft. No. 14 P. fig. lumber	19 80	
	Total		\$73 55

VOUCHER No. 150. BROOKS OIL CO.

1898.

Jan. 15.	1 bbl. Ex. Col Drake cyl. oil, 53 gals. at 85c.....	\$45 05	
	Less 25 per cent. dis.....	11 26	
	Total		\$33 79
	Total		\$33 79

VOUCHER No. 151. WILLIAMS & HUNT.

1898.

Jan. 11.	3,381 lbs. borax flake chip soap at 3¼c.....	\$105 66	
" 17.	3,435 lbs. borax flake chip soap at 3¼c.....	107 34	
	Total		\$213 00

VOUCHER No. 152. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

1898.

Jan. 1.	1 tub butterine, 40 lbs., 8⅞c.....	\$3 55	
" 4.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., 8⅞c.....	106 50	
" 10.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., 8⅞c.....	106 50	
" 17.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., 8⅞c.....	106 50	
" 24.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., 8⅞c.....	106 50	
	Total		\$429 55

VOUCHER No. 153. L. E. MORRISON & CO.

1898.

Jan. 11.	2 prs. rubber boots, \$2.85.....	\$5 70	
" 22.	1 pr. rubber boots	2 85	
	Total		\$8 55

VOUCHER No. 154. COFFIN, FLETCHER & CO.

1898.

Jan.	8.	95 pork backs, 1,105 lbs., 6c.....	\$66 30	
"	15.	187 pork backs, 1,100 lbs., 6c.....	66 00	
"	22.	114 pork backs, 1,107 lbs., 6c.....	66 42	
"	29.	115 pork backs, 1,107 lbs., 6c.....	66 42	
Total				\$265 14

VOUCHER No. 155. PERRY BROOM CO.

1898.

Jan.	8.	10 doz. brooms, \$1.65.....	\$16 50	
"	8.	5 doz. whisk brooms, \$1.00.....	5 00	
"	15.	15 doz. brooms, \$1.65.....	24 75	
"	15.	5 doz. whisk brooms, \$1.00.....	5 00	
Total				\$51 25

VOUCHER No. 156. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1898.

Jan.	5.	360 doz. eggs, 17c.....	\$61 20	
"	8.	59 lbs. turkeys, 14c.....	8 26	
"	13.	360 doz. eggs, 17c.....	61 20	
"	15.	44 lbs. turkeys, 14c.....	6 16	
"	21.	360 doz. eggs, 17c.....	61 20	
"	22.	40 lbs. turkeys, 14c.....	5 60	
"	29.	51 lbs. turkeys, 14c.....	7 14	
Total				\$210 76

VOUCHER No. 157. RICHARD & CO.

1898:

Jan.	15.	3 crucibles R. B. No. 00, 18c.....	\$0 54	
"	15.	1 tube for water analysis, 2 ft.....	2 50	
"	15.	1 Kipp generator, 1 pt.....	4 00	
			\$7 04	
Less 25 per cent.....			1 76	
Total				\$5 28
				\$5 28

VOUCHER No. 158. PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

1898.		
Jan. 19.	Laying old carpet.....	\$2 50
" 21.	26 tile, 45c.....	11 70
" 21.	26 hung, 20c.....	5 20
" 21.	Scraping	4 00
" 21.	Painting	50
" 21.	Soizing	1 00
Feb. 1.	1 book case.....	11 00
Total		<u>\$35 90</u>

VOUCHER No. 159. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.		
Jan. 1.	1 box 4x20x28 N. G. Taylor tin.....	\$22 00
" 1.	1 gross 4 X tin 4½-in. tin covers.....	3 00
" 1.	3 hand groovers.....	1 20
Total		<u>\$26 20</u>

VOUCHER No. 160. D. H. DAVIS.

1897.		
Oct. 29.	Railroad fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return.....	\$3 40
Nov. 3 and 4.	Railroad fare from Brazil to Indian- apolis and return.....	3 40
" 25 and 26.	Railroad fare from Brazil to Indian- apolis and return.....	3 40
Dec. 7 and 8.	Railroad fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return.....	3 40
" 30 and 31.	Railroad fare from Brazil to Indian- apolis and return.....	3 40
1898.		
Jan. 4 and 5.	Railroad fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return.....	3 40
" 18 and 19.	Railroad fare from Brazil to Indian- apolis and return.....	3 40
" 27 and 28.	Railroad fare from Brazil to Indian- apolis and return.....	3 40
	Street car fares during the above dates....	1 00
	Meals and lodgings as per bills attached...	11 00
Total		<u>\$39 20</u>

VOUCHER No. 161. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Supt.

1898.		
Jan. 1.	W. L. Merritt for white washing.....	\$10 00
" 1.	Carl Rummel for work as carpenter.....	8 15
" 1.	Henry Beiser for music.....	22 00
" 4.	Chas. J. Gardner, for sausages.....	1 83

VOUCHER No. 161—Continued.

1898.			
Jan.	6.	Chas. J. Kuhn, for groceries	\$2 40
"	6.	William Warner, copy Therapeutics Gazette, 1898.	2 00
		And 1 copy Bulletin of Pharmacy.	1 00
"	7.	Standard Publishing Co., Sunday School sup- plies, January to April, 1898.	26 75
"	7.	Henry Beiser for music.	11 25
"	8.	Carl Rummel, work as carpenter.	8 15
"	8.	W. L. Merritt for white washing.	10 00
"	13.	J. C. Webb for postage stamps.	25 00
"	15.	W. L. Merritt for white washing.	10 00
"	15.	Carl Rummel, work as carpenter.	8 15
"	20.	Henry Beiser for music.	11 25
"	22.	W. L. Merritt for white washing.	10 00
"	22.	Carl Rummel, work as carpenter.	8 15
"	22.	Wm. Kuhlman, '97 subscription, 4 copies, Die Glocke	8 00
"	22.	Joe A. Downey, 1 copy '98 Postal Guide.	2 50
"	22.	Wm. Robinson, digging dry well new bakery	8 25
"	27.	George L. Knox, for 2 copies The Freeman, 1897 and 1898.	3 00
"	27.	Samuel Mark for 1 horse.	125 00
"	29.	W. L. Merritt for white washing.	10 00
"	29.	Carl Rummel, work as carpenter.	8 15
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Total			\$340 98

VOUCHER No. 162. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Supt.

1898.			
Jan.	31.	Main pay roll for January, 1898.	\$7,133 70
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Total			\$7,133 70

VOUCHER No. 163. EDWARD MUELLER.

1898.			
Bill garden seeds as follows:			
Feb.	14.	Beans $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. seeds, \$10.36.	\$5 18
"	14.	Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. seeds, \$3.56.	1 78
"	14.	Beans, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. seeds, \$6.00.	1 50
"	14.	Beans $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. seeds, \$5.00.	1 25
"	14.	Beans, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. seeds, \$3.76.	94
"	14.	Beets, 5 lbs. Eclipse seed, 35c.	1 75
"	14.	Beets, 2 lbs. long red seed, 30c.	60
"	14.	Beets, 2 lbs., blood red seed, 40c.	80
"	14.	Cabbage, 6 lbs. cabbage seed, \$3.00.	18 00
"	14.	Cabbage, 1 lb. cabbage seed.	2 20

VOUCHER No. 163—Continued.

1898.

Feb. 14.	Cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cabbage seed, \$1.90.....	\$0 95
" 14.	Cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cabbage seed, \$2.00.....	1 00
" 14.	Onions, 6 lbs. onion seed, \$2.00.....	12 00
" 14.	Onions, 2 lbs. onion seed, \$1.70.....	3 40
" 14.	Onions, 4 lbs. onion seed, \$1.75.....	7 00
" 14.	Onions, 1 lb. onion seed.....	2 45
" 14.	Parsnips, 8 lbs. Hollow Crown seed, 60c.....	4 80
" 14.	Radishes, 2 lbs. radish seed, 50c.....	1 00
" 14.	Radishes, 1 lb. radish seed.....	45
" 14.	Radishes, 1 lb. radish seed.....	50
" 14.	Radishes, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. radish seed, 60c.....	15
" 14.	Radishes, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. radish seed.....	15
" 14.	Radishes, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. radish seed.....	15
" 14.	Radishes, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. radish seed, \$1.00.....	25
" 14.	Lettuce, 2 lbs. black seed, 80c.....	1 60
" 14.	Peas, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. early seed, \$4.00.....	1 00
" 14.	Peas, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. Pride seed, \$5.00.....	1 25
" 14.	Peas, $\frac{1}{8}$ bu. Telephone seed, \$4.80.....	60
" 14.	Peas, $\frac{1}{8}$ bu. Telegraph seed, \$4.00.....	50
" 14.	Cucumbers, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Landreth seed, \$1.50.....	75
" 14.	Cucumbers, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Turkish seed, 50.....	25
" 14.	Cucumbers, 1 lb. early seed.....	35
" 14.	Pumpkins, 1 lb. yellow seed.....	55
" 14.	Squash, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. early seed, 40c.....	10
" 14.	Squash, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. golden seed, 40c.....	10
" 14.	Squash, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. extra early seed, 40c.....	10
" 14.	Parsley, $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. Moss curled seed, 80c.....	10
" 14.	Cauliflower, 1 oz. Giltedge seed.....	3 00
" 14.	Eggplant, 1 oz. Purple seed.....	20
" 14.	Turnips, 10 lbs. Purple seed, 30c.....	3 00
" 14.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salsify, \$1.00.....	50
" 14.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tomatoes, \$1.80.....	45
	Total	\$82 65

VOUCHER No. 164. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.

Feb. 28.	To 33,500 cubic ft. at \$1.25 per M consumed..	\$41 88
" 28.	Two outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00
	Total	\$44 88

VOUCHER No. 165. FROMMEYER BROS.

1898.	
Feb. 28.	55 doz. cups, 33c. \$18 15
" 28.	10 doz. saucers, 33c. 3 30
" 28.	5 doz. soup bowls, 65c. 3 25
" 28.	4 doz. pitchers, \$3.25. 13 00
" 28.	5 doz. tumblers, 35c. 1 75
" 28.	10 doz. tea spoons, \$2.50. 2 10
" 28.	10 doz. table spoons, \$5.00. 4 20
	Total \$45 75

VOUCHER No. 166. FRANCIS BERGMAN.

1898.	
Feb. 4.	24 kegs sal soda, 4,190 lbs at 55c. \$23 05
	Total \$23 05

VOUCHER No. 167. INDIANAPOLIS CHEMICAL CO.

1898.	
Feb. 11.	1,000 lbs. Acme boiler compound, 7½c. \$75 00
	Total \$75 00

VOUCHER No. 168. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

1898.	
Jan. 31.	31 tubs butterine, 1,240 lbs. at 8⅞c. \$110 05
Feb. 7.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs. at 8⅞c. 106 50
" 14.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs. at 8⅞c. 106 50
	Total \$323 05

VOUCHER No. 169. WHITALL, TATUM & CO.

1898.	
Jan. 24.	Qt. Reagents 2 doz. at \$8.00 per doz. . . \$16 00
" 24.	Pt. Reagents, 1 doz. 6 50
	\$22 50
	Less 50 per cent. rebate 11 25
	\$11 25
" 24.	Caps for reagents, 3 doz at 60c. \$1 80
" 24.	Box and packing. 20
" 24.	Affirmation 50
	\$13 75
	Less freight allowed. 54
	\$13 21
	Net amount. \$13 21

VOUCHER No. 170. JOHN O'NEILL.

1898.

Feb. 25.	5 bbls. rye flour, \$4.00.....	\$20 00	
" 25.	1,500 lbs. B meal, 75c.....	11 25	
	Total		\$31 25

VOUCHER No. 171. BROOKS OIL CO.

1898.

Feb. 17.	1 bbl. lt. Col. Drake cyl. oil, 52 gals. at 85c.....	\$44 20	
" 17.	1 bbl. Corliss oil, 52 gals. at 37c.....	19 24	
		\$63 44	
	Less 25 per cent. dis.....	15 86	
			\$47 58
	Total		\$47 58

VOUCHER No. 172. HOOSIER MANUFACTURING CO.

1898.

Feb. 4.	993 lbs. chip laundry soap, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	\$35 74	
" 6.	1,805 lbs. chip laundry soap, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	67 69	
" 12.	2,541 lbs. chip laundry soap, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	95 10	
" 18.	3,257 lbs. chip laundry soap, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	122 13	
" 24.	3,125 lbs. chip laundry soap, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	117 18	
	Total		\$437 84

VOUCHER No. 173. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

Feb. 28.	Gas service for month ending Feb. 28, '98....	\$1,388 89	
	Total		\$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 174. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS CO.

1898.

Feb. 21.	Advertising 61 words 3 times.....	\$1 83	
	Total		\$1 83

VOUCHER No. 175. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1898.

Feb. 3.	15 lbs. parafine.....	\$1 35	
" 3.	2 lbs. orange yellow aniline.....	1 00	
" 4.	1 lb. soda salicylate.....	.50	
" 4.	25 lbs. epsom salt.....	.44	
" 4.	2 lbs. cocoa butter.....	76	
" 4.	1 lb. powdered cardamon seed.....	1 10	

VOUCHER No. 175—Continued.

1898.

Feb.	4.	2 lbs. red aniline	\$0	90
"	4.	32 lbs. com'l sulphite acid.....	1	02
"	4.	1 lb. Rosemary oil.....		55
"	4.	10 lbs. caustic soda.....		50
"	4.	2 lbs. submitrate bismuth.....	2	40
"	4.	2 lbs. Hayden viburnum comp.....	3	00
"	4.	3 lbs. quassia chips.....		15
"	4.	2 lbs. carbonate of soda.....		30
"	4.	10 lbs. glycerine.....	1	36
"	4.	5 lbs. powdered borax.....		40
"	4.	5 lbs. pex-ox-hydrogen $\frac{1}{4}$ S. Mlkt.....	2	00
"	4.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. iodide of ammonia.....	2	00
"	4.	5 lbs. F. E. Stillingia Comp. L.....	3	80
"	4.	5 lbs. Burdock root L.....	2	45
"	4.	2 lbs. poke root L.....	1	08
"	4.	1 lb. Socratine aloes.....		30
"	4.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Salol.....	1	78
"	4.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. alpha syringes.....	4	50
"	4.	25 oz. sulphite quinine.....	6	50
"	4.	8 oz. ichthyol.....	3	10
"	4.	1 oz. codeine sulphite.....	4	15
"	4.	6 oz. phenacetine.....	5	40
"	4.	6 oz. antikamnia.....	5	10
"	4.	8 oz. Chloralamid.....	5	76
"	4.	8 oz. Sulfonal.....	10	80
"	4.	10 gals. alcohol.....	24	50
"	4.	500 H. T. nitro glycerine 1-100 gr.....		73
"	4.	1,000 strychnine pills, G. C. 1-30.....		92
"	4.	500 T. T. Hysocine hydro bromate, 1-100.....	1	25
"	4.	25 lbs. flaxseed meal.....		75
"	4.	500 H. T. sulph. strychnine, 1-60 gr.....		73
"	4.	1 carboy	1	50
"	4.	131 lbs. hydrochlorin acid.....	1	64
"	4.	5 lbs. sulph. soda, 2c.....		10
"	4.	2 lbs. wild cherry bark, ground		24
"	4.	52 $\frac{5}{8}$ gals. lard oil.....	20	53
"	4.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salicylic acid.....		25
"	4.	1 doz. infant syringes.....	1	50
Total				\$129 09

VOUCHER No. 176. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

Feb.	2.	8 pcs. Damask drapery, 8 yds. each, 64 yds.....		
"	2.	1 pc. Damask drapery, 6 yds., 70 yds. at 18c.....	\$12 60	\$12 60
Total				\$12 60

VOUCHER No. 177. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

1898.

Feb. 1.	½ doz. S. R. nasal feeding tubes.....	\$6 00	
" 1.	1 only half-pint glass funnel.....	15	
		<hr/>	
		\$6 15	
	Less 10 per cent.....	61	
		<hr/>	\$5 54
	Total		\$5 54

VOUCHER No. 178. HOLLWEG & REESE.

1898.

Feb. 18.	6 doz. cups and saucers, 95c.....	\$5 70	
" 18.	6 doz. desert dishes, 36c.....	2 16	
" 18.	2 doz. sugar bowls, \$2.85.....	5 70	
" 18.	½ doz. cream pitchers, \$1 19.....	59	
" 18.	6 doz. 7-in. plates, 77c.....	4 62	
" 18.	12 doz. 1847 knives, \$3.00.....	36 00	
" 18.	12 doz. 1847 forks, \$3.00.....	36 00	
" 18.	12 doz. 1847 teaspoons, \$2.00.....	24 00	
" 18.	12 doz. 74 tumblers, 35c.....	4 20	
" 23.	12 doz. 11-in. platters, \$2.70.....	32 40	
" 23.	2 doz. 500 celeries, \$1.20.....	2 40	
" 23.	1 only fount.....	00	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$153 77

VOUCHER No. 179. L. E. MORRISON & CO.

1898.

Feb. 10.	2 No. 3 invalid rings, \$1.50.....	\$3 00	
" 150.	2 No. 7 invalid rings, \$1.75.....	3 50	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$6 50

VOUCHER No. 180. C. H. SWICK & CO.

1898.

Feb. 3.	60 gals. oysters.....	\$45 00	
" 10.	65 gals. oysters.....	48 75	
" 17.	66 gals. oysters.....	49 50	
" 24.	61 gals. oysters.....	45 75	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$189 00

VOUCHER No. 181. INDIANAPOLIS DIST. TELEGRAPH CO.

1897.

Dec. 23. 24 8c P lamps, 20c..... \$4 80

1898.

Feb. 5. 1 3 P. J. K. switch to order..... 22 75

" 16. 3 T. Ed key sockets, 15c..... 45

" 16. 1 18-in. porc. shade..... 55

" 16. 1 3 L cluster..... 60

" 16. 1 deep canopy..... 35

Total	\$29 50
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VOUCHER No. 182. FRANCKE HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Feb. 19. 1 100-ft. metal sheet tape..... \$3 25

" 19. 1 set ½-inch steel letters..... 5 75

" 19. 1 set ½-inch steel figures..... 2 00

" 24. ½ doz. coat and hat hooks, \$4.75..... 2 38

Total	\$13 38
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VOUCHER No. 183. SCHNULL & CO.

1898.

Feb. 5. 20 boxes, 1,000 lbs., Piel's lump starch, 2c.... \$20 00

" 5. 10 boxes Ivory soap, 5c per bar, \$4.00..... 40 00

" 5. 1 box Star candles, 40 lbs., 7c..... 2 80

" 5. 2 gr. Electric silicon, \$8.50..... 17 00

" 15. 1 bbl. Bourbon oil, 52 gals., 11c..... 5 72

" 16. 2 lbs. Dunham cocoanut, 27c..... 54

Total	\$86 06
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VOUCHER No. 184. ACME MILLING CO.

1898.

Jan. 31. 25 bbls. White Rose flower, \$4.70..... \$117 50

Feb. 4. 50 bbls. White Rose flour, \$4.70..... 235 00

" 9. 25 bbls. White Rose flour, \$4.70..... 117 50

" 10. 20 bbls. White Rose flour, \$4.70..... 94 00

Total	\$564 00
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VOUCHER No. 185. KINGAN & CO., LTD.

1898.

Feb. 26. 45½ lbs. Cal. hams, 14½c..... \$6 60

" 26. 15 lbs. smoked tongues, 50c..... 7 50

" 26. 21 lbs. bologna, 6c..... 1 26

Total	\$15 36
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VOUCHER No. 186. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1898.

Feb. 5.	4,626 lbs. Golden coffee, Rio, at 13½c.....	\$624 51
" 9.	5,086 lbs. granulated sugar at 5.47c.....	278 20
" 20.	3,270 lbs. beans, at 1⅔c.....	54 50
" 20.	5,126 lbs. granulated sugar at 5.47c.....	282 36
" 20.	2,000 lbs. rice at 5¼c.....	105 00
" 20.	2,000 lbs. evaporated apples at 9c.....	180 00
" 20.	1,000 lbs. hominy at ¾c.....	7 50
" 20.	200 lbs. corn starch at 4c.....	8 00
" 20.	150 lbs. currants at 7½c.....	11 25
" 20.	200 doz. Yarmouth corn at 85c.....	170 00
" 20.	8 boxes raisins at \$1.25.....	10 00
" 20.	10 bbls. salt at 80c.....	8 00
" 20.	111 gals. syrup at 25c.....	27 75
" 20.	4 bbls. B. oatmeal, 800 lbs., at \$4.....	16 00
" 20.	12 gals. prepared mustard at 30c.....	3 60
" 20.	1,028 lbs. cheese at 9c.....	92 52
" 20.	4 cases 16-oz. G. E. olives at \$2.75.....	11 00
" 20.	1 case Blue Ribbon raisins, 36 lbs., at 10c...	3 60
" 20.	2 cases peas, 4 doz., at \$1.50.....	6 00
" 20.	1 case pineapples, 2 doz., at \$2.....	4 00
" 20.	1 case prunes, 20-30, 25 lbs., at 16c.....	4 00
" 20.	1 bbl. German dill pickles.....	6 00
" 28.	6 bbls. Dingee pickles at \$4.75.....	28 50
" 28.	1 bbl. B. oatmeal.....	4 00

Total \$1,946 29

VOUCHER No. 187. WM. B. BURFORD.

1898.

Jan. 19.	3 T. W. ribbons.....	\$2 85
" 24.	1 mem. book.....	40
" 29.	1 ream 60-lb. Manila wrap.....	2 40
" 29.	1 ream journal paper, cap, ruled.....	5 00
" 31.	5,000 printed mem. heads, linen.....	7 80
Feb. 8.	100 rolls toilet paper.....	6 00
" 9.	10,000 leave-of-absence blanks.....	5 00
" 9.	Tabbing 100 tabs.....	2 50

Total \$31 95

VOUCHER No. 188. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.

Feb. 28.	4,200 gals. milk at 12c.....	\$504 00
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Total \$504 00

VOUCHER No. 189. FLEISCHMANN & CO.

1898.

Feb. 1.	5½ lbs. yeast	
" 3.	2 lbs. yeast	
" 5.	5½ lbs. yeast	
" 8.	5½ lbs. yeast	
" 10.	3 lbs. yeast	
" 12.	5½ lbs. yeast	
" 15.	5½ lbs. yeast	
" 17.	4 lbs. yeast	
" 19.	5½ lbs. yeast	
" 22.	5 lbs. yeast	
" 24.	4 lbs. yeast	
" 26.	5½ lbs. yeast	\$14 13
	<hr/>	
	56½ lbs. yeast at 25c.....	\$14 13
		<hr/>
	Total	\$14 13

VOUCHER No. 190. O. P. BARNELL, Agent.

1898.

Feb. 28.	35 bbls. Gold Med. spring wheat flour at \$5.50.	\$192 50
		<hr/>
	Total	\$192 50

VOUCHER No. 191. HENRY COBURN LUMBER CO.

1898.

Feb. 1.	1,000 ft. 1x12-16 No. 1 com.....	\$18 00
" 1.	500 ft. 2-in. clear oak at \$3.50.....	17 50
" 1.	50 2x12-16 pine, 1,600, at \$1.60.....	25 60
" 10.	500 ft. 1x12-16 pine at \$1.80.....	9 00
		<hr/>
	Total	\$70 10

VOUCHER No. 192. ADVANCE ELECTRIC CO.

1898.

Feb. —.	500 ½x12 solid arc carbons	\$6 48
" —.	500 ½x5 solid arc carbons	3 50
" —.	250 ⅜ circular loom	10 50
" —.	36 iron clamps, comp.....	8 10
" —.	9 soldering connections	2 70
" —.	3 ell junction bows for No. 1. J. A. conduit...	2 25
" —.	2 straight junc. bows for No. 1 J. A. conduit.	1 50
" —.	6 lbs. friction tape	2 16
" —.	2 lbs. 2-amp. fine wire	1 00
" —.	2 2½ telephone cords	50
" —.	2 2½ telephone cords	50
		<hr/>
	Total	\$39 19

VOUCHER No. 193. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1898.

Feb. 2.	½ doz. swan-neck cabt. scrapers at \$1.34.....	\$0 67
“ 2.	½ doz. 2½x5 cabt. scrapers at \$1.61.....	80
“ 2.	½ doz. 3x5 cabt. scrapers at \$1.61.....	80
Total		\$2 27

VOUCHER No. 194. SANDER & RECKER.

1898.

Jan. 22.	1 reed rocker	\$4 75
“ 22.	1 reed rocker	6 50
“ 22.	1 reed chair	6 50
Total		\$17 75

VOUCHER No. 195. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1898.

Feb. 4.	360 doz. eggs at 14c.....	\$50 40
“ 5.	52 lbs. turkeys at 14c.....	7 28
“ 10.	360 doz. eggs at 14c.....	50 40
“ 12.	50 lbs. turkeys at 14c.....	7 00
“ 17.	360 doz. eggs at 14c.....	50 40
“ 19.	80 lbs. turkeys at 14c.....	11 20
“ 24.	360 doz. eggs at 14c.....	50 40
“ 26.	328 lbs. turkey at 14c.....	45 92
“ 26.	53 lbs. chickens at 12c.....	6 36
		\$279 36
Less rebate		1 00
		\$278 36
Total		\$278 36

VOUCHER No. 196. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.

Feb. 1.	617¾ yds. Pepp. muslin at 6.3c.....	\$41 70
Total		\$41 70

VOUCHER No. 197. G. A. CARSTENSEN.

1898.

Feb. 6.	Services as chaplain	\$5 00
“ 13.	Services as chaplain	5 00
“ 20.	Services as chaplain	5 00
“ 27.	Services as chaplain	5 00
Total		\$20 00

VOUCHER No. 198. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.

Feb. 22.	Advertizing 1½ squares 3 times	\$3 00	
	Total		\$3 00

VOUCHER No. 199. WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

1898.

Feb. 3.	From Madison, Ind.....	\$0 25	
" 3.	To Madison, Ind., two	50	
" 10.	To Danville, Ind.....	25	
" 14.	To Kendallville, Ind.....	25	
" 18.	To Rockville, Ind.....	25	
" 22.	To Kendallville, Ind.....	25	
	Total		\$1 75

VOUCHER No. 200. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

Feb. 5.	54½ gals. Crescent oil at 19c.....	\$10 36	
" 12.	28 9-12 ft. 6-in. pipe at 40c.....	11 50	
" 12.	1-6 blk. coupling	\$2 40	
" 12.	2 6 fige. unions	7 90	
" 12.	1 6 C. I. 45 ells	3 45	
" 12.	1 6 C. I. ells	2 75	
		\$16 50	
	Less 70 per cent.....	11.55	
			4 95
" 12.	1 ¾ hole drilled and topped in ell.....	25	
" 12.	5 6-in. threads at 70c.....	3 50	
" 12.	3 5-in. nipples at \$1.40.....	\$4 20	
	Less 70 per cent.....	2 94	
			1 26
" 12.	15 hours' time, D. Cook. at 50c.....	7 50	
" 12.	15 hours' time, Thurston, at 25c.....	3 75	
" 12.	15 hours' time, Schildmeyer, at 25c.....	3 75	
" 12.	15 hours' time, Bush, at 25c.....	3 75	
" 12.	15 hours' time, Lamon, at 25c.....	3 75	
	Total		\$54 32

VOUCHER No. 201. HILDEBRAND HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Feb. 5.	2 24-in. meat saws at \$1.75.....	\$3 50	
" 9.	Mica	15	
" 23.	1 water cooler and stand	6 00	
" 23.	1 pr. shears	1 00	
" 25.	1 doz. 18-in tea trays	3 00	
" 25.	1 doz. 22-in. tea trays	4 50	
	Total		\$18 15

VOUCHER No. 202. SYERUP & CO.

1898.

Feb. 2.	1 box lemons	\$3 00
" 9.	1 bbl. cider	4 75
" 12.	1 box lemons	3 00
" 26.	1 bbl. cider	4 75
" 26.	1 bunch bananas	1 25
" 26.	1 box oranges	3 25
" 26.	10 gals. cranberries	3 75
" 26.	12 bunches celery	6 00
" 26.	8 bunches celery	3 20

Total \$32 95

VOUCHER No. 203. THE HITZ BAKING CO.

1898.

Feb. 3.	612 lbs. butter crackers at 6½c.....	\$39 78
" 10.	651 lbs. butter crackers at 6½c.....	42 32
" 17.	644 lbs. butter crackers at 6½c.....	41 86
" 24.	621 lbs. butter crackers at 6½c.....	40 37

Total \$164 33

VOUCHER No. 204. GEORGE HITZ & CO.

1898.

Feb. 2.	1 bbl. apples	\$3 50
" 5.	1 bbl. apples	3 50
" 5.	1 bbl. onions	2 75
" 8.	654 bu. potatoes at 63c.....	412 02
" 12.	1 bbl. apples	4 00
" 17.	2 bbls. onions at \$2.75.....	5 50
" 22.	1 bbl. apples	4 00

Total \$435 27

VOUCHER No. 205. PARROTT-TAGGART CO.

1898.

Mar. 1.	10 lbs. Parisian van wafers at \$2.20 per doz..	\$1 83
" 1.	10 lbs. white cake at 20c.....	2 00
" 1.	10 lbs. nut cake at 20c.....	2 00
" 1.	10 loaves long rye at 4c.....	40
" 1.	10 loaves London Cream at 4c.....	40
" 1.	10 lbs. reception flakes at 11c.....	1 10
" 1.	10 lbs. macaroons at 30c.....	3 00
" 1.	10 lbs. lady fingers at 20c.....	2 00

Total \$12 73

VOUCHER No. 206. WESLEY GERARD.

1898.		
Feb. 28.	280 lbs. whole wheat flour at \$5.75 per bbl..	\$8 21
	Total	\$8 21

VOUCHER No. 207. RAGSDALE & SNOW.

1898.		
Feb. 5.	Casket for Mrs. Mary Cummins.....	\$7 00
" 11.	Casket for Mrs. Jennie Davis	7 00
	Total	\$14 00

VOUCHER No. 208. CHARLES BAILEY.

1898.		
Feb. 28.	4,925 lbs. straw at 20c.....	\$9 85
	Total	\$9 85

VOUCHER No. 209. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

Feb. 1.	R. L. Polk & Co., for 3 City Directories at \$5.	\$15 00
" 1.	Dr. J. C. Culbertson, for 1 copy American Lancet Clinic, 1898	2 50
" 1.	J. N. Hurty Pharmacy Co., for 5 gals. anti- septic dressing	3 25
" 1.	Peter Linderson Co., for flower seeds.....	5 85
" 3.	Walter L. Houghton, for 250 magazines	5 00
" 3.	Chas. J. Kuhn Co., for produce, etc.....	8 30
" 3.	Chas. J. Gardner, for meat	1 48
" 3.	Cathcart, Cleland & Co., for medical books..	13 50
" 3.	Wm. Westfall, Sheriff, for returning J. W. Poole, escaped	18 75
" 4.	H. P. Newman, Treasurer, for 1 copy '98 Jour- nal Am. Med. Ass'n	5 00
" 4.	Henry Beiser, for music	11 25
" 4.	W. L. Merritt; for whitewashing	10 00
" 4.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpentering.....	8 15
" 9.	Wm. Rosslyn, for entertainment	10 00
" 12.	Wm. Wood Co., for copy '98 Medical Record.	5 00
" 12.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 12.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpentering.....	8 15
" 14.	Albert Sahn, for postage stamps	25 00
" 14.	The Catholic Record for '97 and '8, copy (2) Record	4 00
" 16.	John B. Wendrim, for help to butcher	10 00
" 17.	Henry Beiser, for music	11 25

VOUCHER No. 209—Continued.

1898.		
Feb. 18.	Lea Bros. Co., for 1 copy '98 Medical News Journal Medical Sciences	\$7 50
" 19.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 19.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpenter	8 15
" 19.	The John Hopkins Press, for 1 copy '97 and '98 Am. Journal of Insanity	5 00
" 23.	Louis P. Seebinger, for return of Cris Piel, eloped patient	15 75
" 24.	C. R. Hanger, for return of Hume Britton, eloped patient	6 75
" 25.	Duncan, Smith & Hornbrook, for consultation as to right to use maintenance fund for permanent improvement	150 00
" 25.	Otis Clark, for freight charges and express- age	5 03
" 26.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 26.	Carl Rummel, work as carpenter	8 15
	Total	<u>\$417 76</u>

VOUCHER No. 210. S. G. MARK.

1898.		
Feb. 28.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons hay at \$7.50.....	\$80 62
	Total	<u>\$80 62</u>

VOUCHER No. 211. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.		
Feb. 28.	Main pay-roll for month of February, 1898..	<u>\$7,027 70</u>
	Total	\$7,027 70

VOUCHER No. 212. SWIFT & CO.

1898.		
Feb. 1.	5,615 lbs beef at \$6.17.....	\$346 44
" 8.	3,818 lbs. beef at \$6.17.....	235 57
" 10.	5,156 lbs. beef at \$6.17.....	318 13
" 16.	2,598 lbs. beef at \$6.17.....	160 30
" 17.	4,670 lbs. beef at \$6.17.....	288 14
" 23.	2,503 lbs. beef at \$6.17.....	154 44
" 25.	2,450 lbs. beef at \$6.17.....	151 17
	Total	<u>\$1,654 19</u>

VOUCHER No. 213. NELSON, MORRIS & CO.

1898.

Feb. 4.	60 lbs. bacon at 10c.....	\$6 00
" 4.	1,000 lbs. ham at \$7.23	72 30
" 4.	1,122 lbs. pork backs at \$6.38.....	71 58
" 10.	1,140 lbs. pork backs at \$6.38.....	72 73
" 10.	1,000 lbs. hams at \$7.23.....	72 30
" 18.	1,142 lbs. pork backs at \$6.38.....	72 85
" 21.	1,011 lbs. hams at \$7.23.....	73 10
" 25.	1,043 lbs. pork backs at \$6.38.....	66 54
Total		\$507 40

VOUCHER No. 214. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.

Feb. 4.	4 sheets 14-oz. 30x60-in. copper	\$8 00
" 4.	1 sheet cold-rolled copper	5 00
" 4.	1 bale No. 27 30x96-in. galv. iron.....	5 00
" 4.	8 only solid punches	80
" 15.	35 sheets No. 22 30x96-in. galv. iron.....	38 50
Total		\$57 30

VOUCHER No. 215. THE HOLT ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.

1898.

Feb. 28.	6,400 lbs. ice	\$48 00
Total		\$48 00

VOUCHER No. 216. THE WEBB-JAMESON CO.

1898.

Feb. 11.	To spring up store-room	\$12 00
Total		\$12 00

VOUCHER No. 217. THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.

1898.

Feb. 22.	Advertising 10 lines 3 times	\$2 00
Total		\$2 00

VOUCHER No. 218. CLARKE & SONS.

1898.

Mar 8. Estimate No. 1:

To materials furnished and labor performed
for the plumbing and steam heating for
the new kitchen and sleeping-rooms, on
account

\$700 00

Total

\$700 00

Approved.—Scherrer.

VOUCHER No. 219. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

Material furnished and work done in making repairs after explosion of
March 16. 1898:

1898.

Mar. 24.	Material. 117 9-12 ft. 6-in. wrought iron pipe 32½c.....	\$38 27
" 24.	1 6-in. all-iron extra heavy gate valve	11 70
" 24.	1 6-in. long dresser patent sleeve	8 20
" 24.	1 6-in. short dresser patent sleeve	4 50
" 24.	1 6-in. extra heavy C. I. tee, 167 lbs., 2¼.....	3 76
" 24.	2 6-in. nipples, short	87
" 24.	8-12 ft. of 4-in. W. I. pipe, cut to length.....	74
" 24.	2 4-in. thread	35
" 24.	1 4x2-in. C. I. tee	45
" 24.	1 4x3-in. C. I. reducer	46
" 24.	1 gate box and C. I. frame and cover.....	5 50
" 24.	3 trips hauling the above	1 50
" 24.	Henry Shade, digger, time 10 hours, at 15c..	1 50
" 24.	James Bates, digger, time 10 hours, at 15c..	1 50
" 24.	Abe Talcott, digger, time 18 hours, at 15c....	2 70
" 24.	Wm. Weaver, digger, time 10 hours, at 15c..	1 50
" 24.	Hardy Ham, digger, time 10 hours, at 15c..	1 50
" 24.	Rufus Weaver, digger, time 10 hours, at 15c..	1 50
" 24.	George Bennet, helper, time 28 hours, at 15c..	4 20
" 24.	Joe Reardon, helper, time 19 hours, at 15c..	2 85
" 24.	J. H. Marsh, helper, 23 hours, at 15c.....	3 45
" 24.	Ernest May, helper, time 16½ hours, at 15c..	2 47
" 24.	Charles Cook, helper, time 19 hours, at 15c..	2 85
" 24.	E. Davis, helper, time 34½ hours, at 15c.....	5 18
" 24.	A Campbell, pipeman. 35 hours at 25c.....	8 75
" 24.	C. Emerine, foreman. 37 hours at 50c.....	18 50
	Total	\$134 75

VOUCHER No. 220. TROY LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO.

1898.

Mar. 21.	2 sets of blankets for duplex mangle, 159 lbs., at 60c.....	\$95 40
" 21.	2 sets canvas for duplex mangle, 29 yds., at 35c.....	10 15
	Total	\$105 55

VOUCHER No. 221. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

Mar. 24.	1 piece 4-in. pipe 2 ft. 4 in. long.....	\$0 45
" 24.	2 4-in. C. I. ells	54
" 24.	2 4-in. threads	35
" 24.	4 hours' time by A. Campbell	1 00
" 24.	4 hours' time by C. Emerine	2 00
	Total	<u>\$4 34</u>

VOUCHER No. 222. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1898.

Mar. 5.	21 lbs. dressed turkeys at 14c.....	\$2 94
	Total	<u>\$2 94</u>

VOUCHER No. 223. JOHN O'NEILL.

1898.

Mar. 26.	1,500 lbs. bolted meal at 85c.....	\$12 75
	Total	<u>\$12 75</u>

VOUCHER No. 224. THE THOMPSON & CHUTE SOAP CO.

1898.

Mar. 21.	35 bbls. standard soap chips, 8,073 lbs. net, at 3½c.....	<u>\$282 56</u>
	Total	\$282 56

VOUCHER No. 225. G. A. CARSTENSEN.

1898.

Mar. 6.	Services as chaplain	\$5 00
" 13.	Services as chaplain	5 00
" 20.	Services as chaplain	5 00
" 27.	Services as chaplain	5 00
	Total	<u>\$20 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 226. BLANTON MILLING CO.

1898.

Mar. 12.	100 bbls. C. J. flour at \$4.73.....	\$473 00
" 21.	25 bbls, C. J. flour at \$4.73.....	118 25
	Total	<u>\$591 25</u>

VOUCHER No. 227. INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.
1898.

Mar. 2.	25 doz. No. 1 brooms at \$1.60.....	\$40 00	
" 26.	25 doz. No. 1 brooms at \$1.60.....	40 00	
" 26.	7 doz. whisk brooms at 50c.....	3 50	
	Total		\$83 50

VOUCHER No. 228. V. BACHMAN.

1898.

Mar. 2.	18 bbls. spring wheat patent flour at \$5.30..	\$95 40	
" 7.	17 bbls. spring wheat patent flour at \$5.30. ...	90 10	
	Total		\$185 50

VOUCHER No. 229. PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

1898.

Feb. 20.	16 wall paper	\$2 00	
" 20.	12 ceiling	1 50	
" 20.	3 border	1 50	
" 20.	28 sizing	1 40	
" 20.	16 hang	1 60	
" 20.	31 scraping	3 10	
" 20.	Painting	2 00	
" 20.	15 hang	1 88	
" 20.	32 linoleum	42 40	
" 24.	3 shades	2 85	
	Total		\$60 23

VOUCHER No. 230. GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

1898.

Mar. 17.	cc-26493 400-20-109 3.1 No. 1 Ed. lamps at 18c	\$72 00	
	Total		\$72 00

VOUCHER No. 231. BALKE & KRAUSS CO.

1898.

Mar. 24.	1,000 2-14 16 lumber.....	\$50 00	
" 24.	1,000 1-12 16 lumber.....	49 50	
	Total		\$99 50

VOUCHER No. 232. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.

Mar. 31.	4,650 gallons milk at 12c.....	\$558 00	
	Total		\$558 00

VOUCHER No. 233. WM. B. BURFORD.

1898.

Feb. 16.	1 rm. T. W. paper.....	\$1 60	
" 16.	2 doz. Globe files.....	10 80	
" 16.	1 1-6 doz. indexes.....	3 50	
" 16.	1 qr. stencil paper, T. W.....	1 75	
" 16.	1 tube black Mine's ink.....	60	
" 16.	1 tube purple Mine's ink.....	90	
" 17.	1 doz. mem. books, 1770.....	4 00	
" 17.	1 box McGill No. 2 fasteners.....	25	
" 24.	1 calendar pad.....	25	
" 22.	500 labels, path. dept., not gummed....		
" 22.	250 labels, microscop. dept., gummed....		
" 22.	2,000 labels prepared by, gummed.....		
" 22.	2,000 labels, path. dept., gummed.....	\$4 75	4 75
Mar. 2.	5,000 dictation slips.....	5 00	
" 2.	Tabbing 5,000 tabs, 50.....	1 25	
" 8.	3,000 form 12, acct. clothing furnished.....	21 25	
" 12.	100 rolls toilet paper.....	6 00	
Total			\$61 90

VOUCHER No. 234. INDIANAPOLIS NEWS CO.

1898.

Mar. 21.	Advertising 158 words 3 times.....	\$4 74	
" 28.	Advertising 158 words 3 times.....	2 37	
Total			\$7 11

VOUCHER No. 235 INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.

Mar. 31.	To gas consumed during the month of March,		
"	1898, 30,100 cubic ft., at \$1.25.....	\$37 63	
" 31.	Two outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00	
Total			\$40 63

VOUCHER No. 236. CHAS. G. GRAH.

1898.

Jan. 14.	Grinding 3 razors.....	\$1 50	
" 14.	Repairing 2 clippers.....	1 25	
" 21.	2 razors grd. and 2 handles.....	1 70	
Feb. 4.	Grinding 2 shears.....	30	
" 11.	Grinding 3 razors, and 1 handle.....	1 30	
Mar. 17.	Grinding 4 clippers and fixed.....	2 55	
" 17.	Grinding 2 shears.....	30	
" 17.	Grinding 1 razor.....	50	
" 29.	Grinding 2 shears.....	40	
Total			\$9 80

VOUCHER No. 237. PUTNAM COUNTY MILK CO.

1898.

Mar. 1.	3 gallons sweet cream at 80c.....	\$2 40	
" 10.	20 gallons maple syrup at \$1.12.....	22 40	
	Total		\$24 80

VOUCHER No. 238. CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE CO.

1898.

Mar. 29.	Telephone exchange service from April 1 to June 30, 1898, inclusive, as follows: Con- tract 5491, Supt.'s office	\$21 38	
" 29.	Contract 5492, steward's office.....	21 38	
" 29.	Contract 5493, gate	9 00	
" 29.	Contract 5494, Supt.'s office	9 00	
" 29.	Contract 5495, private	9 00	
" 29.	Contract 5496, men's dept.....	9 00	
" 29.	Contract 5497, store	9 00	
" 29.	Contract 5498, pathological	9 00	
" 29.	Contract 5499, store	9 00	
" 29.	Use toll lines during month of October, 1897.	55	
" 29.	Use toll lines during month of November, '97.	60	
" 29.	Use toll lines during month of January, 1898.	45	
" 29.	Use toll lines during month of February, 1898	35	
" 29.	Rental 61 hand telephones, 4 transmitters. from April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899.....	69 00	
	Total		\$176 71

VOUCHER No. 239. HOLLWEG & REESE.

1898.

Mar. 1.	½ doz. cuspidores at \$3.50.....	\$1 75	
" 1.	60 doz. tea cups at 33c.....	19 80	
" 1.	17 doz. saucers at 33c.....	5 61	
" 1.	5 doz. dess. dishes at 24c.....	1 20	
" 1.	2 doz. plates at 55c.....	1 10	
" 1.	8 doz. tumblers at 35c.....	2 80	
" 23.	2 doz. tumblers at 35c.....	70	
	Total		\$32 96

VOUCHER No. 240. SYFERS, M'BRIDE & CO.

1898.

Mar. 5.	100 cases Lemon Cling peaches, 200 doz., at \$1.60	\$320 00	
" 14.	22 chests ½ chests Imp'l tea, 1,438 lbs., at 24c	345 12	
	Total		\$665 12

VOUCHER No. 241. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

Mar.	4.	99	10-12 ft. 3½ Byer's iron pipe.....	\$12 78
"	4.	5	lengths 4 s. h. soil pipe.....	1 90
"	4.	15	lbs. ¾ square duck packing.....	2 70
"	4.	15	lbs. 2 7-16x4¼ Garlock packing.....	7 50
"	4.	6	lbs. Crane cement	75
"	4.	6	3½ C. I. ells.....	1 14
"	4.	6	3½ C. I. tees.....	1 62
"	4.	6	3½ flange unions	1 62
"	4.	12	1 Jenkins' Globe valves	9 07
"	4.	12	1½ hose clamps.....	75
"	4.	24	¾ C. I. ells.....	35
"	4.	24	¾ galv. ells	50
"	4.	24	¾ C. I. plugs.....	10
"	4.	24	½ C. I. plugs	07
"	4.	24	⅜ C. I. plugs	07
"	4.	24	1 C. I. plugs.....	14
"	4.	24	⅝ caps	10
"	4.	24	1 female union ells.....	3 02
"	4.	24	1¼ female union ells.....	4 32
"	4.	24	1x1x¾ C. I. tees.....	73
"	4.	24	¾x¾x1 C. I. tees	73
"	4.	24	1¼x1¼x¾ C. I. tees	1 17
"	4.	100	1 fibre bibb washers.....	10
"	4.	6	2 asbestos discs	1 08
"	4.	6	1½ asbestos discs	75
"	4.	6	1¼ asbestos discs	54
"	4.	6	3½x2½ bushings	36
"	4.	6	3 flange unions.....	1 35
"	4.	6	3 C. I. ells.....	81
"	4.	6	3 C. I. tees.....	1 19
"	9.	100	⅝x2¾ hex. nut machine bolt.....	34
"	9.	10	No. 1 tind. straps	2 00
"	19.	1	No. 10 Mercury gauge.....	2 25
"	21.	28	wrought iron hangers made to order.....	42 00
"	22.	1	14 P. O. R. P. basin.....	58
"	26.	14	hours, Callen	7 00
"	26.	14	hours, helper	3 50
"	29.	60	ft. 5 S. H. soil pipe.....	
"	29.	6	5x2 Sant. tees	
"	29.	6	5x4 Sant. tees.....	
"	29.	3	5x4 S. P. reducers.....	
"	29.	3	5x4 creasers	\$16 79
"	31.		Covering steam pipes with asbestos molded covering per agreement	16 79 148 00
"	31.	24	1¼ C. I. ells.....	69

Total

\$280 46

VOUCHER No. 242. JAMES L. KEACH.

1898.

Mar. 1.	535 bu. potatoes at 6Sc, \$363.80, less \$2.....	\$361 80
" 9.	3,061 lbs. potatoes at 6Sc.....	34 69
" 9.	2,981 lbs. potatoes at 6Sc.....	33 78
" 10.	1 box lemons	2 75
" 16.	3,030 lbs. potatoes at 6Sc.....	34 34
" 16.	2,500 lbs. potatoes at 6Sc.....	28 33
" 26.	1 box lemons	2 75
	Total	\$498 44

VOUCHER No. 243. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

Mar. 3.	429 yds. Anchor muslin, 1/2 bleach., at 6c....	\$25 74
" 3.	639 1/4 yds. Mason muslin, bleach., at 6c.....	38 36
" 3.	800 yds. crash at 6c.....	\$48 00
" 3.	425 yds. crash, bleach., at 6 3/4 c.....	28 69
		<u>\$76 69</u>
	Less 2 per cent	1 53
		<u>75 16</u>
" 3.	150 lbs. cotton batting at 3c.....	4 50
" 3.	1,017 yds. screen at 2 3/4 c.....	27 97
	Total	\$171 73

VOUCHER No. 244. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.

Mar. 31.	25 lbs. roofing nails, 1-in.....	\$1 00
" 31.	10 lbs. 1 1/2 in. slating nails.....	85
" 31.	1 gross 4-in. buckets, wood	70
" 31.	1 gross 3 1/2-in. buckets, wood.....	60
" 31.	1 No. 3 Gem soldering pot.....	6 00
" 31.	3 boxes No. 10 20x28 Beldan roofing tin.....	24 00
" 31.	3 rolls of roofing felt.....	2 25
	Total	\$35 40

VOUCHER No. 245. WILLIAMS & HUNT.

1898.

Mar. 9.	22 kgs., 3,300 lbs., sal soda.....	\$18 48
	Total	\$18 48

VOUCHER No. 246. CHAS. J. GARDNER.

1898.

Mar. 2.	3,683 lbs. beef at \$6.10.....	\$224 66	
" 4.	3,643 lbs. beef at \$6.10.....	222 22	
" 7.	3,891 lbs. beef at \$6.10.....	237 35	
" 12.	3,513 lbs. beef at \$6.10.....	214 30	
" 16.	4,103 lbs. beef at \$6.10.....	250 28	
" 21.	3,913 lbs. beef at \$6.10.....	238 70	
" 24.	3,789 lbs. beef at \$6.10.....	231 13	
" 29.	3,836 lbs. beef at \$6.10.....	234 00	
	Total		\$1,852 64

VOUCHER No. 247. SYERUP & CO.

1898.

Mar. 1.	1 bbl. apples.....	\$4 00	
" 3.	2 bbls. onions	5 00	
" 5.	1 bbl. apples	4 00	
" 8.	1 bbl. apples	4 25	
" 19.	1 bbl. apples	4 00	
" 24.	1 bbl. apples	4 00	
" 26.	1 bbl. apples	4 00	
	Total		\$29 25

VOUCHER No. 248. THE HOLT ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.

1898.

Mar. 21.	73,200 lbs. ice at \$1.75.....	\$64 05	
	Total		\$64 05

VOUCHER No. 249. ADVANCE ELECTRIC CO.

1898.

Mar. 31.	48 6x8 Crown-foot zines at 24c.....	\$11 52	
" 31.	12 arc globes, clear, 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12.....	3 00	
	Total		\$14 52

VOUCHER No. 250. COFFIN, FLETCHER & CO.

1898.

Mar. 3.	54 hams, 1,000 lbs., at 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.....	\$73 75	
" 10.	50 hams, 1,015 lbs., at 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.....	74 86	
" 10.	8 bacon, 53 lbs., at 10c.....	5 30	
" 17.	48 hams, 1,003 lbs., at 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.....	73 98	
" 25.	48 hams, 1,000 lbs., at 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.....	73 75	
" 30.	46 hams, 1,013 lbs., at 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.....	74 71	
	Total		\$376 35

VOUCHER No. 251. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1898.		
Mar. 10.	3,416 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.59.....	\$190 95
" 10.	3,423 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.59.....	191 35
" 10.	150 lbs. currants at 7c.....	10 50
" 10.	1 bbl. salt, 100 pkgs., 3.....	1 50
" 10.	6 boxes L. L. raisins at \$1.10.....	6 60
" 10.	6 bbls. Dingee pickles at \$4.85.....	29 10
" 10.	12 gals. prepared mustard at 30c.....	3 60
" 10.	55½ 2 53½ gals. N. O. molasses at 35c.....	18 72
" 10.	112½ gals. syrup at 25c.....	28 13
" 10.	25 lbs. yellow C sugar at \$4.75.....	1 19
" 10.	1 tub mackerel	4 75
" 10.	3 lbs. Baker choc. at 35c.....	1 05
" 10.	3,995 lbs. Golden Rio coffee at 13c.....	519 35
" 10.	1,050 lbs. N. Y. cream cheese at 9c.....	94 50
" 10.	5 bbls. B. oatmeal at \$4.00.....	20 00
" 20.	3,407 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.59.....	190 45
" 20.	3,295 lbs. beans at 1½c.....	49 43
" 10.	1 tub mackerel	4 75
Total		\$1,365 92

VOUCHER No. 252. BROOKS OIL CO.

1898.		
Mar. 18.	1 bbl. Col. Drake cyl. oil, 53 gals., at 85c	\$45 05
	Less dis. 25 per cent.....	11 26
		<hr/>
Total		\$33 79
Total		\$33 79

VOUCHER No. 253. KIPP BROS. CO.

1898.		
Feb. 14.	1 doz. wax tapers.....	\$0 75
Mar. 12.	2 doz. spectacles, 10, 11, 13, 15, at \$3.50.....	7 00
" 14.	3 boxes Shaker pipes at 45c.....	1 35
" 28.	1 doz. wax tapers.....	70
		<hr/>
Total		\$9 80

VOUCHER No. 254. KINGAN & CO., LTD.

1898.		
Mar. 2.	30 tubs B. B. solid, 1,200 lbs., at 8½c.....	\$103 50
" 9.	30 tubs B. B. solid, 1,200 lbs., at 8½c.....	103 50
" 16.	30 tubs B. B. solid, 1,200 lbs., at 8½c.....	103 50
" 24.	30 tubs B. B. solid, 1,200 lbs., at 8½c.....	103 50
		<hr/>
Total		\$414 00

VOUCHER No. 255. INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO.

1898.

Mar. 5.	1,155 lbs. pork loins at 7¼c.....	\$83 74	
" 12.	1,150 lbs. pork loins at 7¼c.....	83 38	
" 19.	1,138 lbs. pork loins at 7¼c.....	82 51	
" 26.	1,162 lbs. pork loins at 7¼c.....	84 25	
	Total		\$333 88

VOUCHER No. 256. ARTHUR JORDAN CO.

1898.

Mar. 5.	360 doz. eggs at 10c.....	\$36 00	
" 15.	360 doz. eggs at 10c.....	36 00	
" 19.	360 doz. eggs at 10c.....	36 00	
" 26.	360 doz. eggs at 10c.....	36 00	
		\$144 00	
	Less rebate	1 00	
			\$143 00
	Total		\$143 00

VOUCHER No. 257. HILDEBRAND HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Mar. 16.	1 doz. 10-in. planer knife files.....	\$1 35	
" 16.	1 doz. 6-in. round, bastards	55	
" 16.	1 doz. 3-in. round, smooth.....	72	
" 16.	1 doz. 4-in. round, smooth	72	
" 16.	1 doz. 6-in. round, smooth.....	80	
" 16.	2 doz. 73 coil door springs.....	2 60	
" 16.	1 pr. 6-in. Stubbs' side cutting pliers.....	1 50	
" 16.	1 doz. 5-in. pocket scissors.....	4 50	
" 16.	6 doz. iron-handle table knives at 75c.....	4 50	
" 16.	4½ lbs. sheet brass at 25c.....	1 13	
" 16.	4 doz. 22-in. trays at \$3.50.....	14 00	
" 23.	1 10-ft. Excelsior ladder	3 50	
" 28.	25 lbs. hemp twine at 10c.....	2 50	
	Total		\$38 37

VOUCHER No. 258. SANDER & RECKER.

1898.

Mar. 23.	1 doz. Vienna chairs	\$18 00	
	Total		\$18 00

VOUCHER No. 259. FRANCKE HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Mar. 8.	½ doz. padlocks at \$6.00.....	\$3 00	
" 8.	½ doz. hasps at 60c.....	30	
" 24.	10½ pr. 4½ bronze steel butts, D. F. W.		
" 24.	6 sets 3 Tumbler Mortise locks, 2 keys, D. F. W		
" 24.	1st floor, 6 Master keys.....		
" 24.	1 each, 12x24, top and bottom bolt....		
" 24.	2 pr. S46 Bommer spring hinges.....		
" 24.	8 2215 flush lifts		
" 24.	8 sash sockets and 3 7x¾ transom lifts		
" 24.	2 and 3 floors, 28 pr. 4½ bronze steel butts		
" 24.	19 set 3-tumbler mortise locks, 2 keys.		
" 24.	18 5x5-16 transom lifts		
" 24.	9 pr. 3½ bronze steel butts.....		
" 24.	8 3-in. bronze cased bolts.....		
" 24.	8 dble. clothes hooks and 6 Master keys	\$54 00	54 00
" 31.	1½ doz. No. 2 Ames' pat. pole shovels at \$12.50	18 75	
" 31.	½ doz. picks and handles at \$6.65.....	3 33	
	Total		\$79 38

VOUCHER No. 260. SWIFT & CO.

1898.

Mar. 2.	4,931 lbs. lard at \$5.10.....	\$251 48	
	Total		\$251 48

VOUCHER No. 261. J. M. SOWDERS.

1898.

Mar. 3.	61 gals. fresh oysters at 70c.....	\$42 70	
" 10.	58 gals. fresh oysters at 70c.....	40 60	
" 17.	46 gals. fresh oysters at 70c.....	32 20	
" 24.	48 gals. fresh oysters at 70c.....	33 60	
" 30.	56 gals. fresh oysters at 70c.....	39 20	
		\$188 30	
	Less rebate	3 00	
		\$185 30	
	Total		\$185 30

VOUCHER No. 262. GEORGE W. STOUT.

1898.

Mar.	2.	20 box's, 1,000 lbs., Champ'n gloss starch at 2c	\$20 00
"	2.	25 boxes Lenox soap at \$2.70 per box.....	67 50
"	2.	24 doz. Silicon, per doz. at 69c.....	16 56
"	2.	20 boxes, 720 lbs., Battle Ax tobacco at 18c..	129 60
"	2.	100 lbs. Greenback smoking tobacco at 28c..	28 00
"	18.	1 bbl. prime white oil, 52 gals., at 6½c.....	3 38
Total			\$265 04

VOUCHER No. 263. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1898.

Mar.	2.	5-100 H. T. Codie's hydrobromate Wyeth...	\$1 20
"	2.	1 lb. F. E. Bucha.....	81
"	2.	½ lb. belladonna	38
"	2.	1 lb. veg. cathartic pills.....	1 40
"	2.	25 lbs. petrolatum	1 50
"	2.	1 lb. oxide zinc	40
"	2.	5 lbs. bromide potissium at 47c.....	2 35
"	2.	5 lbs. bromide sodium at 48c.....	2 40
"	2.	5 lbs. bromide ammonia at 56c.....	2 80
"	2.	2 lbs. granular phosphate soda at 13c.....	26
"	2.	2 lbs. hydrophosphate lime at \$1.20.....	2 40
"	2.	1 lb. hydrophosphate soda	1 22
"	2.	5 lbs. acetate lead at 10c.....	50
"	2.	1 lb. acetate potassium	28
"	2.	2 lbs. iodide potassium	5 00
"	2.	2 lbs. pyrophosphate of iron	1 00
"	2.	1 lb. phosphate of iron.....	50
"	2.	2 lbs. purified chloroform at 62c.....	1 24
"	2.	1 lb. chrome alum	12
"	2.	2 lbs. hyphosulphate soda at 10c.....	20
"	2.	2 lbs. sulphite soda at 9c.....	18
"	2.	10 lbs. lump alum	25
"	2.	5 lbs. carboic acid at 23c.....	1 15
"	2.	2 lbs. green aniline at \$1.15.....	2 30
"	2.	2 lbs. violet aniline at \$1.40	2 80
"	2.	1 lb. balsam Peru	2 20
"	2.	25 oz. quinine, "one can".....	6 50
"	2.	1 oz. strychnia, ⅛.....	1 15
"	2.	8 oz. phenacetine at 90c.....	7 20
"	2.	8 oz. subgallate bismuth	75
"	2.	2 oz. oil wintergreen	15
"	2.	4 oz. ammonal at 90c.....	3 60
"	2.	4 oz. chloralamid at 72c.....	2 88
"	2.	2 gross 29 pill box at 45c.....	90
"	2.	2 gross 30 pill box at 45c.....	90
"	2.	2 gross assorted powder boxes at 60c.....	1 20
"	2.	2 gross 4 dr. homp. vials at \$1.25.....	2 50

VOUCHER No. 263—Continued.

1898.		
Mar. 2.	5 gals. alcohol at \$2.40.....	\$12 00
" 2.	5 gross 3-XX corks.....	
" 2.	5 gross 4-XX corks.....	\$1.30 1 30
" 2.	2,000 A., B. & S. and Cascara.....	1 08
" 14.	1-5 yd. 7-in. Belladonna plaster.....	2 70
" 14.	1-5 yd. 5-in. mustard plaster.....	1 58
" 21.	1 lb. Hubbard oxide zinc.....	40
Total		<u>\$81 63</u>

VOUCHER No. 264. RAGSDALE & SNOW.

1898.		
Mar. 9.	1 casket, Isaac Z. Anderson.....	\$7 00
" 24.	1 casket, Andrew P. Vaughn.....	7 00
Total		<u>\$14 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 265. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.		
Mar. 22.	Advertising 1½ squares 3 times.....	\$3 00
" 22.	Advertising 2 squares 3 times.....	4 00
" 29.	Advertising 1½ squares 3 times.....	3 00
Total		<u>\$10 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 266. LION COMPRESSED YEAST CO.

1898.		
Mar. 31.	For the month of March, 1898, 65½ lbs. of yeast at 14c	\$9 17
Total		<u>\$9 17</u>

VOUCHER No. 267. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL CO.

1898.		
Mar. 22.	Advertising 16 lines 3 times.....	\$3 20
" 22.	Advertising 10 lines 3 times.....	2 00
" 29.	Advertising 10 lines 3 times.....	2 00
Total		<u>\$7 20</u>

VOUCHER No. 268. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.		
Mar. 31.	Gas service for the month ending March 31, 1898	\$1,388 89
Total		<u>\$1,388 89</u>

VOUCHER No. 269. PETER F. BRYCE.

1898.

Mar. 3.	630 lbs. butter crackers at 6½c.....	\$40 95
" 10.	616 lbs. butter crackers at 6½c.....	40 04
" 17.	629 lbs. butter crackers at 6½c.....	40 88
" 24.	630 lbs. butter crackers at 6½c.....	40 95
" 31.	627 lbs. butter crackers at 6½c.....	40 76
Total		\$203 58

VOUCHER No. 270. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

1898.

Mar. 2.	To Martinsville	\$0 25
" 23.	To Dayton	25
" 25.	To Dayton	25
" 30.	To Attica	25
Total		\$1 00

VOUCHER No. 271. LAAKMANN & SHERER.

1898.

Mar. 31.	For laying the cement walk in front of the cold storage room, near the new kitchen, 576 superficial feet, by agreement, at the rate of 14c per square foot.....	\$80 64
Total		\$80 64

VOUCHER No. 272. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Mar. 3.	Paid Cash as follows:	
" 3.	Chas. J. Gardner, for sausages.....	\$2 36
" 4.	Chas. T. Kuhn Co., for produce, fruit.....	6 35
" 4.	Gertrude Roger, for entertainment.....	10 00
" 5.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 5.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpenter.....	8 15
" 9.	J. L. Hulsopple. 5 D. and 6 S. Sentinels; 2 D. and S. Journals, to March 9. 1898.....	16 80
" 11.	Henry Beiser, for music.....	11 00
" 12.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 12.	Carl Rommel, work as carpenter.....	8 15
" 14.	John Hopkins, press. 1 copy Hospital Bulletin for 1898	1 00
" 18.	Henry Beiser, for music	11 25
" 18.	Wm. Johnson, for firing coal, night March 16. 1898	1 80
" 19.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 19.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpenter.....	8 15

VOUCHER No. 272—Continued.

1898.

Mar. 19.	James Barbee, for firing coal, night March 16, 1898	\$1 80
" 19.	Chas. E. Foltz, for firing coal, night March 17, 1898	1 80
" 19.	Herbert Foltz, for firing coal, night March 17, 1898	1 80
" 19.	C Bronson, for firing coal, night March 17, 1898	1 80
" 19.	Robt. Johnson, for firing coal, night March 17, 1898	1 80
" 23.	Fort Wayne Gazette, 1 copy for year 1898....	5 20
" 26.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 26.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpenter.....	8 15
" 29.	Otis Clark, for express and freight chgs.....	3 86
	Total	<u>\$151 22</u>

VOUCHER No. 273. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Mar. 31.	Main pay roll for month of March, 1898.....	\$7,033 95
	Total	<u>\$7,033 95</u>

VOUCHER No. 274. BLANTON MILLING CO.

1898.

Apr. 26.	125 bbls. Crown Jewel flour at \$4.50 (flour in flat hoop barrels)	\$562 50
	Total	<u>\$562 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 275. AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO.

1898.

Mar. 28.	Repairing friction on pulley for extractor counter shaft; 13½ hours' time machinist at 50c	\$6 50
" 28.	1 11-16x22-in. shaft	75
" 28.	3 lbs. brass castings at 25c.....	75
" 28.	12 ¾x1¾-in. D. P. set screws.....	25
	Total	<u>\$8 25</u>

VOUCHER No. 276. INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT AND POWER CO.

1898.

Apr. 27.	To current for arc light 3 months ending April 30, 1898	\$31 90
" 27.	Arc light carboning, 3 months, ending April 30, 1898	10 60
	Total	<u>\$42 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 277. L. A. WATERS LAUNDRY SUPPLY MFG. CO.

1898.

Apr. 28.	8 bbls. Bonanza white laundry soap, 3,535 lbs., at \$1.10; Indianapolis	\$38 89	
	Total		\$38 89

VOUCHER No. 278. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.

Apr. 28.	To gas consumed during the month of April, 1898, 32,100 cubic feet at \$1.25.....	\$40 13	
" 28.	Two outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00	
	Total		\$43 13

VOUCHER No. 279. ARTHUR JORDAN CO.

1898.

Apr. 2.	450 doz. eggs at 9c.....	\$40 50	
" 9.	810 doz. eggs at 9c.....	72 90	
" 21.	360 doz. eggs at 9c.....	32 40	
" 27.	300 doz. eggs at 9c.....	27 00	
		\$172 80	
	Less rebate	1 50	
		\$171 30	
	Total		\$171 30

VOUCHER No. 280. BROOKS OIL CO.

1898.

Apr. 16.	1 bbl. Ex. Col. Drake cyl. oil, 53 gals., at 85c	\$45 05	
	Less 25 per cent. discount.....	11 26	
		\$33 79	
	Total		\$33 79

VOUCHER No. 281. JOHN O'NEILL.

1898.

Apr. 12.	1,500 lbs. bolted meal at 85c.....	\$12 75	
	Total		\$12 75

VOUCHER No. 282. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.

Apr. 29.	1 wiring machine	\$12 50	
" 29.	100 lbs. Blatchford solder.....	10 50	
" 29.	280 lbs. No. 22 30x96 galv. iron.....	8 40	
" 29.	500 1/2x3-16 stove bolts.....	1 50	
" 29.	100 3/4x3-16 stove bolts	50	
" 29.	1 steel-faced square head.....	2 25	
	Total		\$35 65

VOUCHER No. 283. INDIANAPOLIS STOVE CO.

1898.

Feb. 24.	To 1 33-33 Acme zinc	\$0 75	
Apr. 25.	To No. 21 Puritan gas stove.....	1 00	
	Total		\$1 75

VOUCHER No. 284. INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL CO.

1898.

Apr. 26.	Advertising 10 lines 3 times.....	\$2 00	
	Total		\$2 00

VOUCHER No. 285. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

1898.

Apr. 19.	Advertising 58 words 3 times.....	\$1 74	
" 25.	Advertising 61 words 3 times.....	1 83	
	Total		\$3 57

VOUCHER No. 286. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

Apr. 27.	To gas for the month ending April 20, 1898, per contract	\$1,388 89	
	Total		\$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 287. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1898.

Apr. 1.	2,000 lbs. evap. apples at 8 3/4c.....	\$175 00	
" 1.	2,015 lbs. No. 9 peaches at 7c.....	141 05	
" 1.	1,500 lbs. lump starch at 2c.....	30 00	
" 1.	10 boxes Ivory soap at \$4.00.....	40 00	
" 1.	100 doz. canned corn at 85c.....	85 00	

VOUCHER No. 287—Continued.

1898.

Apr. 4.	5 bbls. B. oatmeal at \$4.00.....	\$20 00
" 5.	100 doz. canned corn at 85c.....	85 00
" 4.	10 bags hominy, 1,000 lbs., at 80c.....	8 00
" 4.	120 lbs. Church's soda at 5c.....	6 00
" 4.	110 gals. V. syrup at 25c.....	27 50
" 4.	½ gross stove polish at \$5.88.....	2 94
" 4.	3 doz. Mason's blacking at 35c.....	1 05
" 4.	2 gross Silicon at \$7.50.....	15 00
" 4.	100 lbs. grain pepper at 8c.....	8 00
" 4.	974 lbs. cheese at 8¼c.....	80 36
" 6.	3,532 lbs. Golden Rio coffee at 12¾c.....	450 33
" 6.	2½ doz. brush holders at 50c.....	1 17
" 11.	5,134 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.47.....	280 83
" 11.	3,452 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.47.....	188 82
" 11.	12 doz. mop sticks at 50c.....	6 00
" 11.	12 doz. brush holders at 50c.....	6 00
" 28.	1,706 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.47.....	93 32
" 28.	10 lbs. Pearl tapioca at 6½c.....	65
" 28.	3 lbs. Dunham's cocoanut at 27c.....	81
" 28.	1 case sardines	19 50
Total		\$1,772 33

VOUCHER No. 288. INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO.

1898.

Apr. 1.	6 beef, 3,880 lbs., at \$6.24.....	\$242 11
" 5.	6 beef, 4,018 lbs., at \$6.24.....	250 72
" 11.	6 beef, 3,805 lbs., at \$6.24.....	237 43
" 14.	6 beef, 3,896 lbs., at \$6.24.....	243 11
" 18.	6 beef, 4,034 lbs., at \$6.24.....	251 72
" 22.	3 beef, 1,775 lbs., at \$6.24.....	110 76
" 23.	6 beef, 3,830 lbs., at \$6.24.....	238 99
" 27.	5½ beef, 4,215 lbs., at \$6.24.....	263 02
Total		\$1,837 86

VOUCHER No. 289. SPECIALTY MFG. CO.

1898.

Apr. 13.	Repairing and sharpening 6 lawn mowers....	\$6 50
Total		\$6 50

VOUCHER No. 290. THE WEBB-JAMESON CO.

1898.

Apr. 5.	To transfer and place kitchen furniture in new kitchen, D. F. W.....	\$25 00
Total		\$25 00

VOUCHER No. 291. FROMMEYER BROS.

1898.		
Apr. 27.	50 doz. No. 2 fiber chambers, at \$4.25.....	\$212 50
" 27.	45 doz. tea cups at 33c.....	14 85
" 27.	10 doz. saucers at 33c.....	3 30
" 27.	14 doz. 10-in. plates at 75c.....	10 50
" 27.	4 doz. 10-in. oval vegetable dishes at \$1.90....	7 60
" 27.	1 doz. ½-gal. pitchers	1 50
" 27.	1 doz. 1-pint pitchers	1 00
" 27.	4 doz. knives at 90c.....	3 60
Total		<u>\$254 85</u>

VOUCHER No. 292. GORDON & HARMON.

1898.		
Apr. 27.	12 CX 48 shares at 50c.....	\$6 00
" 27.	1 pair doubletrees	2 00
Total		<u>\$8 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 293. HIDE, LEATHER AND BELTING CO.

1898.		
pr. 22.	50 ft. 4-in. single volt belt at 60c.....	30 00
	Less 60 per cent.....	18 00
		<u>\$12 00</u>
Total		\$12 00

VOUCHER No. 294. INDIANAPOLIS WATER CO.

1898.		
Apr. 22.	To 1 hydrant, 1 4-in. valve, 1 6-in. to 4-in. reducers, 2 valve boxes and 1 pipe, 85 lbs. lead, 1 3 to 2 reducers, 1 mach. tee and valve, 6-in.x3-in., 5-lb. jam, and labor....	\$73 70
Total		<u>\$73 70</u>

VOUCHER No. 295. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO

1898.		
Apr. 1.	31 tubs butterine, 1,240 lbs., at 8½c.....	\$105 40
" 5.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at 8½c.....	102 00
" 12.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at 8½c.....	102 00
" 19.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at 8½c.....	102 00
" 26.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at 8½c.....	102 00
Total		<u>\$513 40</u>

VOUCHER No. 296. HENRY COBURN LUMBER CO.

1898.

Apr. 28.	1,000 ft. 1½x12-14 yellow poplar at \$2.65.....	\$26 50	
“ 28.	1,000 ft. 1x12-16 pine at \$1.80.....	18 00	
“ 28.	500 ft. 1x12-16 uppers at \$5.10.....	25 50	
“ 28.	4,000 ft. clear pine shingles at \$2.80.....	11 20	
	Total		\$81 20

VOUCHER No. 297. J. M. SOWDERS.

1898.

Apr. 7.	813 lbs. white fish at 4c.....	\$32 52	
“ 14.	861 lbs. white fish at 4c.....	34 44	
“ 28.	706 lbs. white fish at 4c.....	28 24	
		\$95 20	
	Less rebate	3 00	
	Total		\$92 20

VOUCHER No. 298. CHARLES J. GARDNER.

1898.

Apr. 5.	37 tons ice at \$1.75 per ton.....	\$64 75	
“ 21.	30 tons ice at \$1.75 per ton	52 50	
	Total		\$117 25

VOUCHER No. 299. THE AMMONIA SOAP POWDER CO.

1898.

Apr. 4.	1,290 lbs. chip soap at 3¾c.....	\$48 38	
“ 5.	1,661 lbs. chip soap at 3¾c.....	62 29	
“ 11.	1,229 lbs. chip soap at 3¾c.....	46 09	
“ 14.	1,729 lbs. chip soap at 3¾c.....	64 84	
“ 16.	1,444 lbs. chip soap at 3¾c.....	54 15	
“ 19.	1,772 lbs. chip soap at 3¾c.....	66 45	
“ 21.	2,868 lbs. chip soap at 3¾c.....	107 55	
“ 27.	3,031 lbs. chip soap at 3¾c.....	113 66	
	Total		\$563 41

VOUCHER No. 300. SCHNULL & CO.

1898.

Apr. 6.	100 cases Solano L. C. peaches, 200 doz., at \$1.60	\$320 00	
	Total		\$320 00

VOUCHER No. 301. INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT TEL. CO.

1898.

Apr. 19.	24 G. Ed. key sockets at 15c.....	\$3 60	
" 19.	48 ceiling buttons at \$3.50, less 10 per cent..	1 51	
" 19.	24 soft rubber bushings at $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	18	
	Total		\$5 29

VOUCHER No. 302. HUNTINGTON & PAGE.

1898.

Apr. 9.	1 Perfection sprayer	\$0 75	
" 9.	1,000 4-in. pot labels.....	95	
" 9.	500 3-in. pot labels	30	
" 9.	250 cane stakes	1 00	
" 16.	500 8-in. labels	70	
" 26.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. celery seed	10	
	Total		\$3 80

VOUCHER No. 303. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.

Apr. 30.	4,500 gals. fresh milk at 12c per gal., for the month of April	\$540 00	
	Total		\$540 00

VOUCHER No. 304. D. H. DAVIS.

1898.

Jan. 5 and 6.	Fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return	\$3 70	
" 27 and 28.	Fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 70	
Feb. 9 and 10.	Fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 70	
" 24 and 25.	Fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 70	
Mar. 1 and 2.	Fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 70	
" 24 and 25.	Fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 70	
Apr. 5 and 6.	Fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 70	
" 28 and 29.	Fare from Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 70	
" 28 and 29.	Street car fare above time.....	1 00	
" 28 and 29.	Meals and lodging per bills attached..	8 25	
	Total		\$38 85

VOUCHER No. 305. V. BACHMAN.

1898.

Apr. 1.	18 bbls. spring wheat flour at \$5.35.....	\$96 30	
" 16.	17 bbls. spring wheat flour at \$5.35.....	90 95	
	Total		\$187 25

VOUCHER No. 306. TECHENTIN & FREIBERG.

1898.

Apr. 13.	1 pr. breast straps	\$1 00	
" 13.	1 curry comb	35	
" 13.	2 hame straps	35	
" 20.	1 genuine hair-faced collar	4 00	
	Total		\$5 70

VOUCHER No. 307. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.

Apr. 20.	To 1½ squares 3 times, advertising.....	\$2 66	
" 26.	To 1½ squares 3 times, advertising.....	2 66	
	Total		\$5 32

VOUCHER No. 308. ALBERT GALL.

1898.

Apr. 12.	2 rugs at \$6.....	\$12 00	
" 12.	1 rug	6 00	
" 12.	2 rugs at \$2.....	4 00	
" 12.	51 yds. Ax. and border at \$1.65.....	84 15	
	Total		\$106 15

VOUCHER No. 309. CLARKE & SONS.

1898.

May 2.	To materials furnished and labor performed for the steam-fitting and plumbing for the new kitchen and sleeping-rooms, Dept. for Women, as per contract	\$910 00	
	Less amount paid in previous estimate, March 10, 1898.....	700 00	
	Amount payable on present "final" estimate	\$210 00	
	Total		\$210 00

VOUCHER No. 310. GEORGE J. MAYER.

1898.

Apr. 27.	To 1 rubber stamp	\$1 25	
" 27.	To 1 set ½-in. stencil letters and figures	90	
" 27.	To paint and brush	25	
			\$2 40
	Total		

VOUCHER No. 311. G. A. CARSTENSEN.

1898.

Apr. 3.	Services as chaplain	\$5 00	
" 10.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
" 17.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
" 24.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
			\$20 00
	Total		

VOUCHER No. 312. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

Apr. 5.	806 yds. 58-in. Utica sheeting at 11c.....	\$88 66	
" 5.	633 yds. Pepp. bleached muslin at 7c.....	44 31	
" 5.	136 yds. Amosk. ticking at 13c.....	17 71	
" 5.	375 yds. crash at 6.3c.....	\$25 31	
	Less 2 per cent.....	51	
			24 80
" 5.	60 doz. thread at 36c.....	21 60	
" 5.	476 yds. barred muslin at 10c.....	47 63	
" 5.	1 gross buttons	1 25	
" 5.	1,046 yds. scrim at 5c.....	52 30	
" 5.	12 1-6 gross rubber vest buttons at 75c.....	9 13	
			\$307 39
	Total		

VOUCHER No. 313. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Apr. 30.	To main pay-roll for month of April, 1898....	\$7,061 70	
			\$7,061 70
	Total		

VOUCHER No. 314. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Apr. 2.	Henry Beiser, for music	\$11 50	
" 2.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00	
" 2.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpenter	8 15	
" 4.	W. J. King, for entertainment	17 00	
" 5.	James W. Hess, postage stamps	25 00	
" 7.	Cathcart, Cleland & Co., medical books.....	8 78	
" 9.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00	
" 9.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpenter	8 15	

VOUCHER No. 314—Continued.

1898.		
Apr. 15.	Henry Beiser, for music.....	\$11 25
" 16.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 16.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpenter	8 15
" 19.	Standard Pub. Co., Sunday School supplies to July, 1898	26 75
" 21.	George L. Jeffries, for entertainment	15 00
" 22.	Ind. Medical Journal Co., 1 subscription, year 1897	1 00
" 23.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 23.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpenter	8 15
" 29.	Henry Beiser, for music	11 25
" 30.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 30.	Carl Rommel, for work as carpenter	8 15
Total		\$218 28

VOUCHER No. 315. GEORGE HITZ & CO.

1898.		
Apr. 2.	1 bbl. apples	\$4 00
" 4.	582.30 bu. potatoes at 63c.....	366 98
" 6.	1 box lemons	2 75
" 7.	1 bbl. apples	4 00
" 12.	1 bbl. apples	4 00
" 16.	1 bbl. apples	4 00
" 19.	1 box lemons	2 75
" 20.	2,250 lbs. potatoes at 63c.....	23 63
" 22.	2 bbls. onions	7 00
" 23.	1 bbl. apples	4 00
" 23.	3,950 lbs. potatoes at 63c.....	41 48
" 25.	64 bu. potatoes at 63c.....	40 32
" 26.	61.30 bu. potatoes at 63c.....	38 75
" 26.	1 bbl. apples	4 00
" 29.	60.50 bu. potatoes at 63c.....	38 33
" 30.	1 bbl. apples	4 00
Total		\$589 99

VOUCHER No. 316. KIPP BROS. CO.

1898.		
Apr. 1.	1 doz. flex. blank books.....	\$0 35
" 1.	Half doz. crayons	20
" 7.	1 bundle violin strings	2 00
" 8.	1 case F. B. sponges	5 50
" 19.	5 doz. hair brushes	10 00
" 19.	1 only Webb brush	1 00
" 20.	1 only Nicholas watch	1 25
" 27.	1 only floor brush	1 00
Total		\$21 30

VOUCHER No. 317. SAMUEL GEYER.

1898.			
Apr. 25.	106.28 bu. oats at 35c.....		\$37 40
	Total		<hr/> \$37 40

VOUCHER No. 318. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1898.			
Apr. 2.	½ lb. commercial bromide at 85c.....	\$0 43	
" 2.	4 lbs. stronger aqua ammonia at 9c.....	54	
" 2.	½ lb. nitrate silver at \$6.54.....	3 27	
" 2.	6 lbs. hydrochloric acid at 11c.....	86	
" 2.	2 lbs. phosphoric acid at 34c.....	68	
" 2.	1 lb. iodoform	3 50	
" 2.	5 lbs. peroxide hydrogen, ¼.....	2 00	
" 2.	½ lb. resublimed iodine	1 68	
" 2.	1 lb. citrate lithium	2 25	
" 2.	5 lbs. bromide soda	2 50	
" 2.	5 lbs. bromide potassium	2 30	
" 2.	10 lbs. carbolic acid.....	2 30	
" 2.	329½ lbs. cream tartar, 99 per cent., at 26c..	85 67	
" 2.	10 lbs. glycerine at 14c.....	1 40	
" 2.	2 lbs. Hayden's viburnum comp.....	3 00	
" 2.	10 lbs. soluble blueing at 34c.....	3 40	
" 2.	5 lbs. gum arabic, selected, at 55c.....	2 75	
" 2.	1 lb. concentrated tincture	1 50	
" 2.	3 lbs. powdered boracic acid at 12c.....	36	
" 2.	5 lbs. white wax at 33c.....	1 65	
" 2.	15 lbs. paraffin at 9c.....	1 35	
" 2.	½ lb. Armour's scale pepsin at \$7.00.....	3 50	
" 2.	1-5 lb. F. E. sarsaparilla comp., Lilly.....	3 80	
" 2.	1 lb. nux vomica, Lilly.....	68	
" 2.	1 lb. Triticum, Lilly.....	54	
" 2.	2 gals. extract witch hazel and jug at 60c....	1 32	
" 2.	2 gals. cottonseed oil and jug at 40c.....	92	
" 2.	2 gals. castor oil and jug at \$1.00.....	2 12	
" 2.	2 gals. ded. benzine and jug at 10c.....	32	
" 2.	5 gals. alcohol at \$2.40.....	12 00	
" 2.	2 yds. isinglass plaster at 25c.....	50	
" 2.	¼ doz. minum graduates	44	
" 2.	½ doz. 3 chamois skins	3 70	
" 2.	2 doz. M. T. capsules, 3 P. D. Co., at 80c....	1 60	
" 2.	1 oz. sulphate codeine	4 40	
" 2.	2 oz. citrate caffeine.....	56	
" 2.	25 oz. quinine at 24c.....	6 00	
" 2.	4 oz. phenacetine at 90c.....	3 60	
" 2.	4 oz. ammonal	3 60	

VOUCHER No. 318—Continued.

1898.			
Apr. 2.	2 oz. chloramid	\$1	44
" 2.	4 oz. oxalate cirum		32
" 6.	10 lbs. absorbent cotton at 27c.....	2	70
" 6.	2-5 yds. roll iodoform gauze, 5 per cent.....	1	62
" 6.	6-5 yds. spool, 3-in., Rub. Adhes plaster.....	2	70
" 16.	1 lb. soluble citrate iron.....		50
" 16.	5 lbs. Arsenon's acid "Crystal".....		75
" 16.	2 oz. chloralamid	1	44
" 16.	2 pts. absolute alcohol.....	1	50
" 16.	1 lb. xylol		75
" 16.	5 lbs. formaldehyde	3	00
" 16.	2 lbs. soft paraffin.....		40
" 16.	¼ oz. hematoxylin	1	00
			<hr/>
		\$191	11
	Cr. by 1 lb. xzlol returned		75
			<hr/>
	Total		\$190 36

VOUCHER No. 319. NELSON MORRIS & CO.

1898.			
Apr. 7.	1,010 lbs. ham at \$7.22.....	\$72	92
" 14.	512 lbs. ham at \$7.22.....	36	97
" 21.	1,007 lbs. ham at \$7.22.....	72	70
" 30.	1,012 lbs. ham at \$7.22.....	73	07
			<hr/>
	Total		\$255 66

VOUCHER No. 320. BALKE & KRAUSS CO.

1898.			
Apr. 28.	24 ash table legs, 3-3, 2ft. 5¼, at 22c.....	\$5	28
" 28.	24 ash table legs, 2¾x2¾, 2 ft. 10¼, at 22c...		5 28
			<hr/>
	Total		\$10 56

VOUCHER No. 321. THE HITZ BAKING CO.

1898.			
Apr. 7.	10 bbls. butter crackers, 651 lbs., at 6½c.....	\$42	32
" 14.	10 bbls. butter crackers, 634 lbs., at 6½.....	41	21
" 21.	10 bbls. butter crackers, 615 lbs., at 6½c.....	39	98
" 29.	10 lbs. butter crackers, 626 lbs., at 6½c.....	40	69
			<hr/>
	Total		\$164 20

VOUCHER No. 322. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1898.

Apr. 14.	½ doz. tack claws at \$1.00.....	\$0 50
" 14.	1-12 doz. No. 3 molasses faucets at \$3.00.....	25
" 15.	2 only 8x9 oak rosettes at 35c.....	70
" 15.	2 only 9x12 oak rosettes at 40c.....	80
" 15.	1 doz. each No. 50 1¼-in., 8c; 2-in., 12c; 3-in., 18c, rosettes	38
" 15.	1 doz. each No. 421 2½ in., 20c; 3½ in., 27c, ro- settes	47
" 15.	1 doz. each No. 250 1 in., 5c; 1½ in., 8c; 2½ in., 15c	28
" 15.	1 doz. each No. 400 1¾ in., 15c; 2¼ in., 20c; 2¾ in., 27c	62
" 15.	1 doz. assorted rosettes	05
" 15.	2 doz. No. 5 ¾ in. rosettes.....	10
" 16.	1-6 doz. carpet stretchers and handles at \$6.00	1 00
" 27.	1-6 doz. No. 2 Ames' steel shovels at \$12.50..	2 08
" 29.	1,000 ¼x1¾ Carg. bolts, \$1.04, \$10.40.....	2 60
" 29.	2 8x2 mounted oil stones at \$1.04.....	2 08
" 29.	2 2x2x¾ Ark hones at 50c.....	1 00
	Total	\$12 91

VOUCHER No. 323. SWIFT & CO.

1898.

Apr. 1.	1,247 lbs. pork loins at \$6.68.....	\$83 30
" 1.	1,647 lbs. lard at \$5.20.....	85 64
" 8.	1,233 lbs. pork loins at \$6.68.....	82 36
" 8.	55 lbs. bacon at 11½c.....	6 33
" 14.	1,167 lbs. pork loins at \$6.68.....	77 96
" 22.	1,187 lbs. pork loins at \$6.68.....	79 29
" 28.	1,190 lbs. pork loins at \$6.68.....	79 49
	Total	\$494 37

VOUCHER No. 324. THE A. BURDSAL CO.

1898.

Apr. 2.	5 gals. gasoline	\$0 60
" 16.	1-12 doz. 1 Perfect floor varnish..	
" 16.	1-12 doz. 1½ Perfect floor varnish.	
" 16.	1-12 doz. 2 Perfect floor varnish..	
" 16.	1-12 doz. 2½ Perfect floor varnish.	
" 16.	1-12 doz. 3 Perfect floor varnish—10 in. at 20c	2 00
" 16.	2 pint bottles green carg. at 40c.....	80
" 16.	4 1-pt. bottles white enamel at 45c.....	1 80
" 16.	4 ½-pt. bottles white enamel at 25c.....	1 00
" 16.	1 lb. No. 1000 P. G. bronze.....	1 00
" 19.	5 gals. gasoline at 12c.....	60
	Total	\$7 80

VOUCHER No. 325. HILDEBRAND HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Apr. 16.	½ doz. steel porcelain-lined soap dishes at \$3	\$1 50
" 22.	1 refrigerator	25 00
	Total	\$26 50

VOUCHER No. 326. FRANCKE HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Apr. 8.	1 hay knife	\$1 25
" 20.	½ doz. 6-in. garden trowels at \$3.75.....	1 88
" 20.	3 Comb drawers locks at \$1.00.....	3 00
" 20.	1 doz. table holders.....	75
" 20.	1 doz. 196 brass hooks.....	1 35
" 20.	1 doz. 194 brass hooks.....	1 00
" 20.	½ doz. Airline paper holders at \$5.00.....	2 50
	Total	\$11 73

VOUCHER No. 327. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

Apr. 1.	1,544 7-12 ft. 1 Byers' iron pipe.....	\$37 53
" 2.	505 11-12 ft. 2 galvanized pipe.....	45 53
" 9.	200 ft. ¾ 5-ply K. & J. special hose.....	18 00
" 11.	1 No. 3 F. W. O. closet and spuds.....	3 50
" 15.	3 asb. bushings for 3-in. A. P. cocks.....	9 45
" 26.	3 ¾-3 ft. Murdock's hydrants	7 50
" 28.	1,000 ft. ¾ 5-ply K. & J. special hose.....	90 00
" 28.	1 ¾-3 ft. Murdock str. washers.....	2 13
" 30.	1 3 I. B. B. M. gate valve.....	4 50
	Total	\$218 14

VOUCHER No. 328. HENRY AUFDERHEIDE, Contractor.

1898.

May 2.	To 2 doors in morgue.....	\$29 00
" 2.	To 2 stone caps for the same.....	5 00
" 2.	To time cutting two stone door sills.....	2 40
" 2.	To painting and glazing.....	6 50
" 2.	To brick work	15 20
" 2.	Material furnished and labor performed for the new kitchen and sleeping rooms for the Central Hospital for Insane, Department for Women	741 02
	Total	\$799 12

VOUCHER No. 329. LIONS COMPRESSED YEAST CO.

1898.

Apr. 30.	To 61 lbs. yeast for the month at 12½c.....	\$7 62
	Total	\$7 62

VOUCHER No. 330. ADOLPH SCHERRER.

1898.

May 3.	To prof. services rendered in preparing plans, specifications and superintending the new kitchen, etc., at 4 per cent on total amount of \$9,510	\$380 40	
" 3.	Contracts with H. Aufderheide, amt. \$8,000 00		
" 3.	Contracts with Clarke & Sons, amt. 910 00		
	Totals	\$9,510 00	\$380 40

VOUCHER No. 331. WM. B. BURFORD.

1898.

Mar. 16.	2,000 ward wants, form 9, ¼ folio, R. & P.	\$14 25	
" 18.	5,000 daily reports, form 1, wh. cap. R. & P.	53 20	
" 21.	2 Demy Vowel Indexes, full bd.	3 00	
" 26.	100 rolls toilet paper.	6 00	
Apr. 1.	1 doz. soft note tabs.	1 08	
" 5.	250 death returns, men, ¼ folio, ptd.	2 00	
" 5.	250 death returns, women, ¼ folio, ptd.	2 00	
" 5.	500 certificates, ½ folio, ptd.	1 75	
" 6.	10 rms. ward paper.	17 50	
" 7.	5,000 prescription blanks	3 75	
" 7.	Tabbing 5,000	1 25	
	Total		\$105 78

VOUCHER No. 332. THE H. LIEBER CO.

1898.

Apr. 29.	1,000 ft. job mldg., assorted.	\$18 00	
	Total		\$18 00

VOUCHER No. 333. RAGSDALE & SNOW.

1898.

Apr. 4.	Casket for Alfred Anderson.	\$7 00	
" 5.	Casket for Jane True	7 00	
" 20.	Casket for Jas. A. D. Wilson.	7 00	
" 21.	Casket for Anna Morton	7 00	
" 23.	Casket for Thos. J. Wells.	7 00	
" 29.	Casket for Mary Stanley.	7 00	
	Total		\$42 00

VOUCHER No. 334. JOHN OSTERMAN.

1898.

May 3.	To travelling and other necessary expenses for nine months	\$39 75	
	Total		\$39 75

VOUCHER No. 335. ALBERT O. LOCKRIDGE.

1898.

Feb. 25.	By R. R. fare to and from home.....	\$2 40	
" 25.	By lunch	30	
" 25.	By car fare to and from city.....	10	
" 28.	By R. R. fare to and from home.....	2 40	
" 28.	By lunch	30	
" 28.	By street car fare to and from city.....	10	
Mar. 9.	By R. R. fare to and from home.....	2 40	
" 9.	By lunch	25	
" 9.	By street car fare to and from city.....	10	
" 25.	By R. R. fare to and from home.....	1 70	
" 25.	By lunch	35	
" 25.	By street car fare to and from city.....	10	
Apr. 6.	By R. R. fare.....	1 00	
" 6.	By lunch	25	
" 29.	By R. R. fare	2 40	
" 29.	By lunches	80	
" 29.	By street car fares.....	35	
	Total		\$15 30

VOUCHER No. 336. BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.

1898.

May 28.	2 doz. 7345 slips at 60c.....	\$1 20	
" 28.	1 1660 stage micrometer	2 50	
" 28.	2 oz. 7465 covers, $\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in., at \$1.05....	2 10	
" 28.	3 1222 eye pieces at \$1.20.....	\$3 60	
" 28.	3 1226 eye pieces at \$1.20.....	3 60	
" 28.	2 No. 7839 Perraffine at 20c.....	40	
" 28.	500 CC 7780 Xylce	1 85	
" 28.	2 pkgs. 7550 lens paper at 25c.....	50	
		\$8 55	
	Less 25 per cent	2 14	
	Total		\$13 61

VOUCHER No. 337. WM. B. BURFORD.

1898.

Apr. 20.	1 gro. Faber penholders.....	\$3 60	
" 22.	Rebinding dictionary	75	
" 22.	250 p. quar. med. patients' property book....	5 45	
" 22.	Paging 250 pages	30	
" 23.	2,000 clothing requisitions, men, $\frac{1}{4}$ folio.....	14 25	
May 9.	5-6 doz. Reynolds' fillers, No. 1.....	85	
" 10.	1 doz. qts. Arnold ink.....	4 80	
	Total		\$30 00

VOUCHER No. 338. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

1898.

Apr. 27.	40 lbs. butterine at $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	\$3 50	
May 10.	1,200 lbs. butterine at $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 00	
" 17.	1,200 lbs. butterine at $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 00	
" 24.	1,200 lbs. butterine at $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 00	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$318 50

VOUCHER No. 339. JAMES M. SOWDERS.

1898.

May 5.	725 lbs. fresh fish at 4c.....	\$29 00	
" 12.	810 lbs. fresh fish at 4c.....	32 40	
" 19.	774 lbs. fresh fish at 4c.....	30 96	
" 26.	777 lbs. fresh fish at 4c.....	31 08	
		<hr/>	
		\$123 44	
	Less rebate	4 00	
		<hr/>	\$119 44
	Total		\$119 44

VOUCHER No. 340. LAAKMANN & SCHERER.

1898.

May 24.	For cementing the water table in the new kitchen at the Female Dept., per agreement	\$12 50	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$12 50

VOUCHER No. 341. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

May 26.	To 138 tons coal used during $3\frac{1}{2}$ days gas was shut off in March on acct. explosion	\$269 10	
	Less amt. chgd. for gas during same time	162 05	
		<hr/>	\$107 05
	Total		\$107 05

VOUCHER No. 342. OLDS & CO.

1898.

May 5.	2,675 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	\$100 31	
" 12.	2,755 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	103 31	
" 19.	2,750 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	103 12	
" 25.	2,725 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	102 18	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$408 92

VOUCHER No. 343. WILLIAMS & HUNT.

1898.		
May 27.	2,400 lbs. sal soda at 60c.....	\$14 40
	Total	\$14 40

VOUCHER No. 344. BROOKS OIL CO.

1898.		
May 17.	1 bbl. lt. Col. Drake cyl. oil, 53.2 gals., at 85c	\$45 48
	Less 25 per cent. discount.....	11 37
		\$34 11
	Total	\$34 11

VOUCHER No. 345. AMERICAN OIL COMPANY.

1898.		
May 21.	50 gals. Acme engine oil at 15c.....	\$7 50
	Total	\$7 50

VOUCHER No. 346. ACME MILLING CO.

1898.		
May 2.	25 bbls. Straight flour at \$5.14.....	\$128 50
" 9.	25 bbls. Straight flour at \$5.14.....	128 50
" 10.	25 bbls. Straight flour at \$5.14.....	128 50
" 10.	25 bbls. Straight flour at \$5.14.....	128 50
" 10.	25 bbls. Straight flour at \$5.14.....	128 50
	Total	\$642 50

VOUCHER No. 347. CABINET MAKERS' UNION.

1897.		
* Dec. 14.	85 feet walnut lumber at 8c.....	\$6 80
1898.		
May 12.	10 tables, as per order, as follows:	
" 12.	2 oak 4 ft. by 12 ft. 1½ in. tops, 1 in. shelves at \$18.00	36 00
" 12.	5 oak 4 ft. by 8 ft., 1½ in. tops, 1 in. shelves, at \$14.00	70 00
" 12.	3 oak 3 ft. by 6 ft., 1½ in. tops, 1 in. shelves, at \$8.00	24 00
	Total	\$136 80

VOUCHER No. 348. INDIANAPOLIS CHEMICAL CO.

1898.		
May 11.	1,000 lbs. boiler compound at 7½c.....	\$75 00
	Total	\$75 00

VOUCHER No. 349. BLANTON MILLING CO.

1898.

May 5.	35 bbls. spring wheat flour at \$6.45.....	\$225 75	
	Total		\$225 75

VOUCHER No. 350. SYFERS, M'BRIDE & CO.

1898.

May 7.	200 doz. Solano L. C. peaches at \$1.50 per doz.	\$300 00	
	Total		\$300 00

VOUCHER No. 351. GEORGE D. HARDIN.

1898.

May 18.	5,650 lbs. straw at 20c.....	\$11 30	
	Total		\$11 30

VOUCHER No. 352. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1898.

May 3.	360 doz. eggs at 10½c.....	\$37 80	
" 10.	360 doz. eggs at 10½c.....	37 80	
" 17.	360 doz. eggs at 10½c.....	37 80	
" 24.	360 doz. eggs at 10½c.....	37 80	
	Total		\$151 20

VOUCHER No. 353. J. R. RYAN & CO.

1898.

May 3.	1,500 lbs. fine Pearl meal at \$1.10.....	\$16 50	
" 3.	5 bbls. Wisconsin rye flour at \$4.00.....	20 00	
	Total		\$36 50

VOUCHER No. 354. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

1898.

May 18.	½ doz. Hicks' best magnifying thermometers, "with certificate"	\$12 00	
	Total		\$12 00

VOUCHER No. 355. HIDE, LEATHER AND BELTING CO.

1898.

May 26.	4½ ft. 4-in. hy. single volt belt, endless, at 60c	\$2 60	
	50-10 per cent. discount.....	1 43	
			\$1 17
	Total		\$1 17

VOUCHER No. 356. LION COMPRESSED YEAST CO.

1898.

May 31.	59½ lbs. yeast during the month at 12½c....	\$7 44	
	Total		\$7 44

VOUCHER No. 357. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.

May 1.	4,650 gals. milk during the month at 12c....	\$558 00	
	Total		\$558 00

VOUCHER No. 358. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.

May 1.	1,200 yds. crash	\$72 00	
	Less 2 per cent.....	1 44	
			\$70 56
" 1.	30 boxes G. knit cotton at 52c.....	\$15 60	
" 1.	1 Harp. needles	90	
" 1.	12 3 gro. safety pins at 15c.....	1 80	
		\$18 30	
	Less 2 per cent	37	
			17 93
	Total		\$88 49

VOUCHER No. 359. CONSUMERS' ICE CO.

1898.

May 4.	Car 3895, 56,000 lbs. ice at \$1.74 ton.....	\$48 72	
" 14.	Car 2789, 62,400 lbs. ice at \$1.74 ton.....	54 29	
" 24.	Car 2663, 50,800 lbs. ice at \$1.74 ton.....	44 20	
	Total		\$147 21

VOUCHER No. 360. INDIANAPOLIS NEWS CO.

1898.

May 23.	Advertising 70 words 3 times.....	\$2 10	
	Total		\$2 10

VOUCHER No. 361. JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.

1898.

Apr. 20.	Advertising 10 lines 3 times.....	\$2 00	
May 24.	Advertising 10 lines 3 times.....	2 00	
	Total		\$4 00

VOUCHER No. 362. JAMES COLLIER.

1898.

May 9.	Casket for Rosie Jones.....	\$7 00	
" 16.	Casket for Catherine Shilling.....	7 00	
" 20.	Casket for Oren Sefton	7 00	
	Total		\$21 00

VOUCHER No. 363. CHAS. G. GRAH.

1898.

May 6.	Ground 2 clippers and 2 springs.....	\$1 10	
" 6.	2 new plates for clipper.....	2 00	
" 13.	Ground 1 pair shears and 3 razors.....	1 65	
" 13.	Ground 1 pair shears and 2 clippers.....	1 15	
" 18.	2 new plates for repair clippers.....	2 00	
	Total		\$7 90

VOUCHER No. 364. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.

May 31.	To 25,800 cubic feet of gas at \$1.25 per 1,000.	\$32 25	
" 31.	2 outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00	
	Total		\$35 25

VOUCHER No. 365. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS Co.

1898.

May 31.	To gas service for the month ending May 30.		
	1898	\$1,388 89	
	Total		\$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 366. HUNTINGTON & PAGE.

1898.

May 10.	2 double wheel hoes.....	\$16 00	
" 10.	4 set of scrappers	3 20	
" 10.	2 bushels grass seed	9 00	
	Total		\$28 20

VOUCHER No. 367. HOLLWEG & REESE.

1898.

May	2.	35 doz. Meak tea cups at 33c.....	\$11 55
"	2.	12 doz. Meak saucers at 33c.....	3 96
"	2.	17 doz. Meak 10-in. plates at 75c.....	12 75
"	2.	5 doz. Meak soup bowls at 67c.....	3 35
"	2.	4 doz. Meak 1 gal. pitchers at \$3.60.....	14 40
"	2.	3 doz. Meak 1 pint pitchers at \$1.00.....	3 00
"	2.	1 doz. Meak ewers.....	3 75
"	2.	6 doz. heavy tumblers at 35c.....	2 10
"	9.	1 doz. 75 molasses cans	2 00
"	9.	5 doz. steel table spoons at 35c.....	1 75

Total

\$58 61

VOUCHER No. 368. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1898.

May	2.	200 doz. Yar. corn at 85c.....	\$170 00
"	2.	6 bbls. Dingee pickles at \$4.85.....	29 10
"	2.	4,198 lbs. Golden Rio coffee at 13¾c.	577 23
"	2.	978 lbs. N. Y. cheese at 8¾c.....	85 58
"	6.	3,198 lbs. beans at 2¼c.....	71 95
"	6.	150 lbs. currants at 7½c.....	11 25
"	6.	12 gals. mustard at 30c.....	3 60
"	6.	10 bbls. salt at 85c.....	8 50
"	6.	8 boxes L. L. raisins at \$1.10.....	8 80
"	6.	1,005 lbs. peaches at 7c.....	70 35
"	6.	10 bags hominy, 1,000 lbs., at 97c...	9 70
"	6.	2,000 lbs. rice at 5¾c.....	115 00
"	6.	6 lbs. cloves at 20c.....	1 20
"	6.	6 lbs. cinnamon at 25c.....	1 50
"	6.	6 lbs. allspice at 18c.....	1 08
"	6.	51 gals. molasses at 35c.....	17 85
"	6.	110 gals. syrup at 27c.....	29 70
"	10.	2,000 lbs. dried peaches at 9½.....	190 00
"	10.	1,025 lbs. dried apples at 7c.....	71 75
"	10.	100 lbs. grain pepper at 9c.....	9 00
"	12.	25 lbs. powdered sugar at \$6.06....	1 50
"	12.	5,081 lbs. granulated sugar at \$5.78..	293 68
"	13.	5,199 lbs. granulated sugar at \$5.78..	300 50
"	14.	2 doz. sardines at \$2.15.....	4 30
"	14.	2 doz. oysters at \$1.85.....	3 70
"	17.	25 lbs. macaroni at 8c.....	2 00
"	17.	5 bbls. B. oatmeal at \$4.00.....	20 00
"	17.	2 doz. pineapples at \$2.00.....	4 00
"	31.	10 lbs. 4-X powd. sugar at \$6.06....	61

 \$2,113 45

Cr. by errors in bill May 22..... 1 30

 \$2,112 15

Total

\$2,112 15

VOUCHER No. 369. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

May 16.	191 yds. butter cloth at 3½c.....	\$6 69	
" 16.	107.2 yds tennis bro. at 3¼.....	3 50	
" 7.	462.3 yds. Amosk. ticking at 13c.....	60 16	
	Total		\$70 35

VOUCHER No. 370. H. T. CONDE IMPLEMENT CO.

1898.

May 12.	16 (P. & O.) spring th. Sgh. ptd. shovels at 30c	\$4 80	
	Total		\$4 80

VOUCHER No. 371. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.

May 16.	No. 27 30x96 galv. iron, 2 bales.....	\$10 00	
" 16.	No. 10 Russia iron, 1 bale.....	33 50	
" 16.	No. 27 30x96 C. iron, 1 bale.....	3 85	
" 16.	36 in. zinc, 1 sheet.....	85	
" 16.	1 gross mall. iron guard handles.....	7 75	
" 16.	12 doz. 3 gal. seamless granite buckets.....	65 76	
" 16.	4 doz. ¼ in. round rods, 12 ft. long.....	2 40	
	Total		\$124 11

VOUCHER No. 372. SANDER & RECKER.

1898.

May 6.	1 commode	\$4 75	
	Total		\$4 75

VOUCHER No. 373. HILDEBRAND HARDWARE CO.

1898.

May 6.	½ doz. steel porc. lined cups at \$3.00.....	\$1 50	
" 21.	1 tea strainer (5c). 1 coffee strainer (10c).....	15	
" 23.	54 lbs. twine at 10c.....	5 40	
	Total		\$7 05

VOUCHER No. 374. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

May 3.	13½ lbs. Rainbow packing.....	\$8 10	
" 3.	50 ¾x4 inch bolts.....	1 50	
" 3.	2 5 hangers	2 00	
" 3.	15 hours, F. Callon.....	7 50	
" 3.	15 hours, Homburg	7 50	
" 3.	15 hours, helper	3 75	
" 3.	4 ¾x6¾ hose pipes with cocks.....	1 20	

VOUCHER No. 374—Continued.

1898.

May 3.	4 Rose sprinklers for above.....	\$0 80
" 10.	305 3-12 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ Byer's iron pipe.....	5 50
" 10.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ bushings	20
" 10.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ bushings	16
" 10.	24 $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ bushings	16
" 10.	24 2 C. I. tees.....	1 77
" 10.	12 2x6 nipples.....	48
" 10.	24 1x6 nipples.....	46
" 10.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ x6 nipples	35
" 10.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ close nipples	20
" 10.	24 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 C. I. tees.....	1 17
" 10.	12 $\frac{1}{8}$ brass unions	66
" 10.	6 2 brass coupling pin.....	2 78
" 10.	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ brass coupling pin.....	3 70
" 10.	12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ brass coupling pin.....	2 47
" 10.	12 1 brass coupling pin.....	2 06
" 10.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ brass coupling pin.....	1 52
" 10.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ brass coupling pin.....	1 03
" 10.	12 $\frac{3}{8}$ brass coupling pin.....	66
" 10.	4 lengths, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ brass tubing, I. P. size.....	19 20
" 10.	4 lengths, 1 brass tubing, I. P. size.....	13 12
" 10.	4 lengths, $\frac{3}{4}$ brass tubing, I. P. size.....	9 60
" 10.	4 lengths, $\frac{1}{4}$ brass tubing, I. P. size.....	5 67
" 10.	4 lengths, $\frac{1}{8}$ brass tubing, I. P. size.....	3 72
" 10.	200 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ R. H. cut laces.....	72
" 10.	100 ft. 5-16 R. H. cut laces.....	45
" 10.	100 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ R. H. cut laces.....	54
" 10.	100 lbs. No. 1 white waste.....	5 75
" 10.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jenkins' Globe valves	7 92
" 10.	12 No. 14 Draper steel oilers.....	1 50
" 10.	24 $\frac{3}{8}$ lock nuts	10
" 10.	12 12 Ind. burners.....	2 50
" 10.	12 16 Ind. burners	3 75
" 10.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ comp. bills, I. P. O. P.....	3 50
" 10.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ male union ells	2 97
" 10.	100 $\frac{5}{8}$ fibre bibb washers.....	10
" 10.	1 set $\frac{3}{4}$ No. 1 Armstrong dies.....	60
" 10.	1 set $\frac{3}{4}$ No. 2 Armstrong dies.....	60
" 10.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ guide, No. 1 Armstrong stock.....	10
" 10.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ brass hose replicas.....	40
" 10.	48 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jerdon clamps.....	80
" 10.	12 lbs. U. S. metal polish.....	1 80
" 23.	5 lbs. graphite	1 00
" 23.	10 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tinned straps.....	1 50
" 23.	10 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tinned straps.....	1 50
" 23.	5 lbs. 1 tinned straps.....	75
" 23.	5 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ tinned straps.....	75

Total

\$148 59

VOUCHER No. 375. NELSON MORRIS & CO.

1898.

May 5.	1,007 lbs. ham at \$7.22.....	\$72 71
" 5.	62 lbs. bacon at 9c.....	5 58
" 13.	979 lbs. hams at \$7.22.....	70 68
" 19.	1,009 lbs. hams at \$7.22.....	72 85
" 26.	1,000 lbs. hams at \$7.22.....	72 20
	Total	\$294 02

VOUCHER No. 376. PARROTT-TAGGART.

1898.

May 5.	8 bbls., 527 lbs., crackers, at 4½c.....	\$23 72
" 12.	8 bbls., 510 lbs., crackers, at 4½c.....	22 95
" 19.	8 bbls., 526 lbs., crackers, at 4½c.....	23 67
" 26.	8 bbls., 516 lbs., crackers, at 4½c.....	23 22
	Total	\$93 56

VOUCHER No. 377. SYERUP & CO.

1898.

May 3.	1 box lemons	\$2 75
" 5.	421.40 bu. potatoes	316 25
" 6.	1 bbl. apples	3 50
" 7.	1 bbl. apples	3 50
" 10.	1 box lemons	2 75
" 17.	200 bu. potatoes at 75c.....	150 00
" 20.	1 bbl. apples	3 50
" 24.	1 box lemons	2 75
" 26.	215.50 bu. potatoes at 75c.....	161 88
" 28.	1 bbl. apples	4 50
" 31.	1 bbl. apples	4 50
	Total	\$655 88

VOUCHER No. 378. SWIFT & CO.

1898.

May 4.	1,152 lbs. pork loins at \$7.23.....	\$83 29
" 6.	4,614 lbs. lard at \$5.40	249 16
" 13.	1,184 lbs. pork loins at \$7.23	85 60
" 20.	1,238 lbs. pork loins at \$7.23	89 51
" 27.	1,206 lbs. pork loins at \$7.23	87 19
	Total	\$594 75

VOUCHER No. 379. KIPP BROS. CO.

1898.

May 12.	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ doz. spectacles at \$3.50,.....	\$5 84
" 14.	1 doz. Spaulding baseballs.....	12 00
" 14.	$\frac{1}{8}$ doz. gloves at \$9.....	1 50
" 14.	1-12 doz. gloves at \$18.....	1 50
	<hr/>	
	Total	\$20 84

VOUCHER No. 380. THE H. LIEBER CO.

1898.

May 12.	To photographic materials, the lot.....	\$6 75
	<hr/>	
	Total	\$6 75

VOUCHER No. 381. CONSOLIDATED COAL AND LIME CO.

1898.

May 2.	6 bbls. German Portland cement, at \$3.....	\$18 00
" 25.	2 bbls. Newark plaster at \$2.25.....	4 50
	<hr/>	
	Total	\$22 50

VOUCHER No. 382. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1898.

May 6.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. wire screen scoops at \$13.00.....	\$6 50
" 10.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ doz. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 808 butts at \$1.60..	6 67
" 10.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 2x2 No. 808 butts at \$1.20..	11 20
" 10.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ doz. 3x3 No. 808 butts at \$2.40.....	10 00
	<hr/>	
	\$27 87	
	Less 70-20	6 70
" 10.	50 sets No. 2 Martin Stein pl. castors at .80c.....	\$40 00
" 10.	50 sets No. 4 Martin Stein pl. castors at 90c....	45 00
" 10.	50 sets No. 3 Martin Stein pl. castors at 85c.....	42 50
" 10.	24 No. 2 Martin rd. castors at 80c....	19 20
	<hr/>	
	\$146 70	
	Less 60-10-3	51 23
" 14.	1 34-in. scyamore butcher block	4 75
" 19.	1 doz. 14-in. bouble-point needles	90
" 19.	10 oz. carpet tacks at 6c.....	60
" 21.	1 doz. 932 Corbin ward knob locks.....	7 50
" 21.	1 doz. 535 Corbin ward rim locks	3 43
" 21.	11-12 doz. 59 Corbin mort. nt. latches, at \$16.	14 67

VOUCHER No. 382—Continued.

1898.		
May 31.	1/3 doz. emery scythe stones at \$1.50.....	\$0 50
" 31.	1/6 doz. India scythe stones at \$10.80.....	1 80
" 31.	1 doz. No. 380 rim deadlocks	3 25
" 31.	1 doz. 0100 brass chest locks	2 20
" 31.	1 doz. 0104 brass chest locks	2 03
Total		\$106 06

VOUCHER No. 383. INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO.

1898.		
May 2.	6 beef, 3,812 lbs., at \$6.63.....	\$252 74
" 6.	6 beef, 4,230 lbs., at \$6.63.....	280 45
" 10.	6 beef, 4,145 lbs., at \$6.63.....	274 81
" 13.	4 beef, 3,015 lbs., at \$6.63.....	199 89
" 17.	6 beef, 4,390 lbs., at \$6.63.....	291 06
" 21.	6 beef, 4,705 lbs., at \$6.63.....	311 94
" 26.	6 beef, 4,250 lbs., at \$6.63.....	281 78
Total		\$1,892 67

VOUCHER No. 384. A. KIEFER DRUG CO.

1898.		
May 3.	5 lbs. white castile soap	\$1 02
" 3.	1 lb. iodoform	3 75
" 3.	10 lbs. S. & J. cotton	2 50
" 3.	5 lbs. sweet gum arabic.....	3 00
" 3.	10 lbs. carbolic acid	2 50
" 3.	2 lbs. carbolic ammonia	24
" 3.	25 lbs. Epsom salts	38
" 3.	2 lbs. S. N. bismuth	2 50
" 3.	1 lb. taunic acid	95
" 3.	2 lbs. chlorate potash	24
" 3.	2 lbs. iodide potash	4 90
" 3.	5 lbs. bromide soda	2 70
" 3.	5 lbs. bromide potash	2 40
" 3.	2 lbs. mallkdt chloroform.....	1 10
" 3.	2 lbs. Bickel's mercury	1 50
" 3.	75 lbs. gum camphor	27 75
" 3.	1 lb. Green's anatine	85
" 3.	1 lb. powd. capsicum	15
" 3.	25 lbs. unguentum petroli	1 50
" 3.	1/5 lb. F. E. Pa. berries	6 60
" 3.	4 1/2 gals. alcohol	11 25
" 3.	8 oz. sulphum	10 00
" 3.	8 oz. chloralamid	6 00
" 3.	4 oz. ammonal	3 80
" 3.	2 oz. menthal	56

VOUCHER No. 384—Continued.

1898.

May 3.	5 oz. resocin	\$0 60
" 3.	25 oz. quinine and can	6 00
" 3.	2 oz. gallic acid	20
" 3.	2 oz. carb. guaiacal	2 80
" 3.	4 oz. antikamnia	3 60
" 3.	5 yds. J. & J. B. plaster	2 48
" 3.	5 gross No. 2XX corks	1 00
" 3.	6 doz. toothbrushes, 4-row.....	2 25
" 3.	2 doz. medicine glasses	60
" 3.	2 doz. infant syringes	2 70
" 3.	1 doz. Tromer's malt ch.....	8 00
" 5.	2 lbs. caraway seeds	24
" 14.	2 lbs. 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ -in. vanilla beans	18 00
" 14.	1 lb. purple analine	2 25
" 14.	$\frac{1}{5}$ lb. cas. lag. P. D. & Co.....	9 66
" 14.	1 oz. P. D. Co. P. E. belld. rt.....	75
" 14.	1 doz. Peters' pept. ess.....	7 75
" 14.	75 lbs. gum camphor	27 75
		<hr/>
		\$194 77
	Less error in prices	24
		<hr/>

Total

\$194 53

VOUCHER No. 385. THE M'ELWAIN-RICHARDS CO.

1898.

May 13.	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ gal. tees	\$1 20
" 13.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. tees	60
" 13.	48 $\frac{3}{4}$ close nipples	50
" 13.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ fin. Boston bibbs, I. P.....	9 25
" 13.	2 No. 4 Nason steam traps	19 50
" 13.	1 No. 2 Nason steam traps	4 50
" 17.	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ gal. tees (no charge).....	....
" 25.	12 1-in. water ells.....	
" 25.	12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. water ells.....	
" 25.	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. water ells	
" 25.	12 1x $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. water ells	
" 25.	12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1-in. water ells	
" 25.	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. water ells.....	
" 25.	12 1-in. water tees	
" 25.	12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. water tees	
" 25.	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. water tees	
" 25.	6 1x $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. water tees	
" 25.	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1-in. water tees	
" 25.	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. water tees	\$14 00
		<hr/>
		14 00

Total

\$49 55

VOUCHER No. 386. SEVERIN, OSTERMEYER & CO.

1898.

May 2.	1,000 lbs. bulk starch, at 2¼c.....	\$22 50
" 2.	720 lbs. Battle Ax tobacco, at 19c.....	136 80
" 2.	150 lbs. Greenback, ¼, at 27c.....	40 50
" 2.	10 boxes Brooks' Crystal soap at \$3.50.....	35 00
" 2.	5 boxes Lenox soap at \$2.70.....	13 50
" 10.	20 boxes Lenox soap at \$2.70.....	54 00
" 10.	2 gross Silicon at \$9.25.....	18 50
" 10.	10 boxes Ivory soap at \$4.....	40 00
" 10.	2 doz. Globe. W. boards at \$1.85.....	3 70
" 10.	52 gals. oil at 7c.....	3 64
" 24.	50 doz. brooms at \$1.75.....	87 50
Total		\$455 64

VOUCHER No. 387. WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

1898.

Apr. 3.	To Greenwood, telegram	\$0 25
May 14.	From Lawrenceburg, telegram	25
" 8.	To El Paso, telegram	75
" 17.	To Bloomington, telegram	25
" 17.	From Bloomington, telegram	25
" 17.	To Madison, telegram	25
" 20.	To Guilford, telegram	25
Total		\$2 25

VOUCHER No. 388. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

May 7.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	\$10 00
" 7.	C. Rommel, for carpenter work	8 15
" 9.	J. C. Jameson, for photographing material ...	11 00
" 9.	Chas. J. Kuhn, for fruit and produce.....	9 70
" 9.	J. W. Hess, for postage stamps	25 00
" 12.	Gertrude Rogers, for entertainment	15 00
" 14.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 14.	C. Rommel, for work as carpenter	8 15
" 16.	G. A. Carstensen, for sermons 3 Sundays....	15 00
" 20.	Henry Beiser, for music	11 25
" 21.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 21.	C. Rommel, for work as carpenter.....	8 15
" 23.	G. W. Shay, for trimming trees, part pay....	20 00
" 27.	Henry Beiser, for music	11 25
" 28.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 28.	C. Rommel, for work as carpenter	8 15
" 28.	G. W. Shay, for trimming trees, part pay....	20 00
Total		\$210 80

VOUCHER No. 389. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

May 31.	Main pay-roll for month of May, 1898.....	\$7,078 15	
	Total		\$7,078 15

VOUCHER No. 390. THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.

May 24.	To advertising 1½ squares 3 times	\$3 00	
	Total		\$3 00

VOUCHER No. 391. C. H. M'DOWELL.

1898.

May 22.	Services as chaplain	\$5 00	
" 29.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
	Total		\$10 00

VOUCHER No. 392. ROSS W. WEIR & CO.

1898.

June 2.	1,201 lbs., net, Imperial tea at 25c.....	\$300 25	
	Total		\$300 25

VOUCHER No. 393. SAM. MARKS.

1898.

June 11.	10,800 lbs. hay at 37½c per 100.....	\$40 50	
	Total		\$40 50

VOUCHER No. 394. C. H. M'DOWELL.

1898.

June 5.	For services as chaplain	\$5 00	
" 12.	For services as chaplain	5 00	
" 19.	For services as chaplain	5 00	
" 26.	For services as chaplain	5 00	
	Total		\$20 00

VOUCHER No. 395. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

1898.

June 2.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	\$105 00
" 7.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 00
" 14.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 00
" 14.	1 tub butterine, 40 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	3 50
" 21.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 00
Total		\$423 50

VOUCHER No. 396. E. B. M'COMB.

1898.

June 29.	125 bbls. W. W. Straight flour at \$5.80.....	\$725 00
Total		\$725 00

VOUCHER No. 397. WM. B. BURFORD.

1898.

May 18.	1,000 No. 12 coml. envelopes.....	\$10 50
" 18.	printing same	1 30
" 18.	10,000 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9360 envelopes.....	7 50
" 20.	6 qr. Demy time book, ptd., full bd.....	7 50
" 20.	Patent binding	90
" 20.	72 boxes Demson tables, 201.....	6 00
" 20.	72 boxes Demson tables, 204.....	6 00
" 21.	5,000 daily reports, W. L. cap., R. & P.....	53 20
" 23.	1 book, 2,000 receipts, puf.....	8 00
" 23.	100 wh. sh. blotting.....	4 00
" 23.	1 rm., 40x48, hardware wrap.....	4 40
" 23.	1 rm., 24x36, manilla wrap.....	2 40
" 26.	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Jr. Crown records, plain $\frac{3}{4}$ bd.....	9 36
June 7.	5 boxes wire staples.....	1 25
" 11.	1,000 bakers' requisitions.....	1 25
" 7.	Tabbing 10 tabs	25
" 13.	2 boxes No. 32 bands	1 20
Total		\$125 01

VOUCHER No. 398. BROOKS OIL COMPANY.

1898.

June 23.	1 bbl. Col. Drake's eyl. oil, 53 gals., at	
	85c	\$45 05
	Less 25 per cent	11 26
		\$33 79
Total		\$33 79

VOUCHER No. 399. INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.

1898.

June 21.	Advertising daily 10 lines 3 times.....	\$2 00
Total		\$2 00

VOUCHER No. 400. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.

June 30.	For gas consumed for June, 25,600 cubic ft., at \$1.25	\$32 00	
" 30.	2 outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00	
	Total		\$35 00

VOUCHER No. 401. FROMMEYER BROS.

1898.

June 1.	40 doz. cups at 33c.....	\$13 20	
" 1.	12 doz. saucers at 32c.....	3 84	
" 1.	10 doz. 10-in. plates at 75c.....	7 50	
" 1.	2 doz. 1-gal. pitchers at \$3.60.....	7 20	
" 1.	9 doz. castor bottles at 75c.....	6 75	
" 1.	50 doz. No. 2 fibre chambers at \$4.25.....	212 50	
" 1.	1 gross Mason's rubbers	35	
" 1.	5 doz. Mason caps at 21c.....	1 05	
	Total		\$252 39

VOUCHER No. 402. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1898.

June 2.	360 doz. eggs at 10½c.....	\$37 80	
" 8.	360 doz. eggs at 10½c.....	37 80	
" 16.	360 doz. eggs at 10½c.....	37 80	
" 23.	360 doz. eggs at 10½c.....	37 80	
	Total		\$151 20

VOUCHER No. 403. HUNTINGTON & PAGE.

1898.

June 2.	1 doz. wire baskets.....	\$1 50	
" 2.	3 lbs. hellebore	75	
" 2.	1 Lewis pump	4 50	
" 2.	1 bag moss	1 25	
	Total		\$8 00

VOUCHER No. 404. THE A. BURDSAL CO.

1898.

June 17.	4 qts. carg. vermilion at 75c.....	\$3 00	
" 18.	5 gals. gasoline at 12c.....	60	
	Total		\$3 60

VOUCHER No. 405. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1898.

June 1.	25 lbs. grd. Jam. ginger.....	\$4 00
" 1.	25 lbs. oxlio acid	2 00
" 1.	10 lbs. carbolic acid	2 20
" 1.	5 lbs. peroxide hydrogen.....	1 75
" 1.	2 lbs. pyrophos iron	96
" 1.	2 lbs. hyphosphite lime	2 30
" 1.	1 lb. hyphosphite soda	1 10
" 1.	¼ lb. hyphosphite potash	30
" 1.	5 lbs. po. boracic acid	53
" 1.	2 lbs. chloroform	1 04
" 1.	1 lb. phosphate iron	48
" 1.	2 lbs. sulphate soda	22
" 1.	2 lbs. gran. phos. soda.....	16
" 1.	3 lbs. tartaric acid	1 05
" 1.	4 lbs. sweet spirits nitre and jug at 15c.....	1 17
" 1.	½ lb. sald	1 73
" 1.	5 lbs. grd. gentran root.....	50
" 1.	2 lbs. Hayden Vib. Co.....	3 00
" 1.	10 lbs. glycerine (can 5c)	1 35
" 1.	5 lbs. grd. orange peel	50
" 1.	½ lb. Armour's scale pepsin.....	3 55
" 1.	5 lbs. F. E. spla. comp.....	3 80
" 1.	1,000 pills, A. S. & B.....	1 46
" 1.	500 quine. comp. and strych.....	1 54
" 1.	500 pills, 1 gr. permang., pot.....	73
" 1.	500 pills, 2½ gr., zinc sulph.....	1 27
" 1.	2 doz. M. T. caps.....	1 60
" 1.	½ doz. sets allum gr. weights.....	88
" 1.	1 doz. pts. mapleine.....	7 80
" 1.	500 pills, ¼ gr., prots. iod. mercury.....	46
" 1.	4 oz. dilut. hydrocyam acid, bot. 9c.....	36
" 1.	8 oz. phenacetine	7 20
" 1.	4 oz. chloralouied	2 88
" 1.	4 oz. antikamina	3 60
" 1.	4 oz. sulphonal	5 40
" 1.	1 oz. sulp. codine	3 85
" 1.	10 gals. alcohol (can 50c).....	24 20
" 6.	½ doz. spools rubber adh. plaster.....	3 60
" 6.	10-100 H. T. morphine, 1-6 gr., Wyeth's.....	2 30
" 6.	10-100 H. T. strychnia, 1-6 gr., Wyeth's.....	2 30
" 6.	2-100 H. T. digataline, 1-10 gr., Wyeth's.....	46
" 13.	½ yd. 7-in. Bella. plaster.....	2 48
" 15.	2 gals. paraffine oil (jug 20c).....	90

Total

\$109 04

VOUCHER No. 406. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1898.

June 2.	3,115 lbs. beans at 2 1-6c.....	\$67 49
" 2.	100 doz. Yar. corn at 85c.....	85 00
" 3.	1,000 lbs. lump starch at 2 1/2c.....	21 25
" 3.	25 boxes Lenox soap at \$2.70.....	67 50
" 3.	5 boxes Lenox soap, no charge.....	
" 3.	53 gals. coal oil at 11c.....	5 83
" 3.	5,116 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.72.....	292 64
" 9.	3,699 lbs. Golden Rio coffee at 13 3/4c.....	508 61
" 13.	120 lbs. Church's soda at 5c.....	6 00
" 13.	10 bbls. salt at 85c.....	8 50
" 13.	6 bbls. Dingee pickles, 1,200, at \$4.85.....	29 10
" 13.	1 bbl., 100 pkgs., salt	1 78
" 13.	1/2 doz. No. 1 tubs at \$5.50.....	2 75
" 13.	193 gals. vinegar at 7 1/2c.....	14 48
" 13.	55 gals. swt. clover syrup at 25c.....	13 75
" 13.	8 boxes L. L. raisins at \$1.10.....	8 80
" 13.	120 lbs. Piel corn starch at 4c.....	4 80
" 13.	1 doz. Star mops	2 60
" 14.	50 cases Yar. corn, 100 doz., at 85c.....	85 00
" 14.	12 doz. mop sticks at 50c.....	6 00
" 14.	10 bbls. B. oatmeal at \$4.15.....	41 50
" 16.	25 boxes Lenox soap at \$2.70.....	67 50
" 16.	7 boxes Lenox soap, no charge.....	
" 16.	10 boxes Ivory soap at \$4.00.....	40 00
" 21.	5,154 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.72.....	294 81
" 24.	144 lbs. currants at 7 1/2c.....	10 80
" 24.	24 doz. Silicon at 67 1/2c.....	16 20
" 24.	12 gals. mustard in jugs at 30c.....	3 60
" 30.	50 cans extra Choix mushrooms at 24c.....	12 00
" 30.	25 cans Cupid peaches at 12c.....	3 00
	Total	\$1,721 29

VOUCHER No. 407. J. R. RYAN & CO.

1898.

June 1.	1,500 lbs. Pearl meal at \$1.20.....	\$18 00
	Total	\$18 00

VOUCHER No. 408. THE JOHN VAN RANGE CO.

1898.

June 15.	1 galv. iron hot oven, 5 ft. long, 30 in. wide, 32 in. high, with sliding door on top and one on side; top compartment 12 in. deep, with 2 perforated steel shelves with coils under each	\$55 00
	Total	\$55 00

VOUCHER No. 409. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

June 6.	695.2 yds. scrim at 5.2c.....	\$38 25
" 6.	12 doz. dress combs at 75c.....	9 00
" 6.	36 boxes tidy cotton at 50c.....	18 00
" 6.	100 single spreads at 57.2c.....	57 50
" 6.	848 yds. Utica muslin at 11c.....	93 28
" 6.	192.1 yds. Pep. blea. muslin at 11.3c.....	22 59
" 6.	661 yds. Pep. blea. muslin at 6c.....	39 66
" 7.	400 yds. netting at 4c.....	16 00
" 7.	426.3 yds. Pepp. blea. muslin at 11.3c.....	50 14
" 7.	234.1 yds. Utica bro. muslin at 11c.....	25 77
" 7.	12 boxes tidy cotton at 50c.....	6 00
" 29.	129.2 yds. butter cloth at 3.2c	4 53
	Total	\$380 72

VOUCHER No. 410. L. E. MORRISON & CO.

1898.

June 8.	60 blankets at 90c.....	\$54 00
" 18.	40 blankets at 90c.....	36 00
	Total	\$90 00

VOUCHER No. 411. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.

June 14.	1 box 4-X N. & G. Taylor bright tin.....	\$22 00
" 14.	1 box 1-X Taylor bright tin.....	14 20
" 14.	2 doz. No. 1 Springler roses.....	40
" 14.	2 doz. No. 0 Springler roses.....	50
" 15.	4 No. 16 galv. iron wash sinks.....	100 00
" 15.	Galv. iron exhaust pipe for steam cooking vessels	21 75
	Total	\$158 85

VOUCHER No. 412. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.

June 21.	To advertising 1½ squares 3 times.....	\$3 00
	Total	\$3 00

VOUCHER No. 413. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.

June 30.	4,500 gals. fresh milk delivered during the month at 12c	\$540 00
	Total	\$540 00

VOUCHER No. 414. SYERUP & CO.

1898.

June 3.	1 case strawberries.....	\$1 50
" 4.	56 cases strawberries at \$1.35.....	75 60
" 11.	57 cases strawberries at \$1.40.....	79 80
	Total	\$156 90

VOUCHER No. 415. GEORGE HITZ & CO.

1898.

June 18.	46 cases blackberries at \$1.50.....	\$69 00
" 25.	61 cases raspberries at \$1.35.....	82 35
" 28.	4 baskets cherries at 75c.....	3 00
	Total	\$154 35

VOUCHER No. 416. JAMES L. KEACH.

1898.

June 2.	1 box lemons	\$3 50
" 2.	675.25 bu. potatoes at 69c.....	\$466 05
" 10.	1 box lemons	3 50
" 18.	1 box lemons	3 50
" 31.	5,900 lbs. potatoes at 69c.....	67 85
" 28.	1 box lemons	3 50
" 29.	6,175 lbs. potatoes at 69c.....	71 02
	Total	\$618 92

VOUCHER No. 417. HILDEBRAND HARDWARE CO.

1898.

June 23.	1 ice box	\$12 00
	Total	\$12 00

VOUCHER No. 418. CONSUMERS' ICE CO.

1898.

June 1.	68,000 lbs. ice at \$2.98 per ton.....	\$101 32
" 9.	72,000 lbs. ice at \$2.98 per ton.....	107 28
" 16.	70,800 lbs. ice at \$2.98 per ton.....	105 49
" 27.	68,000 lbs. ice at \$2.98 per ton.....	101 32
	Total	\$415 41

VOUCHER No. 419. LION COMPRESSED YEAST CO.

1898.

June 30.	For the month June ending this date 55½ lbs. yeast at 12¼c	\$6 94
	Total	\$6 94

VOUCHER No. 420. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS CO.

1898.

June 20.	Advertising 61 words 3 times.....	\$1 83	
	Total		\$1 83

VOUCHER No. 421. JAMES COLLIER.

1898.

June 8.	For 1 casket	\$7 00	
" 11.	For 1 casket	7 00	
" 16.	For 1 casket	7 00	
" 29.	For 1 casket	7 00	
	Total		\$28 00

VOUCHER NO. 422. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

June 30.	To gas services for the month ending June 30, 1898	\$1,388 89	
	Total		\$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 423. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

1898.

June 2.	To Greencastle	\$0 25	
" 10.	To Rockville	25	
" 10.	To Lafayette	25	
" 20.	To Columbus	25	
" 20.	To Columbus	25	
	Total		\$1 25

VOUCHER No. 424. KIPP BROS CO.

1898.

June 4.	1 bunting flag, 6x10.....	\$8 00	
" 4.	1 gro. Winner cards	18 00	
" 4.	6 doz. police whistles at \$1.00.....	6 00	
" 14.	3 celluloid balls	50	
	Total		\$32 50

VOUCHER No. 425. O. P. BARNELL, Agent.

1898.

June 15.	35 bbls. spring wheat flour at \$7.40.....	\$259 00	
	Total		\$259 00

VOUCHER No. 426. BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

1898.

June 15.	Battery power for year ending June 15, 1898.	\$50 00	
	Total		\$50 00

VOUCHER No. 427. INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO.

1898.

June 1.	6 beeves, 4,250 lbs., at \$6.38 per 100.....	\$271 15
" 3.	6 beeves, 3,840 lbs., at \$6.38 per 100.....	244 99
" 8.	6 beeves, 3,920 lbs., at \$6.38 per 100.....	250 10
" 11.	6 beeves, 4,030 lbs., at \$6.38 per 100.....	257 11
" 15.	4 beeves, 2,810 lbs., at \$6.38 per 100.....	179 28
" 17.	6 beeves, 4,120 lbs., at \$6.38 per 100.....	262 86
" 22.	5 beeves, 3,990 lbs., at \$6.38 per 100.....	254 56
" 23.	5 beeves, 3,665 lbs., at \$6.38 per 100.....	233 83
" 28.	6 beeves, 4,070 lbs., at \$6.38 per 100.....	259 67
	Total	\$2,213 55

VOUCHER No. 428. THE AMMONIA SOAP POWDER CO.

1898.

June 3.	2,665 lbs. chipped soap at \$3.70.....	\$98 60
" 8.	2,016 lbs. chipped soap at \$3.70.....	74 59
" 11.	1,292 lbs. chipped soap at \$3.70.....	47 80
" 18.	1,157 lbs. chipped soap at \$3.70.....	42 81
" 20.	2,086 lbs. chipped soap at \$3.70.....	77 18
" 25.	2,380 lbs. chipped soap at \$3.70.....	88 06
" 28.	2,284 lbs. chipped soap at \$3.70.....	84 51
" 30.	1,287 lbs. chipped soap at \$3.70.....	47 62
	Total	\$561 17

VOUCHER No. 429. NELSON MORRIS & CO.

1898.

June 2.	59 lbs. bacon at 10c.....	\$5 90
" 2.	1,018 lbs. ham at \$7.60.....	77 37
" 9.	1,010 lbs. ham at \$7.60.....	76 76
" 16.	1,008 lbs. ham at \$7.60.....	76 61
" 23.	1,011 lbs. ham at \$7.60.....	76 84
" 23.	64 lbs. bacon at 9c.....	5 76
	Total	\$319 24

VOUCHER No. 430. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

1898.

June 11.	1 German single truss, 34 in.....	\$1 50
	Less 25 per cent	37
		\$1 13
" 15.	2 4-qt. hot water bottles, net.....	3 38
" 15.	3 H. R. syringes, $\frac{3}{8}$ oz., net.....	1 14
" 15.	4 S. R. feeding tubes.....	4 00
" 15.	1 only Al. P. C. probe.....	15
" 15.	1 pair 5-in. P. C. scissors.....	1 00
" 16.	1 doz. plain $\frac{1}{2}$ carved surgeon's needles.....	60
	Total	\$11 40

VOUCHER No. 431. SPECIALTY MFG. CO.

1898.

June 6.	2 doz. fan. brushes, 75c per doz.....	\$1 50
	Total	\$1 50

VOUCHER No. 432. PARROTT-TAGGART CO.

1898.

June 2.	8 bbls. butter crackers, 513 lbs., at 5½c.....	\$28 22
" 9.	8 bbls. butter crackers, 517 lbs., at 5½c.....	28 44
" 16.	8 bbls. butter crackers, 514 lbs., at 5½c.....	28 27
" 23.	8 bbls. butter crackers, 511 lbs., at 5½c.....	28 11
" 30.	8 bbls. butter crackers, 533 lbs., at 5½c.....	29 32
	Total	\$142 36

VOUCHER No. 433. SWIFT & COMPANY.

1898.

June 2.	1,120 lbs. pork loins at \$7.25.....	\$81 20
" 9.	1,363 lbs. lard at \$5.75.....	78 37
" 16.	1,059 lbs. pork loins at \$7.25.....	76 78
" 24.	1,236 lbs. pork loins at \$7.25.....	89 61
	Total	\$325 96

VOUCHER No. 434. SCHLEICHER & MARTENS CO.

1898.

June 7.	108 yds., 45 in., table cloth at 13c.....	\$14 04
" 7.	52 yds. tapestry remnant at 47½c.....	24 70
	Total	\$38 74

VOUCHER No. 435. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

June 4.	W. L. Merritt, whitewashing.....	\$10 00
" 4.	Carl Rommel, work as carpenter.....	8 15
" 4.	Sol. Hathaway, 10 copies Independent to June, 1899	20 00
" 4.	George W. Shay, part payment trimming trees	35 00
" 7.	Medico Legal Journal for Vols. XV and XVI	6 00
" 7.	Chas. J. Kahn Co., for fruit.....	4 92
" 7.	Alienist and Nemolozist for '98, subscription.	5 00
" 7.	Gutenberg Co. for 7 copies Daily Telegraph from January to July, 1898.....	27 30
" 7.	The Lawyers' Co-operative Pub. Co., for 1 copy Clevenger's M. J. of Insanity.....	10 00
" 7.	A. M. Buntten, sheriff, return Wm. Boswell, Putnam Co., eloped patient	16 15
" 8.	Chas. Shake, for helping tree trimmer.....	10 90

VOUCHER No. 435—Continued.

1898.

June 8.	Chas. Lewis, for helping tree trimmer.....	\$6 60
" 8.	George W. Shay, balance in full trimming trees	50 15
" 8.	George W. Shay, additional number trimming trees	15 00
" 8.	John Osterman, for expenses to Charity Conference, New York	59 90
" 8.	D. H. Davis, for expenses to Charity Conference, New York	63 95
" 9.	J. F. Hulsopple, Sub Sentinel and Journal, March-June, 1898	16 80
" 11.	W. L. Merritt, whitewashing.....	10 00
" 11.	Carl Rommel, work as carpenter.....	8 15
" 13.	James W. Hess, for postage stamps.....	25 00
" 13.	Tribune Pub. Co., 1 copy Tribune for 1897-8..	6 00
" 18.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 18.	Carl Rommel, work as carpenter.....	8 15
" 27.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
	Total	\$443 12

VOUCHER No. 436. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

June 30.	Main pay-roll for month of June, 1898.....	\$6,998 45
	Total	\$6,998 45

VOUCHER No. 437. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

July 20.	To gas service during the month ending July 31, 1898, per contract	\$1,388 89
	Total	\$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 438. JNO. O'NEILL.

1898.

July 21.	35 bbls. spring wheat flour at \$5.20.....	\$182 00
" 21.	1,000 lbs. corn meal at 95c.....	9 50
	Total	\$191 50

VOUCHER No. 439. GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

1898.

July 9.	Air 28710 200 fuse plugs at 10c.....	\$20 00
	Less 50-10 per cent	11 00
		\$9 00
" 13.	Air 28771 400-20-109 No. 1 Ed. lamps at 18c; F. D. No. 231¾	72 00
	Total	\$81 00

VOUCHER No. 440. AMERICAN OIL CO.

1898.

July 16.	1 bbl. Acme engine oil, 52 gals., at 15c.....	\$7 80
	Total	\$7 80

VOUCHER No. 441. FRANCIS BERGMAN.

1898.

July 1.	10 kegs sal soda, 1,755 lbs., at 59c.....	\$10 35
	Total	\$10 35

VOUCHER No. 442. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

1898.

June 28.	30 tubs Standard, 1,200 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	\$105 00
" 28.	1 tub Standard, 40 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	3 50
July 5.	30 tubs Standard, 1,200 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 00
" 12.	30 tubs Standard, 1,200 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 00
" 19.	30 tubs Standard, 1,200 lbs., at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 00
	Total	\$423 50

VOUCHER No. 443. V. BACHMAN.

1898.

July 5.	5 bbls. rye flour at \$3.30.....	\$16 50
	Total	\$16 50

VOUCHER No. 444. THE THOMPSON & CHUTE SOAP CO.

1898.

July 21.	35 bbls. Borax chip soap, 8,398 lbs., at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c..	\$262 44
	Total	\$262 44

VOUCHER No. 445. E. B. M'COMB.

1898.

July 27.	125 bbls. winter wheat flour at \$4.00.....	\$500 00
	Total	\$500 00

VOUCHER No. 446. C. J. TRUEMPER.

1898.

July 8.	Making and hanging 7 large window awnings	\$35 00
" 8.	Making and hanging 2 large door awnings..	14 00
	Total	\$49 00

VOUCHER No. 447. BROOKS OIL COMPANY.

1898.			
July 23.	1 bbl. Ex. Col. Drake cyl. oil, 53 gals.,		
	at 85c	\$45 05	
	Less 25 per cent. dis.....	11 26	
			<u>\$33 79</u>
	Total		\$33 79

VOUCHER No. 448. A. O. LOCKRIDGE.

1898.			
	Old account balance due.....	\$2 00	
May 28.	To railroad fare from and to Greencastle....	2 40	
" 28.	To street car fares and lunch.....	60	
June 9.	To railroad fare from and to Greencastle....	2 40	
" 9.	To street car fare	05	
" 24.	To railroad fare from and to Greencastle....	2 40	
" 24.	To street car fares	15	
July 7.	To railroad fares from and to Greencastle....	2 40	
" 7.	To street car fares	15	
" 29.	To railroad fares from and to Greencastle....	2 40	
" 29.	To street car fares	15	
			<u>\$15 10</u>
	Total		\$15 10

VOUCHER No. 449. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.			
July 27.	To 23,400 cubic feet of gas consumed during		
	the month ending July 25, 1898, at \$1.25		
	per 1,000	\$29 25	
" 27.	Two outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00	
			<u>\$32 25</u>
	Total		\$32 25

VOUCHER No. 450. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.			
July 26.	To 1½ sqrs. advertising 3 times.....	\$3 00	
			<u>\$3 00</u>
	Total		\$3 00

VOUCHER No. 451. INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.

1898.			
July 26.	Advertisement, 10 lines 3 times.....	\$2 00	
			<u>\$2 00</u>
	Total		\$2 00

VOUCHER No. 452. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1898.

July	1.	25 lbs. Epsom salts.....	\$0 38
"	1.	5 lbs. hyposulphite soda	18
"	1.	5 lbs. bromide potassium	2 35
"	1.	8 lbs. Eng. prepared chalk, Thomas'.....	45
"	1.	2 lbs. chloroform, malkdt.....	1 04
"	1.	2 lbs. absolute alcohol	1 25
"	1.	2 lbs. iodide potassium	4 90
"	1.	10 lbs. glycerine	1 40
"	1.	10 lbs. paraffine.....	70
"	1.	½ lb. benzoic acid	30
"	1.	½ lb. nitrate silver	3 40
"	1.	10 lbs. carbolic acid	2 20
"	1.	1 lb. salicylate soda.....	50
"	1.	100 lbs. sulphate copper.....	4 00
"	1.	1 lb. Keith's concentrated tinct. avenue sotiva	1 40
"	1.	2 gals. paraffin oil.....	50
"	1.	1 doz. Trommer's Ext. of Malt with cod liver oil	8 00
"	1.	2 doz. No. 2 empty capsules, P., D. & Co.....	1 50
"	1.	½ doz. 2-oz. graduates, tumbler-shaped.....	88
"	1.	25 oz. sulphite quinine	5 25
"	1.	4 oz. blue mass	15
"	1.	4 oz. permanganate potassium.....	10
"	1.	8 oz. chloralamid	5 76
"	1.	4 oz. antikamnia	3 52
"	1.	4 oz. phenacetine	3 60
"	1.	4 oz. resorcine	88
"	1.	1-500 granules calcium sulphide, ¼ gr. each..	81
"	13.	1 lb. F. E. dandelion, L.....	1 25
"	13.	1 lb. F. E. cnonym, L'.....	1 50
"	13.	1-12 doz. Stearn's Cascara	1 25
Total			\$59 40

VOUCHER No. 453. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

July	6.	4 bales S. S. batts., 200 lbs., at 6c.....	\$12 00
"	6.	448¼ yds. ticking at 13c.....	58 27
"	6.	572¾ yds. Utica brown at 11c.....	63 00
"	6.	598½ yds. Dwight Anchor, ½ blea., at 6c....	35 91
"	6.	50 doz. thread at 36c.....	18 00
"	16.	1 case palm fans.....	4 50
"	26.	726½ yds. Masonville bleach at 6c.....	43 59
"	26.	180¼ yds. Amoskeag ticking at 13c.....	23 43
"	26.	10 doz. 503 hose at \$1.65.....	16 50
Total			\$275 20

VOUCHER No. 454. PETER F. BRYCE.

1898.		
July 7.	501 lbs. butter crackers at $4\frac{3}{4}$	\$23 80
" 14.	502 lbs. butter crackers at $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	23 86
" 21.	480 lbs. butter crackers at $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	22 80
" 28.	482 lbs. butter crackers at $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	22 90
Total		<u>\$93 36</u>

VOUCHER No. 455. NELSON MORRIS & CO.

1898.		
July 1.	65 hams, 1,020 lbs., at \$7.35.....	\$74 97
" 1.	51 hams, 990 lbs., at \$7.35.....	72 77
" 1.	53 hams, 1,007 lbs., at \$7.35.....	74 01
" 1.	6 bacon, 60 lbs., at $8\frac{7}{8}$ c.....	5 33
" 1.	54 hams, 1,015 lbs., at \$7.35.....	74 60
" 1.	57 hams, 1,006 lbs., at \$7.35.....	73 94
Total		<u>\$375 62</u>

VOUCHER No. 456. SWIFT & COMPANY.

1898.		
July 1.	4,111 lbs., lard at \$5.45.....	\$224 05
Total		<u>\$224 05</u>

VOUCHER No. 457. HUNTINGTON & PAGE.

1898.		
July 14.	$\frac{1}{4}$ bushel black wax beans.....	\$0 88
" 14.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels black wax beans.....	5 25
" 14.	1 bag	14
Total		<u>\$6 27</u>

VOUCHER No. 458. SYFERS, M'BRIDE & CO.

1898.		
July 5.	100 cases, 200 doz., Yuba L. C. peaches, \$1.70.	\$340 00
Total		<u>\$340 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 459. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1898.		
July 1.	300 doz. eggs at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	\$31 50
" 8.	360 doz. eggs at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	37 80
" 21.	330 doz. eggs at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	34 05
" 28.	300 doz. eggs at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	31 50
Total		<u>\$135 45</u>

VOUCHER No. 460. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1898.

July	1.	78 cases Polk's tomatoes, 156 doz., at 90c....	\$140 40
"	1.	2 cases pineapple, 4 doz., at \$1.40.....	5 60
"	1.	3 lbs. Dunham's cocoanut at 27c.....	81
"	1.	3 lbs. Baker's chocolate at 34c.....	1 02
"	6.	1,486 lbs. starch at 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	31 58
"	6.	150 lbs. smoking tobacco at 31c.....	46 50
"	6.	10 bbls. salt at 70c.....	7 00
"	6.	2,202 lbs. beans at 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ c.....	36 70
"	6.	180 lbs. N. Y. cheese at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	13 50
"	6.	54 gals. molasses at 30c.....	16 20
"	6.	3,905 lbs. Golden Rio coffee at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	497 89
"	13.	797 lbs. N. Y. cheese at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	59 77
"	13.	24 doz. Silicon at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 20
"	13.	56 gals. syrup at 25c.....	14 00
"	13.	1,000 lbs. hominy at 1c.....	10 00
"	13.	Half gross stove polish at \$5.88.....	2 94
"	13.	6 doz. Mason's blacking at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	2 25
"	13.	1,000 lbs. rice at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	67 50
"	14.	6 bbls. pickles, 1,200, at \$5.00.....	30 00
"	14.	2,436 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.65.....	137 63
"	14.	10 boxes Brooks' Crystal soap, box \$3.40....	34 00
"	14.	1 bundle paper bags, No. 30, \$6.50, less 50 per cent	3 25
"	14.	1 bundle paper bags, No. 20, \$5.00, less 50 per cent	2 50
"	14.	1 bundle paper bags, No. 2, \$1.00, less 50 per cent	50
"	26.	22 cases tomatoes, 44 doz., at 90c.....	39 60
"	26.	4,168 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.65.....	235 48
Total			\$1,452 82

VOUCHER No. 461. CONSUMERS' ICE CO.

1898.

July	1.	66,400 lbs. ice at \$3.24 per ton.....	\$107 56
"	6.	68,000 lbs. ice at \$3.24 per ton.....	110 16
"	13.	75,200 lbs. ice at \$3.24 per ton.....	121 82
"	19.	68,000 lbs. ice at \$3.24 per ton.....	110 16
"	27.	64,000 lbs. ice at \$3.24 per ton.....	103 68
Total			\$553 38

VOUCHER No. 462. E. T. SMITH.

1898.

June 30.	729 lbs. white fish at 4c.....	\$29 16	
July 7.	878 lbs. white fish at 4c.....	35 12	
“ 14.	936 lbs. white fish at 4c.....	37 44	
“ 21.	855 lbs. white fish at 4c.....	34 20	
“ 28.	801 lbs. white fish at 4c.....	32 04	
		<hr/>	
		\$167 96	
	Less rebate on lot	5 00	
		<hr/>	
		\$162 96	
	Total		\$162 96

VOUCHER No. 463. FRANCKE HARDWARE CO.

1898.

July 18.	300 ft. 36-in. wire cloth.....	\$9 00	
“ 18.	100 ft. 30-in. wire cloth.....	2 50	
		<hr/>	
		\$11 50	
	Less rebate	1 05	
		<hr/>	
		\$12 08	
June 2.	2 faucets	20	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$12 28

VOUCHER No. 464. CHAS. G. GRAH.

1898.

June 2.	2 razors ground and 2 pairs springs for clip-		
“	pers	\$1 70	
July 12.	1 box W. soap.....	2 70	
“ 13.	3 clippers ground	1 50	
“ 13.	2 shears ground	30	
“ 13.	3 clipper springs and 3 washers for clippers..	25	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$6 45

VOUCHER No. 465. INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT AND POWER CO.

1898.

July 30.	To current for arc light, 3 months ending		
	July 31, 1898	\$31 90	
“ 30.	Arc light carboning 3 months	10 60	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$42 50

VOUCHER No. 466. GEORGE HITZ & COMPANY.

1898.

July 2.	50 cases blackberries at \$1.10.....	\$55 00
" 2.	2 boxes oranges at \$2.50.....	5 00
" 2.	7 boxes lemons at \$4.25.....	29 75
" 6.	7 baskets cherries at \$1.00.....	7 00
" 8.	416.40 bu. potatoes at 69c.....	287 50
" 9.	1 box lemons	4 25
" 13.	4 baskets cherries	5 00
" 16.	1 box lemons	4 25
" 21.	1 box lemons	4 25
" 21.	380 bu. potatoes at 69c.....	262 20
" 29.	1 box lemons	4 25
		\$668 45
	Cr. by 3 cases blackberries returned..	3 30
		\$665 15
	Total	\$665 15

VOUCHER No. 467. INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO.

1898.

July 1.	5 beeves, 3,720 lbs., at \$6.23.....	\$231 76
" 5.	4 beeves, 2,950 lbs., at \$6.23.....	183 79
" 8.	6 beeves, 3,930 lbs., at \$6.23.....	244 84
" 12.	4½ beeves, 3,460 lbs., at \$6.23.....	215 56
" 15.	5 beeves, 3,570 lbs., at \$6.23.....	222 41
" 18.	6 beeves, 3,850 lbs., at \$6.23.....	239 86
" 21.	6 beeves, 4,430 lbs., at \$6.23.....	275 99
" 25.	6 beeves, 3,930 lbs., at \$6.23.....	244 84
" 28.	6 beeves, 4,050 lbs., at \$6.23.....	252 32
		\$2,111 37
	Total	\$2,111 37

VOUCHER No. 468. FROMMEYER BROS.

1898.

July 30.	40 doz. teacups at 33c.....	\$13 20
" 30.	15 doz. saucers at 32c.....	4 80
" 30.	10 doz. plates at 75c.....	7 50
" 30.	4 doz. soup bowls at 70c.....	2 80
" 30.	1 doz. covered butters	3 80
" 30.	6 doz. teacups at 33c.....	1 98
		\$34 08
	Total	\$34 08

VOUCHER No. 469. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS CO.

1898.

July 25.	To advertisement, 63 words, 3 times	\$1 89
		\$1 89
	Total	\$1 89

VOUCHER No. 470. JAMES COLLIER.

1898.			
July 25.	1 casket for Emiline Higgins	\$7 00	
	Total		\$7 00

VOUCHER No. 471. WM. B. BURFORD.

1898.			
June 22.	1 doz. qts. Stafford's ink	\$4 80	
" 23.	5,000 postal cards	50 00	
" 23.	Printing on 5,000 postal cards	3 73	
" 24.	100 rolls toilet paper	6 00	
" 29.	10 rm. ward paper	17 50	
July 9.	1,000 Annual Reports, 52 pages.....		
" 9.	100 Annual Reports, 393 pages	\$426 69	426 69
	Total		\$508 72

VOUCHER No. 472. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.			
July 30.	4,650 gals. milk at 12c.....	\$558 00	
	Total		\$558 00

VOUCHER No. 473. C. H. M'DOWELL.

1898.			
July 2.	Services as chaplain	\$5 00	
" 10.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
" 17.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
" 24.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
" 31.	Services as chaplain	5 00	
	Total		\$25 00

VOUCHER No. 474. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

1898.			
July 28.	1 C. P. fem. truss, leather covered	\$3 00	
	Less 25 per cent.....	75	
		<u>2 25</u>	
	Total		\$2 25

VOUCHER No. 475. JAMES L. KEACH.

1898.			
July 1.	1 car melons	\$189 00	
" 26.	12 melons, 7-23.....	3 00	
" 26.	12 melons	2 15	
" 30.	18 melons	2 70	
	Total		\$196 85

VOUCHER No. 476. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

July 2.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	\$10 00
" 4.	Henry Beiser, for music	15 75
" 4.	George Donahue, for entertainment	3 00
" 6.	Merchants' National, for stamps	10 00
" 9.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 9.	A. E. Manning, sub. for 8 copies World, years '98 and '99.....	8 00
" 16.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 18.	Standard Pub. Co., for Sunday School sup- plies, July-October, 1898	26 76
" 20.	Austin expressage and freight charges	5 42
" 21.	James W. Hess, postage stamps	25 00
" 21.	The Bowen-Merrill Co., for medical books....	11 80
" 23.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 28.	Merchant's Bank, for revenue stamps	20 00
" 30.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
Total		\$175 73

VOUCHER No. 477. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

July 30.	Main pay-roll for month of July, 1898.....	\$6,971 90
Total		\$6,971 90

VOUCHER No. 478. LION COMPRESSED YEAST CO.

1898.

July 30.	65 lbs. yeast for the month at 12½c.....	\$8 13
Total		\$8 13

VOUCHER No. 479. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

1898.

July 1.	To New Albany	\$0 26
" 1.	To Lawrenceburg	26
" 16.	To Frankfort	26
" 21.	To Martinsville	29
Total		\$1 07

VOUCHER No. 480. D. H. DAVIS.

1898.

May 4 and 5.	Railroad fare from and to Bra- zil	\$3 40
" 12 and 13.	Railroad fare from and to Bra- zil	3 40
" 27 and 28.	Railroad fare from and to Bra- zil	3 40
June 1 and 2.	Railroad fare from and to Bra- zil	3 40

VOUCHER No. 480—Continued.

1898.	
June 24 and 25.	Railroad fare from and to Brazil \$3 40
July 6 and 7.	Railroad fare from and to Brazil 3 40
“ 29 and 30.	Railroad fare from and to Brazil 3 40
	Bus and street car fare, same period 1 25
	Meals as per receipts attached.. 6 75
	\$31 80
	Cr. by error made in Jan., '98, fare, Jan. 4 and 5..\$3 70
	Cr. by error made in Jan., '98, fare, Jan. 27 and 28. 3 70
	Cr. by error made in street car fare and meals 1 20
	8 60
	\$23 20
Total	\$23 20

VOUCHER No. 481. WM. B. BURFORD.

1898.	
July 19.	10,000 leave-of-absence blanks \$6 00
“ 19.	Tabbing same, 10,000 2 50
“ 20.	3 gross Gillott's pens, at \$1.70..... 90
“ 22.	5,000 O. E. pay envelopes 30
“ 25.	Ptd. noteheads, ruled and tabbed, 2,000..... 2 90
“ 27.	5,000 daily reports, Form 1, wh. cap., R. & P. 53 20
Total	\$65 80

VOUCHER No. 482. C. H. M'DOWELL.

1898.	
Aug. 7.	Services as chaplain \$5 00
“ 14.	Services as chaplain 5 00
“ 21.	Services as chaplain 5 00
“ 28.	Services as chaplain 5 00
Total	\$20 00

VOUCHER No. 483. JAMES COLLIER.

1898.	
Aug. 6.	Casket for Mary Doyle, of Boone County.... \$7 00
“ 8.	Casket for John Doyle, of Marion County.... 7 00
Total	\$14 00

VOUCHER No. 484. SAMUEL G. MARKS.

1898.

Aug. 31.	23,755 lbs. timothy hay at \$7 per ton, less \$1..	\$82 15
	Total	\$82 15.

VOUCHER No. 485. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.

Aug. 31.	4,650 gals. milk for the month at 12c.....	\$558 00
	Total	\$558 00.

VOUCHER No. 486. INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.

1898.

Aug. 23, 24 and 25.	Advertising 10 lines 3 times.....	\$2 00
	Total	\$2 00

VOUCHER NO. 487. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.

Aug. 23.	Advertising 1½ squares 3 times	\$3 00
	Total	\$3 00.

VOUCHER No. 488. DANIEL STEWART.

1898.

Aug. 1.	319 lbs. cream tartar	\$82 94
" 1.	1 lb. acetate potash	28
" 1.	5 lbs. beeswax	1 40
" 1.	5 lbs. white wax	1 75
" 1.	½ lb. F. E. burdock. L.....	2 45
" 1.	2 lbs. poke. Rt. L.....	1 08
" 1.	½ lb. sub. gall. bis.....	70
" 1.	25 lbs. parafine	1 75
" 1.	2 lbs. pyrophos iron	1 10
" 1.	5 lbs. per ox., ¼.....	2 00
" 1.	5 lbs. bromide potassium	2 35
" 1.	5 lbs. bromide ammonia	3 00
" 1.	1 lb. phos. acid, 50 per cent.....	40
" 1.	10 lbs. glycerine	1 50
" 1.	½ lb. nitre silver	3 40
" 1.	2 gross 2-dr. vials	1 30
" 1.	1 oz. sul. strych.....	1 20
" 1.	4 oz. percie acid	15
" 1.	4 oz. phenacetine	3 60
" 1.	4 oz. chloralamid	2 88
" 1.	4 oz. antikamma	3 60
" 1.	4 oz. ammonal	4 20
" 1.	1 oz. sul. codea	4 25

VOUCHER No. 488—Continued.

1898.			
Aug. 1.	1 oz. mono. brom. camphor.....	\$0	16
" 1.	10 gals. alcohol, inc.....	25	50
" 1.	2 doz. medicine glasses		70
" 1.	1 doz. Peters' peptic essence	8	00
" 1.	¼ doz. oil car gard.....		20
" 2.	1-500 pill sulph. L. strych. 1-32-gr.....		46
" 2.	5 lbs. grd. gention root	1	00
" 2.	2 jars hosp. malt milk	6	50
" 6.	10-100 H. T. hyos. hydrobromate, 1-100.....	4	40
" 8.	1 oz. pure caffeine, ozs.....		65
" 11.	5 lbs. abs. cotton	1	35
" 11.	6 3 yds. spool Rut. Aah. plaster	2	70
" 11.	½ yd. 7-in. belladonna	2	70
" 11.	2 lbs. caraway seed		30
Total			\$181 90

VOUCHER No. 489. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.			
Aug. 1.	600 yds. A. Stevens crash at 5½c.....	\$33	00
" 1.	807 yds. Utica muslin at 11c.....	88	77
			\$121 77
Less 2 per cent. discount		2	43
			\$119 34
" 13.	108 yds. marble cloth, T. O. B., at 9c.....	9	72
Total			\$129 06

VOUCHER No. 490. PARROTT-TAGGART BAKERY.

1898.			
Aug. 4.	8 bbls. butter crackers, 536 lbs., at \$4.40.....	\$23	58
" 11.	8 bbls. butter crackers, 528 lbs., at \$4.40.....	23	23
" 18.	8 bbls. butter crackers, 516 lbs., at \$4.40.....	22	70
" 25.	8 bbls. butter crackers, 518 lbs., at \$4.40.....	22	79
Total			\$92 30

VOUCHER No. 491. GEORGE HITZ & CO.

1898.			
Aug. 5.	50.40 bu. potatoes at 43c.....	\$21	79
" 6.	1 box lemons	4	50
" 10.	106 bu. potatoes at 43c.....	45	58
" 13.	430 bu. potatoes at 43c.....	184	90
" 17.	1 box lemons	4	50
" 25.	1 box lemons	4	50
Total			\$265 77

VOUCHER No. 492. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

Aug. 31.	To gas service for the month ending August	
	31, 1898	\$1,388 89
	Total	\$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 493. KIPP BROS. CO.

1898.

Aug. 6.	2 only cocoa dippers at 22½c.....	\$0 45
" 10.	1½ doz. spectacles at \$3.50.....	5 25
" 10.	1-12 doz. Bibles at \$4.80.....	40
	Total	\$6 10

VOUCHER No. 494. HOLLWEG & REESE.

1898.

Aug. 1.	40 doz. teacups at 33c.....	\$13 20
" 1.	12 doz. saucers at 33c.....	3 96
" 1.	8 doz. 10-in. dinner plates at 75c.....	6 00
" 1.	5 doz. 1847 teaspoons at \$2.....	10 00
" 1.	18 doz. heavy tumblers at 35c.....	6 30
" 16.	6 2-gal. jars and covers at 4½c.....	68
" 24.	10 lbs. zulia wax at 3c.....	30
" 24.	½ gross corks at 60c.....	20
" 30.	1 gross Mason rubbers	25
	Total	\$40 89

VOUCHER No. 495. INDIANAPOLIS ICE CO.

1898.

Aug. 1.	1 car ice, 19,682. C., C., C. & St. L., 58,000, at	
	\$2.75	\$79 75
" 9.	1 car ice, 8,969, L. V., 55,900, at \$2.75.....	76 86
" 16.	1 car ice, 2,677, C., C., C. & St. L., 49,600, at	
	\$2.75	68 50
" 22.	1 car ice, 2,721, C., C., C. & St. L., 47,000, at	
	\$2.75	64 63
" 27.	1 car ice, 2,849, C., C., C. & St. L., 43,000, at	
	\$2.75	59 13
	Total	\$348 57

VOUCHER No. 496. G. HAUK & SOWDERS.

1898.

Aug. 4.	808 lbs. cleaned No. 2 white fish at 4c.	\$32 32	
" 11.	827 lbs. cleaned No. 2 white fish at 4c.	33 08	
" 18.	854 lbs. cleaned No. 2 white fish at 4c.	34 16	
" 25.	874 lbs. cleaned No. 2 white fish at 4c.	34 96	
			<u>\$134 52</u>
	Less rebate	4 00	
			<u>\$130 52</u>
	Total		\$130 52

VOUCHER No. 497. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1898.

July 28.	1-12 doz. No. 59 night latch, at \$16.....	\$1 34	
Aug. 9.	50 doz. No. 2 fiber chambers at \$4.25	212 50	
" 11.	12 lbs. 25 auld wire at 5½c.....	66	
			<u>\$214 50</u>
	Total		\$214 50

VOUCHER No. 498. J. R. RYAN & CO.

1898.

Aug. 1.	1 pkg., 6 lbs., stock food	\$0 50	
" 3.	100 bu. white oats at 32c.....	32 00	
" 3.	700 lbs. cream meal at \$1.10.....	7 70	
			<u>\$40 20</u>
	Total		\$40 20

VOUCHER No. 499. NELSON MORRIS & CO.

1898.

Aug. 9.	2,734 lbs. K. R. lard at \$5.07.....	\$138 61	
			<u>\$138 61</u>
	Total		\$138 61

VOUCHER No. 500. INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO.

1898.

Aug. 1.	6 beef, 4,420 lbs., at \$6.34.....	\$280 23	
" 5.	6 beef, 4,370 lbs., at \$6.34.....	277 06	
" 9.	6 beef, 4,374 lbs., at \$6.34.....	277 31	
" 12.	6 beef, 4,570 lbs., at \$6.34.....	289 74	
" 16.	6 beef, 3,595 lbs., at \$6.34.....	227 67	
" 20.	6 beef, 3,815 lbs., at \$6.34.....	241 87	
" 24.	6½ beef, 3,778 lbs., at \$6.34.....	239 53	
" 29.	6 beef, 4,385 lbs., at \$6.34.....	278 01	
			<u>\$2,111 42</u>
	Total		\$2,111 42

VOUCHER No. 501. COFFIN, FLETCHER & CO.

1898.		
Aug. 4.	50 hams, 1,010 lbs., at \$7.45.....	\$75 24
" 4.	16 bacon, 102 lbs., at 11c.....	11 22
" 10.	54 hams, 1,000 lbs., at \$7.45.....	74 50
" 18.	52 hams, 1,000 lbs., at \$7.45.....	74 50
" 25.	57 hams, 1,000 lbs., at \$7.45.....	74 50
Total		\$309 96

VOUCHER No. 502. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1898.		
Aug. 4.	2,000 lbs. rice at 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.....	\$107 50
" 4.	1 bbl. salt. 100 pockets	1 50
" 4.	10 bbls. lake salt at 70c.....	7 00
" 4.	112 gals. Sweet Clover syrup at 27c.....	30 24
" 4.	283 gals. cider vinegar at 5c.....	14 15
" 5.	720 lbs. Battle Ax tobacco at 24c.....	172 80
" 5.	1 box bath bricks	75
" 5.	12 doz. 88 scrub-brushes at 65c.....	7 80
" 8.	1,500 lbs. lump starch at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	33 75
" 8.	1,159 lbs. N. Y. cheese at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	86 93
" 8.	200 lbs. Piel's corn starch at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	5 00
" 8.	120 lbs. Church's soda at 5c.....	6 00
" 8.	24 doz. silicon at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	16 20
" 10.	30 cs. Yarmouth corn, 60 doz., at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	52 50
" 10.	25 bbls. gran. sugar, 8,737 lbs., at \$5.65.....	493 64
" 11.	70 cs. Yarmouth corn, 140 doz., at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	122 50
" 11.	5 bbls. gran. sugar, 1,754 lbs., at \$5.65.....	99 10
" 11.	12 doz. mop sticks at 55c.....	6 60
" 12.	5 bbls. B. oatmeal at \$4.25.....	21 25
" 12.	100 lbs. gr. pepper at 10c.....	10 00
" 16.	10 lbs. pearl barley at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	35
" 25.	6 bbls. Dingee pickles, 1,200, at \$4.20.....	25 20
" 25.	1 gross 88 scrub-brushes at 65c.....	7 80
Total		\$1,328 56

VOUCHER No. 503. OLDS & CO.

1898.		
Aug. 1.	2,245 lbs. chip soap at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	\$72 96
" 5.	1,335 lbs. chip soap at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	43 39
" 9.	1,355 lbs., chip soap at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	44 04
" 12.	1,395 lbs. chip soap at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	45 33
" 19.	1,370 lbs. chip soap at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	44 52
" 23.	1,370 lbs. chip soap at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	44 52
Total		\$294 76

VOUCHER No. 504. BROOKS OIL CO.

1898.

Aug. 25.	1 bbl. ex. col. Drake cyl. oil, 53 gals.,		
	at 85c.....	\$45 05	
	Less 25 per cent. discount	11 26	
		<hr/>	\$33 79
	Total		\$33 79

VOUCHER No. 505. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1898.

Aug. 4.	360 doz. eggs at 11½c.....	\$41 40	
" 12.	360 doz. eggs at 11½c.....	41 40	
" 22.	360 doz. eggs at 11½c.....	41 40	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$124 20

VOUCHER No. 506. ACME MILLING CO.

1898.

Aug. 2.	50 bbls. straight flour at \$3.37.....	\$168 50	
" 2.	25 bbls. straight flour at \$3.37.....	84 25	
" 3.	50 bbls. straight flour at \$3.37.....	168 50	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$421 25

VOUCHER No. 507. FRANCIS BERGMAN.

1898.

Aug. 1.	10 kegs, 1,730 lbs., sal soda at 59c.....	\$10 21	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$10 21

VOUCHER No. 508. V. BACHMAN.

1898.

Aug. 5.	35 bbls. spring wheat flour at \$4.95.....	\$173 25	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$173 25

VOUCHER No. 509. LION COMPRESSED YEAST CO.

1898.

Aug. 31.	67 lbs. yeast at 12½c.....	\$8 37	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$8 37

VOUCHER No. 510. J. C. TARKINGTON.

1898.

Aug. 29.	10 gals. chloro-naphtholeum at \$1.25.....	\$12 50
	Total	<u>\$12 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 511. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.

Aug. 31.	To gas consumed during the month of August, 1898, 2,600 cubic feet, at at \$1.25 per 1,000	\$32 50
" 31.	Two outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00
		<u>\$35 50</u>
	Total	\$35 50

VOUCHER No. 512. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

1898.

Aug. 1.	To Burnsville	\$0 40
" 5.	To Fort Wayne	26
" 5.	To Lebanon	26
" 17.	To Rockville	26
" 20.	To Dayton	26
	Total	<u>\$1 44</u>

VOUCHER No. 513. CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE CO.

Telephone exchange services from July 1 to September 30, inclusive:

1898.

Sept. 2.	Superintendent's office	\$21 38
" 2.	Steward's office	21 38
" 2.	Gate office	9 00
" 2.	Pathological office	9 00
" 2.	Store office	9 00
" 2.	Men's Department office	9 00
" 2.	Women's Department office	9 00
" 2.	Superintendent's private study	9 00
" 2.	Officers' barn	9 00
" 2.	Tolls lines for May, 1898	50
" 2.	Tolls lines for June, 1898	15
	Total	<u>\$106 41</u>

VOUCHER No. 514. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

Aug. 2.	Hogan Transfer Co., for hauling range	\$1 00
" 3.	Adolph Asch, detective, return Henry Vansickle, Chicago	23 25
" 5.	Merck's Market Report, subscription, 1 copy, 1898-99	2 00
" 6.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 13.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 17.	R. L. Polk & Co., for copy Medical and Surgical Directory, 1898	10 00
" 18.	Chas. J. Kuhn Co., for fruit and produce	13 25
" 20.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 23.	C. R. Hauger, for return Robt. Sprouse from Rockville, Ind.	8 70
" 27.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	10 00
" 31.	L. A. Greiner, for veterinary services	14 00
	Total	<u>\$112 20</u>

VOUCHER No. 515. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

Aug. 31.	Main pay-roll for month of August, 1898. . . .	\$6,959 95
	Total	<u>\$6,959 95</u>

VOUCHER No. 516. KINGAN & CO., LTD.

1898.

Aug. 4.	1 tub butterine, 10 lbs., at \$8.45.	\$0 85
" 4.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at \$8.45.	101 40
" 11.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at \$8.45.	101 40
" 18.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at \$8.45.	101 40
" 25.	12 tubs butterine, 480 lbs., at \$8.45.	40 56
" 29.	18 tubs butterine, 720 lbs., at \$8.45.	60 84
	Total	<u>\$406 45</u>

VOUCHER No. 517. THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.

1898.

Aug. 19.	144 No. 3½ duplicate keys, chg. No. 5, at 12c.	\$17 28
" 19.	144 No. 6 duplicate keys, chg. No. 0, at 15c.	21 60
		<u>\$38 88</u>
	Less 25 per cent. discount	9 72
		<u>\$29 16</u>
" 26.	348 resettings at 25c.	\$87 00
" 26.	Replacing worn parts and repairing.	3 75
		<u>90 75</u>
	Total	<u>119 91</u>
		<u>\$119 91</u>

VOUCHER No. 518. GEORGE D. HARDIN.

1898.

Aug. —.	8,380 lbs. straw at 20c per 100.....	\$16 76
	Total	<u>\$16 76</u>

VOUCHER No. 519. C. H. M'DOWELL.

1898.

Sept. 4.	For services as chaplain	\$5 00
" 11.	For services as chaplain	5 00
" 18.	For services as chaplain	5 00
" 25.	For services as chaplain	5 00
	Total	<u>\$20 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 520. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS CO.

1898.

Sept. 26.	Advertisement, 61 words, 3 times	\$1 83
	Total	<u>\$1 83</u>

VOUCHER No. 521. WM. LANGANSKAMP.

1898.

Sept. 20.	Repairing copper coil and 2 1-in copper nipples	\$4 50
	Total	<u>\$4 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 522. KINGAN & CO., LTD.

1898.

Sept. 6.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at \$8.45.....	\$101 40
" 13.	30 tubs butterine, 1,200 lbs., at \$8.45.....	101 40
" 13.	1 tub butterine, sample, 10 lbs., at \$8.45.....	85
" 21.	45 tubs butterine, 1,800 lbs., at \$8.45.....	152 10
	Total	<u>\$355 75</u>

VOUCHER No. 523. PIONEER BRASS WORKS.

1898.

Sept. 19.	1 2½-in. gate valve stem	\$1 25
	Total	<u>\$1 25</u>

VOUCHER No. 524. J. R. RYAN & CO.

1898.			
Sept. 8.	1,000 lbs. fine pearl meal at \$1.15.....	\$11 50	
	Total		\$11 50

VOUCHER No. 525. GEORGE J. MAYER.

1898.			
Sept. 24.	1 No. 1½ self-inking stamp	\$0 50	
" 24.	2 No. 3 self-inking stamps and ink	2 20	
	Total		\$2 70

VOUCHER No. 526. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.			
Sept. 1.	494 yds. Utica brown muslin at 11c....	\$54 34	
" 1.	407¾ yds. ½ pep. bleach. muslin at 6½c.	28 03	
" 20.	20 doz. thread at 36c.....	7 20	
		\$89 57	
	Less 2 per cent.....	1 79	
		\$87 78	
	Total		\$87 78

VOUCHER No. 527. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.			
Sept. 1.	7 prs. lace curtains at \$1.25.....	\$8 75	
" 1.	3 pieces gloria ribbon at 35c.....	1 05	
" 1.	7-12 doz. curtain poles at \$1.75.....	1 02	
" 1.	1 doz. pole rings	3 50	
" 1.	5-12 doz. curtain poles at \$1.75.....	73	
" 1.	1 lot pole rings	75	
" 1.	5 prs. lace curtains at \$1.25	6 25	
" 1.	1 doz. curtain poles	1 75	
" 1.	1 pole ring	3 50	
" 1.	12 pairs lace curtains at \$1.25.....	15 00	
" 1.	3 pieces ribbons at 37½c.....	1 13	
	Total		\$43 43

VOUCHER No. 528. A. BURDSAL CO.

1898.			
Aug. 18.	5 gals. gasoline at 12c.....	\$0 60	
	Total		\$0 60

VOUCHER No. 529. THE H. LIEBER CO.

1898.

Sept. 6.	1 doz. Flower's 14x28-in. sheet.....	\$3 00	
" 9.	250 ft. 3-in. assorted molding at 4½c.....	11 25	
" 9.	250 ft. 3-in. assorted tints, moldings, at 5c....	12 50	
" 10.	1 French litho, 13½x18.....	20	
" 10.	35 mounted chromos at 35c.....	12 25	
" 19.	42 mounted chromos at 35c.....	14 70	
" 19.	15 Flower's 14x28-in. sheets at 25c.....	3 75	
" 19.	474 ft. 1-in. No. 2555, cr. gt. and blue, at \$1.50.	7 11	
" 19.	494 ft. 1 in. No. 2537 gilt at \$1.50.....	7 41	
	Total		\$72 17

VOUCHER No. 530. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1898.

Sept. 10.	1 doz. 18-in. 3-pronged tinned flesh forks.....	\$1 50	
" 14.	150 ft. ¾-19 Sweden wire rope.....	5 74	
" 14.	20 lbs. assorted tacks	1 50	
	Total		\$8 74

VOUCHER No. 531. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1898.

Sept. 1.	12 cases eggs, 360 doz., at 13c.....	\$46 80	
" 9.	12 cases eggs, 360 doz., at 13c.....	46 80	
" 20.	12 cases eggs, 360 doz., at 13c.....	46 80	
" 27.	12 cases eggs, 360 doz., at 13c.....	46 80	
	Total		\$187 20

VOUCHER No. 532. ACME MILLING CO.

1898.

Sept. 1.	25 bbls. winter wheat flour at \$3.30.....	\$82 50	
" 2.	50 bbls. winter wheat flour at \$3.30.....	165 00	
" 2.	50 bbls. winter wheat flour at \$3.30.....	165 00	
	Total		\$412 50

VOUCHER No. 533. INDIANAPOLIS CHEMICAL CO.

1898.

Sept. 7.	1,000 lbs. Acme boiler compound at 7½c.....	\$75 00	
	Total		\$75 00

VOUCHER No. 534. V. BACHMAN.

1898.			
Sept. 2.	35 bbls. spring wheat flour at \$3.95.....	\$138 25	
	Total		\$138 25

VOUCHER No. 535. NELSON MORRIS & CO.

1898.			
Sept. 1.	7 cattle, 4,458 lbs., at \$6.67.....	\$297 36	
" 6.	7 cattle, 4,389 lbs., at \$6.67.....	292 75	
" 9.	7 cattle, 4,123 lbs., at \$6.67.....	275 00	
" 13.	7 cattle, 4,571 lbs., at \$6.67.....	304 89	
" 16.	7 cattle, 4,947 lbs., at \$6.67.....	329 96	
" 22.	7 cattle, 5,317 lbs., at \$6.67.....	354 64	
" 28.	7 cattle, 4,562 lbs., at \$6.67.....	304 29	
	Total		\$2,158 89

VOUCHER No. 536. CRALL & MEYER.

1898.			
Aug. 29.	518 bu. potatoes at 45½c.....	\$235 69	
Sept. 20.	1,640 lbs. potatoes at 45½c.....	12 45	
" 21.	1,750 lbs. potatoes at 45½c.....	13 28	
" 22.	1,660 lbs. potatoes at 45½c.....	12 59	
" 24.	1,770 lbs. potatoes at 45½c.....	13 42	
" 26.	3,510 lbs. potatoes at 45½c.....	26 61	
" 26.	1 bbl. sweet potatoes	1 75	
" 27.	216 bu. potatoes at 45½c.....	98 28	
	Total		\$414 07

VOUCHER No. 537. GEORGE HITZ & CO.

1898.			
Sept. 3.	1 box lemons	\$5 00	
" 17.	1 box lemons	5 00	
	Total		\$10 00

VOUCHER No. 538. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.			
Sept. 28.	To gas consumed during the month ending September 24, 25,900 cubic feet at \$1.25 per 1,000	\$32 38	
" 28.	To two outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00	
	Total		\$35 38

VOUCHER No. 539. INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.
1898.

Sept. 27.	Advertising 10 lines 3 times	\$2 00	
	Total		\$2 00

VOUCHER No. 540. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.

Sept. 27.	Advertising 1½ squares 3 times	\$3 00	
	Total		\$3 00

VOUCHER No. 541. JOHN MARSH & CO.

1898.

Sept. 30.	1 new gear wheel for elevator	\$3 50	
" 30.	4 hours' time, labor, two men	3 20	
	Total		\$6 70

VOUCHER No. 542. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

1898.

Sept. 27.	1 single chamois pad truss	\$1 13	
	Total		\$1 13

VOUCHER No. 543. FRANCKE HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Sept. 7.	6½ ft. No. 25 link belting	\$0 60	
" 10.	½ gross awning hooks at \$1.60.....	80	
" 21.	½ gross 3½ awning hooks at \$1.50.....	75	
" 21.	½ gross 2 awning hooks at 75c.....	38	
" 21.	Car fare	05	
" 21.	2 No. 10 B. & C. punches	65	
	Total		\$3 23

VOUCHER No. 544. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1898.

Sept. 21.	1 lb. xylol	\$2 25	
" 21.	1 qt. absolute alcohol	1 50	
	Total		\$3 75

VOUCHER No. 545. SCHNULL & CO.

1898.

Sept.	1.	600 lbs. Piel lump starch at $2\frac{1}{8}c$	\$12 75
"	1.	100 lbs. Greenback tobacco, $\frac{1}{8}$, at 29c.....	29 00
"	1.	10 boxes Ivory soap, 54, at \$4.....	40 00
"	1.	1 box, 40 lbs., Star candles at 9c.....	3 60
"	1.	2 boxes, 5 gross, clothespins at 60c.....	1 20
"	8.	1 bbl. P. W. oil, 52 gals., at $7\frac{1}{2}c$	3 90
"	8.	1 bbl. Bourbon oil, 52 gals., at $12\frac{1}{2}c$	6 50

Total \$96 95

VOUCHER No. 546. WARD BROS. DRUG CO.

1898.

Sept.	1.	1 lb. grd. cardamon seed	\$1 15
"	1.	5 lbs., 1 jar, m. milk	2 85
"	1.	4 lbs. spirits nitre at 37c.....	1 48
"	1.	1 lb. F. E. Gerba Santa arom. L.....	1 08
"	1.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. oil lemon	70
"	1.	25 lbs. eprom.....	50
"	1.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. subgae bism.....	85
"	1.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. armour scale pepsin	3 90
"	1.	4 lbs. bt. stronger ammon.....	48
"	1.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salol	1 78
"	1.	2 lbs. chloroform, P. & W., at 55c.....	1 10
"	1.	1 lb. hypophos. lime	1 32
"	1.	2 lbs. bischrom potas. at 15c.....	30
"	1.	5 lb. flaxseed at $3\frac{1}{2}c$	18
"	1.	25 oz. quinine at $22\frac{1}{2}c$	5 63
"	1.	2 oz. menthol at 28c.....	56
"	1.	4 oz. wintergreen oil	30
"	1.	4 oz. phenacetine at 65c.....	2 60
"	8.	8 oz. chloralmid at 82c.....	6 56
"	1.	4 oz. antikamnia at 95c.....	3 80
"	1.	4 oz. ammonal at \$1.....	4 00
"	1.	4 oz. hypophos. mangelene	60
"	1.	5 gross 4XX corks	70
"	1.	5 gals. alcohol at \$2.50.....	12 50
"	1.	1 doz. P., D. Co. caps at 70c.....	70
"	1.	1 doz. P., D. Co. caps at 70c.....	70
"	1.	$\frac{1}{5}$ 77 Hyocine hydrobrom., 1-100 L.....	1 38
"	1.	1,000 white sedlitz papers.....	30
"	1.	1 pt. oil sassafras.....	55
"	1.	1 pt. oil spike	20
"	1.	1 pt. oil hemlock	38
"	1.	1 pt. oil origanum	35
"	14.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gal. castor oil (jug 10c) at \$1.20.....	70

Total \$60 18

VOUCHER No. 547. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.

Sept. 1.	3 boxes IX bright tin.....	\$39 00
	Total	\$39 00

VOUCHER No. 548. SWIFT & COMPANY.

1898.

Sept. 1.	995 lbs. ham at \$7.57.....	\$75 32
" 2.	3,582 lbs. lard at \$4.74.....	169 78
" 8.	1,000 lbs. ham at \$7.57.....	75 70
" 15.	1,046 lbs. ham at \$7.57.....	79 18
" 21.	1,076 lbs. ham at \$7.57.....	81 45
" 21.	61 lbs. bacon at \$12.00.....	7 32
" 29.	1,064 lbs. hams at \$7.57.....	80 54
	Total	\$569 29

VOUCHER No. 549. THE SINKER-DAVIS CO.

1898.

Sept. 22.	To putting new bottom in tank in boiler room, 1,220 lbs. tank steel	\$30 50
" 22.	New bottom for tank in woman's building and iron for breeching, No. 16 steel, 240 lbs.....	6 00
" 22.	100 lbs rivets	6 00
" 22.	F. Miller's time on tank and bottoms, 31 hrs. at 40c	12 40
" 22.	Wm. Leary's time, 4½ hrs., at 40c.....	1 80
" 22.	Landis, 7 hrs. at 40c.....	2 80
" 22.	Schildiemier, 122 hrs. at 40c.....	48 80
" 22.	Waukel, 10½ hrs. at 40c.....	4 20
" 22.	Ed. Leary, 56½ hrs. at 40c.....	22 60
" 22.	Nester, 67 hrs. at 30c.....	21 10
" 22.	J. Jones, 1 hr. at 30c.....	30
" 22.	Otto Neublu, 7 hrs. at 30c.....	2 10
" 22.	Henderson, 54 hrs. at 40c.....	21 60
" 22.	J. Perkinson, 72 hrs. at 20c.....	14 40
" 22.	Klein, 5 hrs. at 30c.....	1 50
" 22.	Perkins, 12½ hrs. at 30c.....	3 75
" 22.	Street car fares	3 65
" 22.	Drayage on iron and tools.....	1 00
	Total	\$203 50

VOUCHER No. 550. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.

Sept. 30.	4,500 gals. milk for the month ending Sept. 30, 1898, at 12c.....	\$540 00
	Total	\$540 00

VOUCHER No. 551. OLDS & COMPANY.

1898.

Sept. 1.	1,370 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{1}{4}c$	\$44 52
" 6.	1,415 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{1}{4}c$	45 99
" 15.	1,375 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{1}{4}c$	44 69
" 22.	1,385 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{1}{4}c$	45 01
" 22.	1,360 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{1}{4}c$	44 20
" 26.	1,140 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{1}{4}c$	37 05
" 29.	1,175 lbs. chip soap at $3\frac{1}{4}c$	38 19
Total		\$299 65

VOUCHER No. 552. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1898.

Sept. 1.	25 doz. parlor brooms at \$1.75.....	\$43 75
" 1.	10 doz. whisk brooms at 90c.....	9 00
" 2.	4,036 lbs. Golden Rio coffee at $11\frac{1}{4}c$	474 23
" 2.	949 lbs. Imp. tea at 25c.....	237 25
" 8.	55 gals. N. O. molasses at 26c.....	14 30
" 8.	97 gals. vinegar at 5c.....	4 85
" 8.	108 gals. M. R. syrup at 18c.....	19 44
" 9.	11 lbs. cinnamon at 25c.....	2 75
" 9.	10 lbs. grd. cinnamon at 25c.....	2 50
" 9.	2 lbs. celery seed at 20c.....	40
" 9.	4 lbs. grd. mustard at 15c.....	60
" 9.	3 lbs. whole mustard seed at 9c.....	27
" 9.	$1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. whole mace at 75c.....	1 31
" 9.	1 lb. allspice, "whole".....	16
" 9.	13 lbs. whole cloves at 14c.....	1 82
" 13.	1,500 lbs. rice at $5\frac{1}{2}c$	82 50
" 16.	188 gals. vinegar at 5c.....	9 40
" 16.	860 lbs. beans at $1\frac{2}{3}c$	14 34
" 16.	1,714 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.65.....	96 84
" 16.	1 bbl. oatmeal, 200.....	3 90
" 20.	5,097 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.65.....	287 98
" 21.	10 lbs. 4-X powd. sugar at \$6.18.....	62
" 21.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Baker's chocolate at 36c.....	54
" 21.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Dunham's cocoanut at 28c.....	21
" 21.	5 doz. Mason's rubbers for jars at 30c.....	15
" 24.	1,300 lbs. beans at $1\frac{2}{3}c$	21 67
" 24.	1 bbl. oatmeal, 200.....	3 90
" 26.	3 bbls. oatmeal, 600.....	11 70
" 26.	5 bbls. lake salt at 80c.....	4 00
" 26.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. rolling pins at \$1.25.....	42
" 29.	64 lbs. N. Y. cheese at $9\frac{1}{2}c$	6 08
Total		\$1,356 86

VOUCHER No. 553. WM. H. THOMAS & COMPANY.

1898.

Sept. 21.	3 doz. spectacles at \$1.00.....	\$3 00
" 21.	1-12 doz. spectacles at \$1.50.....	13
" 21.	1-12 doz. spectacles at \$3.00.....	25
" 21.	1-12 doz. spectacles at \$3.50.....	29
Total		\$3 67

VOUCHER No. 554. WM. B. BURFORD.

1898.

Aug. 10.	1 box toilet paper	\$6 00
" 10.	100 sh. buff blotting, wh. sh.....	4 00
" 10.	100 sh. buff blotting, cut ¼.....	4 00
" 10.	25 gro. 048 Est. Falcon pens.....	18 75
" 15.	1 gro. 239 Est. pens.....	75
" 25.	1 rm. 6 lbs. manilla wrap.....	2 40
" 29.	2,500 app. for position.....	20 75
" 31.	1,000 response to applications.....	7 25
Sept. 1.	2 boxes No. 4 F. H. fasteners.....	30
" 1.	4 boxes No. 1 F. H. fasteners.....	10
" 1.	2 gro. L. I. pens, No. 5.....	1 90
" 1.	2 penholders, hard rubber	30
" 1.	2 penholders, Crown No. 2.....	09
" 3.	10 rms. ward paper.....	17 50
" 3.	6,000 6½ 9350 envelopes.....	4 50
Total		\$88 59

VOUCHER No. 555. JAMES COLLIER.

1898.

Sept. 5.	Casket for Mary Duffy, of Tippecanoe Co.,	\$7 00
" 20.	Casket for Eliza Langford, of Crawford Co.,	7 00
Total		\$14 00

VOUCHER No. 556. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

1898.

Sept. 10.	Telegram to Freedom, Ind.....	\$0 26
" 20.	Telegram from English, Ind.....	25
" 27.	Telegram to Terre Haute, Ind.....	26
" 27.	Telegram to Terre Haute, Ind.....	26
Total		\$1 03

VOUCHER No. 557. LION COMPRESSED YEAST CO.

1898.

Oct. 1.	For 63 lbs. of yeast month ending Sept. 30, 1898, at 12½c	\$7 88
Total		\$7 88

VOUCHER No. 558. J. M. SOWDERS.

1898.	
Sept. 8.	722 lbs. No. 2 white fish at 4c..... \$28 88
" 15.	752 lbs. No. 2 white fish at 4c..... 30 08
" 22.	710 lbs 2 white fish at 4c..... 28 40
" 29.	814 lbs. 2 white fish at 4c..... 32 56
	<u>\$119 92</u>
	Less rebate 3 00
	<u>\$116 92</u>
Total \$116 92	

VOUCHER No. 559. BROOKS OIL COMPANY.

1898.	
Sept. 29.	1 bbl. Ex. Col. Drake cyl. oil, 52 gals., at 85c \$44 20
	Less 25 per cent. dis..... 11 05
	<u>\$33 15</u>
Total \$33 15	

VOUCHER No. 560. WILLIAMS & HUNT.

1898.	
Sept. 6.	3,200 lbs. sal soda at 56c..... \$17 92
" 20.	1,657 lbs. sal soda at 56c..... 9 29
	<u>\$27 21</u>
Total \$27 21	

VOUCHER No. 561. CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY.

1898.	
Sept. 4.	Car 3210, ice 34,500 lbs. at \$1.75..... \$30 19
" 5.	Car 37785, ice 32,100 lbs. at \$1.75..... 28 09
" 10.	Car 673, ice 44,600 lbs., at \$1.75..... 39 03
" 13.	Car 60107, ice 37,200 lbs. at \$1.75..... 32 55
" 28.	Car 15238, ice 50,000 lbs. at \$1.75..... 43 75
	<u>\$173 61</u>
Total \$173 61	

VOUCHER No. 562. P. F. BRYCE.

1898.	
Sept. 1.	497 lbs. butter crackers at 4¼c..... \$21 12
" 8.	495 lbs. butter crackers at 4¼c..... 21 04
" 15.	495 lbs. butter crackers at 4¼c..... 21 04
" 22.	491 lbs. butter crackers at 4¼c..... 20 87
" 29.	490 lbs. butter crackers at 4¼c..... 20 83
	<u>\$104 90</u>
Total \$104 90	

VOUCHER No. 563. TROY LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO.

1898.

Sept. 23.	1 feed apron with chain for Duplex Mangle.	\$15 50	
" 27.	1 rec. apron with chain for Duplex Mangle..	8 50	
	Total		\$24 00

VOUCHER No. 564. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

Sept. 1.	1 4x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 C. I. tees.....	\$0 50	
" 23.	2 pr. No. 2 galv. sink brackets at 65c.....	1 30	
" 23.	16 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. packing duck at 25c.....	4 00	
" 23.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 1-16 Rainbow packing at 50c.....	6 75	
" 23.	23 lbs. $\frac{1}{8}$ Rainbow packing at 50c.....	11 50	
" 23.	100 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. R. H. cut laces	50	
" 23.	100 ft. 5-16 in. R. H. cut laces.....	63	
	Total		\$25 18

VOUCHER No. 565. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

Sept. 30.	Gas service for the month ending Sept. 30.		
	1898	\$1,388 89	
	Total		\$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 566. L. E. WEBB.

1898.

Sept. 1.	4 new shoes	\$1 50	
" 1.	1 shoe reset	25	
" 9.	4 new shoes	1 50	
" 14.	4 new shoes	1 50	
" 18.	4 new shoes	1 50	
" 18.	Splice bolt	25	
" 18.	Set tire	50	
" 18.	Repairs on wagon	75	
" 20.	4 new shoes	1 50	
" 26.	1 new wheel	4 50	
	Total		\$13 75

VOUCHER No. 567. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Sept. 2.	J. W. Hess, for postage stamps.....	\$25 00	
" 3.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00	
" 5.	Chas. J. Kuhn for fruit and produce.....	12 82	
" 5.	Chas. J. Gardner for meat, sausages, etc....	12 88	
" 8.	J. F. Hulsopple, sub. 5 d. 6 S. Sentinel, 2 d. and S. Journal, July-Sept., 1898.....	16 80	
" 8.	Dr. Edenharter's expenses to and from Chi- cago, Ill	16 55	

VOUCHER No. 567—Continued.

1898.			
Sept. 10.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	.....	\$10 00
" 14.	S. D. Phillips, sheriff's return of Robt. Horkman, escaped patient	.....	7 95
" 15.	John Hopkins, press, for Vol. 55 Am. Journal of Insanity	.....	5 00
" 17.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	.....	10 00
" 24.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing	.....	10 00
" 29.	Rich & McVey, for tuning piano	.....	3 00
	Total	.....	<u>\$140 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 568. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Sept. 30.	Main pay roll for month of September, 1898.	.....	\$6,932 95
	Total	.....	<u>\$6,932 95</u>

VOUCHER No. 569. V. BACHMAN.

1898.

Oct. 3.	7 bbls. spring wheat patent flour at \$3.95	....	\$27 65
" 11.	10 bbls. spring wheat patent flour at \$3.95	....	39 50
" 11.	18 bbls. spring wheat patent flour at \$3.95	....	71 10
	Total	.....	<u>\$138 25</u>

VOUCHER No. 570. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

1898.

	To 1 year's rent on Mt. Jackson farm of 60 acres, ending Nov. 1, 1898	....	\$740 00
	Less cash paid 13, 1898, balance	....	85 50
	Total	.....	<u>\$654 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 571. INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT AND POWER CO.

1898.

Oct. 13.	To current for arc lights 3 months ending Oct. 31, 1898	.....	\$31 90
" 13.	Arc light carboning 3 months ending Oct. 31, 1898	.....	10 60
	Total	.....	<u>\$42 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 572. NELSON MORRIS & CO.

1898.

Oct. 14.	10 tcs. K. R. lard, 3,346 lbs., at \$4.62½	.....	\$154 75
	Total	.....	<u>\$154 75</u>

VOUCHER No. 573. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

Oct. 19.	To gas service for the month ending Oct. 31,	
	1898	\$1,388 89
	Total	\$1,388 89

VOUCHER No. 574. CHAS. G. GRAH.

1898.

Oct. 11.	2 pairs clippers ground	\$1 00
" 11.	2 pairs shears ground	30
" 11.	5 pairs lge. shears ground	1 25
" 11.	2 pairs shears ground	30
" 14.	2 razors ground	1 00
" 14.	1 pair shears ground	15
	Total	\$4 00

VOUCHER No. 575. WM. B. BURFORD.

1898.

Sept. 17.	12 doz. No. 2 A. W. Faber pencils	\$7 20
" 17.	1,000 No. 3 Coin envelopes	60
" 17.	100 rolls Otsego toilet	6 00
" 19.	1,000 clothing cards, 9½x11¼, r. and ptd.	15 90
	Total	\$29 70

VOUCHER No. 576. J. R. RYAN & CO.

1898.

Oct. 7.	1,000 lbs. fine corn meal at \$1.15	\$11 50
" 7.	5 bbls. rye flour at \$3.50	17 50
" 13.	10 bu. rye at 60c	6 00
	Total	\$35 00

VOUCHER No. 577. PETER NUTZ.

1898.

Sept.-Oct.	For mending 52 pairs shoes	\$30 50
	Total	\$30 50

VOUCHER No. 578. G. A. CARSTENSEN.

1898.

Oct. 2.	Services as chaplain	\$5 00
" 9.	Services as chaplain	5 00
" 16.	Services as chaplain	5 00
" 23.	Services as chaplain	5 00
" 30.	Services as chaplain	5 00
	Total	\$25 00

VOUCHER No. 579. BROOKS OIL COMPANY.

1898.

Oct. 18.	1 bbl. Ex. Col. Drake cyl. oil, 53 gals.,		
	at 85c	\$45	05
	Less 25 per cent dis.....	11	26
			<hr/>
			\$33 79
	Total		<hr/>
			\$33 79

VOUCHER No. 580. E. B. M'COMB.

1898.

Oct. 24.	125 bbls. winter wheat Straight flour at \$3.23.	\$403	75
			<hr/>
	Total		\$403 75

VOUCHER No. 581. COFFIN, FLETCHER & CO.

1898.

Oct. 6.	56 hams, 1,000 lbs., at \$7.40.....	\$74	00
" 13.	56 hams, 1,000 lbs., at \$7.40.....	74	00
" 13.	19 Eng. B. B., 100 lbs., at \$1.12.....	11	50
" 20.	53 hams, 1,000 lbs., at \$7.40.....	74	00
			<hr/>
	Total		\$233 50

VOUCHER No. 582. L. E. WEBB.

1898.

Oct. 7.	4 new shoes	\$1	50
" 8.	4 new shoes	1	50
" 11.	4 new shoes	1	50
" 12.	4 new shoes	1	50
" 12.	Repairing ice hooks	50	
" 15.	Repairs on wagon bed.....	1	50
* " 15.	4 new shoes	1	50
" 16.	Repairing grocer's wagon	75	
" 18.	4 new shoes	1	50
" 18.	1 shoe reset	25	
" 20.	4 new shoes	1	50
			<hr/>
	Total		\$13 50

VOUCHER No. 583. J. R. BUDD & CO.

1898.

Oct. 5.	360 doz. eggs at 15c.....	\$54	00
" 11.	360 doz. eggs at 15c.....	54	00
" 19.	360 doz. eggs at 15c.....	54	00
" 25.	360 doz. eggs at 15c.....	54	00
			<hr/>
	Total		\$216 00

VOUCHER No. 584. ELGIN DAIRY CO.

1898.		
Sept. 30.	40 lbs. butterine at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	\$3 35
Oct. 4.	1,200 lbs. butterine at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	100 50
" 11.	1,200 lbs. butterine at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	100 50
" 20.	1,200 lbs. butterine at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	100 50
" 25.	1,200 lbs. butterine at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	100 50
Total		\$405 35

VOUCHER No. 585. INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

1898.		
Oct. 24.	To gas contract during the month ending Oct. 31, 1898, 3,600 cubic feet at \$1.25 per 1,000..	\$37 50
" 24.	Two outside lamps at \$1.50 each.....	3 00
Total		\$40 50

VOUCHER No. 586. INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

1898.		
Oct. 25.	Ad. 2 squares 3 times.....	\$4 00
Total		\$4 00

VOUCHER No. 587. CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE CO.

1898.		
Oct. 26.	Telephone service from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, in- clusive, as follows:	
" 26.	Superintendent's office, No. 5491.....	\$21 38
" 26.	Steward's office, No. 5492	21 38
" 26.	Gate office, No. 5493	9 00
" 26.	Superintendent woman's d. office, No. 5494, ...	9 00
" 26.	Superintendent's private study office, No. 5495	9 00
" 26.	Men's department office, No. 5496.....	9 00
" 26.	Store office, No. 5497	9 00
" 26.	Pathological office, No. 5498.....	9 00
" 26.	Store office, No. 5499	9 00
" 26.	Toll service Sept., 1898, Smith to Shipp, to Terre Haute	45
" 26.	Toll service, Aug. 15, 1898, Pettijohn to Budd, to Millersville	15
Total		\$106 36

VOUCHER No. 588. W. C. FRAZEE.

1898.		
Oct. 31.	4,650 gals. fresh milk at 12c.....	\$558 00
Total		\$558 00

VOUCHER No. 589. WARD BROS. DRUG CO.

1898.

Oct.	4.	1 jar Hospital M. milk, 5 lbs.	\$2 85
"	4.	15 lbs. parafin at 9c.	1 35
"	4.	10 lbs. bromide potassium.	4 90
"	4.	10 lbs. carbolic acid at 25c.	2 50
"	4.	2 lbs. Hayden's viburum comp. at \$1.58.	3 16
"	4.	1 lb. soluble citrate iron	62
"	4.	1 lb. iodide potassium	2 48
"	4.	2 lbs. powd. boric acid at 17c.	34
"	4.	½ lb. sulpho. carb. zine at 62c.	31
"	4.	1 lb. F. E. Squills comp. for syr. L.	1 03
"	4.	2 lbs. F. E. Cascara, 1887, P., D. Co.	4 28
"	4.	2 oz. chloralamid at 80c.	1 60
"	4.	2 oz. sulfonal at 75c.	1 50
"	4.	4 oz. phenacetine at 65c.	2 60
"	4.	2 oz. antikamnia at 95c.	1 90
"	4.	1 gal. diluted ext. witch hazel	75
"	4.	4 gro. No. 29 pill boxes at 50c.	2 00
"	4.	25 oz. can sul. quince at 23c.	5 75
"	4.	4 oz. blue mass	12
"	4.	5 gross 3XX corks.	60
"	4.	5 yds. S. & J. 7-in. belladonna plaster.	3 00
"	4.	500 pills strychnia sulph., 1-60 gr. L.	51
"	4.	1 doz. Trommer's ex. malt with E. L. oil.	8 45
"	4.	2 oz. No. 2 capsules, P., D. Co.	1 40
Total			\$54 00

VOUCHER No. 590. THE SINKER-DAVIS CO.

1898.

Oct.	3.	Lander's time rolling flues, 9 hours.	\$3 60
"	3.	Street car fare	20
"	21.	Taking out 60 4-in. flues, clean, cut and re- place in boiler	80 00
"	21.	Tank boiler 3-16 48-in. dia., 515 lbs., at 2¼c. ...	12 88
"	21.	12 lbs. 5-16-in. rivets	1 20
"	21.	Leary's time putting new bottom in tank, 13½ hours at 40c	5 40
"	21.	Goddard's time putting new bottom in tank, 21½ hours at 40c.	8 60
"	21.	Jones' time putting new bottom in tank, 9 hours at 30c	2 70
"	21.	E. Miller's time putting new bottom in tank, 2½ hours at 30c.	75
"	21.	Hudson's time putting new bottom in tank, 31 hours at 30c	9 30
"	21.	Parkinson's time putting new bottom in tank, 10½ hours at 30c	3 15

VOUCHER No. 590—Continued.

1898.			
Oct. 21.	Gibbons' time putting new bottom in tank, 6 hours at 20c	\$1	20
" 21.	McAllister's time putting new bottom in tank, 1 hour at 20c		20
" 21.	Street car fares above men.....	2	40
" 24.	Leary's time putting in copper plugs, 8½ hrs. at 40c	3	40
" 24.	4 copper plugs		50
" 24.	Street car fares		15
Total			\$135 63

VOUCHER No. 591. CONSUMERS' ICE CO.

1898.			
Oct. 7.	Car 8640, 60,000 lbs. ice at \$1.25.....	\$37	50
" 16.	Car 8510, 54,000 lbs. ice at \$1.25.....	33	75
" 24.	Car 61737, 84,000 lbs. ice at \$1.25.....	52	50
Total			\$123 75

VOUCHER No. 592. HOLLWEG & REESE.

1898.			
Oct. 3.	25 doz. tea cups at 33c.....	\$8	25
" 3.	8 doz. saucers at 33c.....	2	64
" 3.	13 doz. tumblers at 35c.....	4	55
Total			\$15 44

VOUCHER No. 593. M. O'CONNOR & CO.

1898.			
Oct. 6.	1,200 lbs. Piel's starch at 2c.....	\$24	00
" 6.	288 lbs. Battle Axe tobacco at 24½c.....	70	56
" 6.	10 boxes Lenox soap, per box \$2.75.....	27	50
" 6.	10 boxes Ivory soap, per box \$4.00.....	40	00
" 10.	5 boxes Monkey soap, per box \$3.50.....	17	50
" 10.	12 lbs. Battle Axe tobacco at 24½c.....	2	94
Total			\$182 50

VOUCHER No. 594. JAMES COLLIER.

1898.			
Oct. 1.	1 casket, Flo Long, Marion Co.....	\$7	00
" 4.	1 casket, Mary Reilly, Jennings Co.....	7	00
" 16.	1 casket, Amanda Sommers, Morgan Co.....	7	00
" 26.	1 casket, Eliza Parrish, Tippecanoe Co.....	7	00
Total			\$28 00

VOUCHER No. 595. INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.
1898.

Oct. 25.	Ad. in news 10 lines 3 times.....	\$2 00	
	Total		\$2 00

VOUCHER No. 596. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS CO.

1898.

Oct. 24.	Ad. 3 times, 86 words.....	\$2 58	
	Total		\$2 58

VOUCHER No. 597. ELLIPTICAL CARBON CO.

1898.

Oct. 22.	500 7-16x7/8x12 P. L. Sperry at \$16.00 per 1,000	\$8 00	
	Total		\$8 00

VOUCHER No. 598. CHAS. J. GARDNER.

1898.

Oct. 4.	3,381 lbs. beef at \$6.20.....	\$209 62	
" 7.	3,697 lbs. beef at \$6.20.....	229 21	
" 11.	3,796 lbs. beef at \$6.20.....	235 35	
" 14.	3,880 lbs. beef at \$6.20.....	240 56	
" 18.	4,052 lbs. beef at \$6.20.....	251 22	
" 21.	3,901 lbs. beef at \$6.20.....	241 86	
" 25.	4,022 lbs. beef at \$6.20.....	249 36	
" 27.	3,826 lbs. beef at \$6.20.....	237 22	
	Total		\$1,894 40

VOUCHER No. 599. D. H. DAVIS.

1898.

Aug. 3.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	\$3 40	
" 17.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 40	
" 26.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 40	
Sept. 7.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 40	
" 30.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 40	
Oct. 5.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 40	
" 13.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 40	

VOUCHER No. 599—Continued.

Aug. 17.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	\$3 40
1898.		
" 20.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 40
" 28.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 40
" 31.	Railroad fare, Brazil to Indianapolis and return	3 40
" 31.	Meals, hotel bills for the above time.....	9 75
" 31.	Street car fares for the above time.....	1 10
	Total	<u>\$48 25</u>

VOUCHER No. 600. JAS. M. SOWDERS.

1898.		
Oct. 6.	714 lbs. No. 2 white fish at 4c.....	\$28 56
" 13.	731 lbs. No. 2 white fish at 4c.....	29 24
" 20.	772 lbs. No. 2 white fish at 4c.....	30 88
" 27.	711 lbs. No. 2 white fish at 4c.....	28 44
		<u>\$117 12</u>
	Less rebate	3 00
		<u>\$114 12</u>
	Total	\$114 12

VOUCHER No. 601. PARROTT-TAGGART.

1898.		
Oct. 6.	8 bbls, butter crackers, 525 lbs., at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	\$22 31
" 13.	8 bbls, butter crackers, 511 lbs., at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	21 72
" 20.	8 bbls, butter crackers, 520 lbs., at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	22 10
" 27.	8 bbls, butter crackers, 504 lbs., at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	21 42
	Total	<u>\$87 55</u>

VOUCHER No. 602. GEORGE HITZ & CO.

1898.		
Oct. 3.	1 box lemons	\$4 50
" 5.	50 bu. peaches at \$1.30.....	65 00
" 14.	1 box lemons	4 50
" 22.	1 bbl. sweet potatoes	1 50
" 22.	215 baskets grapes at 13c.....	27 95
" 27.	220 baskets grapes at 13c.....	28 60
" 27.	1 box lemons	4 50
	Total	<u>\$136 55</u>

VOUCHER No. 603. JAMES L. KEACH.

1898.

Oct. 5.	382 bushels potatoes at 37c.....	\$141 34	
" 8.	200 baskets grapes at 9c.....	18 00	
" 11.	282½ bushels potatoes at 37c.....	104 52	
" 15.	200 baskets grapes at 11c.....	22 00	
" 27.	155 bushels potatoes at 37c.....	57 35	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$343 21

VOUCHER No. 604. SCHNULL & CO.

1898.

Oct. 4.	20 bbls., 6,737 lbs., gran. sugar at \$5.65	\$380 64	
" 4.	4,110 lbs. Golden Rio coffee at 11½c	472 65	
" 4.	1,000 lbs. rice at 5¼c.....	52 50	
" 4.	10 bbls. Akron oatmeal at \$3.90.....	39 00	
" 4.	622 lbs. Cheddar cheese at 9¾c.....	60 65	
" 4.	195 gals. cider vinegar at 9c.....	17 55	
" 4.	10 bbls. lake salt at 70c.....	7 00	
" 4.	114½ gals. Ruby syrup at 16c.....	18 32	
" 14.	½ case La B. Ex. Petit mushrooms at \$23.00	11 50	
" 14.	2 doz. fcy. sifted peas at \$1.50.....	3 00	
" 14.	2 doz. sliced pineapples at \$1.90....	3 80	
" 14.	½ case J. Dare ¼ keg sardines at \$12.00	6 00	
" 18.	2 lbs. celery seed at 20c.....	40	
" 18.	10 lbs. grd. cinnamon at 20c.....	2 00	
" 22.	25 lbs. light brown sugar at 47½c....	1 22	
" 22.	2 lbs. Baker's choc. at 37c.....	74	
* 22.	2 lbs. Dunham cocoanut at 27c....	54	
		<hr/>	
		\$1,077 51	
	Cr. by overcharge on vinegar.....	1 95	
		<hr/>	
			\$1,075 56
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$1,075 56

VOUCHER No. 605. TECHENTIN & FRIEBERG.

1898.

Aug. 17.	½ doz. 1¼-in. snaps.....	\$0 50	
Oct. 26.	1 set single harness.....	22 00	
" 26.	1 whalebone whip	1 25	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$23 75

VOUCHER No. 606. A. O. LOCKRIDGE.

1898.

Aug. 4.	Railroad fare from Greencastle.....	\$1 20
" 4.	Transfer, 30c; lunch, 20c.....	50
" 17.	Railroad fare to and from Greencastle.....	2 40
" 17.	Transfer, 5c; lunch, 40c.....	45
" 26.	Railroad fare to and from Greencastle.....	2 40
" 26.	Transfer, 10c; lunch, 50c.....	60
Sept. 7.	Railroad fare to and from Greencastle.....	2 40
" 7.	Transfer	20
" 30.	Railroad fare from and to Greencastle.....	2 40
" 30.	Transfer, 20c; lunch, 50c.....	70
Oct. 5.	Railroad fare from and to Greencastle.....	2 40
" 5.	Transfer	25
" 7.	Railroad fare from and to Greencastle.....	2 40
" 7.	Transfer, 20c; lunch, \$1.10.....	1 30
" 13.	Railroad fare from and to Greencastle.....	2 40
" 13.	Transfer, 35c; lunch, 55c.....	90
" 17.	Railroad fare from and to Greencastle.....	2 40
" 17.	Transfer	20
" 20.	Railroad fare from and to Greencastle.....	2 40
" 20.	Transfer	35
" 28.	Railroad fare from and to Greencastle.....	2 40
" 28.	Transfer, 30c; hotel, \$2.05.....	2 35
" 31.	Railroad fare from and to Greencastle.....	2 40
" 31.	Transfers	30
Total		<u>\$35 70</u>

VOUCHER No. 607. FRANCKE HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Oct. 29.	¼ doz. 2 B. wheelbarrows at \$60.00.....	\$15 00
" 29.	1 doz. 156 scoop shovels	13 25
" 29.	1 doz. 36-in. sledge handles at \$1.25.....	1 25
Total		<u>\$29 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 608. LION COMPRESSED YEAST CO.

1898.

Oct. 29.	67 lbs. yeast at 12½c.....	\$8 37
Total		<u>\$8 37</u>

VOUCHER No. 609. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

Oct. 5.	53¼ yds. archery brown at 3.3c.....	\$2 00
" 5.	131 yds. butter cloth at 3.2c.....	4 59
" 29.	3,000 yds. Utica 58-in. bro. at 11c.....	330 00
" 29.	200 lbs. Sunny South batton at 5c.....	10 00
" 29.	100 Columbia blankets at \$3.50.....	350 00
" 29.	200 Ladoga blankets at \$1.75.....	350 00
" 29.	424¼ yds. Amos ticking at 12½c.....	53 03
" 29.	20 doz. O. N. T. thread at 41c.....	8 20
	Total	\$1,107 82

VOUCHER No. 610. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

1898.

Oct. 21.	1 single chamois pad truss, 36 in., S901, at \$1.50, less 25 per cent—37c.....	\$1 13
" 28.	2 doz. W. C. J. H. N. bottles at \$16.20.....	32 40
" 28.	½ doz. No. 257 hypo. syringes at \$21.00.....	10 50
" 28.	2 English ice cups at 50c.....	1 00
" 28.	4 invalid rings 2 No. 3 and 2 No. 8, at \$1.50..	6 00
" 28.	½ doz. S. R. Rec. tubes at \$9.00.....	4 50
" 28.	2 stomach tubes, B. & F., at \$1.35.....	2 70
" 28.	2 pairs Seis 4 and 5 inch, at 75c and \$1.00....	1 75
" 28.	1 Esmarch bdge. shears	1 35
" 28.	1 Wright's P. P. shears.....	2 50
" 28.	2 plain dressing feps., long, at 75c.....	1 50
" 28.	1 bullet probe, Al.....	75
" 28.	2 1-yd. rolls oil silk.....	1 40
" 28.	2 1-yd. rolls gutta P. tissue.....	80
" 28.	2 24-inch Kelley pads at \$3.60.....	7 20
" 28.	½ doz. hosp. size cat gut at \$15.00.....	7 50
	Total	\$82 98

VOUCHER No. 611. HILDEBRAND HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Oct. 29.	5½ doz. steel porcelain cups and saucers at \$3.00	\$16 50
" 29.	9 doz. steel porcelain cups and saucers at \$2.75	24 75
" 29.	12½ doz. steel porcelain bowls at \$2.00.....	3 33
" 29.	5-6 doz. steel porcelain plates at \$1.80.....	1 50
	Total	\$46 08

VOUCHER No. 612. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.

Oct. 29.	180 10-4 Patrol blankets at 90c.....	\$162 00
" 29.	170 11-4 Patrol blankets at \$1.12.....	190 40
" 29.	100 10-4 Fremont blankets at \$1.50.....	150 00
" 29.	3,000 yds. 58-in. Utica at 11c.....	330 00
	Total	<u>\$832 40</u>

VOUCHER No. 613. KIPP BROS. CO.

1898.

Oct. 29.	2 doz. ceiling brushes at \$12.00.....	\$24 00
" 29.	2 boxes pipes at 40c.....	80
	Total	<u>\$24 80</u>

VOUCHER No. 614. HIDE, LEATHER AND BELTING CO.

1898.

Oct. 29.	57½ ft. 10-in. lt. double "Volt belt" at \$2.34	\$134 55
" 29.	44½ ft. 10-in. lt. double "Volt belt" at \$2.34	104 13
" 29.	56½ ft. 10-in. lt. double "Volt belt" at \$2.34	132 21
		<u>\$370 89</u>
	Less 60 per cent discount.....	222 54
		<u>\$148 35</u>
" 29.	4 sides R. H. lace leathers, 60 ft.....	13 13
	Total	<u>\$161 48</u>

VOUCHER No. 615. GEORGE W. STOUT.

1898.

Oct. 29.	10,000 lbs. gran. sugar at \$5.33.....	\$533 00
" 29.	4,500 lbs. Golden Rio coffee at 10¼c.....	461 25
" 29.	2,000 lbs. pea beans, 33½ bu., at \$1.15.....	38 33
" 29.	2,000 lbs. evaporated apples at 8¾c.....	175 00
" 29.	1,000 lbs. N. Y. cheese at 10c.....	100 00
" 29.	150 lbs. clean currants at 6½c.....	9 75
" 29.	120 lbs. A. & H. 1 lb. soda at 5c.....	6 00
" 29.	100 lbs. sifted grain pepper at 10c.....	10 00
" 29.	50 lbs. powd. sugar at 5¾c.....	2 81
" 29.	50 lbs. candied citron at 10c.....	5 00
" 29.	25 lbs. Pearl barley at 3c.....	75
" 29.	25 lbs. tapioca at 3c.....	75
" 29.	200 gals. cider vinegar at 7½c.....	15 00
" 29.	12 lbs. prepared mustard at 30c.....	3 60
" 29.	10 boxes 3 Crown L. L. raisins at \$1.35.....	13 50
" 29.	1 bbl. salt, 100 packets	1 75

VOUCHER No. 615—Continued.

1898.

Oct. 29.	6 bbls. Dingee, 1,200, pickles at \$3.50.....	\$21 00
" 29.	10 bbls. lake salt at 70c.....	7 00
" 29.	2,000 lbs. rice at 5c.....	100 00
" 29.	1,500 lbs. lump starch at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	26 25
" 29.	700 lbs. Battle Ax tobacco at 29c.....	203 00
" 29.	150 lbs. Greenback smoking tobacco at 29c...	43 50
" 29.	25 boxes Lennox soap at \$2.70.....	67 50
" 29.	10 boxes Brooks' Crystal soap at \$3.50.....	35 00
" 29.	10 boxes Ivory soap at \$4.00.....	40 00
" 29.	2 gross Silicon at \$6.50.....	13 00
" 29.	12 doz. Com. mop sticks for cloth at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c....	7 50
" 29.	12 doz. Com. mop sticks for brushes at 65c....	7 80
" 29.	6 doz. Rising Sun stove polish at 48c.....	2 88
" 29.	3 doz. No. 4 Mason blacking at 40c.....	1 20
" 29.	1 doz. 18-oz. cotton mops at \$2.00.....	2 00
" 29.	2 doz. bath bricks at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	75
" 29.	200 doz. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Standard Cal. peaches at \$1.50	300 00
	Total	\$2,254 87

VOUCHER No. 616. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Oct. 1.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	\$10 00
" 3.	Chas. J. Kuhn Co., for fruit and produce.....	7 05
" 3.	Chas. J. Gardner, for meat.....	1 75
" 3.	National Laundry Journal for 1897-99, sub..	2 00
" 3.	P. C. Walton, mang., January-July, 1898, sub. N. Y. Polyclinic	1 17
" 5.	A. O. Lockridge, expenses to Omaha and re- turn. Charity Organization	30 10
" 8.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 10.	D. Appleton & Co., for 1898 sub. to Journal of Experimental Medicine	5 00
" 15.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 15.	James W. Hess, for postage stamps.....	25 00
" 22.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
" 25.	Lawrence Jones, labor boiler house 2 nights..	3 00
" 25.	The Robert Clarke Co. for medical books....	7 25
" 27.	Chas. J. Kuhn Co. for fruit, produce.....	7 66
" 28.	Chas. J. Gardner, for meat, etc.....	5 83
" 28.	Wilbur Austin, for expressage and freight charges	5 94
" 29.	A. Cook, for 7 nights' labor in boiler shop....	10 50
" 29.	W. L. Merritt, for whitewashing.....	10 00
	Total	\$162 25

VOUCHER No. 617. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

Oct. 31. Main pay-roll for month of October, 1898. .	\$6,878 25
Total	\$6,878 25
	\$227,000 00
Less contingent cash	2,000 00
Total from maintenance fund	\$225,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 17.

*Detailed and Itemized Account of Expenditures from Repair Fund
During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

VOUCHER No. 1. A. B. MEYER & CO.

1897.

Nov. 30. 15 bu. lime, at 20c.....	\$3 00
" 30. 1 bbl. Newburg plaster	1 75
Total	\$4 75

VOUCHER No. 2. FRANCKE & SCHINDLER.

1897.

Nov. 19. 1 door bell	\$1 50
" 19. 1 revolving belt punch	1 50
" 27. 1,000 ft. 2-16x16 picture backing	7 50
" 27. 1,000 ft. 2-16x12 picture backing	7 50
" 27. 20,000 42 br. nails at 25c.....	5 00
" 27. 5 gross 3-porc. picture nails at \$1.....	5 00
" 27. 1,000 yds. tinned W. picture cord.....	3 30
" 27. 10 gross 110 wire screw-eyes at 15c.....	1 50
" 27. 10 gross 112 wire screw-eyes at 12½c.....	1 25
" 27. 10 gross 106 wire screw-hooks at 44c.....	4 40
Total	\$38 45

VOUCHER No. 3. INDIANAPOLIS MFG. AND CARP. UNION.

1897.

Nov. 30. 1,000 ft. clear pine, 1x12-16.....	\$50 00
" 30. 1,050 ft. 1¼ ash flooring	52 50
" 30. 2 poplar posts turned, 8x8-5.....	3 70
" 30. 40 poplar balusters, 20-2x2-15, 20-2x2-20.....	4 00
Total	\$110 20

VOUCHER No. 4. A. BURDSAL CO.

1897.

Nov. 16.	8 gals. gasoline	\$1 20
" 30.	1 lb. No. 6000 pale gold	2 00
" 30.	1 lb. No. 4000 silver	1 60
" 30.	1 lb. No. 4000 copper	1 60
	Total	<u>\$6 40</u>

VOUCHER No. 5. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1897.

Nov. 30.	228 lbs. C. white glue	\$27 36
" 30.	50 gals. spirits turpentine	17 75
	Total	<u>\$45 11</u>

VOUCHER No. 6. INDIANAPOLIS PAINT AND COLOR CO.

1897.

Nov. 29.	53.4 gals. turpentine at 33½c.....	\$17 89
" 29.	½ bbl. Adams' S W. W. brushes	13 05
	Total	<u>\$30 94</u>

VOUCHER No. 7. L. E. WEBB.

1897.

Nov. 4.	Repairing laundry wagon	\$0 75
" 4.	Set 2 tires	1 00
" 4.	8 new shoes	3 00
" 4.	Repairs on wagon	75
" 10.	½ doz. 30-in. frames	4 50
" 10.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 13.	8 new shoes	3 00
" 13.	Repairing wheel	50
" 13.	Repairing 3 Ia. P.	35
" 16.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 20.	Repairing wagon bed	50
" 20.	Resetting 2 shoes	50
" 20.	Repairing ice hooks	35
" 27.	1 shoe reset	25
" 27.	Repairing wagon rod	15
" 29.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 29.	Sharpening 4 picks	60
	Total	<u>\$20 70</u>

VOUCHER No. 8. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1897.

Nov. 30.	Repair pay-roll for month of November, 1897.	\$600 85
	Total	<u>\$600 85</u>

VOUCHER No. 9. L. E. WEBB.

1897.		
Dec. 10.	4 shoes reset	\$1 00
" 10.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 14.	8 shoes reset	2 00
" 18.	8 shoes reset	2 00
" 21.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 21.	8 new shoes	3 00
" 22.	8 new shoes	3 00
" 24.	8 shoes reset	2 00
" 27.	8 shoes reset	2 00
" 27.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 27.	8 shoes reset	2 00
" 27.	Making 41 tools for lathe	30 75
Total		<u>\$52 25</u>

VOUCHER No. 10. THE SINKER-DAVIS CO.

1897.		
Dec. 29.	1 new clamp for head, as per old one.....	\$3 40
" 29.	1 new shaft for spider, and babbitt, 2 boxes..	2 75
" 29.	2 new bolts, as per old ones	50
Total		<u>\$6 65</u>

VOUCHER No. 11. BALKE-KRAUSS CO.

1897.		
Dec. 15.	100 feet 1-in. walnut	\$12 00
" 15.	100 feet 1½-in. walnut	12 00
" 15.	18 balusters	6 30
Total		<u>\$30 30</u>

VOUCHER No. 12. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1897.		
Dec. 31.	Repair pay-roll for December, 1897.....	\$612 65
Total		<u>\$612 65</u>

VOUCHER No. 13. A. B. MEYER & CO.

1898.		
Jan. 3.	8 bbls. cement at \$3.15.....	\$25 20
" 3.	1 bbl. fire clay	75
" 3.	15 bu. lime at 17c.....	2 55
Total		<u>\$28 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 14. FRANCKE HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Jan. 18.	1 mortise latch and knob	\$0 75	
" 18.	1 door bell	90	
" 18.	2 belt punches at 30c.....	60	
" 18.	1 mortise night latch	1 25	
" 19.	1 door check	3 50	
" 19.	2 night latches at \$1.25.....	2 50	
	Total		\$9 50

VOUCHER No. 15. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1898.

Jan. 20.	6 wood ornaments	\$2 40	
" 20.	4 F. 5½x7-in. ornaments	20	
	Total		\$2 60

VOUCHER No. 16. H. J. REEDY ELEVATOR CO.

1898.

Jan. 18.	Machinist time, 16 hours, at 65c.....	\$16 90	
" 18.	4 cast-iron racks, 15½ each, at 5c.....	3 10	
	Total		\$20 00

VOUCHER No. 17. CHARLES F. WEH KING.

1898.

Jan. 20.	Brick mason's time, 36 hours, at 60c.....	\$21 60	
" 20.	Helper's time, 36 hours, at 30c.....	10 80	
" 20.	Cement	1 00	
	Total		\$33 40

VOUCHER No. 18. L. E. WEBB.

1898.

Jan. 1.	8 shoes reset	\$2 00	
" 1.	8 new shoes	3 00	
" 12.	8 bolts, 17 in. long	2 00	
" 12.	Repairs on wagon	50	
" 12.	Repairs on ice hooks	75	
" 16.	8 shoes reset	2 00	
" 16.	4 new shoes	1 50	
" 20.	Stay-chain hooks	25	
" 20.	King bolt	50	
" 28.	8 new shoes	3 00	
" 28.	3 frames, 28-in.....	2 25	
" 28.	Repairing ice hooks	35	
	Total		\$18 10

VOUCHER No. 19. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

Jan. 31.	Repair pay-roll for January, 1898.....	\$570 00	
	Total		\$570 00

VOUCHER No. 20. JOHN W. COONS.

1898.

Feb. 24.	To 1 top for 5-gal. chemical fire-exting., ex- press charges, etc.....	\$1 50	
	Total		\$1 50

VOUCHER No. 21. ALDEN SPEARES' SONS & CO.

1898.

Feb. 8.	406 lbs. weatherproof ast. cold water paint at 6¼c.....	\$26 39	
	Total		\$26 39

VOUCHER No. 22. THE SIMPLEX ELECTRICAL CO.

1898.

Feb. 19.	1 6½-lb. Western iron repd., senal 0272-0101.	\$2 00	
" 19.	3 7½-lb. Western iron repd., senal 022-021....	6 00	
" 19.	Expressage	1 95	
	Total		\$9 95

VOUCHER No. 23. SCHULTZ & SOMMERS.

1898.

Feb. 26.	Plasterers, 17 hours, at 45c. per hour.....	\$7 65	
" 26.	Lathing, 10 hours, at 30c. per hour.....	3 00	
" 26.	6½ bbls. Adamant plaster at \$1.05.....	6 80	
" 26.	1,100 lath	2 50	
" 26.	1½ bbls. scim at 75c.....	1 15	
" 26.	Plaster Paris	75	
" 26.	Nails	20	
	Total		\$22 05

VOUCHER No. 24. JOHN MARSH & CO.

1898.

Feb. 28.	1 new gear wheel for elevator	\$15 00	
" 28.	12 leathers for elevator valves	15 00	
	Total		\$30 00

VOUCHER No. 25. BALKE-KRAUSS CO.

1898.

Feb. 9.	3 pieces 10-10 10, 249 ft., oak.....		
" 9.	6 pieces 10-10 S, 399 ft., oak, 648 ft.,		
	at \$2.50	\$16 20	\$16 20
" 24.	2 bbls, Newark plaster		4 50
	Total		<u>\$20 70</u>

VOUCHER No. 26. KIRKHOFF BROS.

1898.

Feb. 8.	159 ft. 1¼-in. galv. pipe	\$15 90
" 8.	70 ft. ¾-in. galv. pipe	4 90
" 8.	142 ft. ½-in. galv. pipe	8 52
" 8.	1 1-in. brass gate valve	1 25
" 8.	6 ¾-in. brass solder nippers	1 20
" 8.	13 1-in. galv. fittings	1 30
" 8.	14 ¾-in. galv. fittings	1 00
" 8.	12 ½-in. galv. fittings	60
" 8.	10 lbs. wiping solder	2 50
" 8.	2 plumbers' and helper's time	42 00
	Total	<u>\$79 17</u>

VOUCHER No. 27. THE MELWAIN-RICHARDS CO.

1898.

Feb. 1.	24 1-in. lip unions	\$1 29
" 1.	24 1x¾-in. couplings	32
" 1.	24 1x¾x¾ C. I. tees	71
" 1.	24 1-in. R. & L. couplings	39
" 1.	24 ¾-in. R. & L. couplings	32
" 1.	24 ½-in. R. & L. couplings	16
" 1.	24 1-in. St. ells	58
" 1.	24 ¾-in. St. ells	44
" 1.	24 ¾-in. St. ells	32
" 1.	24 ¾-in. C. I. ells	34
" 1.	12 ¼-in. brass unions	75
" 1.	24 ¼x½-in. brass bushings.....	42
" 1.	24 1-in. C. I. ells	43
" 1.	24 1-in. C. I. tees	62
" 1.	24 1-in. mal. ells	52
" 1.	24 1-in. gal. ells	90
" 1.	24 ½-in. gal. ells	40
" 1.	12 2-in. gal. ells	1 21
" 1.	12 2-in. C. I. ells	58
" 1.	24 1x¾-in. bushings	23
" 1.	24 ¾-in. lip unions	1 06
" 1.	6 1-in. gate valves	3 00
" 1.	12 ft. ¼-in. brass pipe	1 65
" 1.	12 ft. ½-in. brass pipe	1 70

VOUCHER No. 27—Continued.

1898.

Feb.	1.	24 ft. ¼-in. rubber tubing	\$0 50
"	1.	100 sink bolts	30
"	1.	24 brass closet screws, W. washers, N. P....	80
"	1.	15 lbs. bar tin	2 40
"	1.	100 lbs. white waste	6 00
"	1.	100 ft. ¼ cut laces	36
"	1.	1 pr. 6-in. Pease's comb pliers	75
"	1.	1 pr. 10-in. Pease's comb pliers.....	1 00
"	1.	1 washer cutter	55
"	1.	6 frames for 10-in. twine	79
"	1.	1 jan. for 6-in. Stillson	23
"	1.	12 Jumbo burners	40
"	1.	1 Niagara burner	60
"	1.	12 Cornell basin, Cox.....	16 50
"	1.	6 2-in. Bickett's vent elbow	3 00
"	1.	12 Coler's rubber closet connections	60
"	1.	12 Ohliger's rubber basin connections	50
"	1.	12 ½-in. gate valves	3 12
"	12	½-in. Jenkins Bros.' angle valves.....	4 94
"	1.	6 1-in. W. W. rad. valves, Jenkins Bros.....	6 97
"	1.	6 ¾-in. W. W. rad. valves, Jenkins Bros....	5 67
"	1.	1 48-in. Stillson wrench	6 30
"	1.	2 6-in. Snow's patent clamps	1 00
"	1.	210 3-12 ft. ¾-in. galv. pipe	6 12
"	1.	209 10-12 ft. 1¼-in. galv. pipe	11 64
"	1.	211 ft. 1½-in. galv. pipe	14 88
"	4.	3 4-in. expansion flue brushes	6 00
"	8.	24 rubber seats for M. 394 at 10c.....	2 40
"	8.	1 Alford pat. hand vise.....	1 50
"	8.	2 8-in. Snow's patent clamps	1 30
"	12.	50 ft. 1½-in. 4-ply Eng. hose.....	7 50
"	15.	12 16x½x10 cesspool, with bell trap and grating, at \$1.75.....	21 00
"	16.	63 sheets 1-16 asbestos B. card, 305 lbs., at 6c.	18 30
"	17.	5 sheets 1-16 asbestos B. card, 21½ lbs., at 6c.	1 29
"	28.	50 ft. ¼ rubber tubing	2 00
"	28.	50 ft. ⅜ rubber tubing	3 00
"	28.	50 ft. ½ rubber tubing	3 25
"	28.	Repairs for ball cocks for aut. tanks	2 50
Total			\$184 30

VOUCHER NO. 28. A. BURDSAL CO.

1898.

Feb.	8.	5 gals. gasoline at 15c.....	\$0 75
"	26.	8 1-pints white enamel at 45c.....	3 60
Total			\$4 35

VOUCHER No. 29. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Feb. 28.	Repair pay-roll for February, 1898.....	\$596 00	
	Total		\$596 00

VOUCHER No. 30. FERTIG & KEEVERS.

1898.

Feb. 28.	To touching up frescoing	\$21 00	
	Total		\$21 00

VOUCHER No. 31. L. E. WEBB.

1898.

Feb. 1.	4 new shoes	\$1 50	
" 1.	2 draw-bands	2 00	
" 1.	Repairs on spring seat	50	
" 1.	8 new shoes	3 00	
	Total		\$7 00

VOUCHER No. 32. MARTIN J. O'REILLY.

1898.

Mar. 24.	To 4 new shoes	\$1 50	
	Total		\$1 50

VOUCHER No. 33. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1898.

Mar. 2.	425 lbs. putty bladders at 1½c.....	\$6 38	
" 2.	50 14-15 gals. boiled oil at 41c.....	20 89	
" 2.	50 gals. turpentine at 36½c.....	18 29	
	Total		\$45 56

VOUCHER No. 34. L. E. WEBB.

1898.

Mar. 10.	8 new shoes	\$3 00	
" 10.	2 new shoes	75	
" 10.	8 new shoes	3 00	
" 24.	Set 1 tire and repairs on wagon	1 25	
" 24.	Repairs on spring seat	40	
" 28.	8 new shoes	3 00	
" 28.	8 new shoes	3 00	
" 30.	Repairs on tunnel wagon	2 00	
	Total		\$16 40

VOUCHER No. 35. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

Mar. 31.	To repair pay-roll for month of March, 1898..	\$614 90	
	Total		\$614 90

VOUCHER No. 36. WM. MUECKE.

1898.

Apr. 21.	To painting walls in new kitchen, to 3 coats, per contract	\$25 00	
" 21.	To painting gas-house roof and foundation, 3 coats and 2 coats, per contract.....	21 85	
" 21.	To part of ceiling in wash-house.....	1 40	
" 21.	To painting morgue, per contract	15 00	
	Total		\$63 25

VOUCHER NO. 37. BALKE & KRAUSS CO.

1898.

Apr. 20.	15 bu. H. lime	\$3 00	
" 20.	1,000 No. 1 lath	2 25	
	Total		\$5 25

VOUCHER No. 38. WM. EHRIICH.

1898.

Apr. 29.	1 front oven plate		
" 29.	½ top oven plate		
" 29.	2 long center irons		
" 29.	2 short center irons		
" 29.	1 back lining strip		
" 29.	1 long center support	\$8 40	\$8 40
" 29.	1 full set of fire-brick linings		1 95
" 29.	4 stove rods		50
" 29.	Fitting and repairing same		5 60
	Total		\$16 45

(All for No. 9 Richmond range.)

VOUCHER No. 39. BERNHARDT & DAMMEL.

1898.

Apr. 4.	To half carload crushed stone	\$10 00	
	Total		\$10 00

VOUCHER No. 40. L. E. WEBB.

1898.			
Apr. 4.	To 4 new shoes	\$1 50	
" 4.	Set-screw for planer	50	
" 12.	8 new shoes	3 00	
" 12.	4 new shoes	1 50	
" 12.	Plate for planter	40	
" 18.	Steel in pipe tongs	50	
" 18.	Repairs on wagon	50	
" 18.	6 lap links	25	
" 23.	Repairing wheel	75	
" 23.	Setting tire	50	
Total			\$9 40

VOUCHER No. 41. CHARLES F. WEH KING.

1898.			
To building foundation for regulator house:			
Mar. 21.	To brickmason's time, 21 hours.....	\$12 60	
" 21.	To tender's time, 21 hours	6 30	
" 21.	To mortar furnished	2 50	
Total			\$21 40

VOUCHER No. 42. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.			
Apr. 30.	Repair pay-roll for month of April, 1898.....	\$613 50	
Total			\$613 50

VOUCHER No. 43. THE SINKER-DAVIS CO.

1898.			
Apr. 5.	To 1 cutter as per old one, and 1 disc like sample	\$4 40	
Total			\$4 40

VOUCHER No. 44. DANIEL STEWART CO.

1898.			
Apr. 2.	200 lights, 18x24, D. S. A.....		
" 2.	200 lights, 5x11, D. S. A.....		
" 2.	100 lights, 8x10, D. S. A.....		
" 2.	100 lights, 13x13, D. S. A.....		
" 2.	100 lights, 14x28, D. S. A.....		
" 2.	100 lights, 24x36, D. S. A.....		
" 2.	100 lights, 24x48, D. S. A.....		
" 2.	100 lights, 30x36, D. S. A.....	\$81 00	\$81 00
Total			\$81 00

VOUCHER No. 45. MARTIN J. O'REILLY.

1898.		
May 18.	Shoeing horse, 4 new shoes	\$1 50
	Total	<u>\$1 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 46. LEWIS JONES.

1898.		
May 9.	50 loads sand at 10c.....	\$5 00
	Total	<u>\$5 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 47. WM. LANGSENKAMP.

1898.		
May 3.	Repairing coffee kettle	\$42 00
	Total	<u>\$42 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 48. CHARLES KRAUSS.

1898.		
May 26.	To 1 new 7-ft. driven well pump	\$5 00
" 26.	Repairing 3 pumps, handles, etc.....	3 50
	Total	<u>\$8 50</u>

VOUCHER No. 49. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.		
May 31.	To repair pay-roll for May, 1898.....	\$602 90
	Total	<u>\$602 90</u>

VOUCHER No. 50. THE SINKER-DAVIS CO.

1898.		
May 27.	To boring stuffing box for 1/4-in. pkg.....	\$0 25
" 27.	To 1 new brass gland and new steel valve stem	4 30
" 28.	To boring stuffing box for 1/4-in. pkg.....	25
" 28.	1 new brass gland and new steel valve stem..	4 30
June 2.	Boring and babbiting and reboring rod box..	3 75
	Total	<u>\$12 85</u>

VOUCHER No. 51. L. E. WEBB.

1898.

May 4.	Shoeing 1 horse, 4 new shoes	\$1 50
" 4.	Shoeing 2 horses, 8 new shoes	3 00
" 4.	Repairing 6 ice hooks	90
" 4.	Repairing wagon	50
" 9.	1 doz. double pipe hangers,	4 80
" 9.	Repair wagon	50
" 9.	1 valve wrench	1 25
" 14.	Repair singletree hooks	75
" 14.	Shoeing horses, 4 new shoes	1 50
" 20.	Shoeing horses, 8 new shoes	3 00
" 20.	Shoeing horses, 4 new shoes	1 50
" 27.	3 draw-bands for flag pole	1 50
" 27.	Repairing corn plow	2 00
" 27.	Sharpening 6 ice hooks	60
" 27.	Shoeing horse, 4 new shoes	1 50
" 27.	Sharpening 3 cape chisels	30
" 31.	Sharpening harrow teeth, 45.....	1 25
" 31.	Hook on singletree	15
Total		\$26 50

VOUCHER No. 52. BALKE & KRAUSS CO.

1898.

May 24.	1,000 ft. stock boards	\$18 00
" 24.	276 ft. 1-in. poplar at 26c.....	7 18
June 3.	724 ft. 1-in. poplar at 26c.....	18 82
Total		\$44 00

VOUCHER No. 53. TECHENTIN & FREIBERG.

1898.

June 4.	1 pr. traces and hames	\$5 00
" 4.	2 crupper loops	20
Total		\$5 20

VOUCHER No. 54. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

June 7.	12 1 Jenkins Globe valves	\$11 76
" 11.	207 9-12 ft. 1¼ galv. pipe	11 01
" 11.	206 5-12 ft. 1¼ Byers' pipe	6 81
" 11.	24 ¾x5 nipples	29
" 11.	24 1¼x¾ tees, galv.....	1 40

VOUCHER No. 54—Continued.

1898.

June 11.	24	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ galv. ells	.....	\$1 15	
"	11.	24	1x $\frac{3}{4}$ galv. ells	.....	60
"	11.	24	1x $\frac{3}{4}$ galv. tees	.....	75
"	11.	24	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ galv. tees	.....	55
"	11.	24	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ galv. ells	.....	49
"	11.	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ galv. lip unions	.....	87
"	11.	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ galv. lip unions	.....	1 35
"	11.	12	1 galv. lip unions	.....	96
"	11.	24	$\frac{3}{4}$ galv. lip unions	.....	1 54
"	11.	24	$\frac{1}{2}$ galv. lip unions	.....	1 27
"	11.	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fin. brass union ells, male	.....	5 38
"	11.	12	$\frac{3}{4}$ fin. brass union ells, male	.....	3 27
"	11.	6	1 fin. brass union ells, male	.....	2 02
"	11.	12	$\frac{3}{4}$ comp. stop, S. B. I. P.	.....	4 05
"	11.	12	2 galv. union ells, male	.....	6 16
"	11.	100	$\frac{3}{8}$ Bibb washers, fiber	.....
"	11.	100	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bibb washers, fiber	.....
"	11.	100	$\frac{5}{8}$ Bibb washers, fiber	.....
"	11.	100	$\frac{3}{4}$ Bibb washers, fiber	.....\$0 50	50
"	11.	18	$\frac{3}{4}$ Jenkins angle valves	.....	11 29
"	11.	3	2 Jenkins horz. ch. valves	.....	6 41
"	11.	3	2 P. & O. gate valves	.....	10 80
"	11.	6	$\frac{3}{4}$ Fuller hose nozzles	.....	3 30
"	11.	1	lb. $\frac{3}{4}$ rubber hose washers	.....	15
"	11.	1	24 Stillson wrench	.....	2 00
"	11.	1	No. 2 Saunders' center	.....	1 80
"	11.	6	1x $\frac{3}{8}$ Gem mixers	.....	1 20
"	11.	6	No. 6 Gem mixers, N. P.	.....	1 20
"	11.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ solid dis., 2 1-12x2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	40
"	11.	1	$\frac{3}{4}$ solid dis., 2 1-12x2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	40
"	11.	1	1 solid dis., 2 1-12x2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	40
"	11.	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ solid dis., 2 1-12x2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	50
"	11.	1	12 Diston cast-steel compass saw	.....	30
"	11.	24	$\frac{3}{4}$ C. I. ells	.....
"	11.	24	1 C. I. ells	.....\$1 11	1 11
"	13.	1	3 screwed drainage running trap	.....
"	13.	1	2 screwed drainage running trap	.....
"	13.	12	3x2 screwed drainage Y branch	.....
"	13.	2	3 screwed drainage long turn ell	.....
"	13.	2	2 screwed drainage long turn ell	.....
"	13.	2	3 screwed drainage, 45O, ell	.....
"	13.	2	2 screwed drainage, 45O, ell	.....
"	13.	12	$\frac{3}{4}$ Jenkins Globe valves	.....\$23 35	23 35
Total				.....	\$126 79

VOUCHER No. 55. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1898.

June 9.	2 doz. S35 Pen. tumbler locks, at \$12...	\$24 00	
" 9.	2 doz. S75 Pen. tumbler locks at \$17...	34 00	
			\$58 00
	Less 45 per cent.....	26 10	
			\$31 90
" 14.	150 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ -19 wire rope at \$3.60.....	5 40	
" 24.	106 lbs. 12 A. B. elm twine at 23c.....	24 38	
	Total		\$61 68

VOUCHER No. 56. CONSOLIDATED COAL AND LIME CO.

1898.

June 8.	1,000 white pine laths	\$2 25	
" 8.	15 bu. lime	3 00	
" 8.	6 bbls. Star cement at \$3.15.....	18 90	
" 8.	2 bbls. Newark plaster	4 00	
	Total		\$28 15

VOUCHER No. 57. THE SINKER-DAVIS CO.

1898.

June 7.	To 1 iron pulley, 26x6-in., 1 15-16.....	\$4 15	
" 9.	To grinding 2 planer knives, 7½ hours.....	3 75	
	Total		\$7 90

VOUCHER No. 58. HENRY COBURN LUMBER CO.

1898.

June 6.	2,000 ft. 1x12-16 No. 1 com.....		
" 6.	1,000 ft. 1½x12-12 No. 1 pop.....		
" 6.	1,000 ft. 1½x12-12 No. 1 ash.....		
" 6.	125 pieces 2-8x3¼, 16 ft., J. T. flooring.....	\$116 65	\$116 65
" 6.	1,100 ft. 2x12-12 and 14 clear oak at \$3.50....	38 50	
	Total		\$155 15

VOUCHER No. 59. CHARLES F. WEHCKING.

1898.

Apr. —.	2,800 brick at \$5.....	\$14 00	
	Total		\$14 00

VOUCHER No. 60. L. E. WEBB.

1898.

June 4.	2 new shoes	\$0 75
" 8.	Repairs on laundry wagon	1 50
" 12.	8 new shoes	3 00
" 12.	1 iron spring seat	75
" 12.	Sharpening 8 shovel plows	40
" 12.	Repairs on fender	25
" 19.	Repairs on laundry wagon	1 25
" 19.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 19.	Singletree repaired	50
" 19.	1 shoe reset	25
" 23.	Repairs on laundry wagon	1 25
" 23.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 24.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 26.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 28.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 30.	8 new shoes	3 00
" 30.	Setting 4 tires	2 00
	<hr/>	
	Total	\$22 40

VOUCHER No. 61. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

June 30.	Repair pay-roll for June, 1898.....	\$593 85
	<hr/>	
	Total	\$593 85

VOUCHER No. 62. AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO.

1898.

July 15.	1 R. H. hinge for No. 6 washer.....	\$3 75
" 15.	Express on broken hinge sent us.....	30
	<hr/>	
	Total	\$4 05

VOUCHER No. 63. BALKE & KRAUSS CO.

1898.

July 6.	12 pieces 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x12-24, 576 ft., at \$3.....	\$17 28
" 14.	1,000 ft. 2-in. clear pine	52 00
" 14.	1,000 ft. 1-in. clear pine	50 00
" 14.	2,000 ft. 1-12-in. 16.....	36 00
	<hr/>	
	Total	\$155 28

VOUCHER No. 64. INDIANAPOLIS PAINT AND COLOR CO.

1898.

July 5.	20 50 lbs. Carter lead.....	\$52 00	
" 5.	40 1 lb. English vermilion at 75c.....	30 00	
" 5.	49 7-10 gals. turpentine at 27c.....	13 43	
" 5.	2 doz. 2½-in. Negro flat var. brushes at \$1.50.	3 00	
" 5.	2 doz. 1-in. Superior flat brushes at \$1.32....	2 64	
" 5.	2 doz. 3-in. Superior flat brushes at \$4.50....	9 00	
" 5.	2 doz. 1½-in. Badger C. Flora.....	5 04	
	Total		\$115 11

VOUCHER No. 65. THE SINKER-DAVIS CO.

1898.

July 6.	1 new stud as per old one.....	\$0 75	
	Total		\$0 75

VOUCHER No. 66. PIONEER BRASS WORKS.

1898.

July 20.	Repairing steam whistle	\$2 50	
	Total		\$2 50

VOUCHER No. 67. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.

July 1.	1 box 1-X 20x28 best bright tin.....	\$12 00	
" 1.	1 bale No. 24 30x96 galv. iron.....	5 00	
" 1.	6 doz. 3-in. mall. iron cover handles.....	2 50	
" 1.	7 papers tinned rivets.....	1 55	
	Total		\$21 05

VOUCHER No. 68. THE A. BURDSAL CO.

1898.

July 27.	4 gals. B. asphalt at 40c.....	\$1 60	
" 29.	5 gals. gasoline at 12c.....	60	
	Total		\$2 20

VOUCHER No. 69. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

July 16.	1 5 whistle with valve.....	\$5 63
" 18.	138 lbs. white waste	7 59
" 18.	11 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. duck packing.....	1 65
" 18.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. $\frac{1}{4}$ Garlock packing.....	2 28
" 18.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. $\frac{3}{8}$ Garlock packing.....	2 52
" 18.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ Empire packing.....	1 32
" 18.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ Eclipse packing	3 00
" 18.	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ galv. ells.....	75
" 18.	12 2 galv. ells.....	1 60
" 18.	24 1 C. I. ells.....	45
" 18.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ C. I. ells.....	35
" 18.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. I. ells.....	26
" 18.	12 2 mall. tees.....	1 00
" 18.	24 1 female union ells.....	2 90
" 18.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ female union ells.....	2 50
" 18.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ male union ells	2 85
" 18.	24 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ C. I. tees.....	61
" 18.	24 1 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ bushings	25
" 18.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jenkins' angle valves.....	3 76
" 18.	12 $\frac{1}{8}$ Jenkins' angle valves	3 76
" 18.	6 1 Jenkins' angle valves.....	4 54
" 18.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Comp. bibbs, I. B., I. P.....	2 64
" 18.	1 Climax steam joint clamp for 7 pipe.....	7 00
" 18.	1 Climax steam joint clamp for 4 pipe.....	4 00
" 18.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals. Crescent engine oil.....	10 44

Total

\$73 65

VOUCHER No. 70. TECHENTIN & FRIEBERG.

1898.

July 29.	2 pièces on back bands and repair back bands	\$0 80
" 29.	4 plates and links on traces.....	1 00
" 29.	2 turn-backs	1 25
" 29.	1 trace carrier	20
" 29.	Repairs on double harness and 2 brass rings..	50

Total

\$3 75

VOUCHER No. 71. ANDERSON BRUNER.

1898.

July 1.	16 ft. 8-in. sewer at new kitchen at 40c.....	\$6 40
" 1.	52 ft. 6-in. sewer at new kitchen at 30c.....	15 60
" 1.	36 ft. 5-in. sewer at new kitchen at 25c.....	9 00
" 1.	40 ft. 4-in. sewer at new kitchen at 20c.....	8 00
" 1.	1 8-in. H. H. trap	75
" 1.	1 8-in. curve	30
" 1.	1 8-in. slant	20
" 1.	1 8-in. Y	30

VOUCHER No. 71—Continued.

1898.			
July	1.	3 6-in. Y.....	\$0 60
"	1.	2 6-in. curves	30
"	1.	1 5-in. trap	50
"	1.	5 4-in. curves	50
"	1.	2 4-in. elbows	50
"	1.	2 4-in. ventilations	1 00
		Total	<u>\$43 95</u>

VOUCHER No. 72. L. E. WEBB.

1898.			
July	4.	Repairs on laundry wagon.....	\$1 25
"	4.	Repairs on tunnel wagon.....	1 00
"	4.	8 new shoes, 16th.....	3 00
"	4.	Setting 2 tires, 16th.....	1 00
"	4.	4 new shoes, 9th.....	1 50
"	4.	Repairs on laundry wagon	1 00
"	18.	4 new shoes	1 50
"	23.	Sharpening 16 plow shovels.....	80
"	23.	8 new shoes	3 00
"	23.	Setting 3 tires	1 50
"	24.	9 bolts, 21 double	2 25
"	24.	6 bars, 21 in., 1½x½.....	2 00
"	24.	Repair ice pick	15
"	24.	Rod for plow	25
"	28.	Splice 7 bolts	70
"	28.	2 bolts, 21½ long	50
"	28.	Step on wagon	25
"	28.	2 new shoes.....	75
"	28.	2 bars, 1½x½	70
"	28.	Set 1 tire	75
		Total	<u>\$23 85</u>

VOUCHER No. 73. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.			
July	30.	Repair pay-roll for month July, 1898.....	\$581 00
		Total	<u>\$581 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 74. BALKE & KRAUSS CO.

1898.			
Aug.	22.	15 bushels H. lime at 20c.....	\$3 00
		Total	<u>\$3 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 75. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

Aug. 9.	242 10-12 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ Rogers' iron pipe at \$1.80.....	\$4 37
" 9.	203 10-12 ft. 2 Rogers' iron pipe at \$5.70.....	11 62
" 9.	239 5-12 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ galv. iron pipe at \$2.86.....	6 85
" 9.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ galv. ells	65
" 9.	24 Prier balls	25
" 9.	24 Prier cushions	25
" 9.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Comp. bibbs hose, I. P. & S. B.....	2 50
" 9.	10 lbs. Garlock packing, sect. rings, 2 7-16x4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 00
" 9.	1 No. 1 Saunders cutter.....	1 25
" 9.	1 No. 1 3-wheel cutter.....	90
" 9.	1 Plumber's Friend	1 00
" 9.	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ 50-ft. Chesterton Metolis tables.....	3 70
	Total	<u>\$39 34</u>

VOUCHER No. 76. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.

Aug. 31.	100 lbs. solder	\$11 00
	Total	<u>\$11 00</u>

VOUCHER No. 77. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

1898.

Aug. 13.	To labor repairing wagon scale.....	\$1 50
" 13.	Car fare	10
	Total	<u>\$1 60</u>

VOUCHER No. 78. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Aug. 31.	Repair pay-roll for month of August, 1898...	\$547 65
	Total	<u>\$547 65</u>

VOUCHER No. 79. L. E. WEBB.

1898.

Aug. 1.	4 new shoes	\$1 50
" 4.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 18.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 23.	8 new shoes	3 00
" 23.	Repairs on ice hooks.....	50
" 28.	Repairing pinch bar	15
" 28.	Repairs on grocer wagon.....	75
" 28.	8 new shoes	3 00
" 28.	Repairs on laundry wagon	75
" 28.	4 new shoes	1 50
" 28.	Splice rod	50
" 30.	2 cold chisels	75
" 30.	8 new shoes	3 00
	Total	<u>\$18 40</u>

VOUCHER No. 80. MANUFACTURERS' NATURAL GAS CO.

1898.

Aug. 1.	To 1,662 7-12 ft. of std. 6-in. line pipe; 1-6-in. patent sleeve; labor digging ditch for above pipe, laying pipe and back filling ditch, etc., etc., per contract; see letter of July 7, 1898	\$700 00
	Total	\$700 00

VOUCHER No. 81. JOS. R. ADAMS.

1898.

Sept. 28.	To painting gate house at entrance.....	\$15 00
" 28.	Painting ceiling in morgue.....	4 50
	Total	\$19 50

VOUCHER No. 82. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Sept. 28.	Repair pay roll for September, 1898.....	\$539 50
	Total	\$539 50

VOUCHER No. 83. BALKE & KRAUSS CO.

1898.

Oct. 13.	5 bu. fire clay.....	\$2 50
	Total	\$2 50

VOUCHER No. 84. THE SINGER MFG. CO.

1898.

Oct. 10.	To repairs on 2 sewing machines.....	\$5 70
	Total	\$5 70

VOUCHER No. 85. CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

1898.

Oct. 26.	195 ft. 9-32 7 Swedes' iron rope at 2c.....	\$3 90
	Total	\$3 90

VOUCHER No. 86. FRANCKE HARDWARE CO.

1898.

Oct. 29.	20,000 No. 42 brass head nails at 25c 1,000....	\$5 00	
" 29.	1 doz. No. 2 nail hammers.....	3 20	
" 29.	1 doz. 1/2 hatchets.....	4 50	
" 29.	20 gross 1 1/2 11 screws at \$1.20.....	\$24 00	
" 29.	20 gross 1 1/4 6 screws at 74c.....	14 80	
" 29.	20 gross 1 6 screws at 66c.....	13 20	
		<hr/>	
		\$52 00	
	Less 90 per cent.....	46 80	
		<hr/>	5 20
" 29.	1 keg. 10-d wire nails.....	1 55	
" 29.	1 keg 8-d wire nails.....	1 60	
" 29.	1 keg 6-d wire nails.....	1 70	
" 29.	1 keg 4-d wire nails.....	1 80	
" 29.	1 doz. 10-in. Stillson wrenches	10 80	
" 29.	1 doz. 14-in. Stillson wrenches.....	14 40	
" 29.	45 lbs. S1 twine at 25c.....	11 23	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$60 98

VOUCHER No. 87. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Oct. 31.	Repair pay-roll for month of October, 1898....	\$514 65	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$514 65
		<hr/>	
	Total from repair fund		\$10,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 18.

Detailed and Itemized Account of Expenditures from Clothing Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

VOUCHER No. 1. HENDRICKSON, LEFLER & CO.

1897.		
Nov. 30.	1 doz. gloves	\$2 25
" 30.	1 doz. gloves	2 25
" 30.	12 doz. hats, assorted, at \$12.00.....	144 00
Total		\$148 50

VOUCHER No. 2. L. E. MORRISON & CO.

1897.		
Nov. 12.	11 pairs rubber boots at \$2.85.....	\$31 35
" 15.	9 rubber drill coats at \$2.75.....	24 75
Total		\$56 10

VOUCHER No. 3. NATHAN PLANT & CO.

1897.		
Nov. 2.	100 pairs men's kip shoes.....	\$115 00
" 2.	100 pairs dong. shoes.....	98 00
Total		\$213 00

VOUCHER No. 4. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1897.		
Oct. 30.	743.3 yds. Amos stripe cheviot at 6.1c.....	\$46 74
" 30.	97.2 yds cambric at 3c.....	2 93
" 30.	522.1 yds. muslin, 36-in., at 6.1c.....	32 65
" 30.	214.1 yds. muslin, Dwight, at 6.1c.....	13 40
" 30.	318 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds. muslin, Dwight, at 6.1c.....	19 90
" 30.	199.1 yds. Henrietta cloth at 15c.....	29 89
" 30.	564.2 yds. Am. Ind. prints at 4.2c.....	25 40
" 30.	427.1 yds. Simpson dark prints at 4.2c.....	19 23
" 30.	87.1 yds. gingham at 4.2c.....	3 94

VOUCHER No. 4—Continued.

1897.		
Oct. 30.	317.1 yds. Lancaster gingham at 4.2c.....	\$14 28
" 30.	1 box crochet hooks	10
" 30.	20 gross shoe laces	3 00
" 30.	21 gross white cotton tape at 30c.....	6 30
" 30.	2 g. gross agate buttons at 55c.....	1 10
" 30.	2 g. gross pearl buttons at \$8.....	16 00
" 30.	40 packages hairpins at 5c.....	2 00
" 30.	3,000 Harper needles at 90c.....	2 70
" 30.	1 gross fancy garter webbing	2 40
" 30.	4½ doz. fine combs	1 73
" 30.	12 doz. coarse combs at 75c.....	9 00
Nov. 20.	480 yds. India linen at 10c.....	48 00
" 20.	12 doz. bows at \$1.50.....	18 00
" 20.	40 doz. hose at \$1.70.....	68 00
" 20.	70.1 yds. muslin at 5c.....	3 51
" 20.	51.1 yds. muslin at 4c.....	2 05
" 20.	1,133 yds. mis. prints at 6.2c.....	73 65
" 23.	934 yds. Canton flannel at 9c.....	84 06
Total		<u>\$549 96</u>

VOUCHER No. 5. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1897.		
Nov. 30.	Clothing pay-roll for month of November, 1897	<u>\$222 10</u>
Total		\$222 10

VOUCHER No. 6. PETER NUTZ.

1897.		
Oct. 31.	Repairing 49 prs. of shoes from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1897	<u>\$31 65</u>
Total		\$31 65

VOUCHER No. 7. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1897.		
Nov. 19.	8¾ doz. underwear at \$3.25.....	\$28 44
Dec. 6.	2 doz. gloves	5 00
" 6.	1 doz. gloves	4 50
" 6.	1 gross hooks and eyes	1 50
" 6.	1 gross shoe buttons	30
" 6.	40 doz. hose at \$1.75.....	70 00
" 6.	80 doz. thread at 36c.....	28 80
" 6.	6 doz. shirts at \$4.50.....	27 00
" 6.	419¾ yds. prints at 4.2c.....	19 00
" 6.	412 yds. jeans at 26.2c.....	109 18
" 6.	950 yds. Canton flannel at 8.2c.....	80 75
" 6.	2 g. gross pearl buttons at \$8.75.....	17 50

VOUCHER No. 7—Continued.

1897.

Dec. 6.	414½ yds. jeans at 26.2c.....	\$109 84
" 6.	928 yds. Canton flannel at 8.2c.....	78 88
" 13.	12 doz. gents' scarfs at \$2.....	24 00
" 13.	35 doz. gents' handkerchiefs at 60c.....	21 00
" 13.	25 doz. ladies' handkerchiefs at 45c.....	11 25
" 13.	9¾ doz. ladies' handkerchiefs at 75c.....	7 25
" 13.	28 doz. ladies' ties at \$1.25.....	35 00
" 13.	1-12 doz. shirts at \$9.....	75
" 13.	1-12 doz. ties at \$3.....	25
" 13.	40 doz. vests at \$3.25.....	130 00
Total		\$810 19

VOUCHER No. 8. MANUFACTURERS SHOE CO.

1897.

Dec. 7.	100 prs. ladies' shoes at \$1.15.....	\$115 00
Total		\$115 00

VOUCHER No. 9. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1897.

Dec. 31.	Clothing pay-roll for December, 1897.....	\$205 25
Total		\$205 25

VOUCHER No. 10. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1897.

Nov. 23.	1 piece witch cloth at \$1.75, less error of 11c.	\$1 64
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1898.

Jan. 4.	427¼ yds. indigo B. prints at 4.1.....	18 18
" 4.	401¼ yds. Lanc. gingham at 4.2c.....	18 06
" 4.	623.3 yds. polar gray flannel at 14.2c.....	90 44
" 4.	620.2 yds. Canton flannel at 8.2c.....	52 74
" 4.	40 doz. ladies' hose at \$1.69.....	67 60
" 4.	30 pkgs. brass pins at 19c.....	5 70
" 4.	2 g. gross black buttons at 35c.....	70
" 4.	1 g. gross brass buttons	60
" 4.	1 gross garter webbing	2 00
" 4.	6 doz. fine combs at 45c.....	2 70
" 4.	6 doz. safety pins at 1c.....	06
" 4.	1 doz. each, 3 and 2½.....	70
" 4.	24 gross coat and vest buttons at 60c.....	14 40
" 4.	12 doz. Sir John's collars at \$1.05.....	12 60
" 4.	2 gross dress combs at \$9.....	18 00
" 4.	40 doz. shoe laces at 12½c.....	5 00
" 4.	1 doz. tape measures	90
" 4.	1 butter cloth, 120, at 3.2c.....	4 20
" 4.	1 Archery Bro., 55, at 3.3c.....	2 06

Total	\$318 28
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VOUCHER No. 11. MANUFACTORS SHOE CO.

1898.

Jan. 10.	100 prs. ladies' shoes at \$1.15.....	\$115 00	
	Total		\$115 00

VOUCHER No. 12. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Jan. 31.	Clothing pay-roll for January, 1898.....	\$194 00	
	Total		\$194 00

VOUCHER No. 13. PETER NUTZ.

1898.

Feb. 28.	For repairing 88 pairs of shoes for the months of January and February	\$52 20	
	Total		\$52 20

VOUCHER No. 14. NATHAN PLANT & CO.

1898.

Feb. 5.	50 prs. ladies' shoes at \$1.05.....	\$52 50	
	Total		\$52 50

VOUCHER No. 15. SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

1898.

Feb. 28.	100 No. 1 I. F. F. S. needles	\$1 20	
" 28.	100 No. 2 I. F. F. S. needles	1 20	
" 28.	1 muller	1 00	
	Total		\$3 40

VOUCHER No. 16. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.

Jan. 28.	54 yds. salicia at 6c.....	\$3 24	
" 28.	447 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds. Lan. gingham at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 01	
" 28.	508 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. Simpson dark prints at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, less 2 per cent.....	22 44	
" 28.	30 doz. thread at 36c.....	10 80	
" 28.	2 g. gross agate buttons at 55c.....	1 10	
" 28.	2 g. gross agate buttons at 65c.....	1 30	
" 28.	1 gross yds. garter webbing	2 25	
" 28.	1 g. gross safety pins, No. 3.....	1 92	
" 28.	110 yds. Franklinville duck at 20c.....	22 00	
Feb. 2.	30 pkgs. 3 brass pins at 19c.....	5 70	
	Total		\$89 76

VOUCHER No. 17. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

Feb. 28.	Clothing pay-roll for February, 1898.....	\$194 00	
	Total		\$194 00

VOUCHER No. 18. L. E. MORRISON & CO.

1898.

Mar. 29.	1 pr. rubber boots	\$2 85	
" 29.	1 rubber coat	2 25	
	Total		\$5 10

VOUCHER No. 19. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

Mar. 12.	12 doz. shirts at \$4.....	\$48 00	
" 12.	12 doz. Sir John's collars at \$1.05.....	12 60	
" 12.	1 ea. brace, 1XX-240, 1248-240, 1248-240.....	7 20	
" 12.	3 doz. braces at \$2.40.....	7 20	
	Total		\$75 00

VOUCHER No. 20. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.

Mar. 1.	552.1 yds. Amos cheviot at 6c.....	\$33 44	
" 1.	274.3 yds. cambric at 27½c.....	7 90	
" 1.	524.3 yds. indigo blue prints at 4c.....	\$20 99	
" 1.	900.3 yds. Am. shirting at 3½c.....	31 54	
" 1.	655.1 yds. Simpson fancy prints at 4.1c.	27 85	
" 1.	423.1 yds. Lanc. gingham at 4.2c.....	19 05	
		\$99 43	
	Less 2 per cent.....	1 99	
			97 44
" 1.	30 pkgs. wire hairpins at 6c.....	1 80	
" 1.	3,000 needles at 90c.....	2 70	
" 1.	¼ 401 g. gross thimbles at \$6.....	1 50	
" 1.	1 gross crochet hooks	1 00	
" 1.	1 155-22 G. G. P. D. butts	7 25	
" 1.	195 yds. Henrietta at 16½c.....	32 18	
" 14.	5 440 thimbles at \$1.25.....	6 25	
		\$191 46	
	Credit ¼ g. gross silver thimbles	1 50	
	Total		\$189 96

VOUCHER No. 21. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

Mar. 31.	Clothing pay-roll for March, 1898.....	\$193 50	
	Total		\$193 50

VOUCHER No. 22. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.

Mar. 30.	622.3 yds. Dwight bleach muslin at 6c.....	\$37 37	
" 30.	748.2 yds. Mason bleach muslin at 6c.....	44 91	
" 30.	554 yds. stripe cheviot at 6c.....	33 26	
" 30.	40 4-4 laces at 16c.....	6 40	
" 30.	2 S spool tape, 77, 14, at 28c.....	3 92	
Apr. 12.	1 155-24 g. g. pearl buttons	7 25	
" 12.	1 80-28 g. g. pearl buttons	7 25	
	Total		\$140 36

VOUCHER No. 23. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

Apr. 30.	Clothing pay-roll for month of April, 1898...	\$190 75	
	Total		\$190 75

VOUCHER No. 24. PETER NUTZ.

1898.

Apr. 30.	To repairing 70 prs. of shoes for March and April, 1898	\$45 70	
	Total		\$45 70

VOUCHER No. 25. J. A. EHRENSPERGER.

1898.

May 10.	109 prs shoes for men at \$1.10.....	\$119 90	
" 10.	61 prs. shoes for women at \$1.10.....	67 10	
	Total		\$187 00

VOUCHER No. 26. SAKS & CO.

1898.

May 9.	150 prs. slippers	\$97 50	
	Total		\$97 50

VOUCHER No. 27. THE C. B. CONES & SON MFG. CO.

1898.

May 31.	200 prs. jeans pants at 75c.....	\$150 00	
	Total		\$150 00

VOUCHER No. 28. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.

May 31.	1,549.1 yds. plaid shirting at 4.2c.....	\$69 72	
	Total		\$69 72

VOUCHER No. 29. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

May 31.	Clothing pay-roll for May, 1898.....	\$193 75	
	Total		\$193 75

VOUCHER No. 30. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

June 2.	1 bicycle hose	\$2 25	
" 6.	90 doz. thread at 36c.....	32 40	
" 6.	30 pkgs. brass pins at 19c.....	5 70	
" 6.	30 boxes wire hairpins at 3c.....	90	
" 6.	6 doz. combs at 50c.....	3 00	
" 6.	21 gross tape at 25c.....	5 25	
" 6.	1 gross fancy webbing	1 75	
" 6.	1 selisia, 60¼ yds., at 5.2c.....	3 31	
" 6.	13 Amosk cheviot, 605 yds., at 5.2c.....	33 28	
" 6.	8 Am. indigo, 448.1 yds., at 4c.....	17 93	
" 6.	8 Am. shirting, 442.1 yds., at 3.1c.....	14.37	
" 6.	12 Humbolt jeans, 632 yds., at 26c.....	164 32	
" 24.	72 doz. socks at 75c.....	54 00	
	Total		\$338 46

VOUCHER No. 31. J. A. EHRENSPERGER & CO.

1898.

June 17.	36 prs. women's slippers at 75c.....	\$27 00	
" 17.	70 prs. womens' shoes at \$1.10.....	77 00	
	Total		\$104 00

VOUCHER No. 32. HENDRICKSON, LEFLER & CO.

1898.

June 2.	1½ doz. duck caps at \$1.25.....	\$1 88	
	Total		\$1 88

VOUCHER No. 33. THE SINGER MFG. CO.

1898.

June 30.	1 gal. oil	\$1 30	
	Total		\$1 30

VOUCHER No. 34. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

June 30.	Clothing pay-roll for June, 1898.....	\$194 00	
	Total		\$194 00

VOUCHER No. 35. PETER NUTZ.

1898.

June 30.	Repairing 65 prs. shoes for the months of May and June, 1898	\$37 80	
	Total		\$37 80

VOUCHER No. 36. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

July 6.	541 yds. gingham at 4¼c.....	\$22 99	
" 6.	445 yds. McK. shirting	14 46	
" 6.	444½ yds. Am. ind. prints at 4c.....	17 78	
" 6.	435 yds. B. & W. at 3¾c.....	16 32	
		<u>\$71 55</u>	
	Less 2 per cent. on prints.....	64	
			\$70 91
" 6.	28 doz. socks at 75c.....	21 00	
" 6.	12 gross safety pins at 25c.....	3 00	
" 6.	30 doz. thread at 36c.....	10 80	
" 6.	2 boxes darners at 10c.....	20	
" 6.	1,000 Harper's needles	85	
" 6.	28 pkgs. hairpins at 3c.....	84	
" 16.	12 doz. bows at 60c.....	7 20	
" 19.	24 gross buttons at 50c.....	12 00	
		<u></u>	
	Total		\$126 80

VOUCHER No. 37. J. A. EHRENSPERGER & CO.

1898.

July 7.	80 prs. women's shoes at \$1.10.....	\$88 00	
	Total		\$88 00

VOUCHER No. 38. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.
1898.

July 30.	Clothing pay-roll for July, 1898.....	\$191 00	
	Total		\$191 00

VOUCHER No. 39. CHRISTIAN BUSCH.

1898.

July 30.	Repairing shoes for month of July, 1898.....	\$1 75	
	Total		\$1 75

VOUCHER No. 40. THE SINGER MFG. CO.

1898.

Aug. 11.	To repairs	\$2 60	
" 11.	200 2 and 3 I. M. R. S. needles.....	2 00	
" 11.	12 belts	2 40	
" 11.	12 94 checks, springs	36	
	Total		\$7 36

VOUCHER No. 41. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.

Aug. 1.	320¼ yds. Dwight bleach at 6c.....	\$19 22	
" 1.	209¼ yds. Dwight half bleach at 6c... 12 56		
		\$31 78	
	2 per cent.....	63	
			\$31 15
" 1.	457 yds. Amoskeag sheeting at 6c....	\$27 42	
" 1.	112 yds. Franklin duck at 20½c.....	22 96	
		\$50 38	
	2 per cent.....	1 01	
			49 37
" 1.	30 pkgs. hairpins at 4c.....	\$1 20	
	2 per cent.....	02	
			1 18
	Total		\$81 70

VOUCHER No. 42. J. A. EHRENSPERGER & CO.

1898.

Aug. 13.	40 prs. women's shoes at \$1.10.....	\$44 00	
	Total		\$44 00

VOUCHER No. 43. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

Aug. 3.	40 hose at \$1.65 per doz.....	\$66 00	
	Total		\$66 00

VOUCHER No. 44. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Aug. 31.	Clothing pay-roll for August, 1898.....	\$193 25	
	Total		\$193 25

VOUCHER No. 45. PETER NUTZ.

1898.

Aug. 31.	To repairing 66 prs. shoes for months of July and August	\$33 25	
	Total		\$33 25

VOUCHER No. 46. D. P. ERWIN & CO.

1898.

Sept. 1.	476 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. Lanc. staple at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	\$21 45	
"	1. 615 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Simpson Bros. at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	23 08	
"	1. 601 yds. Am. J. B. at 4c.....	24 04	
"	1. 2,000 needles at 85c.....	1 70	
"	1. 40 hairpins at 4c.....	1 60	
"	1. 15 4-4 shoe laces at 15c.....	2 25	
"	1. 25 4-4 shoe laces at 15c.....	3 75	
		\$77 87	
	2 per cent. discount	1 55	
			\$76 32
	Total		\$76 32

VOUCHER No. 47. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

Sept. 8.	12 gross pearl buttons at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	\$7 50	
"	8. 6 doz. fine combs at 55c.....	3 30	
	Total		\$10 80

VOUCHER No. 48. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Sept. 29.	Clothing pay-roll for September, 1898.....	\$193 75	
	Total		\$193 75

VOUCHER No. 49. L. E. MORRISON & CO.

1898.

Oct. 13.	4 prs. rubber boots at \$3.25.....	\$13 00	
"	13. 3 rubber coats at \$2.15	6 45	
	Total		\$19 45

VOUCHER No. 50. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

1898.

Oct. 27.	4 doz. gloves	\$17 57	
" 27.	891 yds. Canton flannel at 8½c.....	75 74	
" 27.	92¼ yds. Canton flannel at 8½c.....	7 84	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$101 15

VOUCHER No. 51. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

1898.

Oct. 31.	Clothing pay-roll for October, 1898.....	\$178 75	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$178 75
			<hr/>
	Total from clothing fund		\$7,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 19.

Detailed and Itemized Account of Expenditures from Plumbing Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

VOUCHER No. 5. JOSEPH GARDNER.

1898.

Oct. 18.	3 galv. iron wash sinks	\$93 00	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$93 00

VOUCHER No. 6. GEORGE W. KEYSER.

1898.

Oct. 22.	To contract, 16 bath tubs complete.....	\$977 00	
" 27.	To contract, 4 water closets complete.		
" 27.	To 1 marble lavatory complete and 1 slate urinal complete	\$273 00	273 00
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$1,250 00

VOUCHER No. 7. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

1898.

Oct. 28.	12 3x2 tees, screwed drainage	\$4 79	
" 28.	4 3 S. traps, screwed drainage.....	4 56	
" 28.	2 3 running traps, screwed drainage.....	2 00	
" 28.	2 4 running traps, screwed drainage	2 85	
" 28.	2 4 S. traps, screwed drainage.....	3 70	
" 28.	3 2 S. traps, screwed drainage	3 00	

VOUCHER No. 7—Continued.

1898.		
Oct. 28.	3 2 running traps, screwed drainage.....	\$2 05
" 28.	6 3 45 running ells, screwed drainage	1 88
" 28.	6 3 short ells, screwed drainage	1 88
" 28.	2 3 3-way ells, screwed drainage	1 26
" 28.	3 2 3-way ells, screwed drainage	1 11
" 28.	3 4 tees, screwed drainage	1 97
" 28.	3 3 tees, screwed drainage	1 20
" 28.	3 2 tees, screwed drainage	77
" 28.	3 4 short ells, screwed drainage.....	1 45
" 28.	3 2 short ells, screwed drainage	52
" 28.	6 3 short ells, screwed drainage	1 88
" 28.	2 4 closet flange ells, screwed drainage	1 42
" 28.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ comp. bibbs, I. P. S. B.....	4 25
" 28.	12 $\frac{3}{8}$ comp. bibbs, I. P. S. B.....	3 50
" 28.	20 lbs. wiping solder	2 40
" 28.	3 No. 7 N. P. Fuller bath cocks.....	4 00
" 28.	24 1 rubber stoppers	1 10
" 28.	24 $1\frac{1}{4}$ rubber stoppers	1 30
" 28.	24 $1\frac{1}{2}$ rubber stoppers	1 30
" 28.	24 2 rubber stoppers	2 60
" 28.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ Boston S. C. bibbs, I. P.....	16 50
" 28.	146 1-12 ft. 1 galv. pipe	6 19
" 28.	137 10-12 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ galv. pipe	8 04
" 28.	140 5-12 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ galv. pipe	10 44
" 28.	144 7-12 ft. 2 galv. pipe	13 11
	Total	\$113 02
		<hr/>
		\$1,456 02

EXHIBIT No. 20.

Detailed and Itemized Account of Expenditures from Painting Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

VOUCHER No. 1. INDIANAPOLIS PAINT AND COLOR CO.

1898.		
May 3.	2 bbls. B. oil, 105 7-15 gals., at 39c.....	\$41 15
" 3.	50 gals. Lillys' Crystal Finish at \$1.25.....	62 50
" 3.	53 3-10 gals. turpentine at 28c.....	14 92
" 3.	10 gals. Jap. turpentine at 45c.....	4 50
" 3.	4,077 lbs. C. C. lead at 5c.....	203 85
" 3.	2-25 lbs. C. C. French ocher at 3c.....	1 50
" 3.	50 lbs. C. C. French zinc, dry, at 7c.....	3 50

VOUCHER No. 1—Continued.

1898.

May 3.	50 lbs. plaster Paris at 1c.....	\$0 50
" 3.	50 lbs. plaster Paris at 1c.....	50
" 3.	50 lbs. gilder's whiting	38
" 3.	15 lbs. Masury D. chr. green	1 85
" 3.	15 lbs. Masury L chr. yellow.....	1 91
" 3.	15 lbs. Masury orange chr. yellow	1 91
" 3.	15 lbs. Masury lamp black	1 85
" 3.	10 lbs. Masury burnt sienna	1 06
" 3.	10 lbs. Masury burnt umber	98
" 3.	5 lbs. Masury Prus. blue	1 70
" 3.	5 lbs. Masury Amer. vermilion	85
" 9.	50 gals. H. O. sizing at 35c.....	17 50
" 9.	50 lbs. putty at 2c.....	1 00
" 9.	10 lbs. L. chr. yellow	1 28
" 16.	5 lbs. deep English vermilion	3 75
" 16.	5 lbs. pale English vermilion	3 75
" 16.	5 lbs. C. C. net blue	1 25
" 16.	5 lbs. dry cobalt blue	1 25
" 17.	52 3-10 gals. turpentine at 28c.....	14 64
" 17.	51 gals. H. O. sizing at 35c.....	17 85
" 23.	2,003 lbs. C .C. white lead at 5c.....	100 15
" 23.	52 10-15 gals. B. oil at 39c.....	20 56
" 24.	Half ream ½ S. paper at \$2.50.....	1 25
" 27.	52 7-10 gals. turpentine at 28c.....	14 76
Total		\$543 90

VOUCHER No. 2. JENKINS & DAVIS.

1898.

June 6.	First and partial payment on painting of the interior of buildings, Department for Men and Department for Women, as per specifications on file	\$1,000 00
Total		\$1,000 00

VOUCHER No. 3. INDIANAPOLIS PAINT AND COLOR CO.

1898.

June 6.	5 lbs. C. C. L. ohr green	\$0 62
" 6.	10 lbs. C. C. L. ohr yellow	1 28
" 6.	5 lbs. C. C. L. ohr English vermilion at 75c..	3 75
" 15.	1,001 lbs. C. C. L. ohr lead at 5c.....	50 05
" 15.	1 bbl. turpentine, 53 6-10 gals., at 28c.....	15 01
" 30.	5 gals. crystal finish at \$1.25.....	6 25
" 30.	20 gals. crystal finish, 18th, at \$1.25.....	25 00
" 30.	1,000 lbs. C. C. lead, 25th, at 5c.....	50 00
Total		\$151 96

VOUCHER No. 4. JENKINS & DAVIS.

1898.

July 2.	Final payment for painting interior as per specifications for Departments for Men and Women	\$500 00
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Total \$500 00

VOUCHER No. 5. INDIANAPOLIS PAINT AND COLOR CO.

1898.

July 9.	200 lbs. C. C. lead at 5c.....	\$10 00
" 9.	15 lbs. dry Fr. zinc at 7c.....	1 05

Total \$11 05

VOUCHER No. 6. INDIANAPOLIS PAINT AND COLOR CO.

1898.

Aug. 22.	10 kegs Eagle lead, 2,754 lbs., at \$5.40.....	\$148 72
" 22.	1 5-lb. yellow ochre in oil at 8c.....	\$0 40
" 22.	1 5-lb. chr. green in oil at 14½c.....	73
" 22.	5 1-lb. Am. vermilion in oil at 20c.....	1 00
" 22.	1 5-lb. burnt umber in oil at 11½c.....	58
" 22.	1 5-lb. lamp black at 14½c.....	72
" 22.	1 5-lb. burnt sienna at 12½c.....	63
" 22.	1 5-lb. chr. yellow at 15c.....	75
" 22.	5 1-lb. Paris blue at 30c.....	1 50

..... \$6 31

12½ per cent. off 79

..... 5 52

" 22.	5-100 lbs. Eagle lead at \$5.40.....	27 00
" 22.	300 lbs. plaster Paris	2 00
" 22.	25 lbs. bladder putty at 1½c.....	38
" 22.	3 bbls. R. oil, 444-63, 481-79, 453-68, 155 11-15 gals., at 31c.....	48 28
" 22.	1 bbl. turpentine, 52 gals., at 29c.....	15 08
" 22.	7 gals. liquid drier at 23c.....	1 61
" 22.	5 gross S. paper	50
" 22.	50 lbs. broken glue (B. 5) at 8c.....	4 00
" 23.	9 5-lb. Mas. yellow ocher in oil at 8c... \$3 60	
" 23.	4 5-lb. Am. vermilion in oil at 20c.....	4 00
" 23.	2 5-lb. burnt umber in oil at 11½c.....	1 15
" 23.	2 5-lb. lamp black in oil at 14½c.....	1 45
" 23.	1 5-lb. burnt sienna in oil at 12½c.....	63
" 23.	4 5-lb. chr. green in oil at 14½c.....	2 90

..... \$13 73

12½ per cent. off 1 72

..... 12 01

" 23.	3 kegs Eagle lead, 841 lbs., at \$5.40.....	45 41
" 23.	10 5-gal. crystal finish at \$1.25.....	62 50

Total \$373 01

\$373 01

VOUCHER No. 7. INDIANAPOLIS PAINT AND COLOR CO.

1898.

Sept. 15.	10 gals. Lilly's crystal finish at \$1.25.....	\$12 50
" 20.	2 kegs Eagle lead, 549 lbs., at \$5.40.....	29 65
" 20.	20 gals. turpentine at 29c.....	5 80
" 20.	5 gals. Lilly's crystal finish at \$1.25.....	6 25
" 20.	2 10-gal. cans	1 50
Oct. 3.	250 lbs. Eagle lead	14 38
Total		\$70 08

VOUCHER No. 8. JOSEPH R. ADAMS.

1898.

Aug. 17.	Painting wards, per contract	\$2,060 00
Sept. 19.	Painting wards, per contract	\$290 00
Total		\$2,350 00
		\$5,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 21.

Detailed and Itemized Account of Expenditures from Kitchen and Restoration of Rooms Fund, During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

VOUCHER No. 1. HENRY AUFDERHEIDE, Contractor.

1897.

Dec. 29.	To materials furnished and labor performed in the reconstruction of the new kitchen and sleeping-rooms, Dep'tm't for Women, on account	\$1,500 00
Total		\$1 500 00
Approved—A. Scherrer, Architect.		

VOUCHER No. 2. HENRY AUFDERHEIDE, Contractor.

1898.

Mar. 8.	Estimate No. 3—To materials furnished and labor performed for the new kitchen and sleeping-rooms, Department for Women, since Dec. 28, 1897, on account.....	\$2,500 00
Total		\$2,500 00
Approved—A. Scherrer, Architect.		

VOUCHER No. 3. HENRY AUFDERHEIDE, Contractor.

1898.

May 2.	General contract for new kitchen and sleeping rooms for Central Indiana Hospital for Insane, Department for Women.....	\$8,600 00
" 2.	To steel beams, plates and corrugated arches for journal and reservoir.....	167 75
" 2.	To oak stairway from first story to second story, north wing	65 00
" 2.	To one-story addition, first story, north wing.	228 00
" 2.	To cement floor, east room, north wing.....	41 00
" 2.	To oak steps and platforms in kitchen.....	50 00
" 2.	To plaster ceiling, north wing, first story....	40 00
" 2.	To plaster ceiling, south wing, first story, including plastering of east wall.....	45 00
" 2.	To finish for opening east room, north wing.	3 00
" 2.	To excavation for tunnel in kitchen	24 00
" 2.	To brickwork for tunnel in kitchen	208 90
" 2.	To cleaning slack	5 00
" 2.	To closing up of openings, east wall, south wing	36 00
" 2.	To one extra door, south wing	22 00
" 2.	To one extra door, north wing	23 00
" 2.	To stone steps, south wing	12 00
" 2.	To closet under stairway, second story.....	15 50
" 2.	To trimming foundation walls, east room, north wing	3 50
" 2.	To window in skylight shaft	3 00
" 2.	To plastering east room, north wing.....	44 00
" 2.	To partitions for water closets and bath-rooms	98 77
		\$9,735 42

Deductions from original contract:

" 2.	To one window, south wing.....	\$6 00
" 2.	To windows, north wing	12 00
" 2.	To plastering and pointing up of ceilings in south and north wings.....	42 00
" 2.	To brick wall, east room, north wing.	32 40
" 2.	To brick work for steam and return pipe channels	131 50
" 2.	To excavations for steam and return pipe channels	15 50
" 2.	To deduct 4 windows in partitions, second and third floors.....	24 00
		263 40

Total amount work done\$9,472 02

Credit—

" 2.	Amount paid in previous estimates.	\$6,731 00
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VOUCHER No. 3—Continued.

1898.		
May 2.	Am't paid out of maintenance fund.	\$741 02
		7,472 02
	Total	\$2,000 00
" 2.	Balance "final" to be paid from new kitchen and restoration fund.....	\$6,000 00
	Approved—A. Scherrer, Architect.	

EXHIBIT No. 22.

*Detailed and Itemized Account of Expenditures From Kitchen
Equipment Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31,
1898.*

VOUCHER No. 1. THE JOHN VAN RANGE CO.

1898.		
Apr. 23.	Galvanized iron ventilating pipe connected to 6 kettles and 4 steamers	\$35 00
" 23.	Battery of copper-cased urns consisting of one (1) 100-gal. elevated hot water urn, two (2) 80-gal. Van's pat. coffee urns, two (2) 60- gal. Van's pat. tea urns, with indicators, to sit on iron stands.....	875 00
" 23.	1 set of granite measures	2 20
" 23.	1 ea. 1 pt. and 2 qt. granite funnels	65
" 23.	2 18-in. wood frame flour sieves.....	1 30
" 23.	2 24-in. wood pastry bowls	1 50
" 23.	2 5-in. wood potato mashers	80
" 23.	6 assorted wood spoons	1 00
" 23.	3 No. 24 French fry-pans	90
" 23.	3 No. 32 French fry-pans	1 20
" 23.	3 No. 36 French fry-pans	2 10
" 23.	1 No. 90 Chinese strainer	2 10
" 23.	2 2-qt. seamless mixing bowls	2 40
" 23.	3 No. 400 plain ladles	1 50
" 23.	3 No. 300 plain ladles	1 20
" 23.	3 No. 200 plain ladles	90
" 23.	3 No. 100 plain ladles	69
" 23.	4 No. 11 plain ladles	44
" 23.	2 No. 400 pierced ladles	84
" 23.	2 No. 200 pierced ladles	69

VOUCHER No. 1—Continued.

1898.

Apr. 23.	3 No. 180 skimmers	\$0 90
" 23.	3 No. 150 skimmers	69
" 23.	3 No. 15 skimmers	24
" 23.	3 No. 12 skimmers	18
" 23.	3 No. 240 flesh forks	1 20
" 23.	3 No. 20 flesh forks	1 05
" 23.	3 18-in. 3-prong flesh forks	21
" 23.	3 15-in. 3-prong flesh forks	18
" 23.	6 No. 160 cake turners	1 38
" 23.	1 doz. 12-in. forged basting spoons	75
" 23.	1 doz. 16-in. forged basting spoons	1 17
" 23.	1 doz. 18-in. forged basting spoons	1 25
" 23.	1 12x15 wire broiler	85
" 23.	1 No. 23 wire broiler	65
" 23.	1 doz. 6-qt. Rd. strong retinned milk pans....	1 57
" 23.	1 doz. 10-qt. Rd. strong retinned milk pans....	3 06
" 23.	1 doz. 12-qt. Rd. strong retinned milk pans....	3 46
" 23.	1 doz. 6-qt. Rd. strong retinned pudding pans.	2 65
" 23.	1 doz. 8-qt. Rd. strong retinned pudding pans.	3 15
" 23.	1 doz. 10-qt. Rd. strong retinned pudding pans	3 37
" 23.	1 each 20, 30, 40, 50 scoops	93
" 23.	3 extra heavy 2-qt. dippers	3 00
" 23.	6 40-qt. heavy dish-pans	9 00
" 23.	6 30-qt. heavy dish-pans	6 00
" 23.	6 21-qt. heavy dish-pans	3 48
" 23.	6 17-qt. heavy dish-pans	2 82
" 23.	6 14-qt. heavy dish-pans	2 04
" 23.	6 10-qt. heavy dish-pans	1 86
" 23.	2 large hotel graters	1 70
" 23.	2 nutmeg graters	10
" 23.	2 32-qt. copper sauce-pans and covers.....	19 00
" 23.	2 28-qt. copper sauce-pans and covers.....	17 70
" 23.	2 24-qt. copper sauce-pans and covers.....	15 64
" 23.	2 14-qt. copper sauce-pans and covers.....	12 24
" 23.	2 12-qt. copper sauce-pans and covers.....	11 50
" 23.	2 8-qt. copper sauce-pans and covers	8 84
" 23.	2 6-qt. copper sauce-pans and covers	7 48
" 23.	2 4-qt. copper sauce-pans and covers	6 00
" 23.	1 tin spicebox, 6 departments	2 00
" 23.	12 galvanized iron soap cups	1 75
" 23.	2 combination bread slicers	6 50
" 23.	2 iron band ice picks	30
" 23.	3 large hotel pot chains	1 50
" 23.	2 No. 5 brass wire egg whips	3 50
" 23.	1 10-in. cleaver	1 75
" 23.	1 12-in. steel	90
" 23.	1 doz. Ross potato knives	1 50
" 23.	2 long-handled kitchen forks	1 00
" 23.	1 set steel skewers	80

VOUCHER No. 1—Continued.

1898.			
Apr. 23.	6 3-gal. coffee carriers, oblong, square corners, 4X tin, boil, side handles, spout and handles riveted on spout with lip	\$19 50	
" 23.	6 2-gal., same as above	16 50	
" 23.	6 2-gal. tea carriers, same as coffee.....	16 50	
" 23.	6 1-gal., same as above	9 00	
" 23.	6 3-gal. soup cans, same as coffee carriers, except to have round corners, open spout, flat top on body	19 50	
" 23.	6 2-gal., same as above	16 50	
" 23.	1 No. 22 agate rice boiler	1 20	
		<hr/>	
		\$1,209 90	
	Deductions on small ware.....	9 90	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$1,200 00

EXHIBIT No. 23.

Detailed and Itemized Account of Expenditures from Furniture for Restored Rooms Fund, During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

VOUCHER No. 1. SANDER & RECKER.

1898.			
Mar. 23.	30 iron beds and springs at \$5.50.....	\$165 00	
	Total		\$165 00

VOUCHER No. 2. THE J. C. HIRSCHMAN CO.

1898.			
May 14.	To 520 lbs. sup. extra black drawings at 37½c. \$195 00		
	Total		\$195 00

VOUCHER No. 3. ALBERT GALL.

1898.			
Aug. 2.	3 balls shade cord at 10c.....	\$0 30	
" 2.	11 shades at 68c.....	7 48	
" 2.	11 shades at 73c.....	8 03	
	Total		\$15 81

VOUCHER No. 4. ALBERT GALL.

1898.			
Oct. 19.	6 matting runners with rubber ends.....	\$67 80	
	Total		\$67 80

VOUCHER No. 5. KIPP BROS. CO.

1898.			
Oct. 27.	2 only 8-day clocks at \$7.....	\$14 00	
	Total		\$14 00

VOUCHER No. 6. SANDER & RECKER.

1898.			
Oct. 27.	2 doz. rockers at \$22.....	\$44 00	
	Discount	1 61	
			\$42 39
	Total		\$42 39
			\$500 00

EXHIBIT No. 24.

Detailed and Itemized Account of Expenditures from Greenhouse Fund During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

VOUCHER No. 2. THE JOHN A. SCHUMACHER CO.

1897.			
Dec. 29.	Estimate No. 2—To materials and labor performed for the new green-house for the Central Hospital for Insane, on account.	\$1,500 00	
	Total		\$1,500 00
	Approved.—Adolph Scherrer, Architect.		

VOUCHER No. 3. THE JOHN A. SCHUMACHER CO.

1898.			
June 30.	To materials furnished and labor performed for the new green-house for the Central Hospital for Insane, as per agreement...	\$3,290 00	
	Less amounts paid in previous estimates	2,460 00	
			\$830 00
	Total		\$830 00
	Amount payable on present (final) estimate		\$830 00
	Correct.—A Scherrer.		

VOUCHER No. 4. ADOLF SCHERRER, Architect.

1898.

June 30.	To services rendered in preparing plans, specifications and superintending the erection of the new green-house at the Central Hospital for Insane, at 4 per cent. on amount of \$3,290	\$131 60
	Total	<u>\$131 60</u>

VOUCHER No. 5. F. J. MACK & CO.

1898.

Aug. —.	To painting 1 extra coat on outside of new green-house	\$78 40
	Total	<u>\$78 40</u>
		<u>\$2,540 00</u>

INVOICE

OF THE

Central Indiana Hospital for Insane

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1898.

RECAPITULATION.

Housekeeper's department, D. F. W.....	\$6,573 25
Housekeeper's department, storehouse	878 55
Housekeeper's department, D. F. M.....	5,435 10
Ward property, D. F. M.....	18,500 02
Ward property, D. F. W.....	18,464 02
General kitchen, D. F. M.....	3,972 70
General kitchen, D. F. W.....	5,463 15
Dining department	981 95
Marking room, D. F. M.....	1,783 01
Marking room, D. F. W.....	263 45
Sewing room	2,366 09
Laundry	7,847 78
Chapel, school, amusements	245 00
Store	5,937 04
Engineer's department	89,224 52
Electrical department	36,162 44
Carpenter shop	6,702 80
Paint shop	331 40
Plaster shop	146 50
Fire department	4,487 50
Police department	98 25
Tin shop	592 20
Upholster shop	641 21
Bake shop	303 35
Barber shop and club room.....	161 00
Butcher shop	314 11
Florist's department	4,022 46
Garden and farm	2,175 65
Officers' barn	1,133 00
Library	1,400 00
Surgical instruments	752 17
Dispensary	868 22
Pathological department	7,145 37
Grand total	<u>\$235,373 86</u>

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT, D. F. W.

Superintendent's Office.

1 carpet	\$25 00	
4 shades	2 00	
2 stands	3 00	
2 office chairs	10 00	
3 chairs, leather seats	15 00	
2 gas fixtures	1 00	
2 ink-stands	3 00	
3 letter file cases	100 00	
4 rugs	2 00	
1 typewriter with desk	75 00	
5 gas globes	1 00	
2 desks	60 00	
1 letter press	2 00	
2 waste-baskets	1 00	
1 rocking chair	1 00	
1 mimeograph	10 00	
2 cuspidors	50	
1 book-stand	2 00	
1 electric lamp	5 00	
1 step-ladder	1 00	
2 cane-seat chairs	2 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$321 50

Physician's Office.

1 carpet	\$25 00	
7 rugs	4 00	
1 clock	3 00	
4 shades	2 00	
4 chairs	4 00	
2 gas fixtures	1 50	
4 gas globes	1 00	
4 ink-stands	1 00	
2 book-cases	28 00	
4 desks	80 00	
3 office chairs	15 00	
3 waste-baskets	50	
1 cuspidor	25	
1 lantern	1 00	
1 electric lamp	7 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$173 25

General Office.

1 carpet	\$40 00	
1 clock	4 00	
2 shades	1 00	
5 chairs, leather seats	20 00	
2 gas fixtures	1 50	
3 ink-stands	1 50	
1 iron safe	100 00	
1 file case	80 00	
2 desks	40 00	
2 telephone switch-boards	225 00	
2 stools	2 00	
3 lanterns	3 00	
1 book-stand	1 00	
1 key rack	2 00	
1 table	10 00	
1 electric lamp	7 00	
4 rugs	2 00	
1 scale	4 00	
3 chairs	2 00	
1 office chair	3 00	
1 stand	50	
		<hr/>
Total		\$549 50

Reception Room.

1 carpet .....	.\$35 00	
1 mirror	20 00	
2 shades	1 00	
4 upholstered chairs	6 00	
2 upholstered sofas	8 00	
3 gas fixtures	4 00	
4 gas globes	1 00	
7 rugs	7 00	
1 marble-top table	6 00	
5 pictures	6 00	
1 cuspidor	25	
1 ink-stand	30	
3 upholstered rockers	10 00	
5 leather-seat chairs	15 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$119 55

Superintendent's Private Office.

3 book-cases	\$50 00
4 rocking chairs	7 00
1 upholstered chair	5 00
1 office chair	5 00

1 desk	20 00	
1 carpet	45 00	
2 gas fixtures.....	1 50	
2 gas globes	50	
1 waste-basket	50	
4 rugs	8 00	
3 shades	3 00	
1 ink-stand	1 00	
2 cuspidors	1 00	
1 book-stand	1 50	
1 chair	1 00	
1 table	2 00	
1 table cover	75	
1 clock	4 00	
1 electric lamp	7 00	
Total		\$163 75

Office Hall.

2 gas fixtures	\$10 00	
1 hat rack	5 00	
6 leather settees	20 00	
1 clock	5 00	
6 globes	1 50	
1 gong	1 00	
1 table	50	
3 wooden settees	6 00	
Total		\$49 00

Parlor—Second Floor.

1 carpet	\$50 00	
4 lace curtains	20 00	
4 shades	3 00	
1 gas fixture	6 00	
4 gas globes	1 00	
1 mirror	30 00	
5 rugs	20 00	
1 table	2 00	
Total		\$132 00

Hall—Second Floor.

160 yards carpet	\$160 00	
1 portiere	55 00	
2 gas fixtures	10 00	
7 gas globes	2 00	
1 water cooler and stand.....	4 00	
1 hat rack	3 00	

3 shades	3 00	
1 couch	25 00	
1 leather rocking chair	12 00	
16 rugs	25 00	
1 wardrobe	20 00	
2 upholstered chairs	3 50	
1 upholstered rocking chair.....	4 00	
1 small book-case	3 00	
2 reed rocking chairs	1 50	
4 reed chairs	2 00	
2 marble-top tables	15 00	
2 sofas	12 00	
1 extension table	8 00	
1 piano	300 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$668 00

First Bedroom—Second Floor.

1 rug	\$1 50	
4 shades	2 00	
1 carpet	10 00	
4 lace curtains, old.....	3 00	
1 gas fixture	1 00	
1 gas globe	25	
1 spring couch	10 00	
2 rocking chairs	2 00	
1 book-case	20 00	
1 electric lamp	7 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$56 75

Second Bedroom—Second Floor.

1 marble-top dressing case.....	20 00	
2 shades	1 00	
3 gas fixtures	4 00	
3 gas globes	75	
1 wardrobe	20 00	
1 marble-top wash-stand	8 00	
2 lace curtains, old	3 00	
1 chiffoniere	10 00	
1 bedstead	10 00	
1 chair	1 00	
1 box mattress	10 00	
12 pillows	10 00	
2 rugs	2 00	
1 carpet	15 00	
1 table	1 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$115 75

Third Bedroom—Second Floor.

1 carpet	\$25 00
2 shades	1 00
2 gas fixtures	5 00
1 water set	3 00
9 pillows	9 00
2 chiffonieres	20 00
2 lace curtains, old	5 00
5 rugs	5 00
4 gas globes	1 00
1 bedstead	10 00
1 marble-top wash-stand	8 00
1 marble-top dressing case	10 00
1 hair mattress	8 00
1 set springs	3 00
1 wardrobe	20 00
1 rocking chair	1 00
1 marble-top table	5 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$139 00

Fourth Bedroom—Second Floor.

1 carpet, old	\$5 00
3 shades	1 00
3 chairs	1 50
2 gas fixtures	2 00
1 gas lamp	1 00
3 scrim curtains, old	50
2 rugs	75
1 wardrobe	20 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$31 75

Third Physician's Room—Third Floor.

1 carpet	\$10 00
4 shades	2 00
1 bedstead	10 00
1 hair mattress	8 00
1 set springs	3 00
1 book-case	8 00
1 marble-top wash-stand	8 00
1 wardrobe	15 00
1 cane-seat chair	75
1 water set	1 50
2 gas fixtures	2 00
3 gas globes	75
1 marble-top dressing case	20 00
1 upholstered rocking chair	4 00
3 rugs	1 00

2 pillows	1 00	
1 lounge	5 00	
1 table	2 00	
1 electric lamp	7 00	
1 upholstered chair	2 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$111 00

Second Physician's Room—Third Floor.

1 carpet	\$25 00	
2 shades	1 00	
1 bedstead	8 00	
1 hair mattress	8 00	
1 set springs	3 00	
1 marble-top wash-stand	4 00	
1 marble-top dressing-case	8 00	
1 wardrobe	20 00	
1 water set	1 50	
3 gas globes	75	
1 gas fixture	1 00	
1 rug	25	
1 upholstered chair	2 00	
1 lounge	4 00	
1 electric lamp	7 00	
1 upholstered rocking chair	5 00	
2 tables	2 00	
1 book-case	10 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$110 50

Third Physician's Room—Third Floor.

1 carpet	\$6 00	
3 shades	1 50	
1 bedstead	8 00	
1 hair mattress	8 00	
1 set springs	3 00	
1 marble-top dressing-case	10 00	
1 marble-top wash-stand	5 00	
1 wardrobe	10 00	
2 gas fixtures	2 00	
2 gas globes	75	
1 water set	1 50	
1 table	1 00	
2 upholstered chairs	2 50	
1 arm chair	1 00	
3 prs. scrim curtains	1 50	
1 electric lamp	7 00	
3 pillows	1 50	
1 couch	4 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$74 25

First Guest Room—Third Floor.

3 rugs	\$0 75
4 shades	2 00
1 carpet	15 00
1 bedstead	10 00
4 pillows	4 00
1 box mattress	8 00
1 marble-top dressing-case	10 00
1 marble-top wash-stand	5 00
1 wardrobe	15 00
1 table	2 00
1 water set	1 50
2 gas fixtures	2 00
2 gas globes	50
3 upholstered chairs	6 00
1 upholstered rocking chair	3 00
1 rocking chair	1 00

Total \$85 75

Second Guest Room—Third Floor.

1 table	\$2 00
1 carpet, old	8 00
2 shades	1 00
1 bedstead	15 00
4 pillows	3 00
1 hair mattress	8 00
1 set springs	3 00
1 marble-top dressing-case	20 00
1 marble-top wash-stand	10 00
1 wardrobe	15 00
2 upholstered chairs	5 00
1 water set	1 00
4 gas globes	1 00
2 rugs	50
3 gas fixtures	4 00
4 cane-seat chairs	4 00
1 rocking chair	1 00
1 gas lamp	4 00

Total \$105 50

Third Guest Room—Third Floor.

1 writing desk	\$2 00
3 pr. scrim curtains	1 50
1 bedstead	10 00
1 hair mattress	8 00
1 set springs	3 00
2 pillows	2 00

3 rugs	1 00
1 gas fixture	2 00
1 carpet	10 00
1 table	1 50
1 marble-top wash-stand	5 00
1 marble-top dressing-case	15 00
3 shades	3 00
2 gas globes	50
1 rocking chair	1 00
1 water set, old	1 00
1 lounge	5 00
1 electric lamp	7 00
1 chair	75
<hr/>	
Total	\$79 25

Third Floor Hall.

2 gas fixtures	\$5 00
1 linen box	1 00
40 chairs	30 00
2 sofas	15 00
1 writing desk	2 00
1 table	1 00
160 yards carpet	90 00
4 gas globes	1 00
1 clock	5 00
1 wardrobe	5 00
3 shades	2 50
1 upholstered rocking chair	2 00
1 water cooler and stand	3 00
2 rugs	1 00
2 upholstered chairs	4 00
2 buckets	30
1 broom	10
1 rocking chair	1 50
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Total	\$169 40

Superintendent's Dining Room.

1 sideboard	\$25 00
1 dining table	10 00
12 chairs	12 00
3 gas fixtures	3 00
2 carving knives and forks	5 00
1 cracker bucket	10
1 broom	10
1 dust-pan	10
1 ice-pick	10
3 shades	4 00

1 bread box	20	
1 carpet	25 00	
3 gas globes	75	
8 trays	2 00	
5 rugs	4 00	
1 gas stove	5 00	
2 dish-pans	50	
1 stand	2 00	
1 linen box	1 00	
1 side table	1 00	
1 ice chest	30 00	
1 china closet	15 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$145 85

China.

15 dinner plates	\$3 50	
29 tea plates	4 00	
25 dessert plates	3 50	
32 soup bowls	4 00	
27 teacups	2 50	
27 saucers	2 00	
49 side dishes	4 00	
1 soup tureen	1 00	
12 pitchers	3 00	
3 meat platters	2 00	
26 bone dishes	2 00	
12 small coffee cups	1 50	
17 small saucers	1 50	
20 individual butters	1 00	
12 chocolate cups and saucers	2 00	
5 vegetable dishes	2 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$39 50

Silverware.

23 tablespoons	\$11 00
43 teaspoons	5 00
22 dessert spoons	7 00
39 knives	8 00
38 forks	7 00
1 castor	2 00
7 tea set pieces	15 00
1 syrup pitcher	1 50
1 silver water pitcher	4 00
1 soup ladle	1 00
2 pickle castors	1 00
1 butter knife	50

23 sherbert spoons	3 00
1 sugar spoon	50
1 gravy spoon	50
	<hr/>
Total	\$67 00

Glassware.

41 glasses	\$3 50
1 celery glass	25
2 cake stands	1 00
8 fruit dishes	1 00
19 finger bowls	1 50
23 sherbert glasses	2 00
2 vinegar cruets	50
17 salt cellars	75
17 peppers	75
	<hr/>
Total	\$11 25

Linen.

18 table cloths	\$30 00
250 napkins	30 00
1 table cloth, colored border.....	2 00
12 napkins, colored border.....	1 25
50 doylies	1 50
18 aprons	1 50
45 tea towels	2 00
49 fringed napkins	2 00
2 canton flannel table covers	1 00
1 chamois skin	25
1 feather duster	10
	<hr/>
Total	\$61 60

Officers' Dining Room.

2 tables	\$9 00
14 chairs	13 00
3 shades	75
7 trays	1 50
3 gas globes	75
1 slideboard	20 00
1 towel rack	50
1 dust-pan	10
2 brooms	10
1 linen box	1 00
1 mop-stick	10

1 feather duster	10	
3 dish pans	40	
1 linoleum	10 00	
1 stand	50	
3 gas fixtures	2 00	
1 ice chest	10 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$69 80

China.

2 pickle dishes	\$0 50	
30 dinner plates	2 00	
12 tea plates	2 00	
12 tea plates	1 00	
44 dessert dishes	2 00	
17 coffee cups	1 50	
15 eggs cups	1 00	
19 individual butters	1 00	
1 soup tureen	1 00	
9 soup bowls	1 00	
1 cream pitcher	25	
4 fruit stands	50	
4 milk pitchers	1 00	
26 saucers	2 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$14 75

Silverware and Cutlery.

1 soup ladle	\$0 75	
1 water pitcher	1 00	
2 sugar bowls	1 00	
1 cream pitcher	50	
20 tablespoons	3 00	
45 teaspoons	5 00	
1 butter knife	50	
28 knives	3 00	
1 slop bowl	50	
1 syrup pitcher	1 50	
1 bell	25	
1 carving knife and fork	1 50	
2 bread knives	50	
14 soup spoons	1 50	
28 forks	3 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$23 50

Glassware.

2 vinegar cruets	\$0 50
12 salt cellars	50
12 peppers	50
2 cake stands	75
3 fruit dishes	50
17 water glasses	1 00
1 celery glass	25
1 chamois skin	20
1 sugar bucket	20
1 cracker bucket	20
	<hr/>
Total	\$4 60

Linen.

10 table cloths	\$8 00
7 small table cloths	3 00
110 napkins	5 00
19 tea towels	1 00
12 aprons	1 50
2 Canton flannel table covers	1 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$19 50

Ward Hall Bedrooms.

17 bedsteads	\$40 00
17 bureaus	40 00
17 wash-stands	25 00
17 wardrobes	75 00
33 chairs	25 00
14 mirrors	12 00
23 rocking chairs	20 00
13 tables	10 00
15 gas fixtures	15 00
13 carpets	25 00
16 china water sets	30 00
24 window shades	36 00
18 prs. scrim curtains	10 00
5 lounges	15 00
17 tumblers	50
7 set springs	15 00
8 husk mattresses	16 00
16 hair mattresses	115 00
2 box mattresses	15 00
35 pillows	25 00
14 brooms	1 50
8 gas globes	1 50
8 feather dusters	50

9 dust-pans	50	
5 step-ladders	1 50	
2 desks	7 00	
2 rugs	1 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$478 00

Rear Center and West Dormitory Bedrooms.

41 hair mattresses	\$250 00	
40 husk mattresses	80 00	
3 sets springs	9 00	
39 bedsteads	115 00	
9 wardrobes	40 00	
70 hair pillows	50 00	
34 wash-stands	34 00	
46 chairs	35 00	
33 china water sets	60 00	
11 tables	10 00	
35 bureaus	70 00	
33 gas fixtures	30 00	
52 prs. muslin curtains	40 00	
43 window shades	16 00	
30 brooms	3 00	
2 mops	25	
1 clock	3 00	
1 web brush	25	
18 carpets	35 00	
56 rocking chairs	75 00	
10 feather dusters	1 00	
10 dust-pans	1 00	
47 tumblers	2 00	
30 wisk brooms	1 50	
		<hr/>
Total		\$961 00

House Linen, Center Building.

32 spreads	\$45 00	
63 sheets	30 00	
125 pillow cases	15 00	
275 towels	30 00	
28 blankets	50 00	
70 roller towels	30 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$200 00

House Linen, Ward Hall Bedrooms.

44 spreads	\$40 00	
70 sheets	25 00	
120 pillow cases	10 00	
350 towels	50 00	
54 blankets	60 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$185 00

House Linen, Rear Center and West Dormitory.

110 spreads	\$100 00	
145 sheets	50 00	
212 pillow cases	20 00	
617 towels	55 00	
126 blankets	165 00	
27 clothes curtains	15 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$405 00

Officers' Kitchen.

4 tables	\$4 00
2 ranges	225 00
1 broiler	35 00
5 chairs	2 00
1 bread board	50
2 ice chests	15 00
2 cake molds	30
1 sugar bucket	20
1 coffee bucket	20
2 milk buckets	30
6 large tin cans	1 50
1 oyster bucket	25
1 clothes basket	25
7 iron spoons	25
9 milk jars	50
6 water glasses	25
2 egg beaters	30
3 potato mashers	15
2 rolling pins	10
6 cake cutters	30
1 clock	3 00
3 pudding moulds	30
15 jelly cake pans	1 00
10 pie pans	50
4 coffee pots	1 00
1 spice box	50

4 cooking knives	50
3 cooking forks	15
2 wooden bowls	20
10 dish pans	1 00
12 bread pans	1 00
2 skillets	2 00
12 tin pans	75
25 doz. fruit jars.....	15 00
8 doz. jelly glasses	2 25
5 rice kettles	2 00
2 flour sieves	50
3 cullenders	50
2 strainers	40
10 plates	50
6 cups and saucers	50
1 sugar bowl	15
11 doz. tin fruit cans.....	4 00
8 tin cups	50
2 dippers	10
2 meat grinders	1 50
1 meat pounder	10
1 wash-board	10
2 lemon squeezers	40
2 tea caddies	20
6 knives	50
6 forks	50
2 tablespoons	20
1 scale	1 00
10 table cloths	2 50
10 roller towels	1 00
18 aprons	2 00
18 tea towels	75
1 griddle	50
1 hatchet	10
11 buckets	2 00
1 cake box	50
2 ice-picks	20
2 ice-cream freezers	2 50
1 vegetable slicer	1 00
3 funnels	15
1 water pitcher	10
3 skimmers	15
6 roasters	2 50
2 stew pans	50
1 meat saw	50
1 copper kettle	2 00
3 iron kettles	1 00
4 cupboards	14 00
1 set measures	1 50
1 grater	10

3 muffin pans	1 00	
1 dust-pan	10	
1 broom	10	
13 vegetable dishes	1 50	
14 platters	2 00	
6 large stone jars	2 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$371 40

Night Watch Kitchen.

3 tables	\$4 00
10 chairs	4 00
1 range	\$7 00
12 table cloths	4 00
35 napkins	2 50
9 aprons	1 00
15 towels	1 25
26 plates	1 50
16 coffee cups	1 00
26 saucers	1 00
7 vegetable dishes	1 00
3 meat platters	1 00
2 water pitchers	50
1 ice-cream pitcher	10
1 sugar bowl	15
1 castor	1 00
13 knives	1 50
11 forks	1 00
9 teaspoons	50
7 tablespoons	50
13 water glasses	50
1 spoonholder	10
2 salt cellars	10
8 soup bowls	75
1 coffee pots	40
1 wooden bowl	15
1 ice chest	\$ 00
1 tea pot	20
2 tea cans	15
1 clock	1 00
2 carving knives	40
1 dish pan	15
1 dust pan	10
1 large bucket	15
6 crocks	50
1 broom	10
2 small buckets	20
1 toaster	10
1 meat pounder	10

1 tea strainer	05	
2 cooking spoons	10	
1 bread board	15	
1 ice pick	10	
2 skillets	50	
1 oyster bucket	25	
3 milk cans	25	
2 trays	15	
1 rice kettle	25	
1 bread box	25	
1 rolling pin	10	
6 tin paus	30	
		<hr/>
Total		\$130 10

Officers' Barn.

1 bedstead	\$5 00	
1 hair mattress	7 00	
1 husk mattress	3 00	
1 set springs	3 00	
1 table	50	
1 bureau	1 50	
1 stove	2 00	
2 rocking chairs	1 50	
1 wardrobe	2 00	
1 clock	3 00	
1 mirror	1 00	
1 dustpan	10	
1 broom	10	
1 chair	25	
		<hr/>
Total		\$29 95

Grand total Housekeeper's Department, D. F. W.	<hr/>	\$6,573 25
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STORE HOUSE.

Steward's Office.

1 safe	\$75 00
3 office desks	50 00
1 table	2 00
2 office chairs	4 00
1 clock	3 00
1 mirror	1 00
1 floor linoleum	3 00
1 gas fixture	1 00
2 gas globes	25

4 window shades	1 00	
1 drop light	7 00	
1 cuspidor	10	
2 waste baskets	20	
		<hr/>
Total		\$147 55

Trustee's Office.

8 chairs	\$32 00	
1 table	10 00	
1 stand	1 00	
1 mirror	2 00	
1 gas fixture and 1 globe.....	75	
1 water pitcher and 6 glasses.....	50	
6 cuspidors	1 50	
1 floor linoleum	12 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$59 75

First Floor.

Linoleum	\$0 50	
2 wardrobes	24 00	
2 stands	2 00	
2 tables	4 00	
2 dressing cases	20 00	
2 feather pillows	2 00	
4 window shades	2 00	
2 bedsteads, double	14 00	
2 washstands	8 00	
1 mirror	1 00	
2 rocking chairs	2 00	
8 cane-seat chairs	5 00	
2 wash bowls, pitchers and slop jars.....	4 00	
2 water pitchers, 3 glasses, 1 tray.....	60	
1 gas fixture and 4 globes.....	3 00	
1 footstool	25	
1 box mattress	10 00	
1 set springs	4 00	
2 carpets	20 00	
1 tin water can and foot tub.....	50	
1 stand	25	
1 broom	15	
1 carpet sweeper	50	
1 granite bucket	25	
2 hair pillows	2 00	
1 lounge	4 00	
1 hair mattress	4 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$138 00

Store House Dormitory.

2 wardrobes	\$8 00
32 chairs, old	5 00
11 bedsteads, double	44 00
3 bedsteads, single	10 00
5 rocking chairs	10 00
12 bureaus	72 00
12 stands, small	11 00
4 wash-stands	12 00
1 box mattress	10 00
12 hair mattresses	60 00
12 husk mattresses	36 00
26 hair pillows	26 00
5 feather pillows	5 00
3 mirrors	2 00
20 cuspidors	2 00
2 tables	1 00
17 water glasses	1 35
10 water pitchers	2 50
15 gas fixtures	3 00
5 gas globes	50
2 step-ladders	3 00
3 granite buckets	50
4 dust pans	40
2 brooms	30
1 mop stick	10
2 wall brushes	75
2 towel rollers	25
15 whisk brooms	1 00
2 boxes for bedding	2 00
Total	<hr/> \$329 65

Bedding.

32 spreads	\$16 00
72 sheets	21 60
165 pillow cases	16 50
510 towels	30 00
45 roller towels	4 50
62 blankets	115 00
Total	<hr/> \$203 60
Grand Total Store House	<hr/> \$878 55

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT, D. F. M.

Public Hall, Offices, Parlor and Library.

5 carpets	\$200 00
2 linoleums	267 00
43 rugs	50 00
7 office chairs	35 00
18 upholstered chairs	50 00
24 plain chairs	48 00
5 settees	100 00
2 couches	20 00
6 desks	85 00
2 tables	10 00
6 book-cases	120 00
2 marble-top tables	10 00
5 clocks	25 00
6 ink-stands	3 00
2 door screens	3 00
4 waste baskets	2 00
2 medicine cases	8 00
3 framed pictures	75 00
3 hat racks	15 00
2 folding step-ladders	3 00
2 wooden benches	8 00
1 wire door mat	8 00
4 drop lights	28 00
1 dictionary	8 00
6 yards rubber	5 00
16 gas globes	3 00
Total	<hr/> \$1,114 75

Third Floor, Hall and Rooms.

8 carpets	\$350 00
2 carpets	16 00
9 yards rubber matting	15 00
5 bedroom sets, marble-top	100 00
4 couches	4 00
6 upholstered chairs	20 00
3 plain camp chairs	6 00
7 rocking chairs	21 00
19 center and small tables	30 00
8 feather pillows	10 00
5 half mattresses	25 00
1 box spring mattress	8 00
1 feather bed	20 00
4 prs. bed springs	12 00
5 chamber sets	10 00

1 cane-seat arm-chair	5 00	
1 mantel mirror	25 00	
2 large looking-glasses	6 00	
3 book-cases	25 00	
1 carpet sweeper	1 00	
2 clothes baskets	3 00	
2 towel racks	50	
1 pr. lace curtains	2 00	
3 waste baskets	1 25	
1 hat rack	3 00	
10 plain chairs	20 00	
1 folding step-ladder	1 50	
1 toilet stand	3 00	
2 whatnots	3 00	
10 framed pictures	10 00	
1 chest of drawers	1 00	
1 linen cupboard	1 00	
9 window screens	4 50	
5 door screens	4 50	
2 upholstered chairs	15 00	
6 prs. scrim curtains	2 00	
1 gas stick	10	
Total		\$784 35

Fourth Floor, Hall and Rooms.

5 carpets	\$440 00
1 linoleum	34 00
4 bedroom sets, marble-top	80 00
7 bedroom sets, half marble-top	25 00
4 wardrobes	16 00
15 plain chairs	7 00
1 rocker	4 00
5 couches	5 00
6 cane rockers	3 00
10 center tables	6 00
8 rugs	16 00
4 small rugs	2 00
3 commodes	2 50
2 cuspidors	20
16 feather pillows	16 00
7 hair pillows	7 00
6 box spring mattresses	50 00
4 hair mattresses	32 00
5 prs. bed springs	8 00
4 coal vases	2 00
4 fire sets	1 00
9 chamber sets	15 00
4 looking-glasses	8 00

10 water glasses	50
9 water pitchers	2 00
2 towel racks	1 00
13 prs. scrim curtains	1 50
2 book-cases	12 50
18 gas globes	2 00
6 framed pictures	3 00
18 yards rubber matting	15 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$829 20

Officers' Dining Room.

1 carpet	8 00
10½ yds. linoleum	9 00
1 extension table	3 00
1 slide-board	6 00
12 chairs	12 00
1 side table	1 00
2 pantry tables	2 00
2 framed pictures	5 00
2 prs. curtains	2 00
3 gas globes	25
22 dinner plates	2 00
11 soup plates	2 00
24 tea plates	4 00
9 pie plates	2 00
1 syrup jug	50
32 dessert dishes	2 50
18 tablespoons	4 50
12 table knives	3 00
22 teaspoons	4 00
1 silver sugar spoon	1 00
12 table forks	3 00
2 pickle forks	25
1 butcher knife	25
1 pickle éastor	1 00
1 cheese dish and spoon	75
4 sugar bowls	2 00
3 cream pitchers	1 00
2 spoon-holders	1 00
4 Canton flannel table cloths	1 00
2 vinegar stands	1 00
3 pepper stands	1 00
1 sauce pitcher	1 00
18 salt stands	2 00
18 butter dishes, individual	1 00
2 glass cake stands	1 00
2 fruit dishes	1 00
2 pickle dishes	75

1 olive dish	50	
2 jelly stands	1 00	
1 slop bowl	1 00	
6 meat platters	2 00	
4 vegetable dishes	2 25	
2 ladles	50	
2 milk pitchers	1 00	
2 carving sets	1 00	
84 napkins	9 00	
4 table cloths	3 00	
6 tray cloths	25	
24 water glasses	1 50	
21 tea cups	1 00	
22 soup bowls	1 00	
21 saucers	1 25	
10 tea towels	50	
1 dust pan	10	
1 broom	10	
1 mop stick	10	
2 dish pans	20	
7 trays	1 00	
2 bread knives	75	
1 crumb brush and pan	50	
1 water pitcher	50	
1 knife basket	25	
2 side-board covers	1 00	
<hr/>		
Total		\$124 00

Fifth Floor, Bedrooms and Hall.

11 carpets	\$50 00	
12 iron bedsteads	66 00	
20 bureaus	50 00	
14 wash-stands	10 00	
13 wardrobes	20 00	
19 plain chairs	11 00	
12 new rockers	33 00	
12 new tables	15 00	
12 hair mattresses	96 00	
12 feather pillows	12 00	
8 looking-glasses	1 00	
1 clothes basket	75	
<hr/>		
Total		\$364 75

Officers' Kitchen.

5 plates	\$0 40
3 cups	10
4 saucers	10
2 sugar bowls	30
6 knives	50
6 forks	50
2 stew pans	20
4 tin pans	20
2 chopping bowls	30
5 tablespoons	40
6 teaspoons	60
2 sugar boxes	1 00
2 coffee pots	1 00
1 steamer	50
2 strainers	50
8 tin buckets	1 00
11 spice boxes	1 00
11 pie pans	1 00
2 stew kettles	1 00
7 tin moulds	50
9 cake pans	1 50
1 wire egg basket	20
1 tea canister	20
1 wash basin	10
4 sets muffin rings	1 50
25 sheet-iron pans	2 00
1 mop bucket	20
3 skillets	50
1 soup kettle	50
2 rice kettles	1 00
4 iron kettles	1 00
1 double range	30 00
1 stove boiler	5 00
1 frying kettle	50
1 butcher knife	25
1 skimmer	10
2 chopping knives	50
1 griddle	50
1 roaster	75
1 bread board	10
1 blisnit heater	50
1 potato masher	20
1 ice cream freezer	1 00
1 fish kettle	1 00
1 gas stove	1 00
1 copper tea kettle	1 00
1 oyster kettle	1 00
3 tables	2 00

3 chairs	50	
1 biscuit cutter	20	
1 meat pounder	20	
8 cake cutters	20	
3 porcelain kettles	2 00	
1 cream beater	10	
3 pepper boxes	20	
4 roller towels	50	
12 tea towels	20	
12 aprons	20	
5 table cloths	1 30	
360 glass jars	12 00	
6 earthenware jars	1 50	
1 step-ladder	50	
430 jelly glasses	5 00	
1 slaw cutter	10	
11 earthen jars	50	
1 clock	50	
4 iron spoons	50	
2 graters	20	
1 steam stand	3 00	
4 broilers	1 00	
1 wash-board	20	
1 granite tea pot	1 20	
1 large wooden bowl.....	60	
1 refrigerator, new	25 00	
1 refrigerator, old	5 00	
<hr/>		
Total		\$128 60

Arcade Hall Bedrooms.

8 bedsteads	\$24 00	
7 wash-stands	7 00	
8 bureaus	21 00	
5 wardrobes	25 00	
1 couch	2 00	
10 plain chairs	6 00	
11 rocking chairs	22 00	
3 tables	3 00	
4 carpets	3 00	
14 feather pillows	14 00	
9 hair pillows	9 00	
8 hair mattresses	64 00	
8 hair bed springs	10 00	
6 water pitchers	2 00	
8 water glasses	20	
7 chamber sets	10 00	
4 looking-glasses	1 00	
<hr/>		
Total		\$223 20

Rear Center Bedrooms.

13 bedsteads	\$13 00
13 wash-stands	13 00
12 bureaus	24 00
18 wardrobes	36 00
24 chairs	24 00
10 tables	15 00
18 feather pillows	18 00
16 hair mattresses	128 00
2 window blinds	25
2 carpet rugs	1 00
10 bowls and pitchers	4 00
10 soap dishes	50
7 looking-glasses	2 00
10 water pitchers	2 00
10 water glasses	25
5 gas globes	1 00
1 clothes hamper	1 00
1 towel roller	10
4 box spring mattresses	20 00
1 step-ladder	25
12 cuspidors	1 00
8 coal vases	6 00
8 fire sets	1 60
<hr/>	
Total	\$311 95

Ward Hall Bedrooms.

3 bedsteads	\$8 00
3 bureaus	5 00
3 wash-stands	1 00
3 tables	1 00
8 chairs	4 00
1 carpet	1 00
5 feather pillows	5 00
5 hair pillows	5 00
4 hair mattresses	24 00
4 bed springs	4 00
2 rocking chairs	2 00
5 wash bowls, pitchers and slop jars	7 50
5 soap dishes	50
5 water pitchers	1 00
6 water glasses	15
4 looking-glasses	1 00
7 gas globes	1 00
6 window curtains	1 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$72 15

House Linen, Center Building.

42 spreads	\$12 00	
60 sheets	20 00	
87 pillow cases	6 00	
348 towels	35 00	
39 double blankets	30 00	
3 single blankets	1 00	
46 roller towels	5 00	
20 dresser scarfs	5 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$144 00

House Linen, Rear Center.

35 spreads	\$35 00	
60 sheets	20 00	
91 pillow cases	25 00	
53 double blankets	50 00	
35 single blankets	25 00	
85 towels	5 00	
12 roller towels	1 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$161 00

House Linen, Arcade Hall.

18 spreads	\$18 00	
33 sheets	10 00	
19 double blankets	20 00	
2 single blankets	2 00	
148 towels	10 00	
4 comforts	2 00	
66 pillow cases	25 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$87 00

House Linen, Fifth Floor.

38 spreads	\$38 00	
63 sheets	25 00	
75 pillow cases	5 00	
170 towels	15 00	
48 double blankets	80 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$163 00

House Linen, Ward Hall Bedrooms.

8 spreads	\$4 00	
16 sheets	3 00	
16 pillow cases	2 00	
29 towels	3 00	
14 double blankets	14 00	
2 single blankets	1 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$27 00

FIRE HOUSE.

Meeting Room and Dormitory.

1 square table	\$8 00	
1 round table	1 00	
2 lounges	12 00	
1 cane-seat rocking chair	3 75	
6 cane-seat rocking chairs	10 00	
Linoleum	35 00	
Rubber on stairs	4 00	
36 bedsteads, single	198 00	
6 wardrobes	30 00	
6 rocking chairs	12 00	
36 chairs	36 00	
21 tables	63 00	
6 water pitchers	1 50	
18 water glasses	60	
20 carpets	50 00	
2 rugs	2 00	
14 window shades	9 00	
1 box mattress	16 00	
36 hair mattresses	216 00	
6 feather pillows	6 00	
6 hair pillows	6 00	
Matting	1 00	
3 dust pans	30	
2 brooms	30	
3 granite buckets	1 50	
2 mop sticks	20	
2 towel rollers	25	
2 cuspidors	75	
17 whisk brooms	1 50	
1 box for bedding	50	
		<hr/>
Total		\$726 15

Bedding.

56 blankets	\$56 00	
66 spreads	54 00	
60 sheets	24 00	
60 pillow cases	10 00	
300 towels	30 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$174 00
Grand total Housekeeper's Department, D. F. M.		<hr/> \$5,435 10

WARD PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT FOR MEN.

87 baskets clothing	\$95 70	
50 bed steads, attendants'	150 00	
540 bedsteads, ward	810 00	
28 bed-ticks	7 00	
208 brackets	40 16	
1 bed pan	1 00	
6 bells, dinner	1 50	
123 blankets, double	184 50	
3,537 blankets, single	3,537 00	
26 bowls, sugar	4 68	
50 bowls, wash	9 00	
210 bowls, granite, wash	21 00	
557 bowls, soup	27 85	
2 bread boxes	10 00	
6 bread knives	1 50	
230 brooms, house	32 20	
68 brooms, whisk	3 40	
29 brushes, bathing	5 51	
3 brushes, crumb	1 05	
28 brushes, dust	5 60	
130 brushes, scrub	6 50	
25 brushes, web	17 00	
67 brushes, hair	16 75	
78 buckets, water	38 22	
191 buckets, water	93 59	
35 bureaus, attendants'	70 00	
39 cupboards	78 00	
89 camisoles	66 74	
2 candlesticks	10	
19 cans, oil	1 90	
3 cases, medicine	4 50	
84 casters, dining	21 00	
506 chairs, corridor	151 80	
648 chairs, dining room	194 40	
19 chairs, strong	5 70	

64 chairs, rocking	144 00
15 chairs, barber	30 00
1 chair, invalid	30 00
25 clocks	87 50
71 combs, coarse	3 55
10 combs, fine	50
635 chambers	63 50
17 checker boards	2 55
714 cups, tea	21 42
186 cups, tin	5 58
137 cups, granite	13 70
65 cruet, salt	3 25
409 curtains, window	89 98
26 dippers, water	78
11 dishes, cake	2 75
17 dishes, butter	1 70
47 dishes, dessert	94
6 dishes, steak	60
58 dishes, toilet soap	2 90
46 dishes, vegetable	4 60
88 dishes, vegetable, granite	13 20
17 forks, carving	1 70
649 forks, table	32 45
54 gas globes	8 10
13 gas sticks	1 95
3 hat racks	90
2 ice picks	30
17 jugs	85
18 knives, carving	4 50
644 knives, table	32 20
12 knife trays	1 20
16 lambrequins	8 00
24 lanterns	12 00
315 napkins	15 75
71 looking-glasses	71 00
55 lounges	162 00
27 medicine glasses	1 35
833 mattresses, hair	4,165 00
711 mattresses, husk	1,066 50
15 mattress needles	1 50
161 mopsticks	16 10
3 mouse traps	15
828 napkins	41 40
10 organs	206 00
36 pans, dish	7 20
125 pans, dust	10 00
1 piano	160 00
6 piano stools	4 50
313 pictures, ward	156 50
347 pillow cases, attendants'	34 70
1,426 pillow cases, ward	142 60

712 pillows, hair	519 76
36 platters	13 32
25 pitchers, cream	6 25
86 pitchers, syrup	12 90
89 pitchers, water	12 35
122 pitchers, granite	24 40
580 plates, dinner	29 00
45 plates, tea	2 25
32 plates, pie	1 60
458 plates, granite	22 90
99 pots, coffee	24 75
2 restraints anklets	5 00
15 restraint belts	3 75
8 restraint gloves	8 00
13 restraint wristlets	9 75
20 rubbers, floors	10 00
1 refrigerator	25 00
24 sacks, clothing	6 00
44 salt cellars	88
202 saucers, granite	10 10
642 saucers	19 26
30 scissors	3 00
7 screw drivers	35
2 s. cans	50
90 settees	180 00
205 sheets, double	71 75
2,152 sheets, single	538 00
113 sheets, rubber	56 50
322 spittoons	32 20
9 spoon-holders	90
616 spoons, table	30 80
156 spoons, tea	7 80
14 spoons, vegetable	70
146 spreads, double	146 00
984 spreads, single	590 40
23 sprinklers	2 30
52 stands, hall	52 00
31 stands, wash	47 50
17 stands, flower	8 50
2 stands, fruit	1 00
50 stand covers	12 50
15 stands, ink	75
3 stoves, gas	3 00
36 step-ladders	72 00
12 stretchers	12 00
9 syringes	4 50
234 table cloths	234 00
86 tables, dining	129 00
84 tables, side	84 00
10 tables, clothing room	10 00
28 thermometers	8 80

414 towels, attendants'	20 70
1,155 towels, ward	57 75
145 towels, dining room	7 25
60 towels, tea	3 00
24 towel racks	2 40
65 tidies	10 25
11 tubs	3 30
27 tanks, wash	135 00
631 tumblers, glass	31 55
4 violins	4 00
124 waiters, tea	31 00
1 water cooler	5 00
11 wardrobes	22 00
21 wash-boards	1 05
8 drip-pans	4 00
310 ward aprons	62 00
2 bibs, ward	50
388 aprons, attendants'	58 20
24 brushes, shoe	4 56
24 bath tubs	1,512 00
12 carpets, attendants'	12 00
64 carpet rugs	16 00
113 cushions, chair	11 30
5 easles	1 00
36 foot stools	10 80
62 gas bells	3 10
7 sewing machines	70 00
78 screens, heater	78 00
14 slop jars	3 50
20 tack hammers	1 00
9 tureens	1 75
16 yards matting	11 04
4 electric fans	80 00
1 operating table	6 50
106 cotton mats	79 50
6 rubber boots	18 00
6 rubber coats	12 00
69 rocking chairs, large, new	276 00
12 rocking chairs, small, new	10 80
44 corridor chairs, new	110 00
Total Ward Property, D. F. M.....	\$18,500 02

WARD PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

40 clothing baskets	\$12 00
71 attendants' bedsteads	390 50
846 ward bedsteads	423 00
4 commodes	2 00
15 iron bedsteads	120 00

2 bed pans	2 00
14 dinner bells	15 00
102 double bed blankets	102 00
2,610 single bed blankets	2,610 00
52 sugar bowls	4 16
43 wash bowls	4 80
737 soup bowls	36 85
14 bread boxes	5 60
13 bread boards	65
14 bread knives	2 10
207 house brooms	20 70
74 whisk brooms	3 70
48 dust brushes	4 80
145 scrub brushes	11 60
70 hair brushes	3 50
23 web brooms	3 55
360 mop buckets	72 00
28 attendants' bureaus	56 00
109 camisoles	32 70
9 oil cans	45
134 dining casters	67 00
351 corridor chairs	70 20
961 dining room chairs	192 20
6 invalid chairs	12 00
473 rocking chairs	709 50
24 clocks	36 00
136 coarse combs	4 08
70 fine combs	2 10
771 chambers	77 10
71 dish pans	10 65
111 dust pans	11 10
37 wash pans	2 95
7 pianos	741 80
12 piano stools	7 50
1,179 ward pictures	587 50
288 attendants' pillow cases	28 50
2,648 ward pillow cases	264 80
908 hair pillows	681 00
28 feather pillows	28 00
45 cream pitchers	2 70
59 syrup pitchers	5 90
129 water pitchers	19 35
19 granite pitchers	6 50
124 coffee pots	12 40
49 rugs	49 60
19 restraint anklets	9 50
75 window shades	82 00
62 floor rubbers	12 40
124 clothing sacks	31 00
80 salt cellars	2 40
875 saucers	17 50

25 scissors	2 90
13 screw drivers	1 30
13 sugar cans	2 60
118 settees	29 50
232 double sheets	92 80
3,634 single sheets	1,090 20
386 rubber sheets	386 00
99 spittoons	4 94
39 spoon-holders	2 34
713 tablespoons	28 52
331 teaspoons	9 93
17 vegetable spoons	1 70
158 double spreads	142 20
1,222 single spreads	977 60
31 enameled stands	46 50
208 hall stands	104 00
29 wash-stands	14 50
60 flower stands	24 00
3 fruit stands	60
185 stand covers	37 00
90 indestructible blankets	270 00
47 step ladders	37 60
67 lounges pillows	20 10
245 table cloths	147 00
109 dining tables	130 80
28 side tables	32 20
18 clothing room tables	14 40
42 thermometers	4 20
471 attendants' towels	47 10
2,713 ward towels	271 30
185 tea towels	9 25
42 towel racks	6 30
549 tidies	54 90
31 bath tubs	124 24
3 wash tubs	75
799 glass tumblers	23 97
100 tea waiters	10 00
25 wardrobes	37 50
30 wash-boards	4 50
5 water sets	2 00
996 ward aprons	99 60
68 ward bibs	4 76
674 ward bonnets	67 40
16 carpets	160 00
811 tea cups	24 33
111 tin cups	2 22
10 granite cups	50
4 feeding cups	40
12 salt cruets	36
1,035 window curtains	517 50
3 water dippers	15

65 butter dishes	6 50
66 dessert dishes	1 98
48 steak dishes	9 60
25 toilet soap dishes.....	75
174 vegetable dishes	17 40
30 foot stools	9 00
18 carving forks	1 30
875 table forks	87 50
9 gas sticks	90
16 hat racks	4 83
81 gas globes	4 05
6 ice picks	30
19 carving knives	2 85
765 table knives	76 50
12 knife trays	60
246 lambrequins	49 20
21 lanterns	2 70
1,931 napkins	9 65
76 looking glasses	38 00
100 lounges	350 00
81 medicine glasses	2 43
1 medicine tray	10
901 hair mattresses	2,703 00
836 husk mattresses	1,254 00
204 mop sticks	30 60
8 mouse traps	24
6 organs	120 00
153 ward chemises	15 00
151 ward drawers	15 10
108 ward dresses	21 60
332 ward gowns	66 40
204 ward hats	10 20
606 ward hoods	60 60
141 ward skirts	14 10
112 ward vests	11 20
100 vegetable granite dishes	20 00
848 table napkins	50 88
579 ladies' ties	11 58
1 gas stove	75
25 banner staffs	2 50
42 combination suits	21 00
109 throws	21 80
46 canvas dresses	23 00
251 cotton quilts	351 00
15 wire mattresses	3 75
81 easels	12 80
26 screens	7 80
13 sprinkling cans	1 30
7 tack hammers	70
70 granite saucers	3 50
8 wooden tanks	12 00

2 metal tanks	10 00
17 milk cans	6 80
	<hr/>
Total ward property, D. F. W.....	\$18.464 02

GENERAL KITCHEN, DEPARTMENT FOR MEN.

1 kitchen range, with necessary articles, steamers, broilers, coffee, meat, vegetable, etc., kettles, etc....	\$2,670 00
3 double potato fryers	21 00
8 steel fry pans	23 00
12 range oven pans	9 00
6 griddle plates	26 00
1 grease strainer	1 00
2 heavy cullenders, Longfoot	3 50
1 set granite measures	2 00
1-pint and 2-quart granite funnels.....	50
2 flour sieves, wood frame.....	1 00
2 wooden potato mashers	60
6 wooden spoons, assorted.....	90
6 French fry pans.....	4 60
1 Chinese strainer	1 75
2 seamless mixing bowls.....	2 00
16 plain ladles	4 00
4 pierced ladles	1 00
12 skimmers	1 60
6 flesh forks, three-pronged.....	60
6 cake turners	50
3 doz. basting spoons, forged.....	2 50
3 doz. milk pans.....	7 00
3 doz. pudding pans.....	8 00
3 heavy returned dish pans.....	3 00
3 doz. potato knives.....	2 00
2 wire broilers	1 50
2 large graters	60
16 copper sauce pans and covers.....	98 40
1 spice box	1 00
12 galvanized soap cups	1 70
2 combination bread slicers	3 00
4 wire egg whips.....	50
1 cleaver	1 75
1 steel	80
1 doz. long-handled kitchen forks.....	80
6 coffee carriers, 3-gals.....	10 00
6 tea carriers, 2-gals.....	3 00
6 tea carriers, 1-gal.....	2 00
6 soup carriers, 2-gals.....	10 00
10 tables	90 00
5 tables (old)	3 00

1 beef clipper	75
7 sinks	48 00
1 hash cutter	55 00
1 coffee can	3 00
1 clock	1 50
12 milk pans	6 00
2 wheel barrows	50
6 large diet boxes (old).....	2 00
8 meat tubs	4 00
12 milk buckets	6 00
50 feet rubber hose (old).....	50
3 mop sticks	30
8 brooms	1 00
8 scrub brushés	40
2 iron band ice picks.....	20
2 nutmeg graters	20
1 small step ladder.....	50
24 coffee pots (old).....	6 00
1 spice box	1 00
2 apple parers	25
2 meat pounders	10
2 hatchets	40
12 sheet iron pans.....	5 00
6 1-pint dippers	50
8 2-quart dippers	80
422 pie plates	5 00
450 tin fruit cans (old).....	10 00
150 glass fruit cans (old).....	2 00
10 large diet boxes	2 00
75 small diet boxes (old).....	3 00
17 small diet boxes.....	5 00
1 doz. chairs	1 50
193 aprons	8 00
100 dish towels	4 00
39 roller towels	2 50
12 meat sheets	1 75
2 meat blocks	8 00
4 carving knives	1 25
12 range pans	10 00
Miscellaneous tinware	8 00

CANNED GOODS.

1,800 gals. canned tomatoes	\$540 00
400 gals. green tomatoes pickled.....	80 00
300 gals. pumpkin butter	90 00
50 gals. catsup	20 00

Total General Kitchen, D. F. M.....

\$3,972 70

GENERAL KITCHEN, DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

(Old.)

2 ranges	\$400 00
1 ice chest	50 00
2 ice cream freezers	10 00
1 iron kettle, large.....	40 00
1 copper kettle	40 00
4 steamers	5 00
6 hand wagons	75 00
2 trucks	7 00
1 meat block	2 00
1 bread safe	2 00
7 tables	5 00
6 milk cans, large.....	5 00
1 iron sink	2 00
2 wooden sinks	2 00
50 1-gal. coffee pots.....	4 00
36 1-quart coffee pots.....	2 00
4 hatchets	1 00
3 dippers, large	1 00
1 clock	2 00
3 carving knives	1 00
2 flour sieves	50
6 griddles	4 00
12 roller towels	1 00
24 dish towels	1 00
100 aprons	5 00
4 scrub brushes	50
3 dish pans	1 00
4 steamers	2 00
4 roasters	2 00
200 pie pans	2 00
6 iron pans	1 00
13 sugar buckets	4 00
2 egg whips	25
1 mirror	25
4 rollingpins	50
2 tea streamers	50
3 iron spoons	25
3 forks, large	50
6 skimmers	50
25 muffin pans	1 50
20 tin tubs	11 50
18 butter cups	1 00
40 diet boxes	5 00
24 soup buckets, large.....	5 00
1 doz. 1-gal. milk buckets	1 00
4 iron slop tubs.....	4 00
20 chairs	2 00

1 tea box	50
18 slop buckets	1 00
1 cupboard	50
1 grinding stone	4 00
1 meat pounder	50
2 cleavers	50
27 3-gal. coffee pots	5 00
40 1-quart cups	1 00
16 doz. glass fruit cans.....	7 00

CANNED GOODS.

3,200 gals. tomatoes	\$960 00
250 gals. green tomatoes, pickled.....	50 00
180 gals. tomato catsup.....	117 00
125 gals. pumpkin butter.....	25 00
200 gals. tomato butter.....	40 00
200 gals. preserves	100 00

(New Kitchen.)

1 kitchen range, 6 ovens	\$550 00
1 broiler	32 00
5 roasters	275 00
4 steamers with 8 steam boxes.....	180 00
6 80-gal. iron kettles	510 00
4 iron sinks	160 00
1 small sink	6 75
2 copper coffee urns.....	50 00
2 copper tea urns.....	30 00
1 hot water urn.....	15 00
1 steam table	160 00
1 steam heater	10 00
1 copper fruit kettle.....	110 00
1 hash cutter	55 00
3 meat blocks	36 00
1 cupboard	10 00
10 tables	60 00
2 large copper boxes.....	15 00
16 copper sauce pans and covers.....	98 40
3 double potato fryers.....	21 00
8 steel fry pans.....	24 00
12 range oven pans.....	21 00
12 range pans	12 00
6 griddle plates	27 00
9 small fryers with handles.....	24 00
2 flour sieves	2 00
2 wooden pastry bowls.....	1 00
6 assorted wooden spoons	1 00

6 large dish pans.....	1 80
2 seamless mixing pans.....	1 00
5 doz. pudding pans.....	9 00
3 doz. milk pans.....	8 00
2 large graters	1 00
1 spice box	2 00
12 granite soap cups.....	1 75
2 brass wire egg whips.....	50
2 bread slicers	6 50
1 steel	80
2 doz. long handled kitchen forks.....	90
10 paring knives	5 00
1 doz. steel skimmers.....	2 00
2 ice picks	30
2 carving forks	2 00
2 nutmeg graters	1 00
16 plain ladles	4 70
12 skimmers	2 00
4 pierced ladles	1 40
6 fish forks	2 20
6 flesh forks, three-pronged.....	3 60
2 wire toasters	1 50
6 cake turners, 1 small step ladder.....	4 50
6 soup carriers, 3-gals.; 6 soup carriers, 2-gals.; 6 coffee carriers, 3-gals.; 12 coffee carriers, 2-gals.; 6 tea carriers, 1-gal.....	86 00
2 square vegetable tubs.....	8 00
1 bread safe	10 00
1 refrigerator	750 00
1 set granite measures and funnels.....	8 00

Total old and new general kitchen, D. F. W....

\$5.463 15

DINING DEPARTMENT.

I. Department for Men.

36 aprons	\$2 00
7 butter knives	75
2 brooms	15
7 butter dishes	1 00
2 bread boards	25
6 buckets	1 75
79 chairs	22 00
7 carving knives	1 50
7 carving forks	1 00
10 curtains	3 50
7 coffee pots	1 50
1 clock	3 00
1 cupboard	3 00

84 cups	2 25
8 casters	15 00
6 cracker dishes	1 50
84 dessert dishes	1 75
7 dish pans	55
66 forks	3 75
14 fruit dishes	6 00
66 knives	3 75
5 mops	55
84 napkins	5 00
7 platters	1 50
66 pie plates	2 00
5 pictures	2 00
96 plates	8 00
21 pitchers	3 00
84 saucers	4 00
144 spoons	11 50
14 sugar bowls	2 50
7 syrup pitchers	75
1 sideboard	6 00
14 salt and pepper boxes	15
4 screen doors	1 75
5 screen windows	2 00
7 soup tureens	6 00
72 soup bowls	5 75
4 sinks	100 00
84 tumblers	75
9 tables	15 00
84 table cloths	3 00
42 towels	3 00
8 trays	2 25
28 vegetable dishes	2 50
1 washboard	10

(New Dining Room.)

141 chairs	\$71 00
12 tables	126 00
1 coffee tank	15 00
1 steam table	25 00
1 dish tank	100 00

2. DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

47 aprons	\$3 25
2 bells	75
7 buckets	1 25
76 bowls	4 50
11 butter dishes	1 50

1 bread box	10
1 bread box	2 00
2 benches	1 50
3 cake-stands	75
11 cracker bowls	1 50
9 carving knives	1 50
2 clothes baskets	35
1 clothes box	75
1 clothes rack	25
18 prs. curtains	5 00
12 casters	17 50
100 cups	2 75
109 chairs	27 00
17 coffee pots	5 50
1 cupboard	2 50
40 dish towels	1 00
2 dish pans	15
4 face towels	10
2 feather dusters	15
91 forks	75
1 ice chest	3 00
83 knives	2 25
1 looking-glass	40
11 meat platters	2 25
11 milk pitchers	1 25
12 mustard bottles	7 80
1 meat board	10
74 napkins	2 25
1 cupboard, old	50
126 plates	3 50
12 pepper shakers	7 80
1 pepper can	10
19 sugar bowls	1 25
187 saucers	3 50
14 salt shakers	9 10
8 syrup pitchers	50
70 soup tureens	38 50
1 stand table	50
6 side tables	4 00
2 screen doors	75
7 screen windows	1 50
2 scrub brushes	10
3 sinks	93 00
10 teaspoon holders	60
97 table cloths	75 00
89 spoons	6 00
74 tumblers	50
12 trays	2 20
10 tables	14 00
64 teaspoons	4 00
20 vinegar cruets	2 00

1 vinegar jug, 1 wash-board.....	15
42 vegetable dishes	3 50
9 water pitchers	2 75

Total Dining Department	\$981 95
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MARKING ROOM—DEPARTMENT FOR MEN.

86 coats	\$258 00
63 vests	63 00
309 pants	349 17
292 shirts, colored	146 00
118 shirts, white.....	47 20
240 prs. drawers	120 00
295 undershirts	147 50
869 prs. socks	86 90
112 suspenders	22 40
43 prs. slippers	36 50
98 prs. shoes	127 30
91 felt hats	91 00
15 straw hats	7 50
23 caps	5 75
108 neckties	16 20
248 boxes collars	24 80
15 prs. gloves	3 75

Bedding.

122 sheets, ward	\$30 20
140 sheets, attendants'	35 00
24 sheets, rubber	12 00
1 sheet restraint	50
93 pillow cases	9 30
92 aprons, attendants'	13 80
45 aprons, ward	9 00
238 towels, ward	11 90
214 towels, roller	21 40
60 mats cotton	4 50
16 brushes, bath	3 04

Office Fixtures.

1 waste basket	\$0 25
1 clothing basket	1 10
4 rubber boots	8 00
1 granite bucket	50
1 book-case, small	1 50
1 hair brush	25
1 house broom	20
1 whisk broom	15

1 counter	3 00
1 tobacco cutter	1 50
1 peg cutter	75
2 office chairs	2 00
2 plain chairs	60
1 comb	05
1 rubber coat	3 00
1 disinfectant can	25
2 oil cans	50
1 duster	35
1 looking-glass	50
1 hammer	50
2 flat irons	30
1 iron cooler	15
1 iron last	25
1 dust pan	15
2 boxes pen points	50
3 ink-stands	30
6 stands of shelving	18 00
2 splttoons	20
1 sprinkler	15
1 pr. scissors	10
2 gas stoves	1 50
5 tables	10 00
1 monkey wrench	25

Supervisor's Office.

2 desks	\$7 00
2 office chairs	2 00
3 chairs	2 25
1 stand	75
1 waste basket	25
1 cemetery plat case	5 00
1 hat rack	1 50
1 clock	3 50

Total Marking Room, D. F. M. \$1.783 01

MARKING ROOM—DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

47 shawls, large	\$78 00
1 shawl, small	25
9½ doz. hoods	5 00
46 prs. shoes	55 50
58 fans	2 90
34 prs. slippers	25 50
3 shoe polish bottles	30
12½ doz. hose	30 00
18½ doz. handkerchiefs	15 54

2½ doz. tucking combs	1 13
3 doz. coarse combs	2 25
2 doz. fine combs	1 00
25 gross shoe-strings	3 75
2 boxes tidy cottons	1 00
37 packages pins	7 03
1 gross crochet needles	2 40
11 gross safety pins, small.....	1 65
11 gross safety pins, large	2 75
15 papers darning needles	1 50
1 wardrobe	10 00
1 table	75
1 mirror	1 00
1 gas stove	2 00
2 flat irons	50
1 hatchet	25
1 step-ladder	50
3 chairs	2 00
1 desk and stool	6 00
1 book-case	3 00

Total Marking Room, D. F. W.....

\$263 45

SEWING ROOM.

462 yards dark calico	\$20 79
372 yards light calico	14 88
292 yards blue calico	13 14
126 yards red calico	5 67
79 yds. bleached table linen	47 40
104 yds. red table linen	29 12
104 yards half-bleached table linen	42 64
264 yards 10-4 sheeting	39 60
706 yards 8-4 sheeting	84 72
253 yards 42-in. sheeting	18 34
126 yards 58-in. Utica brown	15 12
70 yards bleached muslin	4 20
162 yards half-bleached muslin	9 92
20 yards colored Canton flannel.....	2 80
983 yards unbleached Canton flannel	88 47
859 yards cheviot	51 54
204 yards gingham	9 18
169 yards ticking	21 97
347 yards jeans	90 02
190 yards Victoria lawn	22 80
278 yards bleached crash	16 68
201 yards drapery	65 33
20 yards mole skin	10 00
30 yards table felt	4 50
603 yards scrim	33 17

40 yards wool dress goods.....	6 00
70 yards drilling	2 80
168 yards cambric	5 04
4 yards denim	32
277 yards fringed towels	44 32
492 yards bath towels	44 28
531 yards roller towels	53 10
3¼ gross pearl buttons	29 25
11½ gross black bone buttons	5 75
6 gross pants buttons	3 00
3½ g. gross small agate buttons	3 85
7 g. gross large agate buttons	14 70
29 doz. thimbles	3 13
141 doz. spools thread	50 76
6 doz. spools silk thread	2 88
18 doz. spools twisted silk	3 60
4 gross hooks and eyes	40
106 papers needles	10 60
18 doz. machine needles	3 20
5 doz. napkins	6 00
5½ doz. fringed napkins.....	9 63
393 ladies' vests	127 55
153 calico aprons	22 95
73 white aprons	15 33
104 neckties	5 20
643 pillow cases	96 45
251 sheets	128 00
95 indestructible blankets	451 25
2 muslin curtains	1 00
2 table cloths	2 40
22 curtain straps	75
143 cheviot shirts	71 50
24 nightshirts	12 00
18 men's undershirts	9 00
6 men's drawers	3 00
74 gowns	48 10
78 chemises	39 00
11 ladies' drawers	4 40
14 skirts	14 00
7 woollen dresses	28 00
13 calico dresses	26 00
1 dress walst	75
3 flannel shirts	1 00
28 rocking chairs	10 00
22 chairs	7 00
1 chart	1 00
9 button-hole scissors	6 00
3 prs. shears	3 00
13 window shades	8 00
9 tables	20 00
10 sewing machines, old	120 00

3 lap boards	50
1 bucket	25
1 clock	3 50
1 step-ladder	50
1 water tank	3 00
1 clothes rack	2 00
2 quilting frames	1 00
8 baskets	4 00
3 fire screens, old	50
3 tracing wheels	75
3 irons	50
1 gas stove	1 00
1 eyelet cutter	1 00
8 tape lines	20
2 granite cups	25
1 hammer	50
Total Sewing Room	<hr/> \$2,366 69

LAUNDRY.

Machinery in use in laundry	\$5,612 15
1 large counter	3 75
2 ironing tables	200 00
14 tables	99 00
5 doz. clothes baskets	119 19
8 baskets, old	1 80
1 sieve	50
1 pr. scissors	85
1 clock	3 50
2 laundry wagons	4 00
3 tubs	30
6 scrub brushes	60
3 doz. granite pans	1 88
4 doz. flat irons	19 20
3 lbs. twine	50
1 sprinkling can	25
4 dust pans	53
1 box clothes pins	50
2 barrels chip soap	19 00
1 keg soda	3 50
2 wash-boards	25
1 office desk	18 00
1 office chair	3 90
7 granite buckets	4 60
12 tack hammers	1 10
1 mangle	1,250 00
32 electric flat and polishing irons	192 00
12 clothes racks	96 00

12 basket benches	24 00
12 clothes boxes	12 00
Matting in laundress's office and laundry	120 50
2 boxes starch	4 05
12 brooms	1 69
4 buckets	1 20
100 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hose	7 00
1 hose nozzle	50
2 soap boilers	20 00
 Total Laundry	 \$7.847 78

CHAPEL, SCHOOL AND AMUSEMENT.

Stage and scenery	\$55 00
1 organ	35 00
1 screen	1 00
2 stands	2 00
1 clock	2 00
1 mirror	50
1 chest	50
1 book-case	1 50
1 table	50
14 cane-seat chairs	2 50
96 common chairs	24 00
12 stage chairs	8 00
30 benches	60 00
1 water cooler and stand.....	8 00
1 flag	7 00
1 family Bible	4 00
School, hymn, etc., books.....	15 00
48 writing slates	2 00
1 stage carpet	2 00
2 doz. dumb bells	2 50
4 sets croquet	2 00
Assortment of games, playing cards, etc.....	10 00
 Total Chapel, School, etc.....	 \$245 00

STORE INVOICE.

11,519 lbs. sugar	\$613 96
6,189 lbs. coffee	634 37
1,034 lbs. butter	86 60
284 doz. eggs	42 60
1,200 lbs. oatmeal	23 40
3,296 lbs. beans	63 25
2,000 lbs. rice	100 00

7 brls. pickles	24 50
249 gals. vinegar	18 67
226 doz. cans peaches	339 00
194 doz. cans corn	169 75
172 doz. cans tomatoes	164 80
119 lbs. pepper	11 90
25 lbs. tapioca	75
25 lbs. barley	75
100 sacks table salt	1 75
14 brls. lake salt	9 80
124 lbs. corn starch	3 10
150 lbs. currants	9 75
12 gals. mustard	3 60
10 boxes raisins	13 50
2,000 lbs. evaporated apples	175 00
50 lbs. citron	5 00
35½ gals. syrup	5 68
14½ gals. coal oil	1 09
5½ doz. whisk brooms	4 58
3-12 doz. carpet brooms	44
24 doz. mop sticks	15 30
12,805 boxes matches	44 50
2 1-12 doz. shoe brushes	10 02
12 5-12 doz. scrub brushes	8 16
2-12 doz. wash tubs	92
1 6-12 doz. wash boards	2 78
24½ lbs. candles	2 20
2,924 bars laundry soap	78 94
1,940 bars toilet soap	77 60
1,320 bars kitchen crystal soap	46 20
9 doz. granite buckets	49 32
2 2-12 doz. bath brick	78
1 4-12 doz. mops	2 67
5 4-12 doz. shoe-blackening	2 12
10 9-12 doz. stove polish	5 16
10-12 doz. tack hammers	80
• 3-12 doz. hatchets	1 08
9 8-12 doz. chambers	41 08
17 6-12 doz. teaspoons	35 00
17 3-12 doz. knives	54 75
20 3-12 doz. forks	60 75
10-12 doz. baskets	15 00
29 4-12 doz. boxes silicon	15 82
2 doz. pineapples	3 80
12 prs. felt boots and arctics	26 00
1 rubber coat	2 25
15 lbs. macaroni	1 20
122 lbs. twine	28 06
602 lbs. sal soda	3 37
150 lbs. smoking tobacco	43 50
753 lbs. plug tobacco	218 37

1,850 lbs. laundry starch	32 38
1,072½ lbs. cheese	107 25
161 lbs. baking soda	8 05
200 lbs. cotton batting	10 00
750 blankets	1,202 40
39 double quilts	35 10
424 yards sheeting, 36-in.	53 00
6,000 yards sheeting, 58-in.	660 00
20 doz. thread	8 20
4 doz. medicine tumblers	1 20
16 11-12 doz. cups	16 07
19 5-12 saucers	18 45
1 5-12 doz. tumblers	50
19 11-12 doz. plates	15 33
1 3-12 doz. vegetable dishes	2 37
12 2-12 doz. butter dishes	3 63
45 1-12 doz. dessert dishes	16 34
6-12 doz. soap dishes	1 50
1 2-12 doz. syrup pitchers	2 33
2 4-12 doz. cream pitchers	2 25
2 7-12 doz. water pitchers	9 30
1 1-12 doz. water wash ewer	4 06
8-12 doz. wash basin	2 40
6 6-12 doz. spoonholders	2 28
13 8-12 doz. platters	36 90
2 5-12 doz. sugar bowls	6 89
5-12 doz. soup bowls	30
1 1-12 doz. slop jars	9 75
1 6-12 doz. shovels	18 75
6-12 doz. picks	3 33
4-12 doz. tea trays	1 17
1 10-12 doz. lawn rakes	8 25
1 6-12 doz. gas globes	2 33
10-12 doz. bed pans	6 67
9-12 doz. lamp chimneys	68
4-12 doz. lantern globes	20
1-12 doz. lanterns	50
4-12 doz. scissors	1 50
3-12 doz. mouse traps	45
750 feet garden hose	67 50
1 pr. hip rubber boots	4 25
12 doz. salt cruetts	2 40
1 clock	5 70
1 desk	8 00
2 chairs	3 00
2 mirrors	1 25
1 coffee mill	60 00
4 gas globes	60
1 hatchet	15
2 brooms, old	20
3 splittoons	30

2 butter testers	30
1 waste basket, 1 cheese knife, 1 coffee tester.....	45
1 wheelbarrow	3 00
1 molasses auger, 2 screw drivers, 1 blacking brush, 2 dust pans, 2 small step ladders.....	1 90
1 molasses rack	1 00
1 coal oil can, lot of paper bags, 3 barrel covers.....	8 45
7 ice hooks	7 00
1 tobacco cutter, 3 scoops	1 50
1 pr. platform scales	14 00
1 pr. counter scales	9 00
 Total Store Invoice	 \$5,937 04

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

12 boilers and heating apparatus	\$82,200 00
4 engines	500 00
7 pumps	1,700 00
1 pump	600 00
1 pump	250 00
1 thread cutting machine, 2½ to 5 in.....	160 00
1 thread cutting machine, ¼ to 2 in.....	50 00
1 lathe and drill press	440 00
1 tee square	2 00
2 looking-glasses	1 00
1 3-in. iron body gate valve.....	4 00
4 2-in. brass gate valves p. and c.....	12 00
3 1 1-28-in. Jenkins gate valves	2 00
4 1-in. Jenkins gate valves	4 00
8 ½-in. globe valves, Crane.....	2 00
10 ⅝-in. Jenkins globe valves.....	4 00
12 ¼-in. Crane globe valves	3 00
4 ¼-in. common globe valves	80
2 2½-in. iron body gate valves.....	6 00
1 2-in. p. and c. gate valves.....	3 00
1 1½-in. Galvin gate valves.....	2 50
2 1¼-in. Galvin gate valves	4 50
1 1-in. Galvin gate valves	1 00
8 ½-in. Galvin gate valves	4 80
8 ¾-in. lock shield globe valves	4 40
5 ½-in. lock shield globe valves.....	2 00
5 ½-in. lock shield globe valves.....	2 00
19 ⅝-in. lock shield angle valves	5 70
7 1½-in. Jenkins angle valves	15 75
2 1½-in. common angle valves	3 50
1 1¼-in Jenkins' angle valve	1 75
10 1-in. Jenkins' angle valves	10 00
7 1-in. wood-handle radiator valves	8 75
2 ¾-in. wood-handle radiator valves.....	2 00

16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Jenkins angle valves	12 00
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Jenkins' angle valves	4 20
3 $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. Jenkins angle valves	1 20
10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Jenkins angle valves	3 50
12 1-8-in. Jenkins angle valves	4 00
3 2-in. check valves, Jenkins	6 75
2 2-in. check valves, common	3 50
8 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. check valves, Jenkins	14 00
2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. check valves, common	3 00
3 3-4-in. check valves, common	1 80
3 $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. check valves, common	3 00
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. check valves, common	2 00
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hose valve	1 75
8 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass steam cocks	16 00
11 $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. brass steam cocks	15 40
5 1-in. brass steam cocks	5 00
6 3-4-in. brass steam cocks	4 80
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass steam cocks	4 20
8 3-8-in. brass steam cocks	4 00
10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. steam gauges	4 00
18 1-in. radiator air valves	2 70
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. radiator air valves	1 08
6 3-8-in. cylinder cocks	1 80
3 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Potts unions	1 50
1 $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Potts union	40
2 1-in. Potts unions	70
6 3-4-in. Potts unions	1 80
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. compression bibbs	6 00
8 3-8-in. compression bibbs	4 00
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass union ells, finished	1 80
15 $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. brass union ells, finished	9 00
12 1-in. brass union ells, finished	6 60
6 3-4-in. brass union ells, finished	3 00
8 1-in. brass unions	3 60
5 3-4-in. brass unions	1 50
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass unions	3 50
13 3-8-in. brass unions	2 34
24 1-8-in. brass unions	2 88
6 2-in. brass couplings	1 80
10 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass couplings	2 00
8 $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. brass couplings	1 02
12 1-in. brass couplings	1 20
4 3-4-in. brass couplings	28
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass couplings	55
10 3-8-in. brass couplings	40
10 1-in. brass tees, finished	1 80
27 3-4-in. brass tees, finished	4 32
25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass tees, finished	2 25
14 1-in. brass ells, finished	1 92
21 3-4-in. brass ells, finished	2 64
33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass ells, finished	2 52

2 pantry cocks, nickeled	2 60
16 Rickett closet connections	2 40
4 Rickett closet couplings	1 20
6 extractor rubber springs	6 00
50 rubber valves for Snow pump	11 00
10 copper couplings	3 25
12 2-in. rubber stoppers	4 20
12 1½-in. rubber stoppers	3 60
24 ¼-in. rubber stoppers	6 00
8 1-in. rubber stoppers	1 20
8 2-in. Raymond comb. ferrules	3 60
1 4-in. Raymond comb. ferrule	1 75
6 2-in. 3-4 S. lead traps	7 50
3 2-in. lead traps	3 75
3 1½-in. S. lead traps	3 00
3 ¼-in. 3-4 S. lead traps	2 25
3 ¼-in. S. lead traps	2 25
1 1½-in. S. lead trap, Bowers	1 50
3 ¼-in. S. lead traps, Bowers	3 75
11 glasses and balls for Bowers trap	2 44
2 4-in. trap screens	1 30
5 3-in. trap screens	2 75
5 2-in. trap screens	2 00
6 1½-in. Raymond comb. solid nipples	3 90
6 ¼-in. Raymond comb. solid nipples	3 30
1 Monitor burner	20
10 Gem gas mixers	5 00
8 ¼-in. Kettenring t. p. mixers	2 40
3 1-in. elevator rubber valves	3 00
12 sink couplings, lead pipe	80
11 sink strainers, open	1 10
4 sink bkts., galvanized	2 60
8 rubber valves for Dean pump	2 36
12 C. I. pump rings	4 50
1 5-in. steam whistle	5 00
12 2-in. railing tees	3 00
8 2-in. railing crosses	1 50
6 2-in. soldering nipples	2 10
5 1½-in. soldering nipples	1 25
3 ½-in. Potts unions	75
2 ½-pint Detroit lubricators	12 00
1 1-in. jet pump	1 75
48 14x5-8-in. Scotch gauge glasses	9 60
1 4-in. flue brush	3 00
4 3-in. flue brushes	8 00
4 No. 2 12-in. water gauges	5 60
12 Powel patent oil cups	7 80
5 plain oil cups	1 25
7 ¼-in. brass plugs	1 40
3 1-in. brass plugs	45

6 3-8-in. brass plugs	48
30 1-8-in. brass plugs	1 80
8 3-4-in. brass bushings	1 20
12 3-8-in. brass bushings	1 08
16 ¼-in. brass bushings	96
48 Iron sunk bolts	1 44
12 7-8x2¼-in. steel set screws	1 80
12 3-4x2¼-in. steel set screws	1 68
6 3-4x3½-in. steel set screws	90
24 ½x2-in. steel set screws	2 64
10 3-8x1½-in. steel set screws	90
6 ¼x1½-in. steel set screws	54
8 3-4x3½-in. steel set screws	1 04
2 3-4x2½-in. steel set screws	32
150 ½-in. boss washers	3 00
50 3-8-in. boss washers	1 00
40 5-8-in. boss washers	1 60
25 3-4-in. boss washers	1 25
45 Fuller balls	4 50
6 gauge washers	48
6 bath-tub rubber rings	1 50
205 3-4-in. hose washers	6 30
60 1-in. fiber washers	6 00
35 3-8-in. fiber washers	1 35
20 3-in. Cutler wheels	4 00
15 2-in. Cutler wheels	2 25
8 1-in. Cutler wheels	96
4 2-in. P. & C. valve seats	1 60
6 1½-in. P. & C. valve seats	2 10
6 1¼-in. P. & C. valve seats	2 75
11 1½-in. Jenkins disks	1 80
23 2-in. Jenkins disks	8 05
29 1¼-in. Jenkins disks	5 80
25 1-in. Jenkins disks	4 00
33 3-4-in. Jenkins disks	3 30
44 ½-in. Jenkins disks	3 08
8 3-8-in. Jenkins disks	40
8 Jumbo burners	80
200 lava gas tips	3 00
70 brass pillars	3 50
1 2-lt. pendant cock	25
4 hose cocks	1 00
4 pillar cocks	1 00
24 2-in. spun ceiling plates	2 40
20 burner cups	5 00
3 ½-in. telegraph basin cocks	3 75
9 ½-in. Cornell basin cocks	13 25
1 No. 4½ comb. Fuller bath cock	5 00
5 compression nickel bath cocks	4 00
10 ½-in. compression stops	6 00
2 1-in. compression blbbs	1 60

8 1¼-in. soldering nipples	1 44
16 1-in. soldering nipples	2 56
26 3-4-in. soldering nipples	2 64
36 ½-in. soldering nipples	2 52
23 3-8-in. soldering nipples	1 50
24 ¼-in. soldering nipples	96
20 1¼-in. wash tray plugs	9 00
20 basin plugs	3 60
3 3-in. asbestos bushings	3 90
7 lbs. paint	1 25
5 lbs. wiping solder	1 25
3 copper tank balls	2 70
3 Lorain syphon tanks	13 50
1 Douglas tank	4 50
2 4-in. long lead binds	2 50
15 3-4-in. Hudson hose menders	1 50
8 3-4-in. hose couplings	80
5 3-4-in. Fuller hose nozzles	3 75
1 3-4-in. Gem hose nozzle	40
6 lanterns	4 50
2 enameled buckets	80
3 flat urinals, enameled	3 75
1 enameled iron hopper	2 25
3 enameled plush-rimmed hoppers	9 75
1 gasoline torch	2 50
1 Comer urinal	1 25
5 C. I. boiler crabs	1 00
20 ft. ½-in. rubber tubing	1 00
10 ft. 3-8-in. rubber tubing	50
15 ft. ¼-in. rubber tubing	60
23 lbs. Garlock piston packing	18 40
25 lbs. Garlock spiral packing	20 00
18 lbs. square flax packing	7 20
21 lbs. gum core packing	18 00
26 lbs. 3-p. packing	20 80
18 lbs. square duck packing	6 30
• 30 lbs. asbestos rope packing	12 00
31 lbs. Italian hemp packing	4 64
22 lbs. 1-8-in. sheet rubber packing	14 30
60 lbs. ¼-in. cloth insertion packing	27 00
4 lbs. 1-8-in. vulcubeston packing	1 80
12 lbs. Eclipse gaskets	3 00
590 lbs. lead pipe	26 05
201 lbs. sheet lead	11 05
6 elevator cogs	1 38
8 7-in. leather elevator valves	6 00
6 manhole bolts	1 20
6 ½x15-in. machine bolts	90
18 3-8x1½-in. machine bolts	54
1 1-in. hose pipe	45
15 balls wicking	90

1 Clow hydrant	8 00
40 bars soap	1 60
36 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. brass pipe	10 80
72 ft. 1-in. brass pipe	14 40
78 ft. 3-4-in. brass pipe	14 04
24 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass pipe	3 30
24 ft. 3-8-in. brass pipe	2 64
60 ft. 1-8-in. brass pipe	4 20
50 lbs. Crescent grease	3 00
3 hammer handles	30
13 sledge handles	2 60
2 gas fixtures, old	1 50
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. gauge cocks	2 40
8 brass coat hooks	80
1 No. 2 Victor air valve	16
10 lbs. 2-in. tin straps	1 00
10 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in tin straps	1 00
8 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. tin straps	80
11 lbs. 1-in. tin straps	1 10
5 lbs. 3-4-in. tin straps	50
4 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -in tin straps	40
1 36-in. Trimo frame	1 50
2 24-in. Trimo frames	3 00
4 18-in. Trimo frames	4 00
4 14-in. Trimo frames	3 00
1 36-in. Trimo jaw	90
3 10-in. Trimo frames	1 80
1 24-in. Trimo jaw	75
1 10-in. Trimo jaw	40
2 14-in. Trimo jaws	1 20
2 18-in. Trimo nuts	50
2 14-in. Trimo nuts	40
3 10-in. Trimo nuts	30
2 rubber coats	4 50
2 pr. rubber boots	6 00
12 14-in. Stillson wrenches	13 40
12 10-in. Stillson wrenches	12 00
12 new seamers	9 00
21 file handles	1 26
6 No. 14 steel oilers	1 08
2 enameled cups	30
2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. l. h. solid dies	1 50
1 3-4-in. l. h. solid die	50
1 3-4-in. r. h. solid die	60
1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. r. h. solid die	1 00
1 1-in. r. h. solid die	80
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. l. h. solid die	60
1 3-8-in. r. h. solid die	50
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. r. h. solid die	45
1 3-8-in. Armstrong die	50
1 1-in. l. h. Armstrong die	1 25

1 ¼-in. r. h. Armstrong die	40
1 3-8-in. r. h. Armstrong die	50
1 No. 1 3-wheel Barnes cutter	2 00
1 No. 1 Saunders cutter	1 75
23 bath chairs	2 30
8 basin chairs	56
150 ft. ¼-in. belt lacing	11 00
12 12-in. hand smooth files	7 20
12 12-in. hand bastard files	7 20
12 10-in. hand bastard files	6 95
6 10-in. hand smooth files	3 48
6 14-in mill bastard files	4 50
12 ½-in. half-round files	4 20
3 12-in. flat second-cut files	2 10
4 14-in. square bastard files	2 70
8 12-in. square bastard files	5 80
12 10-in. hand smooth files	6 60
2 8-in. round files	50
2 12-in. b. 7 s. wrenches	2 50
1 14-in. Trimo wrench	1 25
1 1-8-in. pipe tap	20
7 scroll taps	5 25
4 10-in. Hock saw blades	80
1 tapé-line, new	1 50
11 double-end drop forge wrenches	12 00
2 Armstrong taps	3 25
4 patent steel clamps	4 60
1 oil stone	1 25
2 die stocks, old	1 75
2 3-4-in. l. h. pipe taps, new	1 50
1 2-in. r. h. pipe tap, old	2 25
1 ½-in. r. h. pipe tap, old	2 10
2 1¼-in. r. h. pipe taps, old	2 20
3 1-in. r. h. pipe taps, old	1 95
2 3-4-in. r. h. pipe taps, old	1 70
3 ½-in. r. h. pipe taps, old	1 50
2 3-8-in. r. h. pipe taps, old	1 25
2 ¼-in. r. h. pipe taps, old	90
1 1-8-in. pipe tap, old	40
36 ½-in. shank drills, assorted sizes	6 48
25 ratchet drills, assorted sizes	5 50
23 brace drills, assorted sizes	6 21
1 1½-in. pipe seamer	1 35
1 1¼-in. pipe seamer	1 25
1 1-in. pipe seamer	1 00
11 brace seamers, assorted sizes	4 95
9 leather punches	3 60
6 belt punches	1 20
3 smith chisels	1 95
2 smith punches	1 30
1 Davis level	2 75

1 small ladle	50
1 1-in. plug tap	75
1 1-in. taper tap	1 40
1 7-8-in. taper tap	1 40
1 7-8-in. plug tap	1 25
1 3-4-in. plug tap	1 00
1 3-4-in. taper tap	1 20
1 5-8-in. taper tap	1 00
1 5-8-in. plug tap	1 00
2 9-16-in. plug taps	90
4 9-16-in. bottom taps	1 80
2 9-16-in. bottom taps, 14 ft. threads	90
2 ½-in. plug taps	80
2 ½-in. taper taps	80
3 7-16-plug taps	1 24
1 7-16-in. taper tap	38
2 5-16-in. taper taps	60
2 5-16-in. plug taps	70
1 3-8-in. plug tap	30
1 ¼-in. plug tap	30
1 ¼-in. taper tap	30
2 5-32-in. plug taps	50
1 combination belt punch.....	2 00
1 No. 1 expansion bit	1 75
1 1-in. auger	40
1 1¼-in. auger	45
1 1½-in. auger	50
1 3-8-in. auger	20
1 5-16-in. auger	18
1 Green River screw plate, ¼ to 3-4	8 00
1 brace	1 25
1 hock saw	1 75
1 hand saw	1 25
1 18-in. Stillson wrench, new	1 75
3 clocks	12 00
2 tables	5 00
1 desk	9 00
3 chairs	2 50
1 washer cutter	75
1 14-in. jack plane	1 75
1 corner brace	2 25
1 10-in. p. pliers	1 50
4 lbs. Dickson's lubricant .....	.40
1 center punch	30
10 cold chisels	4 00
3 cap chisels	1 20
4 prs. calipers	6 00
2 spring dividers	3 00
1 set rules.....	1 50
2 plumb bobs	1 40
1 square	1 25

1 micrometer	3 00
1 set lathe tools	15 00
1 chuck	5 00
1 rubber force pump	3 00
1 plumber's friend	1 25
1 gas main cleaning pump	7 00
1 automatic drill.....	1 25
8 closet screws, nicked	80
40 ft. 2-in. belt	3 60
25 ft. 1 3/4-in. belt	2 00
12 ft. 1-in. belt	90
2 hand vises	3 00
6 prs. smith's tongs	7 25
1 1-qt. oil can	40
1 receipting machine	50 00
10 lbs. bar steel	1 10
2 lbs. bar steel, small.....	28
2 lbs. copper rivets	80
1 rivet punch	20
4 sides rawhide lace leather	8 40
3 wheelbarrows, new	10 50
12 shovels, new	8 90
10 lbs. salsoda	50
10 tank rod holders	75
12 lbs. rubber, old	50
1 14-in. earthen bowl	75
1 machine stand	3 00
10 7-8x5-in. machine bolts	1 10
15 3-4x6-in. machine bolts	1 61
18 5-8x8-in. machine bolts	1 80
10 5-8x5-in. machine bolts	1 00
48 5-8x4-in. machine bolts	4 80
50 1/2x6-in. machine bolts	4 00
40 1/2x5 1/2-in. machine bolts	3 20
30 1/2x4-in. machine bolts	2 40
* 24 1/2x3 1/2-in. machine bolts	1 68
18 1/2x3-in. machine bolts	1 08
28 7-16x5-in. machine bolts	1 96
20 7-16x4-in. machine bolts	1 40
27 7-16x3-in. machine bolts	1 62
23 3-8x3-in. machine bolts	1 15
10 1/4x2 1/2 machine bolts	50
14 lbs. Garlock packing	11 20
1 lb. spiral packing	80
20 lbs. waste	1 40
40 gals. Crescent engine oil	8 00
48 gals. cylinder oil	31 20
13 1 1/2-in. ells, water fittings	2 60
3 1 1/4-in. ells, water fittings	58
3 1-in. ells, water fittings	48
9 1 1/2-in. tees, water fittings	2 25

12 1¼-in. tees, water fittings	3 00
12 1-in. tees, water fittings	2 80
7 3x2-in. tees, Durham fittings	2 80
1 3-in. tee, Durham fitting	40
2 3-in. 1-8 binds	70
12 4-in. couplings	4 60
6 3½-in. couplings	1 50
11 3-in. couplings	2 10
17 2½-in. couplings	2 75
50 2-in. couplings	7 50
78 1½-in. couplings	9 10
24 1¼-in. couplings	2 05
200 1-in. couplings	10 00
29 3-4-in. couplings	80
17 ½-in. couplings	1 00
20 3-8-in. couplings	1 00
9 2 1½-in. red. couplings	1 80
3 2x3-4-in. red. couplings	60
12 1½x1¼-in. red. couplings	1 75
21 1½x1-in. red. couplings	1 90
17 1¼x1-in. red. couplings	2 00
25 1x3-4-in. red. couplings	2 00
10 1x1½-in. red. couplings	1 40
28 3-4x½-in. red. couplings	1 60
13 ½x3-8-in. red. couplings	98
11 3-8x¼-in. red. couplings	60
4 2x1-8-in. bends, C. I.	80
12 1½x1-8-in. bends, C. I.	1 60
9 1¼x1-8-in. bends, C. I.	1 20
24 1x1-8-in. bends, C. I.	2 10
29 3-4x1-8-in. bends, C. I.	2 00
47 ½x1-8-in. bends, C. I.	3 08
25 2-in. caps	3 75
18 1½-in. caps	3 00
8 1¼-in. caps	1 10
18 1-in. caps	1 40
25 3-4-in. caps	1 10
46 ½-in. caps	2 00
27 3-8-in. caps	1 45
19 ¼-in. caps	90
23 1¼x1-in. reduced ells. galvanized	2 60
16 1 3-4-in. reduced ells. galvanized	1 60
13 3-4x½-in. reduced ells. galvanized	1 45
15 2-in. reduced ells. galvanized	3 75
12 1½-in. reduced ells. galvanized	2 20
14 1¼-in. reduced ells. galvanized	2 00
22 1-in. reduced ells. galvanized	2 40
8 3-4-in. reduced ells. galvanized	90
25 ½-in. reduced ells. galvanized	1 00
9 3-8-in. reduced ells. galvanized	60
13 2x1½-in. reduced ells, C. I.	2 95

1 2x1-in. reduced ell. galvanized	20
11 1½x1¼-in. reduced ells, C. I.....	2 00
16 1½x1-in. reduced ells, galvanized	2 65
15 1½x1-in. reduced ells, C. I.....	1 75
19 1x3-4-in. reduced ells, C. I.....	1 90
55 3-4x½-in. reduced ells, C. I.....	4 60
8 ½x3-8-in. reduced ells, C. I.....	1 45
29 2-in. reduced ells, C. I.....	3 80
17 1½-in. ells, C. I.....	3 40
47 ¾-in. ells, C. I.....	4 67
40 1-in. ells, C. I.....	4 11
28 3-4-in. ells, C. I.....	3 10
42 ½-in. ells, C. I.....	3 60
49 3-8-in. ells, C. I.....	2 20
4 1¼x1-in. reduced mall. ells	60
3 1x3-4-in. reduced mall. ells	45
4 3-4x½-in. reduced mall. ells	60
15 2-in. mall. ells	2 07
21 1½-in. mall. ells	2 00
20 1¼-in. mall. ells	1 90
25 1-in. mall. ells	2 00
4 3-4-in. mall. ells	65
95 ½-in. mall. ells	3 11
39 3-8-in. mall. ells	1 65
15 ¼-in. mall. ells	90
2 2-in. mall. st. ells	40
12 1½-in. mall. st. ells	1 80
6 1¼-in. mall. st. ells	1 00
30 1-in. mall. st. ells	1 80
28 3-4-in. mall. st. ells	1 60
11 ½-in. mall. st. ells	90
19 3-8-in. mall. st. ells	1 11
5 2-in. mall. crosses	1 15
8 1½-in. mall. crosses	1 20
5 1¼-in. mall. crosses.....	1 20
3 1-in. mall. crosses	60
4 3-4-in. mall. crosses	60
26 ½-in. mall. crosses	2 23
41 2-in. mall. unions	12 30
39 1½-in. mall. unions	10 92
43 1½-in. mall. unions	11 00
63 1-in. mall. unions	9 77
68 3-4-in. mall. unions	9 60
56 ½-in. mall. unions	7 20
14 3-8-in. mall. unions	2 40
18 ¼-in. mall. unions	2 10
9 2-in. mall. union ells, male	3 60
5 1½-in. mall. union ells, male	2 20
9 1¼-in. mall. union ells, male	2 60
9 1-in. mall. union ells, male	2 10
23 3-4-in. mall. union ells, male	4 00

11 ½-in. mall. union ells, male	2 00
6 1½-in. mall. union tees, male	3 00
12 1¼-in. mall. union tees, male	2 90
13 1-in. mall. union tees, male	1 95
8 3-4-in. mall. union tees, male	1 80
12 ½-in. mall. union tees, male	1 75
4 2-in. mall. union ells, female	1 60
19 1½-in. mall. union ells, female	6 79
25 1¼-in. mall. union ells, female	6 90
29 1-in. mall. union ells, female	7 00
21 3-4-in. mall. union ells, female	6 20
10 ½-in. mall. union ells, female	3 00
14 2-in. mall. union tees, female	4 00
4 1½-in. mall. union tees, female	2 40
10 1¼-in. mall. union tees, female	4 10
9 1-in. mall. union tees, female	3 17
13 3-4-in. mall. union tees, female	3 60
11 ½-in. mall. union tees, female	2 10
2 2-in. galvanized unions	80
6 1½-in. galvanized unions	1 60
9 1¼-in. galvanized unions	1 75
12 1-in. galvanized unions	2 00
23 3-4-in. galvanized unions	3 10
22 ½-in. galvanized unions	3 60
1 8-in. C. I. tee	2 50
4 4-in. tees	5 00
2 4x2-in. reduced tees	3 00
2 4x2½-in. red. C. I. tees	2 70
1 4x3x3 C. I. red. tee	1 00
8 3½x3-in. C. I. red. tees	4 25
8 3½x2-in. C. I. red. tees	4 20
7 3½-in. C. I. red. tees	2 47
18 3-in. C. I. red. tees	3 65
10 3x2-in. C. I. red. tees	2 40
2 3x1½-in. C. I. red. tees	1 10
6 3x3-4-in. C. I. red. tees	3 00
12 2½-in. C. I. red. tees	2 90
8 2½ x2x1½-in. C. I. red. tees	1 70
7 2½x1x¼-in. C. I. red. tees	1 60
1 3-in. mall. tea	60
1 6-in. C. I. ell	1 40
3 5-in. C. I. ells	1 80
1 4-in. C. I. ell	1 20
8 3½-in. C. I. ells	3 19
3 3-in. C. I. ells	1 40
7 2½-in. C. I. ells	2 00
1 3-in. C. I. ell, long turn	60
18 2-in. r. and l. couplings	1 95
26 1½-in. r. and l. couplings	2 40
20 1¼-in. r. and l. couplings	1 90
60 1-in. r. and l. couplings	3 00

28 3-4-inch. r. and l. couplings.....	1 40
43 ½-in. r. and l. couplings.....	95
27 3-8-in. r. and l. couplings.....	90
120 1-in. C. I. ret. bends.....	20 00
12 3-4-in. C. I. ret. bends.....	2 60
19 2-in. galvan. tees.....	6 47
8 2x3-4-in. galvan. tees.....	2 40
15 2x1, ½x3-4-in. galvan. tees.....	2 90
24 1¼x1, ½x3-4-in. galvan. tees.....	3 17
24 1¼x3-4-in. galvan. tees.....	3 15
28 1x1, ¼x3-4-in. galvan. tees.....	2 95
16 1x3-4-in. galvan. tees.....	2 10
18 3-4x1x3-4-in. galvan. tees.....	1 90
26 3-4x½-in. galvan. tees.....	2 45
23 3-4x¼-in. galvan. tees.....	2 17
30 ½-in. galvan. tees.....	1 40
30 3-8-in. galvan. tees.....	1 30
15 2-in. mall. tees.....	2 40
3 2x1-in. mall. tees.....	1 00
12 2x1½x1-in. mall. tees.....	2 10
6 1½x1-in. mall. tees.....	1 90
7 1½x1¼x1-in. mall. tees.....	1 88
14 1¼x1-in. mall. tees.....	2 85
28 1¼x3-4-in. mall. tees.....	3 95
9 1¼x1x3-8-in. mall. tees.....	1 60
25 1x3-8-in. mall. tees.....	2 10
23 1x1½-in. mall. tees.....	2 00
10 1x3-4-in. mall. tees.....	1 40
8 3-4x1-in. mall. tees.....	1 09
18 3-4-in. mall. tees.....	1 10
18 3-4x½x3-8-in. mall. tees.....	1 90
150 ½-in. mall. tees.....	3 24
6 ½x3-8-in. mall. tees.....	40
6 ½x3-4-in. mall. tees.....	42
6 ½x3-8x½-in. mall. tees.....	45
17 3-8-in. mall. tees.....	1 10
14 3-8x½-in. mall. tees.....	1 09
18 ¼-in. mall. tees.....	1 20
58 ½-in. C. I. tees.....	4 00
29 3-8-in. C. I. tees.....	2 10
40 1-in. C. I. tees.....	6 17
30 1x3-4-in. C. I. tees.....	5 40
24 1x3-4x3-4-in. C. I. tees.....	4 95
50 1x3-4x½-in. C. I. tees.....	7 27
50 3-4-in. C. I. tees.....	7 20
19 ½x3-4-in. C. I. tees.....	2 14
8 3-4x3-8-in. C. I. tees.....	1 10
24 3-4x½-in. C. I. tees.....	2 47
24 3-4x½x3-4-in. C. I. tees.....	2 45
32 2-in. C. I. tees.....	7 40
16 2x1½-in. C. I. tees.....	3 75

6 2x1-in. C. I. tees	1 90
3 2x1½x1¼-in. C. I. tees	1 11
8 2x1x1-in. C. I. tees	2 95
14 1½x1x1-in. C. I. tees	2 40
11 1½x1¼x1-in. C. I. tees	2 30
24 ½x1x3-4-in. C. I. tees	2 65
9 1½x1x1-in. C. I. tees	1 95
48 ¼-in. C. I. tees	4 60
24 ¼x1-in. C. I. tees	2 95
29 ¼x3-4-in. C. I. tees	2 90
18 ¼x1x3-4-in. C. I. tees	2 65
6 ¼x½-in. C. I. tees	1 40
13 2-in. C. I. r. and l. ells.	2 00
17 ½-in. C. I. r. and l. ells.	2 49
23 ¼-in. C. I. r. and l. ells.	3 48
19 1-in. C. I. r. and l. ells.	2 80
29 3-4-in. C. I. r. and l. ells.	3 50
48 ½-in. C. I. r. and l. ells.	3 77
19 3-8-in. C. I. r. and l. ells.	2 05
22 ¼-in. C. I. r. and l. ells.	1 90
19 2-in. plugs	1 00
17 ½-in. plugs	1 00
18 ¼-in. plugs	1 80
22 1-in. plugs	1 79
42 3-4-in. plugs	2 40
18 ½-in. plugs	2 65
8 3-8-in. plugs	40
12 2x1½-in. bushings	1 10
10 2x1¼-in. bushings	1 07
8 2x1-in. bushings	95
35 1½x1¼-in. bushings	2 10
12 1½x1-in. bushings	1 05
42 ¼x1-in. bushings	2 00
26 ¼x3-4-in. bushings	1 80
30 1x3-4-in. bushings	1 95
20 1x½-in. bushings	1 40
9 1x3-8-in. bushings	45
39 3-4x½-in. bushings	1 80
25 3-4x3-8-in. bushings	1 40
20 3-4x¼-in. bushings	1 30
16 ½x3-8-in. bushings	95
69 3-8x¼-in. bushings	1 19
20 3-8x1-8-in. bushings	95
2 4½x4-in. bushings	87
8 4x3-in. bushings	1 40
8 3½x2½-in. bushings	1 40
5 3x2½-in. bushings	1 00
4 3x2-in. bushings	1 10
8 2½x2-in. bushings	1 13
5 2½x1½-in. bushings	95
4 4-in. plugs	1 20

2 2½-in. plugs	60
2 6-in. flange unions	2 10
3 5-in. flange unions	2 05
3 4½-in. flange unions	2 90
3 4-in. flange unions	2 65
8 3½-in. flange unions	4 90
9 3-in. flange unions	4 80
8 2½-in. flange unions	4 10
18 2-in. flange unions	5 17
4 1½-in. flange unions	1 85
15 2x6-in. nipples	2 00
12 2x5-in. nipples	1 75
3 2x4-in. nipples	60
14 2x3-in. nipples	1 49
10 2x2½-in. nipples	1 00
11 2-in. close nipples	90
1 6x8-in. nipples	90
1 5x6-in. nipples	74
4 5x4-in. nipples	1 95
4 4x8-in. nipples	1 75
5 4x6-in. nipples	1 80
3 4x4-in. nipples	1 65
3 4x2½-in. nipples	1 11
16 3x6-in. nipples	2 35
5 3x4-in. nipples	1 40
6 3x3-in. nipples	1 40
3 2½x6-in. nipples	1 33
6 2½x3-in. nipples	95
14 ½x6-in. nipples	50
20 ½x5-in. nipples	58
18 ½x4-in. nipples	48
12 ½x3-in. nipples	39
10 ½x2-in. nipples	40
26 ½x1-in. nipples	1 00
19 3-8x4-in. nipples	95
9 1x8-in. nipples	1 00
27 1x6-in. nipples	1 97
6 1x5-in. nipples	60
11 1x3-in. nipples	90
11 1x2-in. nipples	85
15 3-4x6-in. nipples	97
20 3-4x5-in. nipples	1 00
17 3-4x4-in. nipples	1 10
62 3-4x3-in. nipples	1 67
16 3-4x2-in. nipples	1 04
18 3-4x1½-in. nipples	1 45
11 2x4-in. r. and l. nipples	1 60
10 2x3-in. r. and l. nipples	1 55
26 1½x4-in. r. and l. nipples	2 30
14 ½x3-in. r. and l. nipples	1 80
20 1½x2-in. r. and l. nipples	2 05

8 1½x1½-in. r. and l. nipples	1 00
22 1¼x4-in. r. and l. nipples	1 90
24 1¼x3-in. r. and l. nipples	2 05
24 1¼x2½-in. r. and l. nipples	2 00
24 1¼x4-in. r. and l. nipples	2 25
40 1x4-in. r. and l. nipples	3 10
19 1x3-in. r. and l. nipples	1 10
10 3-4x3-in. nipples	47
3 3-4x2-in. r. and l. nipples	1 07
19 ½x4-in. r. and l. nipples	27
24 ½x3-in. r. and l. nipples	1 25
7 ½x2-in. r. and l. nipples	38
145 ft. 3-8-in. galvan. pipe.....	4 35
245 ft. ½-in. galvan. pipe	12 25
137 3-4-in. galvan. pipe	10 22
641 ft. 1-in. galvan. pipe	44 87
428 ft. 1¼-in. galvan. pipe	34 20
208 ft. 1½-in. galvan. pipe	21 80
140 ft. 2-in. galvan. pipe	18 20
70 ft. 1-8-in. black pipe	1 40
12 ft. ¼-in. black pipe	24
35 ft. 3-8-in. black pipe	87
68 ft. 2½-in. black pipe	12 44
25 ft. 5-in. black pipe	12 50
244 ft. 4-in. black pipe	97 60
60 ft. 3½-in. black pipe	21 00
1,100 ft. ½-in. black pipe	27 50
187 ft. 3-4-in. black pipe	7 60
1,027 ft. 1-in. black pipe	41 08
383 ft. 1¼-in. black pipe	22 98
140 ft. 1½-in. black pipe	10 50
152 ft. 2-in. black pipe	15 20
144 ft. ½-in. extra heavy black pipe.....	7 20
80 ft. 3-4-in. extra heavy black pipe.....	5 60
125 ft. 1-in. extra heavy black pipe.....	11 25
204 ft. 1½-in. extra heavy black pipe.....	20 40
12 ft. 2-in. extra heavy black pipe.....	1 68
2 16x20-in. w. enameled slnks	5 00
2 18x24-in. w. enameled sinks	6 00
2 18x30-in. w. enameled sinks	6 50
2 20x38-in. slnks	3 50
1 Iron chain	2 00
2 Jack screws	4 50
12 14x16-in. bell traps	10 80
2 stepladders	2 50
15 3-in. trap lids	1 50
3 4-in. trap lids	36
10 2-in. trap lids	80
21 2-in. locknuts	44
15 1-in. locknuts	28
37 3-4-in. locknuts	22

20 3-8-in. locknuts	20
13 ¼-in. locknuts	12
10 1-in. floor plates	1 00
12 1½-in. ceiling plates	1 44
5 1¼-in. ceiling plates	55
7 1-in. ceiling plates	56
6 3-4-in. ceiling plates	36
8 lengths 6-in. soil pipe	7 20
7 lengths 5-in. soil pipe	5 95
9 lengths 4-in. soil pipe	6 38
6 lengths 3-in. soil pipe	3 60
8 lengths 2-in. soil pipe	4 00
5 5-in. hubs soil pipe.....	1 25
6 4-in. hubs soil pipe	1 20
5 3-in. hubs soil pipe	95
7 5-in. ells soil pipe	3 10
5 4-in. ells soil pipe	2 00
8 3-in. ells soil pipe	1 68
6 4-in. 1-8 bends soil pipe	3 95
5 3-in. 1-8 bends soil pipe	2 37
6 5-in. tees soil pipe	3 95
3 4-in. tees soil pipe	1 80
5 3-in. tees soil pipe	1 68
500 lbs. old iron	1 25
60 ft. 2 7-16-in. shafting.....	18 00
9 pulleys	11 00
900 lbs. old brass	45 00
5 old wheelbarrows	6 50
5 old shovels	3 75
6 machine hammers	2 40
8 Trimo wrenches	8 00
6 Stillson wrenches	4 50
2 sledge hammers	3 00
4 coal hammers	3 00
1 bench	20 00
6 oil cans	1 80
2 cupboards	6 00
2 pr. chain tongs	15 00
2 crowbars	7 00
15 towels	3 75
2 wash buckets	50
2 flue brushes	5 00
24 Boston s. c. bibbs, 3-4-in	14 40
12 3-4-in. comb. bibbs with s. b.....	7 80
24 2-in. rubber stoppers	6 00
24 1½-in. rubber stoppers.....	4 80
24 1¼-in. rubber stoppers	3 60
24 1-in. rubber stoppers	2 40
18 lbs. sq. flax packing	5 40
45 5-8-in. gauge glass washers.....	2 40
100 lbs. waste	7 00

1 set plumber's tools	15 00
1 set machine tools	13 50
300 fire brick	22 50
4 boiler pokers	3 00
50 ft. 3-4-in. hose	2 50
50 ft. 1½-in. hose	4 50
150 ft. fire hose (used)	20 00
1 iron stand	75
4 bench vises	12 00
3 pipe vises	15 00
1 No. 5 Saunders' pipe vise	32 00
24 Indiana burners	9 60
2 Murdock service boxes	5 40
14 14-in. Indiana burners	8 40
1 oil boiler feeder	60 00
1 emery wheel	12 00
4 stocks and dies	32 00
1 speed indicator	3 00
1 ink stand	1 00
2 books	4 00
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Total Engineer's Department	\$89,224 52

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Electrical plant, wires, etc., in use.....	\$35,500 00
1 lb. tape	50
2 lbs. solder	40
½ lb. Chatterson's compound	50
1 arc lamp and switch.....	30 00
1 blow-pot	2 50
1 gasoline furnace	3 00
1 Magneto bell (old)	2 00
24 annunciators	18 00
2 bench vises and work bench.....	10 00
1 comealong	3 00
1 block and tackle	5 00
1 tool case	1 00
1 clock	3 00
2 ladders	1 00
1 drill stock with drills	2 00
1 accumulator case with secondary calls.....	30 00
3 hammers	1 50
1 lounge	1 50
4 chairs (old)	1 00
100 ft. 3-4-in. hose (old)	4 00
1 test lamp	2 50
2 work lamps	5 00
2 stoves	15 00

1 galvanometer	5 00
1 angle brace with bits	3 00
4 oil tanks	20 00
2 oil filters	30 00
1 granite iron bucket	75
2 whisk brooms	15
1 wool duster	1 00
130 32-c. p. lamps	65 00
10 porcelain ceiling cut-outs.....	2 25
40 20-c. p. lamps	7 20
11 key sockets	2 20
2 attaching plugs	40
100 ft. No. 12 B. & S. G., R., C. & B. electric light wire	1 25
500 ft. No. 6 B. & S. G., weather proof electric light wire	10 00
50 insulating socket rings	1 00
1,600 ft. R., C. & B. copper telephone wire.....	20 00
1,000 insulated staples	1 50
75 safety plugs	6 25
600 ft. flexible lamp cord	15 00
8 arc light globes	4 00
200 porcelain knobs	1 50
500 round carbons, cored	9 00
10 glass insulators	1 00
2,000 carbons, oval	32 00
200 lbs. weather-proof telephone wire, iron	20 00
36 insulators, with clamps.....	10 00
27 wiring tubes	56
11 wall receptacles	2 20
48 wooden socket plugs	24
3 gas attachments	45
12 floor insulators, porcelain	2 50
1 D. P. porcelain cut-out	20
2 three-wire double three-wire branches.....	3 00
30 gas shade holders	3 00
22 electric light shade holders.....	2 20
2 porcelain keyless receptacles	40
7 S. P. cut-outs	2 59
4 IXI gas and electric lamp combination fixtures.....	8 00
7 insulating points	7 00
13 canopies	2 60
5 gas globes	2 50
4 electric lamp shades	80
7 gross machine screws	7 00
2 lbs. sheet asbestos	20
2 lbs. phospho bronzed sheet	75
3 oak pins	30
2 oak brackets	20
2 iron brackets	20
6 dry cells	2 00

1 4 c p. lamp	1 00
3 plug switches	6 00
11 porcelain 3-wire M. A. cut-outs.....	11 00
1 30-ampere main line	1 00
4 10-ampere S. P. snap switches	1 00
1 20-ampere D. P. snap switch.....	1 50
2 lbs. hard rubber sheet	1 80
14 safety catches	3 50
8 Wheeler reflectors	2 00
1 half shade	75
2 gals. P. & B. insulating paint	4 00
2 lbs. Eureka tempered brush copper.....	2 00
1 stand lamp	75
2 hermetically sealed sockets	50
10 wire terminals	1 00.
1 desk	5 00
1 exhaust fan	48 00
2 ink wells with rack	1 00
1 3-h. p. motor	60 00
24 gravity cells	18 00
18 crow-foot zinc elements	2 70
12 D. P., S. throw lever switches	12 00
200 two-wire G. E. chats (two pieces)	4 00
150 three-wire G. E. chats (two pieces).....	4 50
35 G. E. knobs	70
Total Electric Plant	\$36,162 44

CARPENTER SHOP.

1 planing machine	\$75 00
1 friezing machine	165 00
1 mortising machine	50 00
1 molding machine	178 75
1 swinging cut-off saw	20 00
1 joining saw, including table	30 00
1 rip saw	10 00
1 tenoning machine	40 00
1 emory grinding machine	10 00
3 grinding stones with fixtures.....	25 00
2 glue kettles with gas stoves.....	5 00
2 boring machines	12 00
80 ft. shafting with pulleys and belts.....	150 00
4 iron vises	20 00
2 heating stoves	12 00
4 combination wrenches	9 00
2 braces with bits	2 50
1 differential pulley	18 00
2 jack screws	10 00

1 speed indicator	1 00
2 spirit levels	3 00
1 back saw	1 50
1 mitre saw	1 00
1 set paring chisels	10 00
2 machinist's hammers	1 00
1 nail hammer	40
3 half hatchets	1 50
100 ft. heavy sash cord	3 50
1 side lace leather	3 00
4 oil cans	2 00
3 office chairs	2 00
1 office table	5 00
1 office desk	6 00
1 lounge	2 00
1 office steam radiator	15 00
2 bench stools	3 00
1 dry room steam fixture	35 00
1 pr. counter scales	50
3 augers	75
2 oil stones, mounted.....	4 00
1 blacksmith's anvil	4 00
1 bead plane	30
20,000 ft. moldings, assorted	50 00
200 ft. worked baseboards	15 00
100 ft. weather strips	6 50
50 ft. carpet strips	1 80
4 molded window heads	1 25
9 molded transom bars	1 80
10 wash-sink fronts	7 75
600 ft. picture backing	6 00
12 paneled doors	34 00
1,000 ft. pine scantling, assorted	20 00
4,600 ft. pine joists	90 00
2,000 ft. pine ceiling	65 00
5,500 pine shingles	16 50
400 ft. stock boards	75 00
42 ft. cherry lumber	4 00
800 ft. beveled siding	17 50
2,500 ft. pine uppers, 1-in.....	125 00
4,000 ft. pine uppers, 2-in.....	200 00
500 ft. electric wire molding.....	10 00
3,000 ft. yellow pine flooring	80 00
100 ft. ash lumber, 1½ in.....	3 50
1,500 ft. oak scantling, assorted	45 00
1,000 ft. poplar lumber, 1½ in.....	35 00
500 ft. poplar lumber, 1 in.....	18 00
500 ft. ash lumber, 1 in.....	15 00
2,000 ft. ash flooring	60 00
1,000 ft. oak lumber, assorted	30 00
2,000 ft. oak flooring	70 00

19 heavy screen shutters	50 00
200 lag screws, assorted	10 00
3,000 carriage and machine bolts, assorted.....	70 00
2 prs. double-acting spring hinges, large	8 00
80 sash weights	7 00
150 sets heavy truck casters	110 00
1,000 broom and mop holders	37 50
75 lbs. steel washers, assorted	2 00
80 lbs. wire brads	3 50
10 lbs. copper wire	3 00
26 cans LePage's prepared glue.....	10 00
50 ft. mirror glass	25 00
8 perforated settee seats, large.....	16 00
12 perforated settee seats, small	12 00
173 perforated chair seats	37 60
30 hopper rims	30 00
73 shelf brackets	9 00
50 turned table legs	28 00
100 bed posts and cross bars	29 00
84 cross slats for beds	4 00
27 turned balusters, assorted.....	4 00
2 baker's peels, unfinished	40
19 baker's peels, completed	38 00
40 kitchen stirring paddles	10 00
37 towel rollers	25 00
30 towel racks, unfinished	35 00
53 turned dipper handles	6 00
30 wire wickets	12 00
14 dust shoot doors	14 00
5 clothes shoot doors	7 50
80 strong chair slats	1 75
31 door panels	6 00
14 floor rubber handles	5 00
4 floor rubbers, complete	4 00
90 grave boards	5 00
84 bent wood chair circles.....	19 75
105 window sashes, glazed	100 00
98 window sashes, unglazed	70 00
2,400 lbs. wire and cut nails, assorted.....	90 00
12 transoms, glazed	4 50
4 trussel clamps	20 00
4 large door clamps	15 00
1 belt clamp	12 00
20 wood hand clamps	10 00
12 iron hand clamps	24 00
44 iron hand clamps, small	16 00
50 brass screen clamps	4 00
30 settee arm posts	8 00
154 sets Martin's bed castors, No. 4.....	50 00
76 sets Martin's bed castors, No. 3.....	20 00
85 sets Martin's bed castor's, No. 2.....	19 00

50 sets castors, assorted	25 00
8 gross coat and hat hooks	50 00
15 gross ceiling hooks	20 00
1 doz. brass ceiling hooks.....	2 00
1 gross carpenter chalk	75
10 gross file handles	7 00
12 hatchet handles	65
40 crown brackets	12 00
40 Yale pass locks, D. F. W.....	105 00
18 Yale dead locks, D. F. W.....	25 00
12 clothes shoot locks, Yale, D. F. W.....	20 00
40 heavy brass door knobs, double.....	25 00
36 heavy brass door knobs, single	16 00
40 ornamental door knobs	20 00
40 common door knobs	4 00
6 lbs. blind staples	2 00
18 Yale night latches	16 20
12 Mortice bolts	6 00
12 store door dead locks	18 00
8 rabbitted mortise locks	3 20
3 doz. brass-necked bolts.....	30 00
4 electric locks	20 00
1 doz. square bolts	4 00
6 show case catches	60
3 doz. brass cased bolts	18 00
3 doz. iron cupboard bolts	3 60
2 doz. brass cupboard bolts	3 00
2½ doz. brass spring bolts	18 00
18 doz. sash lifts	20 00
12 doz. wardrobe locks, assorted	30 00
5 iron till locks	8 00
30 combination locks	18 00
20 doz. drawer locks, assorted	20 00
2 doz. chest locks	30 00
1 doz. shutter locks	1 75
2 doz. rim knob locks.....	9 60
12 rim. dead locks	4 00
18 electric cut-out box locks.....	5 50
23 mortise dead locks	16 50
18 iron padlocks	5 00
72 yds. brass safety chain	8 50
130 bent wood chair legs	14 00
88 bent wood chair backs	12 00
25 fire extinguisher brackets	15 00
6 doz. mortise knob locks	60 00
10 store door handles	2 75
12 foot bolts	4 50
1 doz. knob spiudles	75
6 gross shutter knobs	18 00
5 gross drawer knobs	3 00
10 piano locks	3 00

6 thumb latches	60
3 doz. heavy lock guards	2 50
6 doz. hinge holders	75
18 brass padlocks	16 20
20 prs. spring blind hinges	5 75
300 lock escutcheon rings	5 00
4 doz. curtain pins, large	9 00
3½ doz. curtain hooks	1 75
20 gross wrought staples, assorted	9 20
1 doz. sash locks and lifts, combined.....	3 00
20 gross stove bolts, assorted	7 50
13 gross machine screws, assorted	3 50
8 gross picture nails	18 00
2 chalk line reels and awls	40
12 hanks chalk lines	1 75
6 screw pulleys	3 00
½ doz. sash pulleys, small	60
10 doz. drawer knobs	9 00
6 prs. drawer handles	2 50
4 doz. sash fasteners	10 50
3 doz. commode buttons	1 80
6 bell pulls	30
2 doz. chain bolts	14 00
20 gross screw hooks and eyes.....	28 00
18 gross screw eyes, assorted	16 00
5 doz. coiled door springs	14 00
1 doz. Eclipsic door springs	8 00
3 doz. cupboard turns	7 50
2 doz. picture rod hooks	7 50
12 brass door pulls	2 25
4 doz. lifting handles	6 00
60 prs. chest handles	32 00
2 doz. shutter bars	5 00
1 doz. cooler turns	7 00
4 doz. round door plates	2 50
13,000 furniture nails	7 50
48 doz. Yale key escutcheons.....	400 00
1 doz. box corners	1 75
9 doz. picture hooks	18 00
3½ doz. elbow catches	3 60
30 lbs. glazier points	7 50
12 doz. papers steel carpet tacks	5 50
2 doz. papers glimp tacks.....	60
20 lbs. copper belt rivets	4 75
22 boxes picture cord	7 50
900 yds. wire picture cord	12 00
8 prs. shutter flap hinges	2 00
6 prs. bronzed loose pin butts	30 00
11 prs. pin hinges	2 20
75 prs. wrought brass butts, assorted.....	20 00
300 prs. D. F. W. door butts	18 00

200 prs. wrought butts, assorted	20 00
13 prs. cast butts	60
73 wood rosettes	1 75
12 washita slips	1 50
100 papers double pointed tacks.....	4 00
6 brooms	1 20
4 lawn benches	16 00
650 common wood screws, assorted.....	175 00
300 gross round head blues, assorted.....	75 00
75 gross flat head brass screws, assorted.....	60 00
250 gross flat head brass screws, assorted.....	220 00
100 gross round head nickel screws.....	225 00
4 doz. cupboard turns	7 50
12 lbs. register tins	1 75
5 doz. door bolts	12 00
7 Yale cupboard locks	4 20
3 doz. heavy lock keepers.....	7 20
6 doz. curtain rings	70
1 doz. belt hooks	30
1¼ doz. drawer pulls, brass	5 00
1 doz. cupboard catches	1 75
17 prs. bronzed shutter butts	2 80
2 trip gongs	3 00
1 gross buttons and plates	2 50
5 gross hooks and eyes	7 50
5 gross cup hooks	4 50
36 yds. safety chain, nickeled	5 50
30 prs. rod brackets	3 00
2 doz. base knob door holders.....	2 75
1½ doz. prs. nickeled hinges	75
5 large door springs	10 00
60 pass locks, D. F. M.....	60 00
20 dead locks, D. F. M.....	14 00
6½ doz. crutch sockets	2 25
70 prs. "T" hinges, assorted	12 00
100 prs. strap hinges, assorted.....	30 00
50 lbs. brass spring wire	10 00
10 lbs. steel brads	1 00
60 large chair rockers	20 00
6 camp stands	4 50
1 molded mantel	4 00
11 laundry clothes racks	22 00
3 doz. meat hooks	2 50
50 angle irons for bedsteads	4 00
80 sets bed irons, assorted.....	15 00
30 hinge hasps	3 00
12 hammer handles	1 20
6 pick handles	1 00
1½ doz. brass hasps	2 70
2 spirit levels	3 50
1 packer ratchet	2 00

4 prs. pliers	3 50
8 butcher's saw blades	5 50
20 doz. files, assorted	45 00
1 expansive bit	90
2 counter brushes	1 00
3 prs. dividers	1 50
1 steel rule	60
1 tram	1 00
1 steel square	1 50
1 glass cutter's table	6 00
2 iron squares	80
1 combination square	4 00
1 patent auger handle	50
1 shive wheel with ropes	1 50
1 feather duster	20
5 stepladders	4 00
3 sprinkling cans	90
2 shovels	1 50
1 wheelbarrow	2 50
1 mirror	1 00
1 emery grinder	1 50
2 pinch bars	2 00
½ doz. cold chisels	80
2 diamond glass cutters	10 00
9 steel glass cutters	1 00
1 set drawing tools	10 00
1 set paring chisels	10 00
1 board rule	1 50
1 lace leather cutter	40
1 hand wagon	5 00
1 doz. screw drivers	8 00
1 breast drill	3 00
1 set auger bits	10 00
1 differential pulley	18 00
2 tape lines	5 00
800 ft. manilla rope	100 00
1,000 ft. quarter sawed oak lumber.....	60 00
2 hand saws	3 00
1 ink stand	50
1 revolving belt punch	50
1 corner brace	2 50
1 giant nail puller	1 25
4 school house hooks	40
3 half hatchets	1 50
3 nail hammers	1 00
2 lathing hatchets	2 00
12 casket boxes	21 00
20 sink drain boards	10 00
16 sets lawn bench irons	32 00
2 sledge hammers	1 50
6 reams emery paper.....	25 00

20 quires emery cloth	26 00
50 yds. garnet paper	12 00
100 ft. fly screen wire	6 00
200 lbs. barbed wire	8 00
22 stand tops	11 00
7 floor screens	14 00
7 easels	3 50
6 small tea tables	12 00
180 lawn bench slats	18 00
3,200 ft. window glass, A. D. S., assorted.....	160 00
800 ft. picture molding, assorted.....	20 00
2 veranda posts	2 00
2 post diggers	4 00
15 bed rails	2 00
9 iron hose racks	20 00
1 floor plane	2 00
1 pr. tinner's snips	1 00
1 set Jennings' bits	3 50
1,000 ft. Georgia pine lumber.....	30 00
20,000 furniture nails	5 00
1 doz. hammers	3 20
1 doz. hatchets	4 50
60 gross wood screws	5 20
400 lbs. nails	6 85
<hr/>	
Total Carpenter Shop	\$6,702 80

PAINT SHOP.

50 gals. boiled oil.....	\$25 00
50 gals. spirits turpentine.....	25 00
2½ gals. C. T. Reynolds' wood finish.....	47 00
5 gals. orange shellac	13 50
1,000 lbs. white lead	30 00
25 lbs. Venetian red	2 00
75 lbs. mineral paint	2 50
50 lbs. yellow ochre.....	1 50
150 lbs. putty	3 90
150 lbs. white glue	10 00
190 lbs. canned paints, assorted.....	54 00
6 lagre oil tanks	40 00
1 paint mill	1 00
170 paint and varnish brushes, assorted.....	73 00
3 whitewash brushes	6 00
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Total Paint Shop	\$331 40

PLASTERER'S SHOP.

6 buckets	\$3 00
1 spirit level	1 00
1 small pointing trowel	20
1 cement jointer	1 00
1 screw driver	30
1 plasterer's trowel	10
1 mortar hoe	50
1 sand screen	1 00
2 skim sieves	1 00
1 wheelbarrow	75
1 shovel	50
1 pick	75
68 hot-air registers	82 00
3 barrels cement	9 00
1 barrel fire-clay	3 00
2 bushels hair	50
35 cement flags	35 00
500 plastering laths	1 60
800 bricks	4 80

Total Plasterer's Shop	\$146 50
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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

2 hose wagons	\$300 00
1,600 ft. 2½-in. hose	1,400 00
4 Callahan nozzles	40 00
11 rubber coats	14 00
17 rubber hats	8 00
6 fire axes	6 00
12 lanterns	72 00
15 Spanner belts	8 00
18 Spanners	9 00
7 hydrant wrenches	7 00
12 cotton ladder straps	6 00
6 crowbars	9 00
2 sledge hammers	4 00
3 Nealy hose jackets	8 10
21 iron hose racks	5 40
3,200 ft. 1½-in. hose (worn).....	800 00
200 ft. 1½-in. hose (worn)	16 00
29 stretchers, complete	35 00
150 ft. rope	6 00
5 ladders (old)	4 00
200 hand grenades	20 00
80 fire extinguishers, 6½ gals.....	1,000 00
67 fire extinguishers, 3 gals	590 00
27 fire extinguishers, 1½ gals.....	75 00

Total Fire Department	\$4,487 50
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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

250 ft. 1½-in. hose (Eureka).....	\$37 50
300 ft. ¾-in hose	17 00
10 sprinklers	2 25
1 1½-in. nozzle	1 00
2 1-in. nozzles	1 00
4 benches	12 00
1 stove, pipe and coal bucket.....	5 00
1 clock	3 00
1 lawn mower	5 00
Rakes, shovel and hoe	2 50
Stand and chairs	1 00
Lamp	2 50
Oil can	25
Oil floor-cloth	2 00
Hatchet and wrench	50
Sickle	25
Wash-basin	25
6 towels	1 50
5 badges	3 00
2 window curtains	50
1 mop	25
 Total Police Department	 \$98 25

TIN SHOP.

1 4-ft. cornice brake	\$90 00
1 30-in. gutter beader	15 00
1 stovepipe crimper	10 00
1 little giant punching machine.....	30 00
1 squaring machine	30 00
1 circular machine	25 00
1 circular machine, worn out.....	0 00
1 forming machine	15 00
1 folding machine	30 00
1 grooving machine	30 00
2 burring machines	10 00
1 turning machine	5 00
1 wiring machine	12 00
1 setting-down machine, worn out.....	0 00
1 swedging machine	15 00
4 prs. hand snips	4 00
1 pr. bench shears	1 50
1 pr. wire nippers	1 00
2 prs. wing dividers	75
1 pr. gutter tongs	1 50

3 pr. pliers	45
5 hammers	1 25
2 mandrels	5 00
1 funnel horn	2 00
1 hatchet stake	2 00
1 square head	2 00
1 conductor stake	2 00
1 candle mold stake	2 00
1 creasing stake	3 50
2 double seaming stakes	10 00
12 punches	60
6 rivet sets	60
2 cold chisels	20
8 soldering coppers, worn	1 50
1 square	50
1 steel rule	2 50
5 mallets, worn	25
8 hollow punches	5 50
1 slating hammer	2 00
1 slating ripper	2 00
1 stove, worn	50
1 raising block	50
2 brooms, worn	20
2 cupboards	1 00
2 gasoline furnaces	15 00
20 saucepan handles	1 00
3 doz. dish pan handles	1 80
50 lbs. brass castings	10 00
15 lbs. trunk nails	75
36 wash boiler handles	90
144 handles, wood	1 50
50 lbs. band iron	1 50
50 lbs. iron rods	1 50
300 lbs. wire	9 00
1 pan edger	7 00
1 gal. gasoline	10
1 breast drill	3 00
2 work benches, worn	1 00
1 box IXXX 20x28 bright tin-plate.....	25 00
4 boxes IX 20x28 bright tin-plate.....	60 00
25 sheets IC roofing tin-plate	2 00
25 sheets galvanized iron	15 00
2 sheets planished copper	4 00
2 gross bucket ears	3 00
40 sprinkler heads	5 00
2 doz. tea-pot spouts	75
10,000 rivets	5 00
24 pipe hooks	1 00
6 grater blanks	30
36 screw tops	1 80
50 lbs. solder	6 00

48 tea-pot knobs	50
300 stove bolts	3 00
1 sheet zinc	1 00
20 sheets black iron	6 00
Miscellaneous tinware	25 00
Total Tin Shop	\$592 20

UPHOLSTERER SHOP.

9¼ yards carpet	\$4 75
60 yards oil cloth	9 00
17 yards silesia	1 70
190 yards mattress ticking	28 50
168 yards burlap	8 40
1,030 lbs. hair	442 90
50 lbs. lounge springs	2 50
12 lbs. mattress twine	3 00
66 lbs. hemp twine	6 60
190 lbs. tow	3 80
60 lbs. tacks	6 00
4 lbs. carpet thread	1 20
67 spools thread	3 35
1 bolt webbing	90
18 bolts gimp	4 00
63 hanks cane	26 20
12¾ yards rubber cloth	2 46
3 lbs. broom nails	30
300 lbs. broom corn, not good	0 00
18½ lbs. broom wire	3 70
28 lbs. broom twine	7 00
900 broom handles	9 00
3 boxes furniture nails	75
16 upholstering needles	1 60
4 gross broom locks	1 00
3 carpet stretchers	3 00
2 upholstering hammers	50
2 prs. shears	50
1 screw driver	50
1 brace	50
6 broom needles	60
1 broom machine	15 00
1 broom press	5 00
1 broom clipper	5 00
1 broom cleaner	15 00
1 lounge	2 00
1 sewing machine	15 00
Total Upholsterer Shop	\$641 21

BAKE SHOP.

1 bread trough, old	15 00
1 bread bench, old	1 00
1 bread box, new	50 00
1 proof box	50 00
2 scrapers	1 00
40 cake pans, old	2 00
74 bread pans	30 00
2 bread peelers	1 00
1 pr. scales	1 00
1 mirror	50
3 baskets	1 50
1 flour sieve	50
1 step-ladder	50
30 aprons	2 00
30 towels	2 00
1 shovel	15
1 hatchet	15
1 rolling pin	25
2 cake bowls	4 00
1 bowl knife	25
3 flour brushes	1 50
3 brooms	45
2 mops	50
1 wardrobe	2 00
1 clock	4 00
1 ice box	10 00
25 lbs. sugar	1 50
20 lbs. butter	1 80
50 lbs. lard	2 50
3 lbs. soda	30
5 lbs. baking powder	1 00
1,000 loaves bread	100 00
5 brls. flour	15 00
Total Bake Shop	<hr/> \$303 35

BARBER SHOP AND CLUB ROOM.

1 barber chair	\$38 00
1 looking-glass bracket	50
1 looking-glass	7 25
1 bracket, small	75
1 cup case	9 00
1 marble-top wash-stand	22 00
2 wall brackets	3 75
1 work stand	6 75

1 hat rack	5 00
1 doz. razors	12 00
2 prs. clippers	6 00
2 prs. scissors	2 00
1 tool box	2 00
3 shaving cups	3 00
1 doz. chairs	8 00
1 wash-stand	2 00
1 towel rack	50
4 doz. towels	4 00
1 water tank	4 00

Club Room.

7 tables	\$14 00
28 chairs	7 00
1 doz. spittoons	1 20
7 chairs	1 75
2 tables	2 00
1 bucket	25
2 spittoons	30

Total Barber Shop and Club Room.....	\$161 00
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BUTCHER SHOP.

3,000 lbs. fresh beef	\$186 00
440 lbs. ham	32 56
75 lbs. breakfast bacon	8 05
1 meat rack	25 00
2 meat blocks	20 00
1 pr. scales	15 00
12 meat pans	12 00
4 butcher cleavers	6 00
4 butcher saws	6 00
3 butcher knives	1 50
1 butcher scraper	1 50
2 chairs	50

Total Butcher Shop	\$314 11
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FLORIST'S DEPARTMENT.

(a) Stove and Hot-House Plants.

2 agave americani, large	\$50 00
1 agave americani, medium size.....	5 00
2 agave americani, variegated	50 00
3 agave americani, small	1 50
1 alamanda grandiflora	5 00

33 aspidistra elatior	11 50
5 aspidistra elatior, variegated.....	2 50
5 asparagus plumosus nanus	1 50
2 asparagus tenuissimus, large	1 00
4 asparagus tenuissimus, small	50
6 aloe alpa picta	1 00
9 acacia	1 35
75 aloecasia	18 75
50 acalypha, mixed	12 50
2,250 althernanthera, mixed.....	67 50
435 achyranthes, mixed	13 00
12 ageratium, large	1 50
18 ageratium, large variegated	3 00
1 aralia guilfoylei, large	5 00
15 aralia guilfoylei, medium size.....	10 00
11 aralia guilfoylei, small.....	55
100 basket plants, mixed.....	3 00
35 begonia rex, mixed	17 50
250 begonia, large, mixed	62 50
350 begonia, small, mixed.....	17 50
17 cissus discolor	4 25
125 calla aethiopica, large	31 25
75 calla aethiopica, small.....	11 00
58 cyclamen persicum	10 70
12 bilbergia speciosa	10 00
125 carnation, mixed, in bench.....	20 00
320 carnation, mixed, in pots.....	48 00
50 cactus, mixed	15 00
1 cereus grandiflorus, large	5 00
5 cereus grandiflorus small.....	2 50
1 cereus phyllocactu: large	5 00
1 citrus dulcis	10 00
11 citrus	5 50
45 cyperus alterniflorus, large	9 00
100 cyperus alterniflorus, small.....	10 00
330 chrysanthemum mixed	82 50
50 cireuligo recurva	10 00
500 colerus, mixed	25 00
1 croton mobile, large	10 00
1 croton challenger, large	10 00
1 croton fortilles	5 00
1 croton "Queen Victoria"	10 00
1 croton maculatum catoni	10 00
200 croton, mixed	80 00
30 euphea platycentra, large	4 50
15 euphea platycentra, small.....	75
30 campanula, mixed	4 50
2 dieffenbachia, large	2 00
15 dieffenbachia, small	3 75
300 echeveria secunda glauca	9 00
50 enonymus augustifolius	10 00

50 enonymus japonicus variegatus	12 00
5 eranthemum albescens	1 00
600 fern, mixed	60 00
3 ficus elastica, large	75 00
2 ficus elastica, medium	10 00
1 ficus chanrui	10 00
1 ficus parcelli variegated, medium	5 00
1 ficus parcelli variegated, small	50
1 ficus australis, large	10 00
35 ficus elastica, small	17 50
1 ficus stipulata repens	5 00
25 fittonia verschaffeltii	1 25
25 fittonia pearcei	1 25
10 fuchsia, mixed, large	1 00
25 fuchsia, mixed, small	1 00
1,000 geranium, mixed, large	150 00
950 geranium, mixed, small	28 50
25 geranium, ivy-leaved	1 25
30 hydrangea hortensia	15 00
6 hoya carnosa	1 50
200 hesperis tristis, sweet rocket	10 00
100 hibiscus, mixed	30 00
4 heliotrope	50
2 justitia preciosa	1 00
2 jasmin catalonica	50
50 ivy	2 50
70 lantana	7 00
110 lycopodium, mixed	11 00
5 lemon verbena	1 00
50 marantha, mixed	12 50
15 moonflower	1 00
45 marguerite	4 50
100 myosotis	5 00
3 musa cavendishii, large	30 00
6 musa cavendishii, small	6 00
9 nymphaea dentata	2 25
5 nymphaea zanzibarensis	1 25
50 oleander	2 50
3 pandanus utilis	25 00
50 poinsettia pulcherima	15 00
5 philodendron pertusum	10 00
5 palma latania burbonica, large	125 00
2 palma cycas revoluta, large	50 00
2 palma cycas revoluta, medium	10 00
30 palma cycas revoluta, small	4 50
1 palma phoenix dactylifera, large	50 00
1 palma kentia forsteriana	2 00
3 palma phoenix	25 00
3 palma seafortia elegans	25 00
8 palma rhaps flabelliformis	15 00

300 palma, mixed	100 00
30 peperomia metallica	7 50
200 peperomia maculosa	20 00
12 primula chinensis	60
2,000 pansies, mixed	50 00
180 roses, hybrid thea	27 00
60 roses hybrid perpetual, in pots.....	9 00
9 roses Marechal Niel	1 35
10 swainsonia galegifolia alba	2 50
32 smilax	3 20
70 strobilanthes	7 00
50 santolina	2 50
50 sanseviera zeylonica	10 00
18 sanchesia nobilis variegata	4 50
18 thunbergia fragrans	4 50
125 violets california	18 00
300 vines, mixed	15 00
1 yucca aloefolia, large	5 00
4 yucca aloefolia, small	2 00

(b) Plants in Department for Women.

1,330 plants, mixed, all sizes	\$133 00
496 saucers, all sizes	4 96
41 hanging baskets, filled	10 25

(c) Plants in Department for Men.

261 plants, mixed, all sizes.....	\$26 10
205 saucers, all sizes	2 05
2 hanging baskets, filled	50

(d) Bulbs and Tubers.

3,000 tuberosa, large	\$30 00
10,000 tuberosa, small	10 00
300 cladium esculentum	15 00
150 caladium purpureus	7 50
200 canna, mixed	10 00
200 dahlla, mixed	6 00
300 freesia refracta	3 00
2,000 tulips, mixed	10 00
Flower seed, mixed	6 50

(e) Flower Pots and Saucers.

6,000 pots, 1½-in.....	\$18 00
3,000 pots, 2-in.....	11 55
6,000 pots, 2½-in.....	27 00
5,000 pots, 3-in.....	29 50
8,000 pots, 4-in.....	70 00
1,500 pots, 5-in.....	26 85
1,500 pots, 6-in.....	39 50

300 pots, 7-in.....	6 50
200 pots, 8-in.....	5 35
50 pots, 10-in.....	1 85
12 pots, 14-in.....	80
25 saucers, mixed sizes	15

(f) Tools and Implements.

3 tree pruners	\$3 00
2 pruning shears	2 00
1 hedge shear	1 00
1 handsaw	50
1 handsaw, old	25
8 mole traps	3 00
1 hose reel	1 00
200 feet garden hose	20 00
1 wheelbarrow	1 50
1 hatchet	75
1 ax. old	25
1 sand screen, old	25
2 watering pots, large	1 00
2 watering pots, small	50
4 hose nozzles	1 00
3 lawn sprinklers	1 50
1 garden wagon	5 00
1 step-ladder	1 00
1 monkey wrench, old	15
2 spades	1 00
1 lawn edger	2 50
2 shovels	1 00
1 file	10
3 trowels	1 00
12 trowels, Cleves' angle	1 20
2 weeders, excelsior	30
2 forks	1 00
1 hoe	50
1 hoe, two prongs	50
1 rake	50

(g) Miscellaneous.

1 office desk, no value	\$0 00
2 chairs	50
1 lantern	15
1 lamp	25
1 tin bucket	10
2 thermometers	50
1 scrub brush	10
8 towels	1 50
1 greenhouse boiler and apparatus, heating, worn out..	0 00
100 hot-bed sashes	75 00

24 hot-bed boxes	48 00
40 lawn vases	200 00
1 aquarium	15 00
446 lawn benches	892 00

(h) Lawn Department.

2 one-horse lawn mowers.....	\$75 00
1 20-in. hand lawn mower.....	10 00
3 18-in. hand lawn mowers.....	30 00
1 18-in. hand lawn mower, old.....	5 00
4 15-in. hand lawn mowers	40 00
1 15-in. hand lawn mower, old.....	5 00
2 mowing scythes	1 00
10 lawn rakes	5 50
12 wooden grass rakes	3 00
1 water bucket	26
2 wrenches	50
1 screw driver	15
2 oil cans	20
1 wheelbarrow	1 00

(i) Road Department.

5 shovels	\$4 00
2 iron rakes	1 00
1 ice scraper	50
1 lawn edger	75
10 railroad picks	8 00
9 spades, 6 scraping hoes, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 hand saw, 1 hatchet, 1 steel road brush.....	12 00

Total Florists' Department.....	\$4,022 46
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GARDEN AND FARM.

4 horses	\$400 00
3 horses	150 00
1 horse	25 00
3 sets two-horse harness.....	35 00
1 set one-horse harness.....	10 00
3 two-horse wagons	60 00
1 one-horse wagon	20 00
3 hay forks	1 50
4 curry combs and brushes	2 00
1 roller	10 00
1 wheelbarrow	1 00

Farm and Garden Tools.

310 hot-bed sashes and glass.....	\$175 00
1 kraut cutter	45 00
2 two-horse plow-cultivators	25 00
2 two-horse plows	12 00
1 shovel plow	2 00
2 two-horse harrows.....	10 00
3 hand cultivators	15 00
2 hand drills	10 00
4 wheel barrows	4 00
8 manure forks	4 00
25 garden hoes	4 00
6 shovels	3 00
6 cabbage knives	5 00
150 ft. water hose	13 50

Vegetables on Hand.

375 bushels parsnips	\$187 50
1,087 bushels turnips	217 40
195 bushels beets	48 75
25 barrels cabbage	10 00
100 barrels kraut.....	600 00
14 barrels pickled beans	70 00

Total Garden and Farm	\$2,175 65
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OFFICERS' BARN.

5 horses	\$400 00
1 express wagon	40 00
1 carriage	400 00
2 buggies	60 00
2 sets carriage harness	40 00
3 sets buggy harness	35 00
1 express harness	10 00
1 set dray harness	10 00
1 set cart harness	8 00
6 light weight robes	8 00
7 heavy weight robes	20 00
4 stable blankets	10 00
4 street blankets	12 00
4 rubber horse blankets	3 00
4 fly nets	10 00
3 brushes	5 00
2 curry combs	1 00
1 scoop	50
4 forks	2 00

3 shovels	2 00
2 rakes	50
1 spade	50
1 lawn mower	8 00
1 saddle	2 00
2 tons hay	14 00
10 bushels oats	2 50
1 feed cutter	3 00
2 buggy whips	1 00
1 wheelbarrow	2 00
100 feet 1-in. lawn hose	15 00
1 stove and connection	8 00
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Total Officers' Barn	\$1,133 00

LIBRARY.

(a) Books at Department for Men.

- 1 vol. A Princess of Darkness.
- 1 vol. The Legacy of Caln.
- 1 vol. Knight Errant.
- 1 vol. The Other Man's Wife.
- 1 vol. It's Fate or Fortune.
- 1 vol. The Reproach of Annesy.
- 1 vol. The Children of the Abbey.
- 1 vol. At the World's Mercy.
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1-3 doz. porcelain dishes, No. 1.....	75
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2 sp. gr. bottles, 50cc.....	1 68
1 weighing bottle, 50x25.....	21
1 Young's water bath	4 30
1 condenser, 20-inch.....	1 20
2 soxhlet ext. tubes, 6-oz.....	2 80
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1 sharpener for borers	70
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4 funnels, 2 1-8-in.....	40
3 funnels, 2¾-in.....	45
2 funnels, 3 3-8-in.....	37
2 funnels, 4-in.....	45
1 Liebig condenser, 24-in.....	1 10
3 aluminium dishes, 2¾-in.....	1 50
1 barium hydroxyde bottle, 4-oz.....	35
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¼ lb. potass. permanganate c. p.....	16
¼ lb. potass. bisulphate c. p.....	16
¼ lb. copper sulphate	14

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sodium phosphate	14
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ammon.	29
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ammon. oxalate	20
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ammon. chloride	26
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sodium carbonate	20
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sodium carbonate, dry	23
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ammon. carbonate	15
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. magnes. chloride	15
1 lb. asbestos	94
1 lb. sodium hydrate	77
1 lb. potass. hydrate	77
2 oz. silver nitrate	1 14
2 oz. sulphuric acid	28
300 filters, 7-ctm., No. 3, swed.	25
300 filters, 9-ctm., No. 3, swed.	45
300 filters, 11-ctm.	50
300 filters, 15-ctm.	74
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. funnels, 2-in.	66
3 oz. zinc, abs. po.	50
1 oz. uranium acetate	15
2 oz. picric acid	20
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ammon. ferrous sulphate	28
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. animal charcoal	05
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ammon. nitrate	15
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ammon. sulphate	10
1 oz. bromine	25
1 lb. calcium chloride	35
1 oz. cobalt chloride	20
1 lb. acetie ether	65
2 lbs. formalose	1 30
1 oz. bengal. indigo	20
2 oz. iodine resubl.	80
1 oz. lithium carbonate	25
1 wash bottle, 16-oz.	1 85
1 water blast with pump	4 35
2 test tubes, 3-8-in.	45
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1 Geissler alkalimeter	1 40
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4 forceps, brass, straight	75
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1 doz. 4-oz. breakers	1 20
1 doz. 8-oz. breakers	1 30
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1 gross 3-in. test tubes	1 25
1 gross 4-in. test tubes	1 60
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1 gross 8-in. test tubes	4 85
1 doz. 12-in. test tubes	2 20
1 doz. 6-in. test tubes	70
1 doz. 8-in. test tubes	1 10
1 pt. sep. funnel	2 15
1 qt. sep. funnel	2 20
1 doz. pt. gas bottles	1 20
1 doz. funnels	2 60
½ doz. qt. gas bottles	1 00
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½ doz. 4-oz. spirit lamps	1 15

1 doz. 8-oz. spirit lamps	1 25
1 doz. 4-oz. ret. dish.....	2 75
1 doz. 1-oz. spec. bottles	1 65
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1 doz. 2-hole No. 4 rubber stoppers	80
1 doz. 2-hole No. 6 rubber stoppers	1 17
1 doz. 2-hole No. 7 rubber stoppers	1 75
1 doz. 2-hole No. 8 rubber stoppers	2 20
7 2-hole No. 9 rubber stoppers	1 58
1 doz. 2-hole No. 10 rubber stoppers	3 65
1 doz. 1-hole No. 0 rubber stoppers	34
1 doz. 1-hole No. 1 rubber stoppers	46
1 doz. 1-hole No. 2 rubber stoppers	52
1 doz. 1-hole No. 3 rubber stoppers	67
1 doz. 1-hole No. 5 rubber stoppers	1 00
1 doz. 1-hole No. 6 rubber stoppers	1 25
1 doz. 1-hole No. 7 rubber stoppers	1 80
1 doz. 1-hole No. 8 rubber stoppers	2 25
1 doz. 1-hole No. 9 rubber stoppers	2 75
½ doz. 1-hole No. 10 rubber stoppers	1 85
½ doz. No. 0 solid rubber stoppers	18
½ doz. No. 1 solid rubber stoppers	24
½ doz. No. 2 solid rubber stoppers	27
½ doz. No. 3 solid rubber stoppers	36
½ doz. No. 4 solid rubber stoppers	45
½ doz. No. 5 solid rubber stoppers	54
½ doz. No. 6 solid rubber stoppers	70
½ doz. No. 7 solid rubber stoppers	92
½ doz. No. 8 solid rubber stoppers	1 15
½ doz. No. 9 solid rubber stoppers	1 34
½ doz. No. 10 solid rubber stoppers	1 88

3 C. C. S. S. Continental microscopes	313 20
1 centrifuge	
2 sputum tubes	
1 haematchrite attachment	
1 urinary attachment	\$22 50 22 50
1 camera lucida	15 00
1 3-in. projection objective	9 75
1 1-in. projection objective	11 25
1 1½-in. projection objective	9 00
1 triple nosepiece	5 63
1 h. haemometer	26 25
1 cover glass gauge	2 25
1 autoclave	48 75
1 hot air sterilizer	
1 h. thermometer	
1 thermostat	
1 Bunsen burner	\$21 57 21 57
1 Naples bath	17 32
1 drying oven	7 50
10 wire baskets	1 88
1 lab. burner	3 00
1 hot air heater	4 50
1 albumometer	57
1 saccharometer	60
12 fermentation tubes	2 25
3 graduated	1 13
1 10cc. conical graduate	
1 25cc. conical graduate	
1 100cc. conical graduate	
1 500cc. conical graduate	
1 1,000cc. conical graduate	\$2 85 2 85
1 50cc. cylindrical graduate	
1 250cc. cylindrical graduate	
1 1,000cc. cylindrical graduate	\$2 48 2 48
6 200cc. cylindrical graduates	4 50
1 10cc. Mohr pipette	
1 25cc. Mohr pipette	
1 50cc. Mohr pipette	
1 100cc. Mohr pipette	\$4 78 4 78
8 vol. pipettes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50.	1 12
1 Wolfhugel counting apparatus	3 75
1 doz. Pasteur dishes, 100 mm.	9 00
¼ doz. moist chambers, 195 mm.	2 25
2 potato culture tubes	1 50
1 antitoxin flask, 2-side necks	1) 25
1 doz. bacteria flasks, 100cc.	75
1 doz. bacteria flasks, 250cc.	1 13
½ doz. bacteria flasks, 500cc.	90
¼ doz. bacteria flasks, 1,000cc.	79
3 doz. Erlenmeyer flasks, 100cc.	3 38
2 doz. Erlenmeyer flasks, 250cc.	3 00

1 doz. Erlenmeyer flasks, 500cc.....	1 88
½ doz. test tubes and bases, 150-25mm.....	38
2 grs. test tubes and bases, 150mm.....	6 00
2 navy plate apparatus	6 00
1 Kipp hydrogen generator	3 75
1 doz. prep. dishes, 50-30mm.....	3 60
½ doz. prep. dishes, 105-40mm.....	11 50
1 doz. cylindrical dishes, 180-100mm.....	5 85
2 doz. watch glasses	1 13
1 doz. watch glasses, 50mm.....	90
½ doz. stender dishes, 80-54mm.....	90
1 doz. stender dishes, 55-25mm.....	1 52
1 doz. stender dishes, 46-25mm.....	1 50
1 doz. stender dishes, 30-12mm.....	1 32
2 doz. Steinbach dishes	1 88
6 doz. cylindrical dishes, 120-50mm.....	1 69
6 doz. Moore dishes	3 00
½ doz. staining plates	1 35
¼ doz. bottles	57
1 doz. bottles	4 50
1-6 doz. Nest beakers, 1-11-oz.....	1 80
1 set crystalization dishes, 54-100, 58-120, 62-150, 66-70, 70-190	1 50
6 wash bottles, 500cc.....	1 80
6 doz. 250cc. jam jars	4 05
3 doz. 500cc. jam jars	2 93
1 only 150mm. porcelain mortar	75
2 funnels, 60	
2 funnels, 90	
2 funnels, 120	
2 funnels, 150	
2 funnels, 200	\$2 29
6 pinchcocks, No. 2.....	90
6 test tube clamps	90
2 iron tripods	30
2 retort stands	1 50
6 test tube brushes	45
2 potato knives	30
6 Stewart forceps	1 12
1 set weights	45
5 gross slips	3 75
5 oz. cover glasses, round	3 94
1 oil hone	2 25
1 water hone	68
1 bow strap	1 50
6 platinum needles	1 35
1 doz. wax pencils.....	1 50
1 doz. pipettes	38
1 doz. cabinets	15 00
3 mouse jars	4 50

100 gram chromic acid	45
2 gram osmic acid	3 00
50 grams pteric acid	75
100 grams pyrogalle acid	1 13
30cc. ptero-chromic acid	23
30 grams, silver nitrate	75
100 grams glass wood	1 50
2 grams gold chloride	1 20
1 gram haematein	1 50
100 grams lead acetate	23
100 grams lithium carbonate	75
1 kilo mercury bichloride	3 00
1 gram ploroglucin	27
1 gram platinum bichloride	34
1 gram rosaniline hydrochloride	38
30 grams thymol	30
10 grams uranium acetate	30
1 kilo zinc, granulated	75
500 grams benzol	52
200cc. chloroform	45
500cc. ether	1 34
100cc. beechwood creosote	64
30cc. pyridin	30
250cc. toluol	30
500cc. kylol	75
1,000cc. alcohol, No. 4100	1 88
100cc. alcohol methylic	10
3,000cc. formaldehyde, 40 per cent.	4 05
20cc. glycerine	20
100cc. aniline oil	30
100cc. bergamot oil	96
100cc. cedar oil	90
100cc. turpentine	13
30cc. asphaltum, No. 4005.	27
250cc. balsam with kylol	1 90
30cc. damar with benzol	30
300cc. Brunswick black	19
30cc. Dean medium	23
30cc. glycerine jelly	38
30cc. gold size	19
100cc. oil of cloves	30
100cc. Meyer albumen fixative	49
30cc. white zinc cement	30
500 grams Berlin blue	2 07
100 grams Berlin blue, soluble	57
30 grams celluloidin, No. 4306.	98
500 grams hard paraffine	30
500 grams soft paraffine	27
250 grams Prussian blue	75
250 grams vermillon	96
500 grams agar agar	75

500 grams gelatine	68
125 grams peptonium siccum	75
125 grams Liebig extract of beef.....	96
30cc. ammonia carmine	19
10 grams nigrosine	15
10 grams benzoazurin	10
10 grams bengal rose	30
30 grams colorless marine blue	30
10 grams benzopurpurine	15
10 grams bluerich scarlet	15
10 grams Bismarek brown	15
10 grams blue lumiere	30
30cc. borax carmine	27
100cc. Burrill stain	90
60 grams carmine, No. 40.....	75
18 oz. carminic acid	57
60cc. chenz. stain	45
30 grams Congo red	30
10 grams delta purpurine	15
30 grams eosin yellowish	45
30 grams eosin bluish	45
3 grams Ehrlich biondi, mixed	57
10 grams fuchsin	38
60cc. Erlich stain	45
100cc. Gibbs stain	75
30cc. gentain violet	45
100 grams gold orange	15
10 grams haematozlin	1 05
10 grams iodine green	23
100cc. Haeffler solution	57
10 grams magenta	15
10 grams malachite green	15
10 grams menthal blue	30
10 grams menthol green	30
10 grams menthol violet	23
10 grams menthyline blue	23
10 grams orange naphthol B.....	15
10 grams orange naphthol G.....	15
10 grams orange naphthol I.....	15
3 grams picro carmine	30
10 grams rubin T.....	45
10 grams rubin G.....	15
10 grams saffronine	23
10 grams sulpho indigatate soda	15
10 grams violet blue	15
10cc. Zeihl solution	57
500 strips red litmus paper	45
500 strips blue litmus paper	45
1 freezing attachment	19 50
1 model B projection apparatus, with burner and plate.	60 00
1 project. micro. for direct projection	60 00

1 incubator with thermostat	70 13
1 150-gram chemical scale and case	12 75
1 set brass weights, 1 gram to 1 centigram.....	45
1 rotary cork press	50
1 lab. microtome, repaired	3 75
1 steam sterilizer	18 00
10 grams chrysoidin	15
3 Magdala red	83
1 liter sulphuric acid	83
1 Nory tube apparatus for culture	1 88
1 new model minut. microme with knife	67 50
6 glass benches	1 13
24 bottles	3 60
4 doz. 250cc. jars	
4 doz. 500cc. jars	\$7 80
1 each tube 25, 40, 50, 65, 90mm.....	70
1 each tube 25, 40, 50, 65, 90mm.....	55
1 each tube 25, 40, 50, 65, 90mm.....	55
1 each tube 150, 200, 250mm.....	90
1 each tube 100, 140, 180mm.....	73
1 each tube 120, 140, 180, 220mm.....	1 00
1 stewpan	90
1 each 250, 500, 1,000, 2,000cc. funnels	1 35
1 water bath	1 50
1 filter	2 15
1 No. 5805 forceps	45
1 No. 5850 forceps	20
1 No. 5800 forceps	45
1 No. 5870 forceps	60
1 No. 5875 forceps	40
100 No. 7655 labels	08
100 No. 7660 labels	08
100 No. 7665 labels	08
100 No. 7670 labels	20
100 No. 7680 labels	60
1 safety burner	9 00
1 Doremus urea apparatus	1 13
3 wire racks for 49 tubes	90
1 revolving Burette stand	2 25
2 adjustable filter stands	1 35
1 Chamberland filter	1 69
12 porcelain tubes for filter	1 88
1 Baume areometer	2 44
1 alcoholometer	96
1 lactometer	38
1 lactoscope	3 00
1 pioscope	57
1 urinometer	45
1 1cc. pipette O. OI.....	1 31
1 5cc. pipette O. I.....	1 50
6 Pasteur bulb pipettes	1 13

1 500cc. Burette, with glass stopcock.....		
1 100cc. Burette, with glass stopcock	\$2 72	2 72
1 2,000cc. Koch flash		34
1 nivelating apparatus for culture		6 75
2 d. wash bottles for generator		3 00
1 No. 1 filter pump		1 12
1 separating filter, 180mm.....		1 50
36 50cc. dropping bottles		5 40
2 potato brushes		30
2 hand brushes		30
1 doz. Sternberg serum flasks		1 50
1 tube, 300mm.....		45
1 corking pot		94
1 stewpan		75
1 percolator		38
1 dehydrating apparatus		5 63
12 No. 5255 rubber caps		34
12 No. 5260 rubber caps		38
1 No. 5845 forceps		30
1 230mm. tray		38
1 260mm. tray		45
100cc. oil of cloves		30
1 set weights		25
3 grams Magdala red		10
1 gross test tube taps		2 25
12 gross slips		7 65
4 doz. mailing boxes		2 25
1 photo-micro camera, complete	140 00	
1 extra plate-holder		3 19
3 revolving micro tables		22 50
1 lab. microscope, repaired		8 00
1 doz. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x8 mus jars		9 20
1 doz. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x12 mus jars.....		9 25
11 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x8 mus jars		16 00
2 doz. 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ x12 mus jars		40 45
6 lbs. assprted glass tubing, 3-16, 1-4, 5-16 inch.....		2 00
$\frac{1}{6}$ doz. weighing bottles, 2 oz. each.....		20
$\frac{1}{6}$ doz. weighing bottles, 4 oz. each.....		30
1 doz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -pt. chem. tinct.....		1 40
10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. glass tubing, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x2-in.....		3 30
$\frac{1}{3}$ doz. weighing bottles, 1 oz. each.....		60
1 doz. 1 pt. chem. s. mos.....		2 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. dessicating jars		3 23
5 No. 9 2-hole soft rubber stoppers.....		1 16
1 doz. No. 5 2-hole soft rubber stoppers.....		90
$\frac{3}{4}$ doz. No. 4 1-hole soft rubber stoppers.....		66
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. No. 10 1-hole soft rubber stoppers.....		1 80
4 reagent cases		9 00
1 milk tester		12 00
1 milk bottle		19
6 cream bottles		1 35

2 Grainger automatic acid pipettes.....	1 50
1 condenser mounting	7 20
1 objective ser. III 1-12.....	33 00
1 objective ser. II $\frac{3}{4}$	5 25
1 objective ser. II $\frac{1}{2}$	9 00
1 Huygh eyepiece I.....	3 00
2 oak cabinets	60 00
1 drawing-board	10 50
3 jars 180-120	2 81
1 forceps	60
2 jars	4 50
100 labels	38
1 compressor	1 50
1 pipette, 2 c. c. 1-50.....	38
2 test tube supports	1 50
2 tables for cabinet	18 00
1 Esmark's apparatus	5 07
1,000 labels	75
1 support	2 25
1 5½x12 mus jar.....	74
3 1-12 doz. 7½x8 mus jars.....	50 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. No. 4 1-hole stoppers.....	22
1 Saykas flask graduated	4 50
1 Saykas flask ungraduated	1 80
1 5-7 Zeiss lens	16 00
1 No. 1 centrifuge	20 00
1 post mortem case.....	7 00
1 brain section knife	4 25
2 mouse tooth thumb forceps.....	1 30
1 gauge	85
1 McEwans chisel	1 84
1 bone forceps	2 13
1 Noyes eye speculum	1 30
1 calvarian hook	1 50
1 Hemmingway lanthorned tome.....	4 25
3 eye knives	2 72
3 Nest's beakers	3 00
1 blow-pipe	2 93
$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. brushes	10
6 brushes, 12-in.....	1 50
3 brushes, 15-in.....	90
2 Bunsen burners	3 00
2 Hoff clamps	80
3 crucibles, No. 000 r. b.....	36
3 crucibles, No. 0 r. b.....	75
3 crucibles, No. 1 r. b.....	90
3 crucibles, No. 2 r. b.....	1 20
3 crucibles, No. 3 r. b.....	1 50
1 file, round	12
100 filters, round 5½ c. m.....	54
100 filters, round 9 c. m.....	81

3 flasks, 32-oz.	1 05
3 flasks, 48-oz.	1 20
3 flasks, 16-oz.	75
3 flasks, 32-oz.	1 05
3 flasks, 48-oz.	1 20
1 suspending funnel, 6-in.	1 25
1 suspending funnel, 8-in.	1 50
1 hot-water funnel on legs.	4 00
2 Thistle tubes, 10-in.	20
2 Thistle tubes, 20-in.	40
1 monometer, mounted	5 00
1 measure	50
5 ft. rubber tubing, heavy 3-16-in.	80
5 ft. rubber tubing, heavy ¼-in.	90
10 ft. rubber tubing, heavy ⅛-in.	50
10 ft. rubber tubing, heavy 3-16-in.	1 00
10 ft. rubber tubing, heavy ¼-in.	1 20
10 ft. rubber tubing, heavy 5-16-in.	1 40
10 ft. rubber tubing, heavy ⅜-in.	1 70
10 ft. rubber tubing, heavy ½-in.	2 60
1 support table, 9-in.	1 25
1 support table, 15-in.	1 75
1 pr. crucible tongs	75
1 doz. triangles	50
6 wire gauges, 4x4.	36
6 wire gauges, 5x5.	48
6 wire gauges, 6x6.	60
6 wire gauges, 8x8.	1 20
1 condenser still	15 00
1 burner blow-pipe tube.	20
1 burner blow-pipe tube.	20
1 burner chimney	20
1 burner crown	45
1 burner fork	50
1 burner gauze top.	30
1 burner plate	60
1 burner star	20
1 burner tripod	25
1 file, round 4-in.	15
1 file, round 5-in.	20
1 file, round 6-in.	25
1 file, round 8-in.	35
3 crucibles, No. 00.	54
1 tube for water analysis.	2 50
1 Kipp generator	4 00
2 doz. reagents bottles	8 20
2 glass caps for above.	1 20
1 pt. reagents	3 21
1 glass cap for above	60
Lot photographic material	6 75
2 oz. squares ⅞ No. 7410.	1 60

1 oz. squares $\frac{7}{8}$ No. 7415.....	60
2 oz. $\frac{7}{8}$ No. 7435	2 50
2 oz. circles $\frac{7}{8}$ No. 7435.....	2 35
1 oz. circles $\frac{7}{8}$ No. 7445.....	80
2 oz. covers $\frac{7}{8}$ No. 7446.....	2 10
1 oz. microtome	12 00
1 knife	3 25
14 mailing cases	72
24 rubber cells, assorted.....	30
1 imb. box 10 m. m.....	45
1 imb. box 20 m. m.....	45
1 imb. box 30 m. m.....	45
12 Bristol boards	90
1 quire tracing paper	1 20
12 crow quill pens	60
6 crow quill pen-holders.....	40
2 bottles drawing ink	70
12 pencils c. h. No. 1935.....	1 40
12 pencils c. h. No. 1940.....	1 40
2 sponge rubbers	70
12 thumb tacks	10
12 c. h. pencils	65
12 card-boards	30
1 soap	25
12 corks	1 60
1 knife	35
1 scalpel	35
2 needles, No. 6000.....	1 20
3 needles, No. 6005.....	1 20
3 needles, No. 6010M.....	1 20
200 sheets paper	50
1 lb. cotton wool.....	40
1 grass sodium carminate.....	30
Carlton cameras, lens diaph. shutter, 3 plate holders...	94 37
1 Hemperly flash light	3 02
1 inside kit	1 12
2 wave pans	2 55
1 frame, flat	2 09
2 vulcanite rubber trays	1 92
1 developing tong	94
1 camel's hair brush	51
1 focussating cloth	51
3 plates	38
1 roller	1 28
2 doz. slips	1 20
1 micrometer	2 50
2 oz. cavets	2 10
6 eyepleces	7 20
2 lbs. paraffine	40
500 c. c. Xyol	1 85
2 packages paper	50

Case	1 00
½ lb. acid acetic c. p. 90 per cent.....	44
1 oz. acid arsenious pod. g. r.....	17
¼ lb. acid boracic anhydride	47
¼ lb. acid carbolic c. p.....	28
1 oz. acid chloric 1-12.....	34
1 oz. acid chronic c. p. crys. g. r.....	39
¼ lb. acid citric c. p. crys. g. r.....	43
1 oz. acid gallic pure.....	17
2 lbs. acid hydrochloric 1.19 g. r.....	1 36
¼ lb. acid hydrochloric 40 per cent. g. r.....	88
1 oz. acid hydrochloric 1.50 g. r.....	61
¼ lb. acid lactic c. p. 1.21.....	35
¼ lb. acid molybdic c. p.....	72
2 lbs. acid nitric g. r.....	1 36
1 lb. acid nitric fuming g. r.....	88
¼ lb. oxalic acid c. p. crys. g. r.....	26
4 oz. acid phosphoric g. r.....	92
¼ lb. acid phosphoric mite lump g. r.....	28
½ lb. acid phosphoric arth. 1.70 g. r.....	40
1 oz. acid puric c. p. cryst. g. r.....	31
1 oz. acid pyrogallic resubl. g. r.....	40
2 lbs. acid sulphuric c. p. g. r.....	92
1 lb. acid sulphurus g. r.....	40
1 oz. acid hydro siluofluoric.....	22
2 oz. acid tannic g. r.....	64
14 lbs. acid tartaric c. p. cryst.....	33
1 lb. alcohol anylic c. p. g. r.....	98
1 lb. alcohol ethylic absolute g. r.....	1 39
1 lb. alcohol methylic c. p. g. r.....	1 48
¼ lb. aluminum sulphate c. p.....	36
1 lb. aluminum and potassium sulphate p.....	41
1 lb. ammonium and aluminum sulphate p.....	41
½ lb. ammonium carbonate c. p. g. r.....	40
¼ lb. ammonium floride c. p. g. r.....	62
½ lb. ammonium nitrarte cryst. c. p. g. r.....	42
½ lb. ammonium oxalate c. p. g. r.....	70
¾ lb. ammonium sulphate c. p. g. r.....	52
¼ lb. ammonium sulpho cyanite c. p. g. r.....	29
1 lb. ammonium sulpho hydrate g. r.....	89
¼ lb. aniline p. g. r.....	39
¼ lb. barium carbonate c. p. g. r.....	49
¼ lb. barium chloride c. p. g. r.....	39
¼ lb. barium hydrate c. p. cryst. g. r.....	34
¼ lb. barium nitrate c. p.....	33
½ lb. barium sulphate g. r.....	47
1 lb. benzen c. p. g. r.....	1 04
¼ lb. bismuth subnit.....	63
¼ lb. bromine g. r.....	59
½ lb. brucine g. r.....	44
¼ lb. calcium chloride p. cryst.....	19

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. calcium sulphate p. g. r.	49
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. calcium oxide from marble.	24
1 lb. carbo disulphide g. r.	64
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. animal charcoal p.	49
1 lb. chloroform recryst.	1 27
1 oz. chromium sulphate	29
1 oz. copper acetate p.	17
1 oz. chromium and potassium sulphate c. p.	35
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. copper oxide p.	49
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. copper sulphate cryst. c. p.	24
1 oz. dextrose c. p.	25
1 oz. dephenylamine c. p. cryst.	56
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ferric chloride	30
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ferrous chloride p.	30
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. iron sulphate c. p. cryst.	22
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. iron sulphide gran. g. r.	34
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. iron and ammonium sulphate c. p. crys.	29
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lead acetate c. p. g. r.	23
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lead oxide p. brown	31
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lead oxide c. p. yellow.	37
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. magnesium chloride c. p. cryst.	29
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. magnesium sulphate c. p. g. r.	23
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. manganese chloride c. p. cryst.	36
1 oz. manganese sulphate p.	21
1 lb. mercury redistilled g. r.	2 07
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. mercury bichloride c. p.	59
1 oz. alpha naphthol recryst. g. r.	58
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. potassium metallic	66
1 oz. potassium antimonate p. g. r.	36
1 oz. potassium arsenite p.	25
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potassium bichromate c. p. cryst. g. r.	32
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potassium binoxalate p.	29
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potassium bisulphate c. p. cryst. g. r.	32
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potassium bromide c. p. cryst. g. r.	43
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potassium carbonate c. p. g. r.	27
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potassium chlorate c. p. g. r.	24
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potassium chloride c. p. cryst.	24
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potassium chromate c. p. yellow.	27
1 oz. potassium cyanide c. p. g. r.	35
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sodium phosphate c. p. cryst.	34
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sodium sulphate p. cryst.	18
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sodium trisulphate c. p.	18
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pot. ferri cyanide c. p.	55
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pot. ferro cyanide c. p.	36
3 oz. pot. hydrate c. p.	81
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pot. nitrate c. p. cryst.	23
1 oz. pot. permanganas g. r.	22
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pot. sulphate c. p. cryst.	24
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pot. sulphide g. r.	49
1 oz. silver nitrate cryst. g. r.	1 50
1 oz. sodium metallic	50

¼ lb. sodium acetate c. p. cryst.....	21
½ lb. sodium bicarbonate cryst.....	35
¼ lb. sodium bisulphate c. p. cryst.....	30
¼ lb. sodium borate fused g. r.....	44
½ lb. sodium carbonate cryst.....	39
¼ lb. sodium chloride c. p.....	49
3 oz. sodium hydrate	96
¼ lb. sodium and ammonium phosphate p.....	44
¼ lb. strontium nitrate p.....	44
¼ lb. strontium chloride c. p.....	32
¼ lb. sulphur c. p.....	29
2 oz. tin foil p.....	24
¼ lb. tib chloride p. stannous.....	25
2 lbs. ammonia water, 22 per cent.....	1 38
1 lb. zinc metallic.....	54
¼ lb. zinc metallic c. p. thin sheets.....	47
¼ lb. zinc chloride p. dried g. r.....	34
¼ lb. zinc sulphate c. p. cryst.....	18
1 oz. urea p. cryst.....	64
¼ lb. mercuric nitrate	84
1 lb. acid hydrochloric	64
1 lb. oxalic acid, normal solution.....*	64
1 lb. acid sulphuric, normal solution.....	64
1 lb. ammonium chloride, normal solution.....	64
1 lb. ammonium hydrate, normal solution.....	60
1 lb. sodium carbonate, normal solution.....	70
1 lb. sodium hydrate, normal solution.....	70
1 lb. Nessler's solution.....	1 35
1 box No. 22056 case.....	35
1 oz. acid formic p.....	17
1 oz. iodic anhydrous	1 32
1 oz. malic p.....	89
1 oz. phospho fungstate c. p.....	54
¼ oz. acid salicylate p.....	13
½ lb. ammonium chloride g. r.....	52
1 oz. ammonium molybdat c. p.....	41
1 oz. ammonium phosphate c. p.....	17
1 oz. antimony chloride p. c. p.....	19
1 oz. cadmium sulphate pure	47
1 lb. calcium sulphate g. r.....	83
1 lb. calcium carbonate c. p.....	99
1 oz. cobalt nitrate pure	54
¼ lb. copper metallic	40
1 lb. ether anhydrous c. p.....	1 58
1 oz. gutta percha pure	79
1 oz. indigo carmine	57
⅛ oz. indigotia	68
1 oz. iodine c. p.....	52
¼ lb. lead acetate pure	54
1 oz. magnesium thin ribbon.....	75
½ lb. magnesium carbonate g. r.....	50

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. magnesium oxide g. r.	43
1 lb. manganese dioxide pure.	1 14
1 oz. mercury nitrate c. p. cryst.	40
1 oz. mercury oxide red.	22
1 oz. metal fusible rose.	82
1 oz. metal fusible wood.	82
1 tube Gels' paper, red.	75
1 tube Gries' paper, yellow.	75
$\frac{1}{4}$ quire tumeric paper.	25
1 quire wax paper.	50
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phenylhydrazine c. p.	72
1 oz. potassium arsenite pure.	21
1 oz. sodium pyrophosphate c. p. cryst.	19
<hr/>	
Total Chemicals and Utensils.	\$3,643 73

(c) Furniture and Fixtures.

1 wardrobe.	\$15 00
3 office chairs.	20 50
1 desk.	10 50
1 desk.	14 00
1 table.	9 00
1 hat rack.	13 00
1 coat rack.	2 00
1 rocker.	4 50
11 chairs.	16 50
3 book cases.	52 50
1 wardrobe.	15 00
1 chair.	3 00
1 medicine cabinet.	5 50
13 1-12 doz. cane chairs.	196 95
2 book cases.	30 00
24 pictures and frames.	101 45
140 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. linoleum.	116 00
45 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. linoleum.	65 98
31 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. linoleum.	26 63
58 yds. linoleum.	50 00
69 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. linoleum.	104 00
1 barometer.	12 00
2 Perslau balances.	59 50
1 balance scale.	10 00
5 wire corpse protectors.	200 00
<hr/>	
Total Furniture and Fixtures.	\$1,153 51
<hr/>	
Grand Total.	\$7,145 37

4
Sixth Biennial Report . . .

. . . OF THE .

Trustees and
Medical Superintendent

. . . OF THE . .

NORTHERN

Indiana Hospital for Insane

AT LONGCLIFF, NEAR LOGANSPORT,

. . . FOR THE . .

Biennial Period Ending October 31, 1898.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS :

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1898.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,)
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)
December 2, 1898.)

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,)
INDIANAPOLIS, December 3, 1898.)

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

DECEMBER 3, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 3, 1898.

WM. D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 3d day of December, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

NORTHERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

1898.

Trustees.

CHARLES W. SLICK, President, Mishawaka.
BENJAMIN F. KEESLING, Vice-President, Logansport.
RUFUS MAGEE, Treasurer, Logansport.

Medical Superintendent.

JOSEPH G. ROGERS, M. D., Ph. D.

Assistant Physicians.

JAMES W. MILLIGAN, A. M., M. D.
ROLLAND F. DARNALL, B. S., M. D.

Medical Interne.

WM. FLEMING WILLIEN, M. D.

Steward.

WALTER G. ZAHRT.

Clerk.

CHARLES W. GARRETT.

Storekeeper and Quartermaster.

AUGUST W. DORSCH.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the HON. JAMES A. MOUNT, *Governor of Indiana* :

SIR—Pursuant to the requirement of the law, the Board of Trustees of the Northern Indiana Hospital for Insane respectfully submits its report and that of the Medical Superintendent, for the biennial period ending October 31, 1898.

Under an act, approved March 5, 1897, the title of the Board of Control was changed to Board of Trustees, and its members were re-appointed as members of the new Board. Messrs. Scott, Uhl and Todd subsequently, at various times, on account of personal reasons, resigned, leaving records of excellent service to the State. The undersigned were severally appointed to be their successors and continue to serve at present.

For details of operations and conditions of the Hospital, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Medical Superintendent. From intimate acquaintance therewith, the Board feel warranted in assuring Your Excellency that the institution has well fulfilled its intended object and that its conditions, material and other, have been maintained in a respectable manner, creditable to those who have done the work. Close economy and some privation as to very reasonable requirements has been demanded to secure the results attained within the means afforded, and it is a matter of congratulation that there were no deficits and no unpaid claims at the close of the last fiscal year. The cost of total maintenance has been proportionately among the lowest in the country.

The subsistence has been plain, but good, with some occasional luxuries. The products of the farm and garden have been large and varied and have saved much outlay which otherwise would have been required. The clothing furnished by guardians to patients is usually of good quality and sufficient; that provided by the State for the indigent inmates is as good, if not better. In case of failure of guardians to so provide promptly, wants are met by the Hospital. There are guardians who hold themselves barred from making such provision by the fact that the State declares, in an act approved April 14, 1881 (2842 R. S. Indiana,

1881), that all insane persons having a legal residence in any county of the State shall be entitled to be maintained and to receive medical treatment in the hospitals. It has always been a custom to permit guardians and friends to provide clothing. Usually a majority have been so supplied, very willingly and preferably on the part of guardians and friends.

An act enabling and requiring guardians to provide for clothing and other minor wants, in case estates are ample, is recommended.

The clothing provided is well and systematically cared for and is as neat and clean as the habits of the various classes of inmates will permit. Clothing for women is made in the institution; that for men is competitively bought, but is largely made on specifications furnished by the Hospital.

The patients all live in sunny, bright, well ventilated rooms, well warmed in winter, and sleep on clean beds, every-one equipped with wire springs and a curled hair mattress. Occupation, amusements, books, music and exercise are provided according to ability to accept and appreciate.

The Board has every reason to believe that the medical care and supervision is close, careful, thorough and up to date. The training school certainly tends to elevate and improve the corps of attendants.

The buildings are kept in repair and a few minor improvements have been made. The chief items are the renovation of the kitchen, including a new tile floor and the inclosure of the north loggias of four wards. Details are given in the Superintendent's report.

In 1897 a new cold store was built at a cost, for materials mainly, of \$1,000, which has been in satisfactory operation for the past year. New walks of vitrified brick have been laid between all buildings at a cost of \$1,500, for materials mainly. Most of the work on both improvements was done by Hospital mechanics, employes and patients. These items were met by a specific appropriation.

The water supply of the Hospital has always been more or less deficient. Means to increase it have not been sufficient. It is proposed to install a Pohle air-lift plant and increase the number of wells as may be needed. This is deemed to be the best available method to meet existing conditions. Details are reported by the Superintendent. To this end more boiler capacity and an addition to the boiler house will be required. For all these purposes an appropriation of \$11,650 is respectfully recommended.

The matter of increase of capacity is specially important in view of the fact that there are more than a thousand insane patients at all times who can not be admitted into the hospitals of the State on account of lack of room; many in jails, over four hundred in poorhouses, and the rest at their homes or vagrant. Every effort has been made in this district to afford hospital accommodation to the greatest possible number, and, by

crowding, the Hospital has been made to hold six hundred and ten inmates. The two buildings omitted from the plans fifteen years ago have been needed ever since, and more now than ever. They can be made to accommodate two hundred inmates. Moreover, the Hospital needs special wards for the sick in body and for those requiring special isolation. Designs have been made to meet this need. Conservative estimates of cost amount to eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000). Your Board earnestly urges an appropriation of this sum for this purpose, including equipment, ready for use.

Improvements in farm buildings are very much needed, details of which are set forth in the Superintendent's report. The estimate for this is \$5,000, and is recommended.

The balance account shows the assets of the Hospital to be as follows:

Real estate	\$492,918 81
Personal property.....	69,465 88
Total.....	<u>\$562,384 69</u>

Indicating a gain for the biennial period of—

Real estate..	8,642 23
Personal property.....	5,517 69
Total.....	<u>\$14,159 92</u>

Funds and disbursements are set forth by months and years in the following:

FISCAL SUMMARY.

FISCAL YEAR 1896-7.

Appropriation account maintenance		\$90,000 00
Allowances in November.....	\$7,626 42	
Allowances in December	7,602 16	
Allowances in January.....	7,618 63	
Allowances in February	7,542 99	
Allowances in March	7,121 56	
Allowances in April	8,000 76	
Allowances in May.....	7,435 96	
Allowances in June	7,000 67	
Allowances in July.....	7,990 73	
Allowances in August	7,170 91	
Allowances in September	7,112 41	
Allowances in October	7,777 70	
	<u> </u>	<u>90,000 00</u>

Appropriation account cold store		\$1,000 00
Allowances in September	\$241 76	
Allowances in October	758 24	
		<u>1,000 00</u>
Appropriation account of walks.....		\$1,500 00
Allowances in October.....		<u>1,500 00</u>

FISCAL YEAR 1897-8.

	MAINTENANCE.	REPAIRS.
Appropriation	\$90,000 00	\$4,500 00
Allowances in November.....	\$8,293 65	\$175 17
Allowances in December.....	9,002 69	194 46
Allowances in January.....	7,808 14	294 97
Allowances in February.....	7,552 53	260 28
Allowances in March.....	6,931 36	183 97
Allowances in April.....	6,701 35	284 15
Allowances in May.....	6,518 48	337 51
Allowances in June.....	6,332 06	563 97
Allowances in July.....	7,648 05	620 89
Allowances in August.....	7,199 36	.....
Allowances in September.....	7,922 91	440 00
Allowances in October.....	8,089 42	1,144 63
	<u>90,000 00</u>	<u>4,500 00</u>

In the matter of maintenance, the total appropriation of \$94,500 *per annum* now current and available for the biennial period ending October 31, 1899, has been scarcely sufficient to maintain the standard of care which the public requires in all particulars. Under the law the Board of Trustees can disburse only what is granted by the Legislature and can create no indebtedness, however urgent the need, and is under serious penal provisions to this end. (Section 2781, R. S. Ind. 1881). Accordingly, the management has made every effort to make the best possible provision with the sum allotted, but it is the firm judgment of this Board that, for the maintenance of the Hospital for the ensuing biennial period, some increase of appropriation should be made, and that it should not be subdivided into special funds, as for the last year. A solid current expense fund secures simplicity in accounts, liberty of judgment on the part of the Board which is entrusted with the care of the Hospital, and facility in meeting emergent conditions. The balance account shows how the fund is spent, for what and how much for each class item, and always has done so.

For the next biennial period, beginning November 1, 1899, and ending October 31, 1901, there will be required annually \$100,000 for total current expense, including clothing, minor improvements and repairs,

and it is respectfully urged that the appropriation be so phrased. Should there be provided an increase of room for inmates within the period, an addition at the rate of \$160 per capita *per annum* will be required.

The following is a

SUMMARY OF NEEDS.

For buildings, with capacity for 200 additional inmates.....	\$80,000
For water works, and additional boiler capacity and room for same.....	11,650
For barn, silo and stables, with 80 cattle and 16 horse stalls.....	5,000

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. SLICK,
RUFUS MAGEE,
B. F. KEESLING,

Trustees.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to report the operations of the Northern Indiana Hospital for Insane for the two years ending October 31, 1898, and its present needs, as follows:

MEDICAL HISTORY.

MOVEMENT OF INMATES.

Year Ending October 31, 1897.

MOVEMENT.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Enrolled November 1, 1896	313	305	618
Admitted	107	84	191
Discharged	70	52	122
Recovered	32	25	57
Improved	26	22	48
Unimproved	10	5	15
Not insane	1	....	4
Died	39	14	53
Average actually resident.....	297	288	585
Enrolled October 31, 1897.....	309	323	632

Year Ending October 31, 1898:

MOVEMENT.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Enrolled November 1, 1897	309	323	632
Admitted	108	57	165
Discharged	66	41	107
Recovered	22	18	40
Improved	35	18	53
Unimproved	2	5	7
Not insane	7	....	7
Died	39	15	54
Average actually resident.....	301	303	604
Enrolled October 31, 1898	312	324	636

The movement of inmates since the opening of the Hospital, July 1, 1888, is tabulated in the Appendix. The total number admitted to date is 2,261.

The Medical Tables appended show statistically the major facts and results, especially of the last biennial period.

Diagnosis of Admitted Cases. In the two years past there have been admitted 356 patients. Of these, 64 (18 per cent.) were cases of acute mania; of chronic mania, there were 76 (21 per cent.); of melancholia, 78 (22 per cent.); of epileptic mania, 15 (4 per cent.); of recurrent mania, 13 (4 per cent.); hystero-mania, 3 (1 per cent.); primary dementia, 4 (1 per cent.); secondary dementia, 11 (3 per cent.); senile dementia, 9 ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.); paralytic dementia, 9 ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.); epileptic dementia, 3 (1 per cent.); epilepsy, simple, 7 (2 per cent.); general paresis, 28 (8 per cent.); paranoia, 14 (4 per cent.); katatonia, 4 (1 per cent.); circular insanity, 1; aphasia, 2; chronic progressive chorea, 3 (1 per cent.); idiocy, 1; not insane while in Hospital, 11.

Diagnosis of Recovered. During the first year of the term, 57 (30 per cent. of number admitted) were discharged recovered; during the second year, 40 (24 per cent.). Combining the two years, of these, there were 46 recoveries from acute mania (72 per cent. of the number of this class admitted); of chronic mania, 3 (4 per cent.); of recurrent mania, 3 (21 per cent.); of melancholia, 39 (50 per cent.); paranoia (?), 3 (21 per cent.); katatonia (?), 3 (75 per cent.). In the last two classes diagnosis was carefully considered; nevertheless, the cases left the Hospital in apparent mental health, after reasonable periods of probation, following recovery.

Duration of Recovered. Of cases with a primary diagnosis of acute mania, the largest number of recoveries occurred between the ninth and twelfth month; a few sooner, and the remainder at varying periods up to three years. In melancholia, recovery occurred after irregular durations, from two months to five years; in recurrent mania, all in the ninth month. In the cases of paranoia and katatonia, the apparent recovery was established after terms lasting irregularly from six months to three years.

Mortality. The number in Hospital during the year 1896-7 was 809; the mortality was 53 (6.55 per cent.); during the year 1897-8, the number in Hospital was 797; the mortality, 54 (6.78 per cent.). Combining the two years, the mortality is assignable to diagnoses, as follows: Acute mania, 6; chronic mania, 31; epileptic mania, 3; melancholia, 13; primary dementia, 2; secondary dementia, 9; epileptic dementia, 6; paralytic dementia, 2; senile dementia, 13; paresis, 20; progressive chorea, 1; idiocy, 1.

The complications and immediate causes of death were as follows: Cerebral apoplexy, 8; pulmonary tuberculosis, 20; enteritis, 12; paresis, 19; inanition, 2; septicaemia, 2; pneumonia, 4; cardiac thrombus, 1;

typhoid fever, 2; senile exhaustion, 7; la grippe, 3; nephritis, 2; marasmus, 5; hepatic carcinoma, 1; gastritis, 1; status epilepticus, 2; erysipelas, 1; organic brain disease, 6; organic disease of heart, 3; autotoxis, 1; exhaustion of acute mania, 2; pernicious anaemia, 1; cardio-renal dropsy, 1; ileus, 1.

Clinical Notes. Malarial maladies of many types, manifest and masked, have continued to make up a majority of the cases of intercurrent disease. They have usually been amenable to simple treatment, but often obstinate, and in a few instances, in the form of enteritis, in old or feeble persons, have proved fatal. Typhoid fever appeared for the second time in the history of the Hospital, in the fall of 1897 (4 cases, 2 deaths). The above facts, more than anything else, demand an improvement in the water supply for general use, as it is impossible to prevent patients from occasionally drinking it, even although good water is always available.

Tuberculosis still stands at the head of the mortality list (18½ per cent.) Isolation is secured as far as possible. Special accommodation is much needed, however. One outbreak only of erysipelas has occurred within the period. This was local and of short duration. Surgical cases have been numerous, but of minor importance. Good results have been secured by approved aseptic and antiseptic measures. Two cases of septicaemia, infected before admission, through abrasions made by the injudicious use of rope restraint, resulted fatally. There were two Colles' fractures and two intracapsular of the hip. Carbuncle has been very successfully treated by sub-base injections of carbolic acid, 20 per cent. in glycerin. No major operations have been required. Formaldehyde has been depended on as the chief disinfectant, both in the form of a spray and as a gas from the burning of wood spirit in proper lamps, and has been liberally used. Nitrate of lead is freely employed to correct ammoniacal odors, for which it has many advantages over everything else. Cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight are ranked in practice as most efficient disinfectants.

Clinical Diagnosis has been aided by the microscope and test tube to the fullest extent. A good collection of representative objects has been made, for comparison and study, illustrating normal and pathological histology and bacteriology, and is being constantly increased.

Clinical Records. For the last year a very satisfactory system of case records has been substituted for the huge tomes formerly in use. The current records are kept in proper clip books on the wards and the entries are mainly made by the attendants. Records of special examinations of all sorts are made by the medical staff. As the sheets are filled, they are filed in envelopes in a proper filing case. Histories are much fuller and better in every way than formerly.

The Mortuary has been lighted by electricity and heated by gas and otherwise improved. Autopsies are frequent and results are carefully noted.

ADMINISTRATION.

Organization. There has been no change in the general principles underlying the organization of the institution. Central control through responsible subheads and tenure based on fitness only constitute, now as heretofore, the foundation of its policy. With the increase of Hospital population, more attendants have been engaged. The ratio now is 1 to 11. There are just enough other employes to do the accessory work well and without inconvenience. There are no sinecures. All are paid sufficiently to hold the experienced, and efficient and long service is rewarded by a slight increase of pay annually to attendants only. The opinion is warranted that the economic record of the Hospital is largely due to the reasonably liberal pay of its employes. This secures efficient and long continued service, and this makes possible the careful application of carefully conceived methods.

Hospital Staff. Dr. J. W. Milligan continues to ably fulfill the duties to which for seven years he has been assigned in the department for women. Dr. Robert Hessler, after three years of service, on September 30, 1897, resigned to take the position of pathologist at the Central Hospital for Insane at Indianapolis. His special qualifications were highly valued, and he retired with the good will of the entire population of the Hospital. He was succeeded by Dr. Rolland F. Darnall, of Greencastle, late of the staff of Danvers Lunatic Hospital, Massachusetts, graduate of DePauw University and the Medical College of Indiana, and ex-interne of the City Dispensary, Indianapolis. He has rendered conscientious and efficient service.

In view of the need for further assistance in the care and supervision of over six hundred inmates, the grade of Medical Interne was established in March, 1898, incumbents to be selected by the Medical Superintendent from graduates of reputable medical schools, for a term of service limited to one year. On May 1, 1898, Dr. Wm. Fleming Willien, of Terre Haute, was engaged for this position, which he has since filled with commendable assiduity.

No changes have occurred in the clerical force. Messrs. Zahrt, Dorsch and Garrett deserve commendation not only for duties well performed, but for continuous effort to improve administration methods.

Accessory Departments. The *personnel* of accessory departments has undergone but little change during the biennial period; the head men,

with one exception, have served for many years, and both understanding and performing their duties well, secure good service from their subordinates.

The Corps of Attendants is stable and very respectable. All are taught that they are members of an honorable profession, and, as a rule, endeavor to make records worthy of it. The moral effect of the Training School is very notable.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

In January, 1897, a school for attendants was organized and has since been maintained, with vacations during the hot months of each summer. Results have been satisfactory and warrant its continuance. Attendance is compulsory. So far, the instruction has been by lectures, from the entire medical staff, in conjunction with the text-books of Dr. Peter M. Wise. Hereafter, in addition, recitations will be conducted by the staff and competent tutors selected from the corps of attendants. Anatomical preparations, lantern illustrations, chemical demonstrations and the microscope are used as aids. Graduation is voluntary. The lectures are open to all, and many employes, not attendants, avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to increase their stock of knowledge. The course includes outlines of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, bacteriology, the diseases of the insane, the insanities, the care of the insane, general nursing, cookery, disinfection, thermometry, records, hospital house-keeping, minor surgery and emergencies. The staff use the abundant clinical material on the wards for bedside instruction in special cases. As opportunity is afforded, a limited number witness autopsies.

ELOPEMENTS.

A hundred years ago institutions for the insane were built like prisons, a strong cell for every inmate, shackles on many, massive bolts and bars everywhere and a high wall encompassing all, with a single sally port guarded day and night—an object of suspicious dread, the lunatic was a safe prisoner as well. He could not elope. Under the impelling influence of humane sentiment a radical change has been gradually wrought since then in the ways and means of caring for the insane, and experience has practically justified it, showing, as it has, that whatever adds to the mental, moral or physical comfort of the patient tends to cure, where cure is possible. The institution for the insane of the present day has come at length to be a hospital in which to minister to minds diseased; it long ago ceased to be a jail. The paramount consideration is

the betterment of the patient; every other one is and should be subordinate. To this end, at Longcliff, the largest liberty, compatible with the various tendencies and degrees of responsibility, is not only allowed but fostered. Occupation and amusement, in doors and out, out-door life, long walks, dramatic and musical entertainment in the assembly hall, chapel service, meals for the majority in a central dining hall—all these enter more or less into the life of the patient. A certain few are restricted within narrower limits, where experience teaches it to be needful, but only for the time and to the extent absolutely required. Outer doors are kept locked; small bed room doors, all having open panels to facilitate observation, are locked at night; the windows of small rooms are covered by steel wire guards; other ward windows are blocked so as to be opened only a few inches, above and below; personal, mechanical restraint is used only when absolutely needful on account of tendency to violence and destructiveness, and only on order of a physician, a record being kept thereof; care is taken that all means which can be used for harmful purposes are kept as far as possible from patients; all are under the surveillance day and night of carefully selected and disciplined attendants. This is an outline of the limitation to liberty at Longcliff. The general public, even the most intelligent class, is unfortunately very ignorant of institutions for the insane and their management; therefore, it is proper to emphasize the statement that the policy above indicated obtains in every reputable establishment for the insane in Christendom. As an unavoidable consequence of the practical application of such a policy, with the great good derived, there comes the little evil that not infrequently a patient will manage to evade the vigilance of attendants or employes and leave the Hospital. As a rule, the eloper is speedily secured within a short distance, but sometimes reaches his home, whence he is returned, if necessary, by the Sheriff, on order of the Superintendent. In no instance has any sort of calamity to others ensued, and in almost every case the elopers have either returned voluntarily by themselves or have been returned to the Hospital by others. Elopements have always occurred in institutions for the insane everywhere, in later days, and always will unless we go back to the prison-like methods of the last century. Against such retrogression intelligent humanity would wrathfully protest. Of the two evils, we have chosen the lesser by far. The particular record of Longcliff, in this relation, will compare favorably with that of any other hospital in the land. In the future, as in the past, the management will certainly make every possible endeavor to prevent elopements, but that they will occur from time to time is certain.

ECONOMIC HISTORY.

Subsistence. The Hospital farm has continued to furnish a large amount of subsistence material, representing many sorts of food requirements. Among these products may be noted for each of the last two years over 2,000 quarts of strawberries and like small fruits, from one to two tons of excellent grapes, and celery and asparagus often and for all, as acceptable luxuries. The herd has furnished about 160,000 pounds of milk annually, but more could be used, and, as the herd is developed, will be. The poultry yards have not fulfilled expectation, but have developed satisfactory results on occasions devoted to special feasting—Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, etc. The herd of Poland-China swine, prolific and profitable perhaps, but very susceptible to morbid influences and quite unesthetic in habits of life, has been all converted into pork long ago, and the garbage is now composted to again feed the ground that gave it. The garden, farm and dairy are worked by skilled employes, long in the service, as a rule, who are especially efficient in securing the voluntary assistance of a large number of inmates, whose labor is very valuable to the institution as well as beneficial and agreeable to themselves. But the farm is unfortunately not a fount of every blessing. The markets of the world have to be sought to a very considerable extent. A liberal dietary of plain substantial food is provided, with occasional luxuries, and with as much variety as conditions will permit.

The following physiological ration is the basis upon which bills of fare are made: Net proteids, 4.5 oz.; net carbo-hydrates, 14 oz.; net fats, 3 oz.; these being the average daily food requirement of an adult man, according to the best authorities. For the sick and special cases, special diet is provided by a special cook, from the general kitchen, or by the attendants, each ward being equipped with a gas stove and cooking apparatus for this purpose. The service of food is carefully organized, so that all may get their shares, and opportunity is provided for all to complain, criticise, or ask for more, which is not against the rule of this institution. All attendants and other employes are on record daily over their own signatures as to the quantity and quality of the food served to patients and to themselves. These food reports are carefully inspected daily by both the Superintendent and medical officers, and copies of adverse criticism, *verbatim*, are sent to the *chef* for special attention and report.

Farm and Garden. About the beginning of each year a scaled map is made of all arable land, setting forth exactly the kind, location and extent of each planting of every seed used. Together with this is prepared a manual giving cultural directions, dates of planting, amount

of seed per row, number of rows, etc., with blanks for record of gathered crops. These are placed in the hands of the General Supervisor, who is responsible for the application of the year's program and has control, to a certain extent, over all farm and garden employes. When the year is finished these documents are filed as a record of the year's work, and are found to be very valuable for comparison and reference.

All products are issued for use upon approved requisition, receipts and issues being recorded by the storekeeper. A detailed showing is set forth in the Appendix. For the year 1896-7, their market value was \$10,428.33; for the year 1897-8, \$9,985.95.

During the past biennial period, the policy of rotation and active fertilization has been duly maintained. Eight hundred and seventy-seven cords of manure have been used and chemical fertilizers liberally applied. The irrigation system, which uses the waste water of the institution, has been in operation during the dry seasons with continued good results, and remains in excellent repair without expense. The fencing is in good order and the fields are clean.

Live Stock. The herd of Holstein-Fresian cattle, gradually developed since the opening of the institution, ten years since, now numbers fifty-six, of which number twenty-one are milkers, the remainder mostly selected calves and young heifers coming on, with a few fattening for beef after long service as milkers. Beginning with a lot of ordinary cows and a registered bull, more than half the herd will now grade seven-eighths, and all are strongly marked with the characteristics of the breed. The product of each cow is carefully and separately weighed and recorded, together with other important events in the life of the animal. Following a careful tubercular test made two years or more since, which showed no tuberculosis, all have continued to be free from infection. The milk is promptly chilled by passing over a cooler filled with running ice water in pipes, and is then placed in the cold store until issued, under the care of a dairymaid, who also has charge of the butter, cheese and eggs.

All the live stock, including the farm and driving horses, are housed in an ancient wooden structure costing \$300, originally used as a temporary shed for the shelter of certain wood-working machinery by the builders of the Hospital, fifteen years ago. It is a very open, rickety building, and with the wear of use, time and elements, has become unworthy of its use and beyond repair. Its location directly in the foreground, as viewed from the railway station, makes it moreover a very undesirable frontispiece.

There is available a good and in every way satisfactory location at the south end of the orchard. The stables and their belongings should be there established. Certain small accessory buildings could be transferred

from their present site. The main building should be torn away. For the herd, there is needed now a good stable with capacity for winter care of eighty head, big and little, with adjacent storage room, a silo of proper capacity and a horse stable and carriage house, with necessary shedding, etc.

Certainly the animals which do so large a part in the production of farm products to the gross value of nearly \$10,000 annually deserve warm and comfortable quarters, and if possible they ought to have them.

For this needed improvement \$5,000 is a proper estimate and is recommended.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Walks. In November, 1897, 22,005 square feet of vitrified brick pavement were laid, covering all walks, connecting all buildings, from six to twelve feet wide, according to location and need, on a substantial foundation of broken stone and sand, thoroughly underdrained. The material used was purchased competitively, as follows:

Wabash Clay Company, Veedersburg, Ind.:	
37,000 glazed, embossed brick, at \$18.....	\$666 00
1,000 glazed, embossed quarters.....	10 00
Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Co.:	
41,000 No. 1 sidewalk brick, at \$11.85.....	485 85
7,000 standard sidewalk brick, at \$10.85....	75 95
151½ yards sand, at 66⅔ cents.....	101 00
308⅞ rods four-inch drain tile at 18 cents.....	55 51
9½ barrels Portland cement, at \$3.....	28 52
Hired labor and cartage.....	77 17
Total.....	\$1,500 00

The last General Assembly appropriated for this \$1,500, which was expended as above. Most of the work, however, was done by employes and patients, to the value of \$341.77, making the total value of the improvement \$1,841.77.

It has been of great benefit in affording dry, clean and secure walks, looks well, can be readily changed or taken up and will last indefinitely.

Cold Store. Existing needs have been well met by the erection of a cold store containing an ice chamber 20 feet wide, 30 feet long and 20 feet high; two cooling rooms 12x14x10 feet and 12x16x10 feet, and two work rooms 12x15x10 feet, one side equipped for the care and issuance of meats, the other for milk, butter and eggs. The meat rooms are provided with a very convenient overhead track and weighing scale, with windlass for handling meat without straining manual lifting. The milk room apparatus includes a very efficient cooler by which the milk is rapidly chilled to about 58° Fahrenheit, ice water being furnished from the

well water mains, after passing through a long coil in the ice chamber. The milk is handled mainly and very easily by means of an all metal hand pump, which can be readily scalded throughout by attaching its suction pipe to an adjacent hot water bib. Hot and cold water are in both work rooms, and all parts are well lighted, at night electric lamps being used. This establishment was built in 1897, finished during the winter and has been in regular use during the summer just passed. The ice chamber was filled early last winter; at present there remains an ovoid mass of ice 18x14x12 feet. The temperature in cooling rooms has been readily kept at from 38° to 42° Fahrenheit, according to the number and location of cold air inlets opened, of which no more than one-fourth have ever been used.

The Assembly of 1897 appropriated \$1,000 for this improvement. This sum was used to purchase competitively the necessary material for its construction, and to pay for the labor of mason and tinner. The wood work, painting, plumbing and drainage was done by the Hospital mechanics. The valuation, including the above, is \$1,644.53.

REPAIRS.

A general condition of good repair has, as a rule, been maintained throughout the Hospital; there are certain matters of needed improvement which have been necessarily passed by on account of lack of means for all. The most important repairs which have been made are the following: The old cement floors of the general kitchen, bakery and accessory offices have been refaced with encaustic tile; the mass of return, steam and water pipes, occupying a central trench in the kitchen, has been taken out, condemned and replaced by new work, run in a new brick tunnel outside of the west wall, the old trench being converted into an eight inch drain for the kitchen floor, sinks, etc., with proper traps, connecting with the adjacent sewer system; the old cooling rooms have been renovated, plastered and painted; one now accommodates the kitchen cooler, the other has been converted into a light, airy bread room, adjacent to the bakery. The apparatus in the kitchen has been advantageously re-arranged and renovated where necessary. This department now compares favorably with any part of the Hospital. The cost of these renovations was \$1,350.

As a means of needed better protection in winter, the north loggias of wards 3, 4, C and D have been enclosed by glazed doors and sash, with steel guards, and storm sash have been procured for doubling certain specially exposed windows in the wards, and new entrance doors have been placed at ends of corridors in First and A wards, all at a cost of \$378.83.

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The rainwater supply to the laundry cistern has been doubled by an additional system of rain drains (\$30.25).

The supplemental pumping station has required renovation, mainly in the item of a new thirty-horse-power boiler, replacing one too small and worn out by overwork (\$486.37).

The rented telephones heretofore in use have been replaced by an excellent equipment, which belongs to the State, including a switchboard and twenty-four stations in various parts of the Hospital, at a cost of \$365.50.

Within the last two years many minor improvements and repairs, involving some expense for material and much labor on the part of the Hospital mechanics, have been made, which were indispensable and of marked value practically. These, with all other betterments, are fully set forth, with full values, including labor, in the inventory, which is summarized in the Appendix.

NEEDS.

Maintenance. From the opening of the Hospital, in 1888, the amount of appropriation for general maintenance, including clothing, minor improvements and repairs, until October 31, 1893, five years, was \$85,000; for the next two years it was \$95,000; for the next biennial period, ending October 31, 1897, it was \$90,000 annually; for the two years ending October 31, 1899, it is annually \$90,000, for maintenance excepting repairs, for which it is \$4,500. One year of this last period has just closed, with no residue and no deficit. Meantime, the capacity in ten years has risen from 398 to 610. For a year past the Hospital has been kept crowded. The total *per capita* expense for the last year was \$156.20. This figure includes expenditures of every sort, excepting \$2,500 for new construction, and is based on a daily average actually resident of 605 inmates. It is decidedly below the average of State institutions, and has reached a practical minimum, below which it would be unwise to go. As it is, privation as to some reasonable needs has been unavoidable.

For the current expenses of the institution for the biennial period ending October 31, 1901, there will be required an annual appropriation of \$100,000, and it is earnestly urged that this include clothing, minor improvements and repairs, without separation into special funds. Experience has unquestionably proven the superior wisdom of this method, which, until the last two years, was in most satisfactory operation from the beginning in all the new Hospitals of the State. The only special result of the recent subdivision of appropriations for maintenance has been a serious complication of accounts, without any advantage whatever. The

balance account of the Hospital ledger, under the system of book-keeping always used, sets forth in detail by classes every disbursement, so that even the most unskilled inspector may readily know for what the fund has been spent and how much for each class of items. No one can know better than the immediate officers of an institution what that institution needs, and if they are trustworthy as to the general management of the Hospital, its inmates and its employes, they should certainly be trusted as to the application of the maintenance fund, without legislative specification as to how much shall be spent for each or any of the various items of expenditure, which practically all belong properly to maintenance.

Of course, for new buildings, specific legislative appropriation is wise and proper.

Hospital Capacity. On September 30 of this year there were enrolled as inmates, 657; actually present, 610; on furlough at home, 47; committed, but not admitted on account of lack of room, 43; in county asylums, 61; in jails, 9—making a total of 770 insane persons in the district registered and located. The hospital capacity is 610. This figure has been attained by crowding the institution, but the possible limit has been reached and further accommodation can only be secured by the erection of additional buildings. There now, then, are 160 insane persons dependent upon this Hospital for whom there is no room available. Each year the number of new cases admitted will closely approximate 200—for the fiscal year just closed it was only 165. The number applying for admission largely exceeded this, there being always between 40 and 50 cases, duly committed after inquest, awaiting vacancies which can only occur by death or recovery sufficient to warrant discharge, for even the most hopeless, harmless dement can not be discharged to make room for even the most promising acute case as long as there is any need whatever for custodial care. As a result of this provision of the law, in the absence of room for all, the incurable reap the advantage of hospital care and the curable are barred out, often under conditions of a most detrimental and distressing nature not only to themselves but to whole communities. When this law was enacted and applied to the three districts dependent on the new Hospitals, it was upon the assumption that room for all classes of the insane would be provided and ready in advance of need. Such, unfortunately, has never been the case for more than a brief time.

On September 30 there were enrolled in the four Hospitals of the State, 3,340 inmates; in the whole State, committed but not admitted for lack of room, 322; in county asylums, 424; in county jails, 38—making a total of registered insane exceeding 4,000. Of the home-kept and vagrant not recognized in the above, 300 is a safe estimate, three or four to each county, which should certainly have room in the

aggregate of the State's insane, which then numbers 4,300—one to 675 of the total population, which, according to the Bureau of Statistics, is 2,900,000. The total present hospital capacity of the State is now 3,188. There are, then, 1,112 insane citizens for whom the Hospitals can furnish no room. Last year 1,000 new or recurrent cases of insanity were admitted to the Hospitals, but it must be borne in mind that even this startling number did not include those who asked and needed hospital care, but could not enter for lack of room.

These conditions are not new. Since the beginning Indiana has failed to meet this growing need in a persistent, progressive manner. Vigorous and seemingly all-sufficient provision has been made from time to time, but at very long intervals, and the sum total has been proven to be inadequate and incommensurate with the growth of the State and the needs of those who are insane and those who are becoming so. That there has been in this State a proportionate increase of insanity in the last two decades, I do not believe; on the other hand, close observation of fairly accurate statistics leads me to the conclusion that there has been a proportionate decrease, and this I attribute to the wider care which, within the period named, the State has given to this class of its population. The ratio twenty years ago was one insane person to 565 of population. It is now one to 675. Could prompt and continuous supervision be extended to every case of mental disease, the number of permanent recoveries would certainly be greatly increased and the chances for hereditary transmission and dissemination of incurable defects would be greatly lessened. Indiana will have done this when hospital capacity is in accordance with the normal ratio of insane to population and is kept progressively in such accordance, or, in brief, when there is kept ready a hospital place for one in every 675 of her citizens. Then will the thought work of the alienist cease to be largely a mathematical problem as to how many can be crowded into a given floor space and make room for something better and wider and higher, the individual and collective betterment in every way of all who are sick in mind and body also.

On behalf of those who are here, those who are waiting to come and those who will surely come in the future, I ask more room, and room up to date in hospital fitness. This institution was planned fifteen years ago—it was not all built as planned—two large buildings were omitted because it was thought they would not be needed. They have been needed ever since, and more now than ever. Besides, the world has moved and medical science with it. New lights demand new means. The Hospital needs, as an important part of the additional room required, special accommodations for those suffering from intercurrent disease of body requiring special and peculiar care, contiguous but separable, so that classification may be improved and sources of infection isolated; in short, two infirmary

wards, one for each sex. It further specially needs more single rooms for special cases requiring quieter surroundings than are now available.

The two spaces intended for the buildings omitted from the original plan offer room for structures 145x121 feet. These, two stories high, can be arranged to accommodate each 100 inmates, approximately—the sick and infirm below and the more vigorous above—in all, four wards, in two buildings, one for each sex, with total capacity for 200 patients, with their attendants.

For the erection and equipment of these buildings ready for use, including accessories, furniture, plumbing, heating and lighting apparatus and tunnels to adjacent buildings, \$40,000 will be required for each.

This estimate will not bear any deduction; it is as low as has ever been attained in practice in the erection of new buildings for the accommodation of insane patients. By means of alterations and annexes capacities have been increased at less cost, but not in the case of entirely new constructions.

Water Supply. From the opening of the Hospital, ten years ago, to the present time, one of the most serious needs has been an increase of the water supply. From time to time various sources have been developed and used advantageously, but the fact remains that during the dry summer months there continues to obtain a dearth of water to such an extent that many uses are necessarily abandoned and a very rigid economy is required in all uses, excepting drinking and cooking for which enough is provided by a special well and special system of pipes laid to all parts of the Hospital. In dry seasons the gardens, lawns, etc., can not be watered, and that used for water closets, urinals, sewer flushing and bathing has to be doled with saving care. In case of fire the available supply would be very inadequate. This fact has been vigorously presented in a report of a recent survey made by a special agent of the Board of Underwriters, which further emphasized the need for much greater fire pump capacity.

For the general supply, there is a dam and reservoir on a creek running through the farm, connected by a 6-inch main 2,000 feet long, having a fall of 15 feet, with a 6x10-inch duplex pump in the engine house, and with a reservoir adjacent. These reservoirs are simply excavations surrounded by dykes. In summer they are empty and the creek is dry. The water then is obtained from three deep wells, one in the boiler house, two others at a point 2,500 feet distant. These are each equipped with a deep well steam pump having water cylinders from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. For the two wells in the boiler house, steam is furnished from the main central battery; for the outlying wells, from a 30 horse power, semi-portable, Cornish boiler adjacent, wells and boiler being all housed together. This group, when in use, about eight

months of the year, requires the attendance of a special engineer and furnishes 50,000 gallons in a run of 10 hours, and constitutes the main source of supply, the other well, at the boiler house, having a capacity for only 18,000 gallons in 24 hours.

In winter, the quantity available from the reservoirs is ample for ordinary purposes, but it is often very muddy, and, when heated for bathing, quite malodorous. In summer, that from the wells is somewhat sulphurous, having a total hardness of eighteen degrees and occasionally showing beggiatoa under the microscope; but it is fairly potable, and it would answer every purpose were the quantity sufficient. The amount used daily in summer is 60,000 gallons. The amount which should be available for ordinary uses is 150,000 gallons, and to meet the requirement of fire protection as much more as possible; enough *at least* to make the possible output from the mains 20,000 gallons per hour—just enough for one standard fire stream.

To accomplish the desired result with existing conditions, I recommend and urge the installation of an air-lift system, including an air compressor, with receiver, in boiler house; air pipe to and into wells Nos. 3 and 4 (2,500 feet); discharge pipes up to adjacent tanks, and gravity pipes (2,200 feet) from tanks to a central basin of masonry, in east side of central reservoir at boiler house; and also two new six-inch wells, with tanks and air and water pipes as above.

The capacity of the wells named above has not yet been tested beyond a delivery of 105,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours, but this amount can be safely depended upon, and a decided increase expected under the use of this system. The capacity of the compressor should be ample, so that the number of wells may be increased at any time without change of or addition to the central plant. This can be done with comparatively small expense. This expansibility is an important advantage of this system. In this connection it is to be noted that this method of handling water is not new and untried, but, on the contrary, is now widely and successfully used under conditions such as obtain at Longcliff. The water once delivered into the central basin referred to may then be taken up and distributed throughout the Hospital through existing mains by the duplex force pump now in use. This is large enough for ordinary uses, but for better fire protection should be replaced by one of larger size.

The steam for power purposes is now furnished by any one of the present four Babcock and Wilcox boilers, each of one hundred horse power. While there is a present small surplus capacity, this surplus is not sufficient to meet future needs, and the provision of an additional similar pair of boilers is recommended. To accommodate this plant, an addition on the east side of the boiler house will also be required, which

should be somewhat larger than absolutely required for present need in view of possible future expansion.

If the new wells prove as good as those now in use, a system of this sort and size would furnish all the water now required with liberal measure by operation during the day time only. Any surplus would be stored in the reservoir outside the receiving basin, available for several hours' heavy draft in case of fire.

The special advantages of the use of this method at Longcliff would be:

1. The delivery of a superior quality of water, as far as purity and clearness is concerned.
2. Economical central supervision and control, regardless of multiplication of wells.
3. Indefinite expansibility.
4. Moderate cost, as compared with any other method of increasing the water supply.

The following is, in my judgment, a trustworthy

ESTIMATE OF COST:

Addition to boiler house, 46x40x20 feet.....	\$1,200 00
Two water tube boilers, 100 horse power each	3,000 00
Piping, accessories and labor.....	400 00
Compressor, duplex, compound, capacity at 150 ft. lift, 22,500 gallons per hour, and receiver.....	2,500 00
3½-inch air pipe to wells No. 3 and 4, 2,500 feet.....	350 00
6-inch cast pipe from wells to basin, 2,200 feet.....	700 00
Laying both above lines together.....	250 00
Two new 6-inch wells.....	1,000 00
Piping to and from same.....	1,250 00
Basin and accessory material and labor.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$11,650 00

AMUSEMENTS, OCCUPATION, ETC.

For the last biennial term, more than usual success has attended continued efforts to afford amusement and occupation to inmates, both in frequency and variety. The assembly room audiences have grown gradually larger and the votaries of the dance seem more devoted than ever. Most of this time the service of an excellent orchestra has been available and has been used in every possible way. Concerts and plays, lantern exhibitions, the gramophone, etc., have helped largely to vary the monotony of hospital life. In season, picnics, walking tours and fishing parties, the circus, sleighrides, etc., have all played their part in the general entertainment. A miscellaneous library provides good books

and magazines for all who will read. Parlor games are always available. The fine arts, too, are not neglected altogether, and a limited number find amusement for themselves and others in this manner.

In purely useful occupations, about two hundred take part daily, and many others are engaged more or less in needle work of an artistic sort.

As heretofore, religious services are held regularly excepting during the hotter months, and are well attended.

Thanks are due to the publishers of the following newspapers which are sent *gratis* to the inmates: LaPorte Argus, South Bend Times, Milford Mail, Silent Hoosier, Logansport Deutsche Zeitung and Colman's Rural World, St. Louis. Also for books, magazines and illustrated papers: To Miss L. M. Higgins, Miss E. Fuller, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. J. T. Flanegin, Mrs. M. Landry, Miss Etta Wright, Mrs. J. Z. Powell, Mrs. Henry Tucker, Mrs. Homer Kessler, Mr. W. F. Chappel- low, Mr. B. A. Kinney, and others.

Recently, from a nameless donor, the Hospital has received a superb Regina music box with one hundred selections of the best music, which has already given much pleasure and benefit to the patients. Another, equally modest, has provided a very elegant cabinet for the box and music sheets. In the name of the entire population of the Hospital, I take occasion here to express grateful acknowledgment.

The following is a list of major entertainments during the past two years, omitting dances and other regular functions:

- Santa Claus (a play), Christmas, 1896.
- Amateur concert, January 2, 1897.
- Prestidigitateur, Professor Pray, February 6, 1897.
- Concert, Bingley Singers, February 8, 1897.
- Mrs. Hutchinson's musicale, February 22, 1897.
- Negro minstrels, Knights of St. John, March 2, 1897.
- Concert, Tennessee Jubilee Singers, March 6, 1897.
- Readings, Miss Webber, March 13, 1897.
- Concert, Manhattan Trio, March 27, 1897.
- Poor Pillacody (a comedy), April 6, 1897.
- A series of picnics, beginning June 21, ending August 19, 1897.
- Fireworks and refreshments, July 4, 1897.
- Concert, Manhattan Trio, July 16, 1897.
- Open-air concert, July 28, 1897.
- Open-air concert, August 7, 1897.
- Circus party, August 9, 1897.
- Open-air concert, August 25, 1897.
- Base ball, first game, July 17; last game, September 15, 1897.
- King Winter (a cantata), Christmas, 1897.
- Dramatic readings, Mr. and Mrs. Labadie, February 5, 1898.
- Hickory Farm (a drama), February 25, 1898.
- Song service, February 27, 1898.
- Cinematograph, March 26, 1898.

Dramatic readings, April 10, 1898.

Prize photographs, with the lantern, Professor Gamble, April 13, 1898.

A Comedy of Errors, Logansport Dramatic Club, April 18, 1898.

Zouave drill, Knights of St. John, May 24, 1898.

Open-air concert, June 24, 1898.

Fireworks and refreshments, July 4, 1898.

The Doctor of Alcantara (opera), Dadswell's Amateurs, August 17, 1898.

Cirens party, September 8, 1898.

Impersonations, Mr. Rosslyn, September 20, 1898.

Gramophone concerts, October 3 and 15, 1898.

Trip Up the Rhine, with lantern, October 24, 1898.

Some of the above entertainments were presented by professional players and musicians; the rest by amateurs of Logansport, Delphi and Longcliff, to whom is due a record of earnest thanks.

In Conclusion, I desire to record a congratulation upon the measurably successful course and termination of the first decade of this Hospital's history; to gratefully acknowledge the services of the officers and employes who have helped to make it such, and to recognize, at the same time, the liberality, humanity and harmony which has marked the policy of your honorable Board.

Very respectfully,

JOS. G. ROGERS,
Medical Superintendent.

LONGCLIFF, November 30, 1898.

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL TABLES

WITH

Report of Medical Superintendent

OF THE

NORTHERN INDIANA

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

TABLE I.

Movement of Inmates from July 1, 1888 (the beginning), to October 31, 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number admitted	1,271	990	2,261
Whole number discharged	595	437	1,032
Recovered	326	296	622
Improved	185	106	291
Unimproved	48	29	77
Not insane	32	2	34
Idiotic	4	4	8
Transferred to other hospitals	89	81	170
Improved	57	40	97
Unimproved	32	41	73
Died	275	148	423
Enrolled, October 31, 1898	312	324	636

TABLE II.

Number Admitted, Discharged, Died and Remaining in Each Month of Fiscal Year 1896-7.

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.										DIED.		REMAINING.						
	Men.	Women.	Recovered.		Improved.		Unimpr'ed		Not Insane.		Idiotic.		Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.							Men.	Women.	Total.
November	9	11	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	317	304	621
December	11	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	318	309	627
January	9	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	322	312	634
February	15	15	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	324	315	639
March	13	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	334	322	656
April	3	8	9	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	313	319	632
May	9	8	17	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	318	321	639
June	8	10	2	6	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	323	321	644
July	10	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	322	326	648
August	3	11	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	322	323	645
September	6	5	5	5	10	16	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	326	326	652
October	14	5	19	5	10	27	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	309	323	632
Total	107	84	32	25	57	48	10	5	15	4	4	4	4	4	39	14	53	309	323	632	

TABLE III.

Number Admitted, Discharged, Died and Remaining in Each Month of Fiscal Year 1897-8.

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.										DIED.		REMAINING.	
	Men.	Women.	Recovered.		Improved.		Unimprov'd Not Insane.		Idiotic.		Total.		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.				
November	12	9	3	4	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	311	320
December	18	15	4	3	6	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	310	321
January	12	5	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	312	321
February	6	12	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	327
March	11	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	317	326
April	7	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	321	326
May	10	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	321	326
June	6	1	4	9	6	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	327	336
July	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	329	327
August	8	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	321	320
September	12	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	325	322
October	8	7	3	10	13	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	324	327
Total	108	57	22	18	40	35	18	53	2	5	7	7	66	41	107	107
													39	15	54	54

TABLE IV.

Diagnoses of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1896-7.

DIAGNOSES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	14	15	29
Chronic mania.....	18	21	39
Epileptic mania.....	4	7	11
Recurrent mania.....	5	5	10
Hystero-mania.....		1	1
Melancholia.....	19	22	41
Primary dementia.....	3		3
Secondary dementia.....	5	1	6
Senile dementia.....	2	2	4
Paralytic dementia.....	1		1
Epileptic dementia.....		3	3
Epilepsy.....	2		2
General paresis.....	15	3	18
Paranoia.....	9	1	10
Katatonía.....	1	2	3
Circular insanity.....	1		1
Aphasia.....	1		1
Idiocy.....	1		1
Not insane.....	6	1	7
Total.....	107	84	191

TABLE V.

Diagnoses of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1897-8.

DIAGNOSES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	24	11	35
Chronic mania.....	23	14	37
Epileptic mania.....	3	1	4
Recurrent mania.....	3		3
Hystero-mania.....	1	1	2
Melancholia.....	16	21	37
Primary dementia.....	1		1
Secondary dementia.....	5		5
Senile dementia.....	3	2	5
Paralytic dementia.....	5	3	8
Epilepsy.....	5		5
General paresis.....	7	3	10
Paranoia.....	4		4
Katatonía.....	1		1
Aphasia.....	1		1
Progressive chorea.....	2	1	3
Not insane.....	4		4
Total.....	108	57	165

TABLE VII.

Duration and Diagnoses of Recovered, Fiscal Year 1897-8.

DURATION.	ACUTE MANIA.			CHRONIC MANIA.			RECURRENT MANIA.			MELANCHOLIA.			PARANOIA.			KATATONIA.			TOTAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	Under two months	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Four months	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Six months	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Nine months	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
One year	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Eighteen months	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Two years	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Three years	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Four years	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Five years	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	12	10	22	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	22	18	40

TABLE X.

Duration of Disease of Admitted.

DURATION.	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1896-7.			1897-8.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Two months, or less	31	28	59	28	8	36
Three months	1	3	4	7	7	14
Six months	9	13	22	17	12	29
One year	13	11	24	19	16	35
Two years	20	9	29	9	3	12
Three years	5	3	8	7	2	9
Four years	3	3	6	2	3	5
Five years	2	4	6	5	3	8
Six years	2	1	3	2	1	3
Seven years				2	1	3
Eight years				2		2
Nine years	1		1			
Ten years	6	4	10	3	1	4
Fifteen years	2	1	3			
Sixteen years				1		1
Twenty years	1		1			
Thirty-five years	1	1	2			
Forty-nine years		1	1			
Unknown	3	1	4			
Idiocy, with chorea	1		1			
Not insane	6	1	7	4		4
Totals	107	84	191	108	57	165

TABLE XI.

Approximate Ages of Recovered.

AGES.	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1896-7.			1897-8.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years		4	4	1	1	2
Between 20 and 30 years	10	7	17	7	5	12
Between 30 and 40 years	9	7	16	4	6	10
Between 40 and 50 years	8	6	14	7	3	10
Between 50 and 60 years	4	1	5	2	3	5
Between 60 and 70 years	1		1	1		1
Totals	32	25	57	22	18	40

TABLE XII.

Approximate Ages of Those Who Died.

AGES.	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1896-7.			1897-8.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years	1		1			
Between 20 and 30 years	5	1	6	4		4
Between 30 and 40 years	9	6	15	11	2	13
Between 40 and 50 years	9	1	10	11	3	14
Between 50 and 60 years	4	2	6	7	2	9
Between 60 and 70 years	9	1	10	4	5	9
Between 70 and 80 years	1	2	3	1	1	2
Between 80 and 90 years	1	1	2	1	2	3
Totals	39	14	53	39	15	54

TABLE XIII.

Number of Admissions to Hospital of Admitted.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1896-7.			1897-8.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
One admission	80	61	141	80	42	122
Two admissions	17	13	30	18	13	31
Three admissions	6	6	12	8	1	9
Four admissions	2	3	5			
Five admissions	1		1	1		1
Six admissions				1		1
Eight admissions		1	1			
Nine admissions					1	1
Unknown	1		1			
Totals	107	84	191	108	57	165

TABLE XIV.

Occupation of Admitted.

OCCUPATION.	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1896-7.			1897-8.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agent.....	1	1	2			
Baker, wife of.....		1	1			
Blacksmith.....	2		2	1		1
Blacksmith, wife of.....		4	4		1	1
Bookkeeper.....	1		1			
Brewer.....				1		1
Broom maker.....	1		1			
Carpenter.....	3		3	1		1
Carpenter, wife of.....		4	4			
Chambermaid.....					1	1
Cigar maker.....				1		1
Clerk.....		1	1	1		1
Cook.....	1		1			
Convict.....	2		2			
Detective.....	1		1			
Domestic.....		5	5		9	9
Drayman.....	1		1	1		1
Dressmaker.....					1	1
Editor, wife of.....		1	1			
Factory operative.....		1	1	1	1	2
Farmer.....	48		48	50		50
Farmer, wife or daughter of.....		28	28		18	18
Gold miner.....				1		1
Hostler.....	1		1			
Housewife.....		18	18		6	6
Justice of Peace.....	1		1	1		1
Junk dealer.....	1		1			
Laborer.....	16		16	21		21
Laborer, wife or daughter of.....		11	11		7	7
Lawyer.....				1		1
Liquor dealer.....	1		1	1		1
Liveryman.....	1		1			
Machinist.....	4		4	3		3
Machinist, wife of.....					1	1
Manufacturer.....				1		1
Manufacturer, wife of.....					1	1
Mechanic.....				1		1
Merchant.....	2		2			
Merchant, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Milliner.....				1		1
Minister.....				1		1
Minister, wife of.....		1	1			
Moulder.....	2		2			
Moulder, wife of.....					1	1
Newsboy.....	1		1			
None.....	5	2	7	4	2	6
Painter.....				1		1
Physician.....				1		1
*Printer.....				1		1
Railroad conductor.....	1		1	2		2
Railroad engineer.....	3		3			
Railroad engineer, wife of.....					1	1
Railroader.....				2		2
Railroad-r, wife of.....		2	2			
Salesman.....				1		1
Sawmiller.....	1		1			1
School teacher.....		1	1	1	2	3
Shoemaker.....				1		1
Stone mason.....	1		1	1		1
Student.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Tailor.....	1		1	1		1
Tailor, wife of.....					1	1
Tinner.....	1		1			
Tramp.....	2		2			
Undertaker, wife of.....		1	1			
Waterworks inspector.....				1		1
*Policeman.....	1		1			
Totals.....	107	84	191	108	57	165

TABLE XV.

Civil Condition of Admitted.

CIVIL CONDITION.	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1896-7.			1897-8.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	45	24	69	44	14	58
Married	47	45	92	51	34	85
Widow		15	15		9	9
Widower	8		8	13		13
Unknown	7		7			
Totals	107	84	191	108	57	165

TABLE XVI.

Clothing Supply of Admitted.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY.	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1896-7.			1897-8.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Friends	14	53	97	63	42	105
County	63	31	94	45	15	60
Totals	107	84	191	108	57	165

TABLE XVII.

Nativity of Admitted.

NATIVITY.	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1896-7.			1897-8.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Belgium.....				1		1
Canada.....	3	1	4	1		1
England.....		1	1			
Florida.....		1	1			
France.....				1		1
Germany.....	8	9	17	8	6	14
Georgia.....				1		1
Hungary.....	1		1			
Ireland.....	2	3	5	1	1	2
Illinois.....	2	1	3	2		2
Indiana.....	52	42	94	55	29	84
Iowa.....		1	1			
Kansas.....		1	1			
Michigan.....	2		2	2	1	3
Missouri.....		2	2			
Maine.....				1		1
Massachusetts.....		1	1			
New York.....	3	3	6	4	4	8
New Jersey.....	1		1	1		1
New Hampshire.....		1	1			
North Carolina.....						
Ohio.....	22	9	31	21	12	33
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	2	3	3	6
Poland.....		1	1	1		1
Prussia.....				1		1
Russia.....		1	1			
Scotland.....	1		1	1		1
Sweden.....	1	4	5	1		1
United States.....	6		6	2	1	3
Wales.....	1		1			
Virginia.....	1		1			
Totals.....	107	84	191	108	57	165

TABLE XVIII.

Admissions by Counties.

COUNTIES.	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1896-7.			1897-8.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cass	14	7	21	13	6	19
Dekalb		7	7	3	2	5
Elkhart	8	4	12	8	5	13
Fulton	3	1	4	5	3	8
Huntington	8	7	15	8	4	12
Jasper	4	1	5	2	2	4
Kosciusko	7	4	11	4	4	8
Lagrange	3	1	4	2		2
Lake	3	6	9	3	2	5
Laporte	7	11	18	7	5	12
Marshall	1	6	7	5		5
Miami	4	5	9	7	6	13
Newton	1	1	2	2		2
Noble	5	3	8	4	1	5
Porter	6	5	11	7	2	9
Pulaski	3		3	7		7
St. Joseph	3	4	7		4	11
Starke	5		5	2	1	3
Steuben	6	4	10	3	2	5
Wabash	5	2	7	5	1	6
White	7	2	9	5	6	8
Whitley	2	1	3		1	1
Allen				1		1
Grant		1	1	1		1
Marion	2		2			
Switzerland		1	1			
Totals	107	84	191.	108	57	165

TABLE XIX.

Admission by Counties, from July 1, 1888, the Beginning.

Cass	220
Dekalb	76
Elkhart	154
Fulton	67
Huntington	94
Jasper	45
Kosciusko	106
Lagrange	34
Lake	72
Laporte	167
Marshall	97
Miami	119
Newton	41
Noble	79
Porter	94
Pulaski	36
St. Joseph	155
Starke	37
Steuben	61
Wabash	84
White	67
Whitley	54
Other counties	302
Total	<hr/> 2,261

FISCAL TABLES

WITH

Report of Medical Superintendent

OF THE

NORTHERN INDIANA

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

FISCAL TABLES.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

	October 31, 1897.	October 31, 1898.
REAL ESTATE.		
Land.....	\$28,811 29	\$28,811 29
Improvements	460,884 53	464,107 52
Total real estate.....	\$489,695 82	\$492,918 81
PERSONAL PROPERTY IN		
General office.....	\$1,243 30	\$1,371 11
Board room.....	195 80	252 80
Medical office, including medical and surgical instruments ..	1,139 11	1,194 27
Medical library	980 72	1,022 37
Miscellaneous library.....	320 60	397 80
Reception room	350 43	300 91
Dispensary	1,166 65	1,157 12
Pathological and chemical laboratory.....	313 25	495 57
Mortuary	92 25	116 99
Officers' quarters	4,161 12	4,191 40
Administration kitchen	474 94	482 09
General kitchen.....	3,231 14	3,691 31
Assembly hall.....	2,342 69	2,407 69
Central dining hall	1,190 32	1,303 70
Employees' dining hall.....	506 62	583 39
Employees' quarters	2,877 81	2,887 23
Bakery	182 81	181 14
Stores.....	5,098 98	6,191 17
Sewing room	462 56	617 55
Laundry	658 10	643 77
Wards	22,308 31	23,011 47
Shoe shop, stock and tools	30 00	30 00
Engineer's stock and tools	1,250 75	1,758 52
Florist's stock and tools	2,214 33	2,547 29
Carpenter's stock and tools.....	502 28	638 37
Painter's stock and tools	199 49	166 17
Dairy stock and tools	1,927 46	2,883 96
Stable stock, vehicles and tools.....	1,535 30	1,925 45
Farm and garden stock and tools	6,546 05	6,556 41
Fire brigade.....	317 25	317 25
Musical instruments and orchestra music	318 00	378 35
Meat room.....		107 04
Milk room		19 22
Total personal property.....	\$64,048 42	\$69,465 88
Total real estate.....	489,695 82	492,918 81
Grand total, inventory for fiscal year	\$553,744 24	\$562,384 69

NOTE—All fixed machinery is included in improvements.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

BALANCE SHEET.

Appropriation for Maintenance.

	FISCAL YEAR ENDING		
	October 31, 1897.	October 31, 1898.	
Stock			\$562,384 69
Appropriation			90,000 00
Real estate	\$489,695 82		\$492,918 81
Personal property	64,048 42		69,165 88
Salaries and wages	42,596 12		41,160 54
Incidental labor	192 86		84 05
Freight	94 42		105 06
Expressage	83 36		153 79
Telegrams	62 82		49 47
Postage	196 00		218 00
Chaplain	95 00		90 00
House furnishing	350 13		512 48
Vegetables	204 18		806 46
Traveling expenses	299 95		215 41
Provender	704 56		716 34
Newspapers and periodicals	121 30		122 20
Tools and implements	228 56		293 73
Blank books, stationery and printing	487 45		624 41
Brick, lime, cement, etc	80 20		27 48
Cleaning material	1,933 37		2,121 39
Fresh meats	8,838 14		8,475 57
Fresh fruits	196 26		208 30
Steam, water and gas fitting	420 55		133 05
Harness	51 60		47 41
Gas	5,016 50		6,559 39
Groceries	6,107 98		6,854 39
Bedding	1,099 08		777 39
Clothing	1,274 11		1,755 27
Sewing room supplies	134 75		139 33
Painters' supplies	530 95		92 69
Building hardware	329 95		207 67
Tinware	333 18		281 79
Roofs	136 28		.....
Eggs	1,291 83		1,286 96
Butter	2,796 57		2,667 37
Salt meats	1,174 17		1,510 33
Breadstuffs	4,062 54		4,240 24
Dispensary supplies	604 85		736 25
Queensware	236 22		321 66
Trees, plants and shrubbery	135 06		136 76
Advertising	120 00		119 90
Furniture	351 58		331 31
Undertaking	152 00		125 55
Vehicles	110 45		80 00
Horseshoeing	112 55		147 15
Lumber	698 32		178 71
Poultry	364 99		139 05
Boots and shoes	501 35		712 60
Blacksmithing	21 20		62 66
Lard	455 76		299 91
Electrical supplies	93 93		154 36
Amusements	160 67		193 88
Fees	27 56		58
Engineer's supplies	82 12		107 68
Books	102 20		119 60
Hosiery	147 90		99 33
Fresh fish and oysters	81 38		396 00
Kitchen equipment	229 24		196 39
Oils	219 87		134 34
Laundry supplies	172 55		113 97
Seeds	199 91		152 36

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

	FISCAL YEAR ENDING			
	October 31, 1897.		October 31, 1898.	
Telephone service.....	\$171 60		\$135 15	
Masonry.....	250 29			
Roads and walks.....	145 03		48 91	
Fuel.....	400 00		626 47	
Expense of legislative committee.....	35 86			
Napery.....	621 58		247 93	
Cutlery.....	42 92		28 12	
Glassware.....	97 48		69 65	
Live stock.....	656 00		475 00	
Contract construction.....	26 00			
Ice.....	158 90		43 00	
Pathological and surgical equipment.....	40 72		156 25	
Heating apparatus.....	137 50			
Insurance.....	70 50		195 90	
Fertilizers.....	209 24		12 38	
Sewers and drains.....	30 00		2 86	
Discharge outfits.....			1 43	
War tax stamps.....			19 00	
Total.....	\$643,744 24	\$643,744 24	\$652,384 69	\$652,384 69

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Maintenance for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
1	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll.....	\$636 68
2	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.....	Employes' pay-roll.....	2,957 80
3	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.....	Cash for emergent expense.....	102 98
4	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.....	Contingent fund.....	500 00
5	R. C. Taylor.....	Fresh meats.....	16 51
6	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats.....	828 21
7	Ben Fisher.....	Dispensary supplies.....	8 82
8	John M. Johnston.....	Groceries.....	3 00
9	L. Dieckmann.....	Groceries.....	38 58
10	D. C. Beatty.....	Fresh fruit.....	13 00
11	Andy Welch.....	Groceries.....	10 00
12	F. W. Kinney.....	Poultry.....	20 26
13	Logansport Creamery Co.....	Butter.....	10 88
14	Braun & Fitts.....	Butter.....	193 12
15	Taggart & Johnson.....	Breadstuffs.....	4 84
16	Logan Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs.....	99 22
17	J. H. Foley.....	Breadstuffs.....	277 52
18	Martin Fosson.....	Provender.....	38 02
19	Weeks Bros.....	Provender.....	35 00
20	Wm. Porter.....	Provender.....	33 01
21	Elliott & Co.....	Groceries.....	519 30
22	Mallinckrodt Chemical Co.....	Cleaning material.....	20 00
23	W. H. Maxwell.....	Cleaning material.....	10 40
24	Wm. Heppie & Sons.....	Cleaning material.....	58 67
25	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils.....	102 49
26	J. D. Ferguson & Jenks.....	Clothing.....	21 00
27	T. A. Spry.....	Clothing.....	47 50

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
28	G. W. Seybold & Bros	Dry goods	\$246 58
29	M. H. Nash	Bedding	54 00
30	Felix Morgan	Bedding	42 88
31	Louthain & Barnes	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
32	J. E. Sutton	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
33	Logansport Journal Co.	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
34	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	43 95
35	Wilson, Humphreys & Co.	Blank Books, stationery and print'g	2 75
36	H. S. Murdock	Boots and shoes	34 15
37	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	10 95
38	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	29 84
39	Casparis Stone Co.	Roads and walks	59 01
40	Holbrunner & Uhl	Vehicles	26 60
41	Logansport and Wabash Val. Gas Co	Gas	383 52
42	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	12 75
43	F. M. Bozer	Fees	25 50
44	Fox & Dunkelberg	Queensware	21 28
45	C. L. Woll	Undertaking	10 00
46	J. T. Flanagan	Roofs	6 25
47	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
48	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,925 19
49	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expense	153 74
50	Quenly & Mehrle	Groceries	6 05
51	F. W. Kinney	Fresh fish and oysters	98 76
52	D. C. Beatty	Fresh fruit	14 70
53	Andy Welch	Groceries	5 90
54	H. J. Heinz Co.	Groceries	22 00
55	J. T. Elliott & Son	Groceries	450 88
56	Wm. Heppé & Sons	Cleaning material	117 79
57	Standard Oil Co.	Cleaning material	18 10
58	W. H. Maxweil	Cleaning material	10 40
59	L. Dieckmann	Groceries	40 18
60	F. A. Dykemann	Breadstuffs	49 00
61	Taggart & Johnson	Breadstuffs	54 05
62	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs and eggs	476 88
63	R. C. Taylor	Fresh meats	6 58
64	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats	748 40
65	Armour & Co.	Salt meats	134 83
66	Braun & Fitts	Butter	212 47
67	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	11 35
68	C. A. Dunkelberg	Provender	26 55
69	Seybold & Bros	Clothing	11 25
70	John Gray	Clothing and bedding	196 06
71	Fox & Dunkelberg	Queensware	32 08
72	H. J. Crismond	Tinware	3 55
73	J. T. Flanagan	Tinware	12 45
74	Longwell & Cummings	Blank books, stationery and printing	16 25
75	Cameron, Amber & Co.	Blank books, stationery and printing	17 15
76	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing	51 80
77	A. B. Keepert & Co.	Briek, lime, cement, etc.	18 00
78	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	5 75
79	Scott Price	Masonry	110 96
80	John Palmer, Agt	Contract construction	26 00
81	Lake Maxinkuckee Ice Co.	Ice	54 00
82	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	396 00
83	A. Burdall Co.	Painters' supplies	125 00
84	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	18 45
85	P. Van Schaek & Sons	Dispensary supplies	10 05
86	J. E. Sutton	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
87	Logansport Journal Co.	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
88	Louthain & Barnes	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
89	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	8 50
90	A. Greensfelder	Boots and shoes	23 10
91	Ash & Hadley	Furniture	9 00
92	Felix Morgan	Bedding	40 25
93	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	104 30
94	Thos. Griffiths	Steam, water and gas fitting	42 10
95	Stevens & Bedwards	Steam, water and gas fitting	8 55
96	James Conway	Incidental labor	31 50
97	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
98	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,898 99
99	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expense	125 09
100	Jacob. J. Todd, M. B. C.	Traveling expenses	16 95

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
101	R. C. Taylor	Fresh meats	\$11 69
102	Swift & Co	Fresh meats	736 64
103	Armour & Co	Salt meats	125 65
104	F. W. Kinney	Poultry	77 54
105	Braun & Fitts	Butter	208 46
106	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	14 00
107	Elliott & Co.	Groceries	524 55
108	L. Dieckmann	Groceries	42 30
109	Taggart & Johnson	Breadstuffs	17 30
110	Logan Milling Co.	Breadstuffs	425 45
111	J. H. Foley	Eggs	132 26
112	D. C. Beatty	Fresh fruits	10 60
113	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	124 69
114	W. H. Thomas & Co	Boots and shoes	54 00
115	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	9 00
116	G. W. Scybold & Bros.	House furnishing	23 53
117	H. Wiler & Co	House furnishing	20 25
118	Ash & Hadley	Furniture	6 75
119	Felix Morgan	Bedding	35 00
120	John Gray	Napery	63 54
121	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry supplies	15 69
122	American Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry supplies	20 00
123	J. T. Flanagan	Roofs	15 43
124	S. W. Ulery & Son	Building hardware	4 39
125	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	41 84
126	Geo. Worthington Co.	Building hardware	22 00
127	Parke, Davis & Co.	Dispensary supplies	19 35
128	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	18 53
129	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	92 96
130	Wm. Maxwell	Cleaning material	10 40
131	Standard Oil Co	Cleaning material	29 85
132	Fox & Dunkelberg	Queensware	42 25
133	Wm. B. Barford	Blank books, stationery and printing	19 65
134	Wilson, Humphreys & Co	Blank books, stationery and printing	8 00
135	Louthain & Barnes	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
136	Logansport Journal Co	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
137	J. E. Sutton	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
138	Logansp. and Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	510 48
139	Central Union Telephone Co	Telephone service	19 50
140	Logansport Mutual Telephone Co	Telephone service	12 50
141	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	57 18
142	W. L. Fernald	Lumber	4 56
143	Parke County Coal Co	Fuel	127 15
144	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	10 00
145	Stevens & Bedwards	Steam, water and gas fitting	7 85
146	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works	Steam, water and gas fitting	51 36
147	L. Wolf Manufacturing Co	Steam, water and gas fitting	14 65
148	Montgomery Ward & Co	Vehicles	12 10
149	Geo. Cutter	Electrical supplies	10 90
150	Electric Appliance Co.	Electrical supplies	16 77
151	Wm. Elliott & Sons	Trees, plants and shrubbery	18 50
152	James Conway	Incidental labor	31 50
153	Joseph Aman	Blacksmithing	4 00
154	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	626 68
155	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employees' pay-roll	2,893 00
156	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Cash for urgent expenses	163 46
157	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Ice harvest	94 75
158	Lake Maxinkuckee Ice Co.	Ice	8 15
159	Wm. Rowe	Fresh meats	6 68
160	Swift & Co	Fresh and salt meats	757 82
161	Taggart & Johnson	Breadstuffs	17 20
162	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs and provender	347 20
163	D. C. Beatty	Fresh fruits and vegetables	5 75
164	Andy Welch	Groceries	3 70
165	L. Dieckmann	Eggs and groceries	142 37
166	J. T. Elliott & Son	Groceries	439 02
167	Morgan Envelope Co	Cleaning material	37 50
168	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	20 80
169	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	37 94
170	Standard Oil Co	Oils and cleaning material	86 23
171	Braun & Fitts	Butter	206 73
172	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	10 00
173	F. W. Kinney	Fish, oysters and poultry	57 06

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
174	Patrick Mahoney	Provender	86 58
175	G. W. Seybold & Bros	Clothing, bedding, etc	123 80
176	H. Wiler & Co	House furnishing	8 28
177	Joel H. Woodman	Furniture	32 47
178	John Wanamaker	Furniture	42 50
179	Fox & Dunkelberg	Queensware	44 00
180	H. J. Crismond	Tinware	29 16
181	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Books	28 00
182	Longwell & Cummings	Blank books, stationery and printing	9 00
183	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	17 40
184	Walker & Rauch	Boots and shoes	40 15
185	Stevenson & Klinsick	Boots and shoes	18 50
186	Terre Haute Distilling Co.	Dispensary supplies	68 90
187	Parke, Davis & Co.	Dispensary supplies	21 89
188	P. Van Schaack & Sons	Dispensary supplies	100 23
189	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	6 75
190	Parke County Coal Co	Fuel	231 50
191	Geo. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	10 75
192	Henry Tucker	Harness	5 60
193	Logansp. and Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	497 93
194	Louthain & Barnes	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
195	Logansport Journal Co	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
196	J. E. Sutton	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
197	Stevens & Bedwards	Steam, water and gas fitting	3 40
198	J. L. Mott Iron Works	Steam, water and gas fitting	16 75
199	A. Burdsal Co.	Painters' supplies	77 45
200	Barbee Wire and Iron Works	Building hardware	17 36
201	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware and tools	37 90
202	Parker & Johnson	Lumber	65 10
203	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	626 66
204	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay-roll	2,845 94
205	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Cash for emergent expenses	154 59
206	J. T. Elliott & Son	Groceries	533 53
207	Standard Oil Co.	Cleaning material and oils	47 28
208	Ben Fisher	Cleaning material	6 70
209	L. Dieckman	Groceries and eggs	119 84
210	Daniel Scotten & Co	Groceries	89 10
211	Taggart & Johnson	Breadstuffs	11 40
212	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	9 05
213	Logan Milling Co.	Breadstuffs	253 37
214	National Linseed Oil Co	Provender	18 60
215	F. W. Kinney	Poultry	19 44
216	Wm. Rowe	Fresh meats	5 04
217	Swift & Co	Fresh meats	569 88
218	Armour & Co	Salt meats	117 32
219	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	15 20
220	Braun & Fitts	Butter	206 73
221	D. C. Beatty	Vegetables	3 25
222	John Gray	Dry goods	171 19
223	J. B. Winters	Boots and shoes	33 35
224	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	3 45
225	Fox & Dunkelberg	Queensware	55 39
226	H. Wiler & Co	House furnishings	12 43
227	J. R. Baker & Son's Co.	Furniture	17 85
228	J. T. Flanegin	Heating apparatus	177 65
229	Max Jennines	Kitchen equipment	34 62
230	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing	22 75
231	Parke, Davis & Co.	Dispensary supplies	14 32
232	P. Van Schaack & Sons	Dispensary supplies	31 60
233	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	10 40
234	Wm. Heppe & Son	Cleaning material	82 07
235	Bradford, Smith & Co	Cleaning material	26 50
236	American Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry supplies	13 00
237	C. O. Fenton	Newspapers and advertising	5 75
238	Louthain & Barnes	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
239	Logansport Journal Co.	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
240	J. E. Sutton	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
241	Logansp't & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	436 68
242	C. L. Woll	Undertaking	22 00
243	Kroeger & Strain	Undertaking	30 00
244	P. H. Martin	Live stock	38 00
245	Henry Tucker	Harness	6 75
246	Montgomery Ward & Co	Vehicles	10 00

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT
247	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	\$7 00
248	Central Electric Co	Electrical supplies	9 90
249	Garlock Packing Co	Engineers' supplies	10 15
250	Knight & Jillson	Steam, water and gas fitting	19 50
251	Stevens & Bedwards	Steam, water and gas fitting	3 55
252	J. B. Clow & Son	Steam, water and gas fitting	27 01
253	James Conway	Incidental labor	13 25
254	C. L. Dilley & Co	Brick, lime, cement, etc.	8 05
255	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	29 02
256	Sherwood Manufacturing Co	Tools and implements	30 00
257	Parker & Johnson	Lumber	36 46
258	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
259	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay-roll	2,825 83
260	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Cash for emergent expenses	265 43
261	Jacob J. Todd, Trustee	Traveling expenses	11 80
262	Chas. W. Slick, Trustee	Traveling expenses	22 00
263	Louthain & Barnes	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
264	Logansport Journal Co.	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
265	H. F. Kapp	Newspapers	4 35
266	J. E. Sutton	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
267	Andy Weleh	Groceries	2 30
268	Elliott & Co.	Groceries	70 50
269	J. T. Elliott & Son	Groceries	350 02
270	Logan Milling Co.	Breadstuffs	11 48
271	Taggart & Johnson	Breadstuffs	21 73
272	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs, eggs and groceries	464 96
273	L. Dieckmann	Groceries	23 86
274	Mills Bros.	Vegetables	138 25
275	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats	756 46
276	Wm. Rowe	Fresh meats	7 20
277	Capital City Dairy Co.	Butter	250 00
278	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	15 00
279	Armour & Co.	Salt meats	119 41
280	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	5 05
281	F. W. Kinney	Poultry and fish	25 05
282	National Linseed Oil Co.	Provender	17 50
283	Alpheus Porter	Provender	65 66
284	Martin Fossion	Provender	5 50
285	J. D. Taylor	Dispensary supplies	5 00
286	Parke, Davis & Co.	Dispensary supplies	25 55
287	P. VanSelaack & Sons	Dispensary supplies	25 69
288	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	3 65
289	Line W. Pilling	Boots and shoes	16 50
290	Armour Packing Co.	Napery	18 00
291	W. H. Thomas & Co	Clothing, hosiery, bedding, etc.	491 21
292	G. W. Seybold & Bros	Clothing	141 25
293	J. T. Flanegin	Kitchen equipment	6 00
294	Fox & Dunkelberg	Queensware	18 45
295	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	12 10
296	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	81 31
297	Geo. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	9 90
298	Stevens & Bedwards	Steam, water and gas fitting	11 40
299	Henry Tucker	Harness	3 25
300	Logan & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	463 92
301	Alston Manufacturing Co.	Painters' supplies	19 80
302	Wilson, Humphreys & Co.	Blank books, stationery and print'g.	4 44
303	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and print'g.	209 04
304	Longwell & Cummings	Blank books, stationery and print'g.	3 00
305	James Conway	Incidental labor	22 50
306	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone service	19 50
307	J. C. Vaughan	Seeds	104 83
308	C. L. Woll	Undertaking	10 00
309	Kroeger & Strain	Undertaking	20 00
310	Jos. A. Aman	Blacksmithing	4 80
311	Bridge City Construction Co.	Blacksmithing	4 00
312	W. L. Fernald	Lumber	27 06
313	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	49 72
314	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	39 79
315	C. L. Dilley & Co.	Brick, lime, cement, etc.	3 50
316	J. G. Rogers, Medical Superintendent	Officers' pay-roll	636 68
317	J. G. Rogers, Medical Superintendent	Employes' pay-roll	2,906 76
318	J. G. Rogers, Medical Superintendent	Cash for emergent expense	185 94
319	Stevenson & Klinick	Boots and shoes	12 00

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
320	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	\$4 45
321	Louthain & Barnes	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
322	J. E. Sutton	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
323	Logansport Journal Co	Newspapers and advertising	3 20
324	E. D. Closson, Agent	Insurance	70 50
325	J. F. Johnson	Sewers and drains	30 00
326	C. L. Dilley & Co.	Fertilizers	8 00
327	Logan & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	367 08
328	J. Vaughan	Seeds	46 05
329	Kreis Bros. Manufacturing Co.	Seeds	7 53
330	C. L. Woll	Undertaking	10 00
331	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	5 25
332	Whitall, Tatum & Co.	Pathological and surgical equipm't	14 86
333	G. W. Seibold & Bros	Bedding	5 04
334	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	219 00
335	Fox & Dunkelberg	Queensware	26 75
336	John Gray	House furnishing	13 65
337	J. W. Henderson & Sons	Furniture	217 18
338	J. D. Ferguson & Jenks	Clothing	79 40
339	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware	5 38
340	Linton & Graf	Steam, water and gas fitting	11 15
341	J. L. Mott Iron Works	Steam, water and gas fitting	14 90
342	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	80 18
343	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	22 65
344	Wilson, Humphreys & Co	Amusements	3 00
345	Wm. Rowe	Fresh meats	11 24
346	Armour & Co	Fresh and salt meats and lard	872 58
347	W. C. Routh	Lard	20 08
348	Taggart & Johnson	Breadstuffs	10 17
349	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	357 94
350	National Linseed Oil Co.	Provender	16 50
351	Capital City Dairy Co	Butter	224 80
352	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	19 20
353	F. W. Kinney	Poultry	22 02
354	Berry Bros.	Painters' supplies	39 16
355	A. Burdial Co.	Painters' supplies	10 55
356	Ben Fisher	Painters' supplies	7 65
357	Franklin MacVeagh & Co	Groceries	119 00
358	H. J. Heinz Co	Groceries	29 23
359	J. T. Elliott & Son	Groceries	343 20
360	Standard Oil Co	Oils and cleaning material	46 10
361	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	10 40
362	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	115 01
363	L. Dieckmann	Groceries and eggs	148 65
364	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
365	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,880 35
366	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	110 50
367	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Contingent fund	500 00
368	W. L. Fernald	Lumber	68 75
369	J. P. Martin	Kitchen equipment	5 25
370	Swift & Co	Fresh meats	464 33
371	Wm. Rowe	Fresh meats	10 08
372	Armour & Co	Salt meats and lard	142 22
373	Taggart & Johnson	Breadstuffs	10 36
374	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	6 00
375	Logan Milling Co.	Breadstuffs	12 75
376	C. L. Dilley & Co	Breadstuffs	365 60
377	Capital City Dairy Co	Butter	250 00
378	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	11 20
379	F. W. Kinney	Poultry and fish	11 28
380	L. Dieckmann	Eggs and groceries	104 04
381	Elliott & Co.	Groceries	424 51
382	Modoc Soap Co	Cleaning material	30 00
383	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	37 67
384	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	12 95
385	J. F. Coulson	Dispensary supplies	18 85
386	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	14 38
387	A. Burdial Co.	Painters' supplies	95 00
388	J. B. Messinger	Steam, water and gas fitting	17 09
389	W. M. Graffis	Boots and shoes	22 25
390	Phelps, Dodge & Palmer Co	Boots and shoes	63 25
391	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and print'g	7 70
392	Belfast Linen Co	Napery	55 95

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

Vouch.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AM UNT.
393	J. W. Henderson & Sons	Bedding	\$4 55
394	John Gray	Clothing	2 60
395	J. D. Ferguson & Jenks	Clothing	29 00
396	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	94 90
397	H. Wiler & Co	House furnishing	24 50
398	E. S. Rice & Son	Tools and implements	6 00
399	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware	35 50
400	Fox & Dunkelberg	Queensware	55 40
401	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co	Gas	359 25
402	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
403	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay-roll	2,924 34
404	C. W. Slick, Trustee	Traveling expenses	30 55
405	Wm. Rowe	Fresh meats	15 96
406	Swift & Co	Fresh meats	977 88
407	W. C. Routh	Salt meats and lard	146 33
408	J. T. Elliott & Son	Groceries	273 66
409	L. Dieckmann	Groceries and fruits	49 26
410	S. P. Lontz	Eggs	143 33
411	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs and groceries	417 98
412	Taggart & Johnson	Breadstuffs	16 39
413	L. Solimano	Groceries	6 20
414	Bell, Conrad & Co	Groceries	100 00
415	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	81 84
416	F. W. Kinney	Poultry	13 81
417	D. C. Beatty	Fresh fruit	4 00
418	Logansport Creamery Co	Butter	25 87
419	Armour & Co	Butter	220 28
420	Smith & Davis Mfg. Co.	Bedding	52 50
421	T. A. Spry	Clothing	41 75
422	John Gray	Clothing	90 59
423	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	10 40
424	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	84 34
425	Standard Oil Co	Cleaning material and oils	57 85
426	Indiana Oil Tank Line	Oils	13 25
427	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware and tools	22 87
428	McCray Ref and Cold Storage Co	Kitchen equipment	30 00
429	J. T. Flanegin	Building hardware and roofs	89 43
430	Montgomery Ward & Co	Tinware	22 29
431	Snider & Alber	Queensware	34 35
432	Geo. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	17 90
433	Jos. A. Aman	Blacksmithing	5 55
434	John E. Redmond	Live stock	275 00
435	Logansport Journal Co.	Newspapers and advertising	6 40
436	Lonthain & Barnes	Newspapers and advertising	6 40
437	J. E. Sutton	Newspapers and advertising	6 40
438	Henry Tucker	Harness	9 85
439	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	91 95
440	H. S. Murdock	Boots and shoes	14 00
441	Kroeger & Strain	Undertaking	30 00
442	Mahlon Conover	Fertilizers	131 29
443	John J. Hildebrandt	Steam, water and gas fitting	16 65
444	D. Hill	Trees, plants and shrubbery	23 00
445	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	470 04
446	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone service	86 25
447	C. L. Dilley & Co	Brick, lime, cement, etc.	5 00
448	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing	61 56
449	P. VanSchaack & Sons	Dispensary supplies	34 70
450	John Wyeth & Bro	Dispensary supplies	49 63
451	Ben. Fisher	Dispensary supplies	15 20
452	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	636 68
453	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay-roll	2,948 26
454	Alex. Taggart	Breadstuffs	18 00
455	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	315 24
456	Bell, Conrad & Co	Groceries	119 00
457	L. Dieckmann	Groceries, etc.	29 43
458	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	410 75
459	Wm. Rowe	Fresh meats	14 07
460	Swift & Co	Fresh meats	758 63
461	Armour & Co	Salt meats and lard	116 20
462	S. P. Lontz	Eggs	119 93
463	Armour Packing Co	Butter	211 60
464	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	18 70
465	F. W. Kinney	Poultry	11 62

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
466	John Gray	Clothing	\$127 35
467	Snider & Alber	Queensware	66 20
468	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	78 35
469	P. VanSchaack & Sons	Dispensary supplies	39 13
470	Terre Haute Distilling Co.	Dispensary supplies	64 38
471	Parke, Davis & Co.	Dispensary supplies	30 00
472	Ben. Fisher	Dispensary supplies	13 24
473	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	13 25
474	Jas. O'Donnell	Live stock	250 00
475	Bridge City Construction Co	Building hardware	17 88
476	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	53 39
477	A. W. Stevens	Steam, water and gas fitting	12 20
478	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware and roofs	137 40
479	Central Electric Co.	Electrical supplies	20 85
480	James Conway	Incidental labor	48 18
481	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	70 88
482	Henry Lucker	Vehicles and harness	57 35
483	National Linseed Oil Co	Oils	17 15
484	Logan, and Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	324 72
485	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
486	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay-roll	2,970 89
487	Swift & Co	Fresh meats	771 97
488	Wm. Rowe	Fresh meats	11 67
489	Armour & Co.	Fresh meats	175 30
490	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	17 50
491	Armour Packing Co.	Butter	211 61
492	L. Dieckmann	Eggs, groceries, fruits	164 52
493	Alex. Taggart	Breadstuffs	12 24
494	Weeks Bros.	Breadstuffs	250 90
495	J. H. Foley	Groceries	114 54
496	Bell, Conrad & Co.	Groceries	116 00
497	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	312 65
498	Bradner, Smith & Co.	Cleaning material	26 50
499	Modoc Soap Co	Cleaning material	32 50
500	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	10 40
501	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	76 32
502	F. W. Kinney	Poultry	10 89
503	National Linseed Oil Co	Provender	19 00
504	Dennis Uhl & Co	Provender	18 00
505	Logan, and Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	387 60
506	W. H. Thomas & Co	Clothing	80 00
507	G. W. Seybold & Bros	Dry goods	63 23
508	Cincinnati Steel Range & Furnace Co	Kitchen equipment	99 90
509	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware	61 90
510	Snider & Alber	Queensware	33 20
511	Ben. Fisher	Dispensary supplies	11 10
512	Standard Oil Co	Engine rs supplies	45 62
513	A. Burdson Co	Painters' supplies	32 00
514	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing	76 07
515	Kroeger & Strain	Undertaking	20 00
516	Geo. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	12 75
517	J. B. Winters	Boots and shoes	26 50
518	Bridge City Construction Co	Steam, water and gas fitting	17 92
519	E. S. Rice & Son	Tools and implements	18 15
520	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	8 18
521	C. L. Dille & Co	Brick, lime, cement, etc.	30 52
522	Scott Price	Masonry	127 71
523	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	643 33
524	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,972 10
525	Jacob J. Todd, Trustee	Traveling expenses	27 80
526	C. W. Slick, Trustee	Traveling expenses	19 60
527	Dennis Uhl & Co	Breadstuffs	280 24
528	Logan Milling Co.	Breadstuffs and provender	37 60
529	Alex. Taggart	Breadstuffs	13 70
530	Franklin MacVeagh & Co	Groceries	98 75
531	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	453 76
532	L. Dieckmann	Groceries and eggs	151 59
533	Armour Packing Co.	Butter	197 74
534	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	15 60
535	Swift & Co	Fresh meats	825 42
536	Wm. Rowe	Fresh meats	13 50
537	Armour & Co	Salt meats	143 52
538	W. C. Routh	Lard	33 05

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
539	F. W. Kinney	Poultry	\$8 51
540	American & Continental Sanitas Co.	Cleaning material	65 61
541	Wm. Heppé & Sons	Cleaning material	84 74
542	P. Van Schaaek & Sons	Cleaning material	20 00
543	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	10 40
544	Snider & Alber	Queensware	63 51
545	H. J. Crismond	Tinware	49 78
546	W. H. Thomas & Co	Clothing	387 58
547	Beckman & Co	Bedding	175 00
548	Wilor & Wise	Clothing	108 06
549	Daniel Stewart Co	Dispensary supplies	36 18
550	Parke, Davis & Co	Dispensary supplies	17 46
551	Henry Tucker	Harness	9 15
552	Casparis Stone Co	Roads and walks	68 02
553	Wm. B. Burford	Postage	40 00
554	Central Union Telephone Co	Telephone service	20 30
555	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	419 28
556	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	7 25
557	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	9 15
558	P. Henderson & Co	Trees, plants and shrubbery	43 33
559	B. A. Stevens	Trees, plants and shrubbery	23 00
560	A. Burdsal Co	Painters' supplies	49 23
561	Stevens Bros	Lumber	34 35
562	Bridge City Construction Co	Steam, water and gas fitting	3 70
563	Linton & Graf	Steam, water and gas fitting	3 70
564	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	24 05
	Total		\$90,000 00
Appropriation			\$90,000 00
Disbursements			90,000 00

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

W. G. ZAHRT,

Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 4.

*Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Maintenance for the Fiscal Year
Ending October 31, 1898.*

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
1	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	\$536 68
2	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay roll	2,855 89
3	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Cash for emergent expense	245 59
4	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Contingent fund	500 00
5	Swift & Co	Fresh and salt meats	831 89
6	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	22 07
7	Alex. Taggart	Breadstuffs	20 85
8	D. Uhl & Co	Breadstuffs	357 15
9	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	21 65

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
10	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	\$116 62
11	Morgan Envelope Co	Cleaning material	31 25
12	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	3 75
13	Standard Oil Co	Cleaning material and oils	96 17
14	Franklin MacVeagh & Co	Groceries	119 00
15	L. Dieckmann	Eggs and groceries	119 74
16	Armour Packing Co	Butter	198 26
17	Mills Bros	Vegetables	217 29
18	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	456 92
19	F. W. Kinney	Poultry	10 89
20	Southern Fish Co	Fish	24 00
21	National Linseed Oil Co	Provender	23 00
22	John Gray	Clothing	64 85
23	Schmidt & Heinly	Clothing	119 59
24	H. Wiler & Co	House furnishing	8 25
25	Wiler & Wise	House furnishing	8 00
26	Gerts, Lumbard & Co	House furnishing	22 20
27	Snider & Alber	House furnishing	22 68
28	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing	159 27
29	Daniel Stewart Co	Dispensary supplies	15 17
30	Ben. Fisher	Dispensary supplies	11 78
31	Central Electric Co	Electrical supplies	16 50
32	J. T. Flanegin	Linware	10 15
33	Logansport Mutual Telephone Co	Telephone service	6 25
34	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware	12 32
35	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	15 50
36	J. A. Aman	Blacksmithing	7 25
37	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	5 30
38	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co	Gas	623 23
39	Parke County Coal Co	Fuel	211 95
40	Walker & Rauch	Boo's and shoes	44 75
41	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
42	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay-roll	2,794 17
43	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Cash for emergent expenses	177 04
44	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	9 45
45	Armour & Co	Fresh meats	801 12
46	Swift & Co	Salt meats	171 24
47	Taggart & Johnson	Breadstuffs	21 25
48	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	11 15
49	D. Uhl & Co	Breadstuffs	410 40
50	Franklin MacVeagh & Co	Groceries	119 00
51	H. J. Heinz Co	Groceries	19 29
52	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	869 68
53	L. Dieckmann	Eggs and groceries	152 57
54	Armour Packing Co	Butter	210 88
55	L. B. Custer	Fresh fruit	67 50
56	Southern Fish Co	Fish	24 00
57	F. W. Kinney	Fresh fish and oysters	6 40
58	D. C. Osborne	Vegetables	548 77
59	Snider & Alber	Queensware	114 95
60	E. G. Hill & Co	Trees, plants and shrubbery	22 01
61	P. Henderson & Co	Trees, plants and shrubbery	24 73
62	J. D. Ferguson & Jenks	Clothing	145 50
63	John Gray	Clothing	23 85
64	G. W. Seybold & Bros	Clothing	47 65
65	H. J. Crismond	House furnishings	5 50
66	H. Wiler & Co	House furnishings	17 15
67	Ash & Hadley	Furniture	44 50
68	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	155 77
69	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	7 40
70	Daniel Stewart Co	Dispensary supplies	10 75
71	Whitall, Tatum & Co	Dispensary supplies	27 32
72	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	100 11
73	Standard Oil Co	Cleaning material	10 61
74	E. S. Rice & Son	Tools and implements	11 51
75	W. J. Barnett	Undertaking	34 00
76	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing	82 43
77	J. T. Flanegin	Kitchen equipment	8 35
78	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co	Gas	903 24
79	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	6 35
80	Walter Maiben	Boots and shoes	46 75
81	Wilson, Humphreys & Co	Amusements	9 00
82	Henry Tucker	Harness	5 40

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
83	Earl Stewart	Vehicles	\$20 00
84	Holbruner & Uhl	Vehicles	59 05
85	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	8 25
86	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
87	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,761 22
88	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	297 16
89	C. W. Slick, Trustee	Traveling expenses	20 50
90	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	7 00
91	Alex. Taggart	Breadstuffs	29 50
92	Logan Milling Co	Breadstuffs	362 34
93	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	185 43
94	Armour & Co	Fresh and salt meats and lard	859 31
95	Southern Fish Co	Fish	30 00
96	F. W. Kinney	Fish, oysters and poultry	45 63
97	J. T. Elliott Co	Groc' ries	517 57
98	L. Dieckmann	Groceries and eggs	149 81
99	D. C. Beatty	Fresh fruit	7 50
100	Logansport Creamery Co	Butter	12 80
101	Friedman Manufacturing Co	Butter	200 84
102	D. Uhl & Co	Provender	19 80
103	Ferguson & Jenks	Clothing	7 50
104	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	89 88
105	H. Wiler & Co	House furnishing	8 31
106	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware	4 46
107	I. N. Crawford	Tools and implements	8 25
108	J. T. Flanegin	House furnishing	31 00
109	Soider & Alber	Queensware	34 23
110	Standard Oil Co	Cleaning material	29 30
111	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	58 58
112	W. H. Porter	Dispensary supplies	10 50
113	John Wyeth & Bros	Dispensary supplies	22 33
114	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	7 95
115	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	913 56
116	Parke County Coal Co	Fuel	317 84
117	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	21 00
118	A. W. Stevens	Steam, water and gas fitting	4 55
119	Logansport Mutual Telephone Co.	Telephone service	21 25
120	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone service	19 50
121	Stevenson & Klinsick	Boots and shoes	37 40
122	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing	17 68
123	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	636 68
124	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,721 42
125	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	167 50
126	Armour & Co	Fresh meats	611 13
127	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats and lard	236 28
128	Swift & Co	Salt meats	106 20
129	Mills Bros	Fresh fish and oysters	25 65
130	Southern Fish Co	Fresh fish and oysters	24 00
131	F. W. Kinney	Oysters and poultry	19 01
132	Friedman Manufacturing Co	Butter	214 48
133	Logansport Creamery Co	Butter	16 00
134	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	129 08
135	H. J. Heinz Co	Groceries	24 72
136	Franklin MacVaugh & Co	Groceries	424 17
137	D. Uhl & Co	Breadstuffs	306 59
138	National Linseed Oil Co	Provender	23 50
139	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	18 05
140	L. Dieckmann	Eggs	91 33
141	Standard Oil Co	Oils	82 16
142	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	84 36
143	Modoc Soap Co	Cleaning material	33 00
144	P. VanSchaek and Sons	Dispensary supplies	60 75
145	Terre Haute Distilling Co	Dispensary supplies	12 73
146	Whitall, Tatum & Co	Dispensary supplies	29 08
147	Parke, Davis & Co	Dispensary supplies	30 00
148	Queen & Co	Pathological and surgical equip'm't	54 91
149	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	Pathological and surgical equip'm't	29 65
150	John Gray	Clothing	10 63
151	G. W. Seybold & Bros	Clothing	8 58
152	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	109 55
153	W. M. Graffis	Boots and shoes	16 75
154	H. C. Willey	Boots and shoes	210 60
155	Buckeye Electric Co	Electrical supplies	82 00

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
156	Logan, & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	\$751 44
157	Parke County Coal Co.	Fuel	58 75
158	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	6 00
159	I. N. Crawford	Tools and implements	5 45
160	E. S. Rice & Son	Tools and implements	7 19
161	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and print'g.	31 95
162	Snider & Alber	Queensware	29 62
163	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware	11 59
161	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
165	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,702 93
166	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	156 05
167	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	167 05
168	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats and eggs	603 58
169	Armour & Co.	Salt meats	103 25
170	Logan Milling Company	Breadstuffs	12 98
171	D. Uhl & Co.	Breadstuffs and provender	331 25
172	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	23 15
173	H. J. Heinz Co.	Groceries	36 89
174	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.	Groceries	98 68
175	J. T. Elliott Co.	Groceries	534 28
176	Wm. Heppie & Son	Cleaning material	94 59
177	Friedman Manufacturing Co.	Butter	202 60
178	Logan Creamery Co.	Butter	17 00
179	F. W. Kinney	Poultry and oysters	16 56
180	Southern Fish Co.	Fish	24 00
181	Wilson, Humphreys & Co.	Cleaning material	32 09
182	John F. Coulson	Dispensary supplies	6 60
183	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	9 32
184	John Gray	Dry goods	125 23
185	Snider & Alber	Queensware	48 15
186	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and print'g.	24 39
187	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware	3 95
188	The Pantasote Co.	Furniture	42 01
189	H. Wiler & Co.	House furnishing	72 45
190	J. T. Flanegin	Kitchen equipment	6 15
191	Knight & Jollson	Steam, water and gas fitting	18 20
192	Kroeger & Strain	Undertaking	10 00
193	Logan, & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	633 36
194	H. S. Murdock	Boots and shoes	11 00
195	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	5 58
196	L. G. Patterson	Insurance	37 50
197	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	24 25
198	J. C. Vaughan	Seeds	41 02
199	P. Henderson & Son	Seeds	15 62
200	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	636 66
201	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,656 12
202	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	305 66
203	C. W. Slick, Trustee	Traveling expenses	17 70
201	James O'Donnell	Traveling expenses	9 00
205	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	5 80
206	Daniel Stewart Co.	Dispensary supplies	34 95
207	D. Uhl & Co.	Breadstuffs and provender	400 98
208	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs and groceries	18 95
209	F. B. Lux	Groceries	129 60
210	J. T. Elliott Co.	Groceries	288 32
211	W. H. Maxwell	Cleaning material	57 55
212	Swift & Co.	Butter	178 00
213	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	19 00
214	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	9 69
215	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats	500 46
216	Armour & Co.	Fresh and salt meats	303 01
217	L. Dieckmann	Eggs	77 40
218	F. W. Kinney	Fish and poultry	8 63
219	Southern Fish Co.	Fish	30 00
220	Standard Oil Co.	Cleaning material	34 10
221	William Heppie & Son	Cleaning material	90 60
222	Otto Shoe and Clothing Co.	Boots and shoes	18 35
223	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	9 30
224	John Gray	Dry goods	116 96
225	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	9 75
226	Logan, Mutual Telephone Co.	Telephone service	6 25
227	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone service	6 45
228	Eric Oil Works	Engineers' supplies	37 92

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
229	Logan, and Wabash Valley Gas Co	Gas	\$500 04
230	E. S. Rice & Son	Tools and implements	7 05
231	Star Milk Cooler Co	Kitchen equipment	40 68
232	Snider & Alber	Queensware	16 72
233	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware	7 42
234	J. W. Henderson & Son	Furniture	8 25
235	W. H. Thomas & Co	Clothing	60 53
236	Mills Bros.	Seeds	36 60
237	Kreis Bros. Manufacturing Co.	Seeds	7 50
238	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	636 68
239	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,624 09
240	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	132 60
241	S. P. Lontz	Eggs	128 63
242	Southern Fish Co.	Fish	24 00
243	F. W. Kinney	Fish and oysters	8 47
244	Logan Milling Co.	Breadstuffs	14 25
245	C. L. Dilley & Co.	Breadstuffs	271 82
246	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	15 63
247	H. J. Heinz Co.	Groceries	25 41
248	F. B. Lux	Groceries	129 60
249	J. T. Elliott Co.	Groceries	365 91
250	William Heppe & Son	Cleaning material	60 00
251	Logan Creamery Co.	Butter	18 10
252	Swift & Co.	Butter	180 00
253	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats	642 26
254	W. C. Routh	Salt meats and lard	162 42
255	Rhodes Bros.	Provender	62 50
256	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and print'g	79 75
257	Knight & Jillson	Kitchen equipment	13 25
258	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	13 10
259	D. Uhl & Co.	Seeds	5 50
260	Logan, and Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	439 68
261	Clemens Schloss	Boots and shoes	5 65
262	J. B. Winters	Boots and shoes	24 00
263	Snider & Alber	House furnishing	55 08
264	John Gray	Dry goods	87 00
265	G. H. Wheelock & Co.	Queensware	77 18
266	Kreis Bros. Mfg. Co.	Tools and implements	10 00
267	E. S. Rice & Son	Tools and implements	22 25
268	The Globe Co.	Furniture	43 88
269	Ash & Hadley	Furniture	20 00
270	W. H. Porter	Dispensary supplies	26 28
271	Terre Haute Distilling Co.	Dispensary supplies	16 12
272	P. Van Schaack & Sons	Dispensary supplies	12 45
273	Parke, Davis & Co.	Dispensary supplies	30 00
274	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	5 04
275	Kroeger & Strain	Undertaking	10 00
276	D. Killian & Co.	Undertaking	20 00
277	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	676 66
278	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,639 25
279	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	296 33
280	Rhodes Bros.	Breadstuffs and provender	390 00
281	J. H. Foley	Groceries	22 93
282	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	15 04
283	Swift & Co.	Fresh and salt meats and eggs	894 65
284	H. J. Heinz Co.	Groceries	25 08
285	F. B. Lux	Groceries	129 60
286	J. T. Elliott Co.	Groceries	402 36
287	Standard Oil Co.	Cleaning material	35 32
288	Wm. Heppe & Son	Cleaning material	81 45
289	P. Van Schaack & Son	Cleaning material	22 00
290	Southern Fish Co.	Fish	24 00
291	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	18 40
292	Swift & Co.	Butter	204 00
293	F. W. Kinney	Poultry	4 17
294	J. A. Aman	Blacksmithing	17 84
295	Bridge City Construction Co.	Undertaking	11 55
296	H. J. Crismond	Tinware	12 70
297	H. Wiler & Co.	House furnishing	18 70
298	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware	18 15
299	E. S. Rice & Son	Tools and implements	14 43
300	Ash & Hadley	Furniture	23 00
301	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	11 09

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
302	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	\$12 00
303	Walker & Ruach	Boots and shoes	10 50
304	W. H. Thomas & Co	Bedding	58 65
305	Lang, Evans & Co	Clothing	117 00
306	John Gray	Dry goods	117 10
307	Snider & Alber	House furnishing	8 20
308	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	676 66
309	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay-roll	2,741 75
310	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Cash for emergent expenses	95 49
311	C. W. Sliak, Trustee	Traveling expenses	13 70
312	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	31 48
313	Swift & Co	Fresh and salt meats and eggs	1,000 73
314	Logan Milling Co	Breadstuffs	13 75
315	D. Uhl & Co	Breadstuffs	452 31
316	W. E. Hurd	Provender	43 65
317	Logansport Creamery Co	Butter	16 02
318	Armour Packing Co	Butter	184 00
319	Southern Fish Co	Fresh fish	33 00
320	J. H. Foley	Groceries	35 72
321	H. J. Heinz Co	Groceries	16 20
322	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	739 10
323	Troy Laundry Machinery Co	Cleaning material	55 22
324	Wilson, Humphreys & Co	Cleaning material	46 60
325	The Beekman Co	Bedding	148 46
326	John Gray	Bedding	41 40
327	Ferguson & Jenks	Clothing	13 50
328	Wiler & Wise	Clothing	86 55
329	G. W. Seybold & Bros	Napery	50 16
330	Buhl Stamping Co	Kitchen equipment	34 80
331	Snider & Alber	Queensware	18 14
332	Montgomery Ward & Co	Tinware	19 02
333	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware	39 73
334	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware	6 78
335	Ash & Hadley	Furniture	40 90
336	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	12 90
337	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co	Gas	699 71
338	E. D. Closson, agent	Insurance	8 40
339	Walter Maiben	Boots and shoes	6 50
340	W. H. Thomas & Co	Boots and shoes	97 55
341	Kroeger & Strain	Undertaking	10 00
342	Ben Fisher	Painters' supplies	16 64
343	Parke, Davis & Co	Dispensary supplies	36 27
344	Daniel Stewart Co	Dispensary supplies	65 24
345	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Officers' pay-roll	676 68
346	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay-roll	2,987 91
347	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Cash for emergent expenses	208 81
348	D. Uhl & Co	Breadstuffs	40 37
349	J. H. Foley	Groceries	35 17
350	Logansport Creamery Co	Butter	10 08
351	Armour Packing Co	Butter	196 60
352	Swift & Co	Fresh meats	636 40
353	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	11 02
354	Armour & Co	Salt meats	143 73
355	Mills Bros	Vegetables	13 75
356	Southern Fish Co	Fresh fish	25 00
357	L. Dieckmann	Eggs	138 60
358	Parke, Davis & Co	Dispensary supplies	27 73
359	Daniel Stewart Co	Dispensary supplies	14 43
360	Wilson, Humphreys & Co	Dispensary supplies	8 00
361	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	15 54
362	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	541 69
363	Troy Laundry Machinery Co	Cleaning material	48 89
364	Standard Oil Co	Cleaning material	17 43
365	The Pantasote Co	Furniture	37 50
366	Ash & Hadley	Furniture	7 00
367	Snider & Alber	House furnishing	66 65
368	Shroyer & Uhl Co	Hosiery	84 20
369	Smith & Davis Manufacturing Co	Bedding	48 73
370	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	91 34
371	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing	62 83
372	Casparis Stone Co	Roads and walks	29 84
373	A. W. Stevens	Steam, water and gas fitting	8 45
374	J. B. Clow & Son	Steam, water and gas fitting	46 91

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
375	E. S. Rice & Son	Tools and implements	\$21 40
376	J. T. Flanegin	Tools and implements	29 11
377	C. A. Schieren & Co	Engineers' supplies	52 25
378	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	9 00
379	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	334 20
380	Central Union Telephone Co	Telephone service	6 45
381	Stevenson & Klinisiek	Boots and shoes	7 50
382	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	72 97
383	Daniel Killian & Co.	Undertaking	10 00
384	J. A. Aman	Blacksmithing	16 40
385	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	626 66
386	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt	Employes' pay-roll	2,944 98
387	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	10 77
388	Armour & Co.	Fresh and salt meats	772 36
389	Parke, Davis & Co	Dispensary supplies	37 08
390	West Disinfecting Co.	Dispensary supplies	52 00
391	Daniel Stewart Co.	Dispensary supplies	17 30
392	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	Pathological and surgical equipment	37 43
393	D. Uhl & Co.	Provender	60 23
394	Southern Fish Co.	Fish	27 00
395	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	15 60
396	Armour Packing Co.	Butter	226 00
397	Louis Dieckmann	Eggs	116 25
398	Weeks Bros	Breadstuffs	306 40
399	J. H. Foley	Breadstuffs	18 32
400	H. J. Heinz Co.	Groceries	24 75
401	J. T. Elliott Co	Groceries	708 84
402	P. VanSchaack & Sons	Cleaning material	22 00
403	Wm. Heppe & Sons	Cleaning material	30 60
404	Troy Laundry Machinery Co	Cleaning material	49 91
405	Lease Soap Co	Cleaning material	49 50
406	Standard Oil Co	Cleaning material	33 01
407	G. W. Seybold & Bros.	House furnishing	13 55
408	H. Wiler & Co	House furnishing	30 35
409	Helvie & Sellers	Clothing	468 10
410	W. H. Thomas & Co	Clothing	22 50
411	Wiler & Wise	Clothing	81 02
412	The Duck Brand Co	Bedding	42 50
413	John Gray	Bedding	72 00
414	G. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	7 75
415	Logansport Mutual Telephone Co	Telephone service	6 25
416	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	378 36
417	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing.	61 80
418	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware	73 42
419	Snyder & Alber.	Queensware	80 47
420	Barbee Wire and Iron Works	Building hardware	93 50
421	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	22 81
422	The Globe Publishing Co	Books	42 50
423	W. M. Graffis	Boots and shoes	10 50
424	Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.	Insurance	150 00
425	Kroeger & Strain	Undertaking	10 00
426	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	21 47
427	J. B. Clow & Son	Steam, water and gas fitting	17 49
428	C. L. Dilley & Co	Brick, lime, cement, etc.	15 23
429	Jos. A. Aman	Blacksmithing	14 35
430	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Officers' pay-roll	676 66
431	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Employes' pay-roll	2,934 21
432	C. W. Slick, Trustee	Traveling expenses	11 70
433	Jas. O'Donnell	Traveling expenses	15 00
434	Dennis Uhl & Co.	Breadstuffs	275 67
435	L. Dieckmann	Fresh fruit	12 05
436	J. H. Foley	Groceries	155 13
437	W. C. Routh	Fresh meats	17 63
438	Armour & Co.	Fresh meats	616 49
439	Daniel Stewart Co.	Dispensary supplies	40 23
440	Ben Fisher	Dispensary supplies	9 10
441	Swift & Co	Salt meats	131 11
442	Southern Fish Co.	Fish	36 00
443	Friedman Mfg. Co.	Butter	211 20
444	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter	17 20
445	J. T. Elliott Co.	Groceries	132 30
446	F. MacVeagh & Co	Groceries	415 97
447	W. H. Thomas & Co	Clothing	220 05

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
448	John Gray	Dry goods	\$70 88
449	J. T. Flanegin	Tinware	73 86
450	Stevenson & Klinsiek	Boots and shoes	162 00
451	Snider & Alber	Queensware	65 21
452	Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	Building hardware	32 88
453	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	21 98
454	J. W. Henderson & Sons	Furniture	18 00
455	Montgomery Ward & Co	Tools and implements	37 15
456	Woll & Barnett	Undertaking	10 06
457	Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.	Gas	396 50
458	Maxinkuckee Lake Ice Co.	Ice	43 00
459	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	67 39
460	J. C. Barrett	Live stock	475 00
461	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone service	6 00
462	Logansport Mutual Telephone Co.	Telephone service	6 25
463	American Electric Telephone Co.	Telephone	365 50
464	Wm. B. Burford	Blank books, stationery and printing.	152 16
465	J. C. Vaughan	Trees, plants and shrubbery	57 12
466	Ind. Rubber and Insulated Wire Co.	Electrical supplies	19 00
467	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Cleaning material	50 84
468	Geo. T. Johnson	Cleaning material	31 00
	Total		\$90,000 00

Appropriation	\$90,000 00
Disbursements	90,000 00

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

W. G. ZAHRT,

NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

BALANCE SHEET.

APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS.

For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

Appropriation of 1897		\$4,500 00
Wages	\$1,425 19	
Lumber	594 81	
Hardware	121 26	
Glass	74 45	
Steam, water and gas fitting	739 76	
Painters' supplies	157 81	
Electrical supplies	43 95	
Brick, lime, cement, etc.	153 53	
Sewers and drains	32 88	
Masonry	191 90	
Roofs	138 82	
Paper hanging	18 00	
Tile floors	807 64	
Total	\$4,500 00	\$4,500 00

EXHIBIT No. 6

*Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Repairs for the Fiscal Year
Ending October 31, 1898.*

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
1	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	\$141 29
2	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	7 40
3	Knight & Jillson	Steam, water and gas fitting	7 88
4	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	18 60
5	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	146 67
6	E. S. Rice & Son	Building hardware	7 07
7	Stevens Bros.	Lumber	40 72
8	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	155 48
9	Ind. Rubber and Insulated Wire Co.	Electrical supplies	10 50
10	I. N. Crawford	Hardware	1 65
11	A. Burdsal Co.	Painters' supplies	37 00
12	W. H. Stewart	Roofs	17 15
13	J. T. Flanegin	Roofs	15 20
14	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	45 74
15	E. S. Rice & Son	Glass	4 55
16	A. W. Stevens	Steam, water and gas fitting	7 60
17	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	135 54
18	Stevens Bros.	Lumber	36 77
19	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	10 74
20	A. Burdsal Co.	Painters' supplies	31 09
21	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware	9 73
22	J. T. Flanegin	Roofs	33 41
23	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	136 79
24	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	13 54
25	J. T. Flanegin	Roofs	4 25
26	National Linseed Oil Co.	Painters' supplies	29 39
27	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	138 54
28	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	40 79
29	Stevens Bros.	Lumber	26 80
30	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware	5 13
31	Standard Oil Co.	Painters' supplies	4 30
32	J. T. Flanegin	Roofs	50 21
33	J. B. Clow & Son	Steam, water and gas fitting	18 38
34	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	185 00
35	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	12 74
36	Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.	Hardware	16 60
37	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware	7 50
38	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	39 24
39	Thompson Lumber Co.	Lumber	13 50
40	C. L. Dilley & Co.	Sewers and drains	6 90
41	A. Burdsal Co.	Painters' supplies	56 03
42	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	183 71
43	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	19 29
44	Knight & Jillson	Steam, water and gas fitting	211 04
45	C. L. Dilley & Co.	Sewers and drains	19 80
46	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware	12 28
47	J. T. Flanegin	Roofs	10 60
48	Electric Appliance Co.	Electrical supplies	33 45
49	Stevens Bros.	Lumber	30 55
50	Thompson Lumber Co.	Lumber	25 25
51	Logansport Wall Paper Co.	Paper hanging	18 00
52	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	199 17
53	J. G. Rogers, Medical Supt.	Cash for emergent expenses	33 07
54	A. W. Stevens	Steam, water and gas fitting	7 70
55	J. T. Flanegin	Roofs	7 90
56	Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Co.	Brick, lime, cement, etc.	108 50
57	C. L. Dilley & Co.	Brick, lime, cement, etc.	20 10
58	Barbee Wire and Iron Works	Hardware	34 72
59	E. S. Rice & Son	Hardware	17 83

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
60	Scott Price	Masonry	\$191 90
61	Jas. Leffel & Co.	Steam, water and gas fitting	440 00
62	U. S. Encaustic Tile Works	Tile floors	807 64
63	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	266 11
64	E. S. Rice & Son	Glugs	70 88
	Total		\$1,500 00

Appropriation	\$1,500 00
Disbursements	4,500 00

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

W. G. ZABRT,

Steward.

NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

EXHIBIT No. 7.

BALANCE SHEET.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF 1897 FOR COLD STORE.

For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.

Special appropriation of 1897		\$1,000 00
Galvanized iron work	\$44 79	
Lumber	524 15	
Paints	10 72	
Hardware	30 54	
Masonry	98 67	
Glass	11 12	
Cement floors	34 00	
Pipe fitting	37 56	
Brick work	7 15	
Tin roofing	118 80	
Equipment	82 50	
Total	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Special Appropriation of 1897 for Cold Store for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
1	Scott E. Price.....	Masonry.....	\$98 67
2	J. B. Clow & Sons.....	Pipe fitting.....	24 29
3	National Sheet Metal Roofing Co.....	Tin roofing.....	118 80
4	Stovens Bros.....	Lumber.....	495 52
5	H. J. Crismond.....	Galvanized iron work.....	44 79
6	A. Burdsal Co.....	Paints.....	10 72
7	Parker & Johnston.....	Lumber.....	28 63
8	L. N. Crawford.....	Hardware and insulating paper.....	26 39
9	Knight & Jillson.....	Pipe fitting.....	13 27
10	E. S. Rice & Son.....	Glass and hardware.....	15 27
11	Scott E. Price.....	Cement floors.....	34 00
12	Chas. Barnes.....	Brick work.....	4 55
13	David Miller.....	Brick work.....	2 60
14	J. W. Moyer.....	Equipment.....	52 50
	Total.....		\$1,000 00

Appropriation.....	\$1,000 00
Disbursements.....	1,000 00

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

W. G. ZAHRT,
Steward.

NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

EXHIBIT No. 9.

BALANCE SHEET.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF 1897 FOR WALKS.

For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.

Special appropriation of 1897.....		\$1,500 00
Brick.....	\$1,237 80	
Drain tile.....	55 51	
Sand.....	101 00	
Cement.....	28 52	
Labor.....	77 17	
Total.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00

EXHIBIT No. 10.

*Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Special Appropriation of 1897
for Walks for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.*

Voucher.	PAYEE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
1	Wabash Clay Co	Brick	\$676 00
2	Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Co.....	Brick	561 80
3	Dennis Uhl & Co.....	Drain tile	55 51
4	John Harvey.....	Sand	76 00
5	Gottlieb Schaefer.....	Sand	25 00
6	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Cement	28 52
7	John Burkhart	Labor	20 00
8	David Miller.....	Labor	18 26
9	Chas. Barnes.....	Labor	18 11
10	Sam'l Brentlinger.....	Labor	10 00
11	August Brennecke.....	Labor	9 45
12	Willard Price.....	Labor	1 35
	Total.....		\$1,500 00

Appropriation..... \$1,500 00
Disbursements..... 1,500 00

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

W. G. ZAHRT,
Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

*Amounts Charged to Counties for Clothing for the Biennial Period Ending
October 31, 1898.*

COUNTY.	1896-7.	1897-8.
Allen	\$9 09	\$9 49
Cass	395 97	344 22
Decatur	4 55	14 00
Dekalb	133 65	119 69
Elkhardt	152 06	174 53
Fulton	121 26	165 54
Gibson	2 23	8 50
Huntington	135 47	126 00
Jasper	48 23	35 63
Jennings	22 35	13 60
Kosciusko	110 85	84 59
Lagrange	25 20	19 82
Lake	83 60	69 02
Laporte	325 36	336 68
Marion	17 64	4 38
Marshall	187 47	192 07
Miami	266 05	259 11
Newton	119 53	101 55
Noble	93 67	109 47
Orange	18 05	8 75
Owen	25 85	23 10
Perry	9 95	5 35
Porter	234 94	253 18
Pulaski	55 21	27 27
Ripley	5 05	13 60
Shelby	17 40	10 95
Stärke	108 90	118 95
Steuben	145 30	113 90
St. Joseph	238 90	269 64
Tippecanoe	9 65	2 95
Vanderburgh	16 43	20 79
Wabash	73 43	101 32
White	54 70	88 00
Whitley	82 29	85 14
Total	\$3,350 28	\$3,330 78

EXHIBIT No. 12.

Products of Farm and Garden, 1896-7.

Apples, 800 pounds, at 1c	\$8 00
Apples, crab, 537 pounds, at 3c	16 11
Asparagus, 1,316 pounds, at 5c	65 80
Beans, wax, pickled, 30 gallons, at 40c	12 00
Beans, dried, Lima, 436 pounds, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c	19 62
Beans, green, Lima, 1,822 pounds, at 3c	54 66
Beans, navy, 80 pounds, at 2c	1 60
Beans, string, 5,743 pounds, at 8c	459 44
Beef, fresh, 1,779 pounds, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c	111 19
Beets, table, 1,965 pounds, at 1c	19 65
Blackberries, 203 quarts, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c	17 26
Cabbage, early, 18,036 pounds, at 2c	360 72
Cabbage, summer, 32,266 pounds, at 1c	322 66
Cabbage, winter, 25,002 pounds, at 1c	250 02
Cauliflower, 1,196 pounds, at 8c	95 68
Carrots, 175 pounds, at 1c	1 75
Celery, 12,306 heads, at 2c	246 12
Celery, root, 50 pounds, at 10c	5 00
Cherries, 76 quarts, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c	6 46
Chervil, 2 pounds, at 18c	36
Chives, 13 pounds, at 18c	2 34
Corn, sweet, 4,456 pounds, at 1c	44 56
Cucumbers, 2,113 pounds, at 5c	105 65
Cucumbers, pickles, 880 gallons, at 30c	264 00
Currants, 64 quarts, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c	5 44
Dill, 6 pounds, at 40c	2 40
Eggs, 403 dozen at 13c	52 42
Egg plant, 252 pounds, at 8c	20 16
Endive, 123 pounds, at 10c	12 30
Gooseberries, 83 quarts, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c	7 05
Grapes, 1,567 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, at 2c	31 35
Hay, timothy, 95 tons, at \$6	570 00
Horseradish, 802 pounds, at 5c	40 10
Ice, 1,000 tons, at \$2.25	2,250 00
Leek, 20 pounds, at 12c	2 40
Lettuce, 2,564 pounds, at 10c	256 40
Milk, 175,734 pounds, at $1\frac{9}{16}$ c	2,745 84

EXHIBIT No. 12—Continued.

Mint, 60 pounds, at 5c	\$3 00
Okra, 20 pounds, at 10c	2 00
Onions, Barletta, 768 pounds, at 3c	23 04
Onions, general crop, 3,124 pounds, at 1c	31 24
Onions, green, 8,844 pounds, at 1c	88 44
Onions, sets, 264 pounds, at 11c	29 04
Parsley, 21 pounds, at 30c	6 30
Parsnips, 8,329 pounds, at 1c	83 29
Peas, green, 8,256 pounds, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	268 32
Peppers, red, 50 pounds, at 20c	10 00
Peppers, mango, 50 pounds, at 10c	5 00
Peppers, Sweet Spanish, 55 pounds, at 10c	5 50
Potatoes, 2,520 pounds, at 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ c	42 00
Potatoes, 4,611 pounds, at 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ c	61 48
Potatoes, 4,527 pounds, at 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ c	52 81
Potatoes, 20,524 pounds, at 1c	205 24
Potatoes, sweet, 1,137 pounds, at 2c	22 74
Pumpkins, 550 pounds, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c	2 75
Radishes, 2,511 pounds at 3c	75 33
Raspberries, 214 quarts at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	18 19
Rhubarb, 2,474 pounds at 3c	74 22
Rutabagas, 7,969 pounds at 1c	79 69
Rye, 24 dozen bundles at 25c	6 00
Sage, 10 pounds at 10c	1 00
Salsify, 2,310 pounds at 2c	46 20
Sauer kraut, 1,040 gallons at 20c	208 00
Spinach, 1,125 pounds at 8c	90 00
Strawberries, 331 quarts at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	28 13
Squash, 1,875 pounds at $\frac{1}{2}$ c	9 38
Summer savory, 10 pounds at 40c	4 00
Sweet marjoram, 40 pounds at 40c	16 00
Sweet basil, 10 pounds at 40c	4 00
Swiss chard, 1,100 at 8c	88 00
Taragon, 10 pounds at 40c	4 00
Thyme, 5 pounds at 40c	2 00
Tomatoes, 24,975 pounds at $\frac{1}{2}$ c	124 88
Tomatoes, Red Pear, 93 pounds at 2c	1 86
Tomatoes, Yellow Pear, 64 pounds at 2c	1 28
Turkeys, 485 pounds at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	55 78
Turnips, 6,169 pounds at 1c	61 69
Total	\$10,428 33

EXHIBIT No. 13.

Products of Farm and Garden, 1897-8.

Apples, crab, 12½ pounds at 3c.	\$0 38
Asparagus, 690 pounds at 5c.	34 50
Beans, dried, Lima, 222 pounds at 4c	8 88
Beans, green Lima, 2,018 pounds, at 3c.	60 54
Beans, navy, 200 pounds at 2c	4 00
Beans, string, 4,895 pounds at 8c.	391 60
Beets, table, 3,651 pounds at 1c	36 51
Blackberries, 68 quarts at 8½c	5 78
Cabbage, early, 9,162 pounds at 2c	183 24
Cabbage, summer, 3,865 pounds at 1c.	38 65
Cabbage, winter, 73,615 pounds at 1c	736 15
Cardoon, 450 pounds at 10c	45 00
Carrots, 4,303 pounds at 1c	43 03
Cauliflower, 384 pounds at 8c	30 72
Celeriac, 100 pounds at 18c	18 00
Celery, 4,300 heads at 2c	86 00
Cherries, 26 quarts at 8½c	2 21
Chervil, 5 pounds at 18c.	90
Chickens, young, 92 at 30c	27 60
Chives, 10 pounds at 18c	1 80
Corn, sweet, 9,169 pounds at 1c	91 69
Cucumbers, 1,583 pounds at 5c.	79 15
Cucumbers, pickles, 800 gallons at 30c	240 00
Currants, 123 quarts at 10c	12 30
Dill, 18 pounds at 40c	7 20
Ducks, 12 at 50c.	6 00
Eggs, 393 dozen, at 13c	51 09
Egg plant, 752 pounds at 8c.	60 16
Endive, 50 pounds at 10c	5 00
Fodder, 50 shocks at 10c	5 00
Gooseberries, 307 quarts at 8½c.	26 10
Grapes, 7,114 pounds at 2c	142 28
Horseradish, 736 pounds, at 5c.	36 80
Hay, timothy, 44 tons, at \$6.	264 00
Ice, 800 tons, at \$2.	1,600 00
Leek, 10 pounds, at 10c.	1 00
Lettuce, 2,737 pounds, at 10c.	273 70
Loofas, 200, at 5c.	10 00
Milk, 159,800½ pounds, at 1⅞c.	2,496 88
Mint, 50 pounds, at 5c.	2 50

EXHIBIT No. 13—Continued.

Oats, 200 doz. bundles, at 50c.	\$100 00
Okra, 35 pounds, at 10c.	3 50
Onions, Barletta, 332 pounds, at 3c.	9 96
Onions, green, 4,068 pounds, at 1c.	40 68
Onions, general crop, 8,474 pounds, at 1c	84 74
Onions, sets, 135 pounds, at 11c.	14 85
Parsley, 200 pounds, at 30c	60 00
Parsley, root, 200 pounds, at 20c	40 00
Parsnips, 19,888 pounds, at 1c	198 88
Peas, green, 3,287 pounds, at 3¼c	106 83
Peppers, celestial, 32 pounds, at 10c.	3 20
Peppers, kaleidoscope, 66 pounds, at 20c.	13 20
Peppers, mango, 37 pounds, at 10c.	3 70
Pumpkins, 1,506 pounds, at ½c.	7 53
Potatoes, 3,638 pounds, at 1⅓c	48 50
Potatoes, 11,212 pounds, at 1⅙c.	130 80
Potatoes, 52,918 pounds, at ⅔c	352 79
Radishes, 4,160 pounds, at 3c.	124 80
Raspberries, 419 quarts, at 8½.	35 61
Rhubarb, 3,693 pounds, at 3c.	110 79
Rutabagas, 2,200 pounds, at 1c.	22 00
Rye, 100 doz. bundles, at 25c.	25 00
Sage, 10 pounds, at 10c	1 00
Salsify, 2,100 pounds, at 2c.	42 00
Sauer kraut, 1,000 gallons, at 20c:	200 00
Spinach, 1,141 pounds, at 8c.	91 28
Squash, 14,059 pounds, at ½c.	70 29
Strawberries, 1,778 quarts, at 8½c.	151 13
Summer savory, 10 pounds, at 40c.	4 00
Swiss chard, 4,337 pounds, at 6c	260 22
Sweet marjoram, 40 pounds, at 40c	16 00
Sweet basil, 20 pounds, at 40c	8 00
Tarragon, 10 pounds, at 20c	2 00
Thyme, 5 pounds, at 40c.	2 00
Tomatoes, 18,028 pounds, at ½c.	90 14
Tomatoes, red pear, 43 pounds, at 2c.	86
Tomatoes, yellow pear, 405 pounds, at 2c.	8 10
Turkeys, 771 pounds, at 16c	123 36
Turnips, 18,950 pounds, at 1c.	189 50
Veal, 179 pounds, at 12½c	22 37
Total.	\$9,985 95

EXHIBIT No. 14.

*Revenue from Sales of Waste Material and Other Sources for the Fiscal Year
Ending October 31, 1897.*

CONDENSED SUMMARY.

Making patients' clothing	\$115 40
Rags, 25 lots.	14 44
Bones, 6 lots.	2 35
Calves, 16.	51 00
Hides, 3	11 05
Horse (condemned), 1.	5 00
Hat, 1	25
Caps, 3	60
Curtains, Nottingham (condemned), 7 pairs	70
Coffee pot, 1.	36
Toaster, 1.	13
Rebate on pay-roll	4 66
Total.	<u>\$205 94</u>

EXHIBIT No. 15.

*Revenue from Sales of Waste Material and Other Sources for the Fiscal Year
Ending October 31, 1898.*

CONDENSED SUMMARY.

Making patients' clothing	\$83 60
Rags, 8 lots	10 37
Calves, 11.	56 00
Hides, 2	4 61
Horse (condemned), 1	5 00
Boxes and barrels	2 40
Tea lead	45
Hats, uniform, 11	7 70
Medicine for non-inmate.	1 00
Razors, 2	70
Lather brushes, 2	17
Razor strop, 1	59
Total.	<u>\$172 59</u>

The several sums set forth in the above statements (Exhibits Nos. 14 and 15) were paid into the General Fund of the State Treasury monthly, and the Treasurer of the Hospital holds quietuses therefor from the Auditor of State.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees and Medical Superintendent

OF THE

SOUTHERN INDIANA

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

AT

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending October 31, 1898.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1898.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 30, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 3, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

DECEMBER 1, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 1, 1898.

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 3d day of December, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk of Printing Bureau.

SOUTHERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

1898.

Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM R. GARDINER, PRESIDENT..... Washington, Ind.
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WILLIAM L. SWORMSTEDT, TREASURER Evansville, Ind.

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Assistant Physicians.

JOHN F. GLOVER, M. D.,
S. KENOSHA SESSIONS, M. D.

Steward.

CHARLES G. SEFRIT.

Bookkeeper and Supervisor of Amusements.

MARY T. WILSON.

Storekeeper and Superintendent of Farm.

LOUIS F. KATTERJOHN.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the HON. JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

The Board of Trustees of the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane respectfully submits this, its biennial report, setting forth its observations on the results of the work and the general condition of the Hospital for the biennial period ending October 31, 1898, together with recommendations that seem to it necessary.

And herewith it also submits the report of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, to which it begs to refer you for much detail touching the condition, workings and necessities of the Hospital that seems unnecessary to wholly repeat in this report.

ORGANIZATION OF BOARD.

The present Board of Trustees was organized on April 13, 1897, by the election of William R. Gardiner as President, William R. McMahan as Vice-President, and William L. Swormstedt as Treasurer. Upon the reappointment of Mr. Gardiner, at the expiration of the term for which he was originally appointed, the same organization was continued, and is still maintained.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

On May 19, 1897, the resignation of Dr. A. J. Thomas as Medical Superintendent of the Hospital was accepted by the Board of Trustees, to take effect July 15, following. And on the same day the Board appointed Dr. George C. Mason, of Oakland City, Indiana, to succeed Dr. Thomas. Dr. Mason entered upon the discharge of the duties of such Medical Superintendent on the day that the resignation of Dr. Thomas took effect.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

Dr. Mason made some changes in the official roster, resulting in the appointment of Charles G. Sefrit as Steward, and Drs. L. S. Trusler and S. Kenosha Sessions as Assistant Physicians. In March, 1898, Dr. Trusler resigned, and on the first day of the following April, Dr. John F. Glover was appointed to succeed him.

Miss Mary T. Wilson was retained as Bookkeeper. She also acts in the capacity of Supervisor of Amusements.

As the time of the Storekeeper was not wholly occupied with the work of that place, Louis F. Katterjohn was appointed Storekeeper, and the additional duties of Superintendent of the Farm were imposed upon him, at a small increase of salary. The services of the Farm Superintendent theretofore employed were dispensed with, thereby saving \$32.50 per month.

The official corps seems to have been wisely selected, with a view to capability and harmony in the performance of the service.

The Board commends the Medical Superintendent for his efficiency, industrious application to the work, interest manifested in the well-being of those placed in his charge, and the conscientious integrity with which he discharges the multifarious duties of his office.

NEW WING.

The additional wing designed for men was furnished as far as the appropriation for that purpose, \$4,000.00, would admit; but the same was not as amply supplied as it should be for the comfort of its occupants. It was opened for occupancy in November, 1897, and rapidly filled with 132 patients. Yet there are on file at the Hospital 310 applications for admission, 155 of which seem to be urgent cases. For lack of room none of these can be received until some of the patients now in the Hospital shall be discharged or die. No doubt the increase of applications in the future will more than equal in number the vacancies thus made. These urgent cases are, in great part,

unfortunates confined in the county jails. Others are practically imprisoned in the infirmaries and private houses. None of these enjoys the benefits of the special attention and treatment so very necessary for his well-being and cure.

Many of the jails in the district are seldom, if ever, relieved from the necessity of holding as prisoners within their walls more or less of these stricken beings. In these wretched quarters the unfortunates generally become rapidly worse, and often permanently insane, as the result of absolute imprisonment, inattention and want of treatment. This is certainly a condition that calls loudly for reform in the interest of humanity, both with respect to the neglected and helpless subjects, and the unpleasant and hurtful influence upon those in the midst of whom they are retained.

It also imposes additional burdens on society by the increased cost of maintaining them in such an objectionable way. Take one county in this Hospital District as an illustration: The jail there has had as many as five insane men and women at one time, and nearly always has one or more imprisoned and receiving practically the treatment of the ordinary criminal. Insane persons have been in continuous confinement for more than a year. The jailer is allowed forty cents per day for each prisoner, except the insane persons, for the food furnished. He receives one dollar per day for each insane prisoner. To this should be added the cost of clothing and other essential expense. This county is not an isolated instance. Many counties have had a more distressing experience. Often the per diem allowance to the jailer for care of the insane is larger than the sum paid in the county to which reference is made. For economical reasons therefore it will at once be seen that there is a prime necessity for increased capacity of the hospitals of the State.

In this Hospital, which is operated under the approved systems of scientific care for insane persons, the entire cost of board, clothing, medicine, attention of competent physicians and trained nurses, has averaged for the fiscal year just closed, only fifty-one and two-third cents per day for each patient. This price also includes the cost of repairs to the Hospital buildings, machinery and equipment. The item of food supply alone is covered by fifteen and two-third cents per day, or but a little more than one-third of the cost of this item in the jails.

GROUNDS.

Lake No. 1 has been finished, and this completes the system of lakes so far as undertaken.

The old orchard had become almost worthless and was growing more so. To provide for fruit in the future there have been set out 175 apple trees, 100 peach trees, 25 Japan and 25 damson plum trees, and 2,000 blackberry shrubs. And for additional shade 50 North Carolina poplars and 50 elms.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

It became necessary to purchase several articles of this character for the use at the Hospital, which were procured at the following prices:

One span of horses	\$250 00
One farm wagon.....	52 00
One express wagon	98 00
One steward's wagon.....	110 00
One set of coach harness.....	40 00
One single-buggy harness.....	20 00

The Steward's old wagon was applied to the payment of the cost of the new one at the price of \$25.00. The old express wagon was sold for the sum of \$15.00.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Especial attention is directed to the Medical Superintendent's report of the management of the farm and garden. The practical results are therein fully set forth. Note also the winter use of some of the garden products, which is greatly enhanced by the more extensive employment of the greenhouse for that purpose.

REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.

In the spring of 1897 the earthen piping for drainage from the engine room became rotted, presumably by the action of the steam, and bursted. It was laid necessarily deep in loose sand, and its replacement was extremely difficult, owing to its proximity to buildings. It was replaced with iron piping.

Owing to faulty construction of piping, some of the cisterns overflowed and ran into the basement of the main building. This required a new line of piping of 633 feet, which cost in place \$403.80.

It became necessary to supply the place of an old worn pump and heater with new ones at a cost of \$625.00.

Repairs were made to the roofs of the Hospital buildings to the extent of \$257.10.

The old coal bins had gotten out of repair, were dangerous to the firemen and the boilers, and were renewed at a cost of \$98.94.

Flues for boilers and repairs to the washing machines were procured at the aggregate expense of \$206.50.

Repairs to the floors in the bathrooms and closets were made at a cost of \$80.00.

The greenhouse was repaired, with some alterations, to suit the conditions necessary for the propagation of plants for flowers and vegetables. This was done at an expense of \$598.60.

The hose and reel house for the storage of fire apparatus had become very much out of repair, and in making the necessary repairs thereto it was given a little greater height, and an upper story thus formed, in which bedrooms were constructed for the use of employes, who are thus kept at night close to the apparatus, thereby creating an additional safeguard to the Hospital structures.

Cement floors were placed in the bakery and power house, ovens repaired, and painting done in various parts of the buildings.

LESSER REPAIRS.

Many items of necessary repairs and material therefor of a minor character are not the subject of special reference in this report. All of this, however, is represented by vouchers in the exhibits of the report of the Medical Superintendent.

SEWAGE.

Reference to the reports of former Boards reveals the insurmountable difficulties under which they labored in their efforts to secure some practical solution of the sewage question that

had come to almost threaten the life of this Hospital. Legislation of a direct nature, and limitations upon the use of appropriations had heretofore hedged the management so as to shut out the possibility of the adoption of the Ohio River or Pigeon Creek as a channel of effluence. The intermittent filtration plan had proven a failure, and the unavoidable conditions had given rise to damage and injunction suits against the Boards and their sureties and the Medical Superintendent, in which they were charged with maintaining a nuisance. These suits are still pending in the courts.

Shortly after the organization of the present Board, one of its members, Dr. McMahan, was sent on a mission of inquiry and investigation that led to the adoption, in substance, of the plan of precipitation and filtration. The sum of \$18,000.00 had been appropriated by the Legislature for the disposition of the Hospital sewage, and the work of construction was begun. And now this Board is pleased to report that, with the aid of the labor of inmates of the Hospital, the work has been completed within the sum appropriated for that purpose. Also that the operation of the plant is meeting the most sanguine hopes. The problem has been solved.

The Medical Superintendent has treated of the manner of its operation in his report presented herewith. In accomplishing this work, and in order to its successful accomplishment, the automatic flushing closet system was changed to the Clow patent. This had the effect to reduce the quantity of water passing through the Hospital pipes. Additional machinery was placed in the power house, and the machinery peculiar to this work in an additional small building erected for the purpose, except a small electric motor and pump, which are in a tank building, where the purified water will in summer be pumped into an elevated tank for distribution. This will incidentally furnish the means of irrigation for large portions of the farm, to the great benefit of the crops.

As the Medical Superintendent has drawings and illustrations of the plant in his report, the Board deems it unnecessary to repeat a detailed description thereof.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Addition for Women.—The facts heretofore set forth show the absolute necessity of increasing the capacity of the Hospital, unless a large portion of the wards of the State are to be abandoned to the cruel fate of criminals, and to the worse fate of being rendered incurable. This Board is therefore constrained by every impulse of human feelings, as well as a just sense of economy, to strongly recommend the erection of an Addition for Women similar to that heretofore built for men, for which, and for the necessary furniture therefor, an appropriation of \$46,000.00 is essential.

Cottages for Consumptives.—There has never been any separate building for the tuberculous inmates, and there is no way by which they can be kept from the other inmates and the attendants. You will at once understand that this condition should not continue. The construction of a separate building for these consumptives is therefore recommended, and this, with proper furniture, will cost \$12,000.00.

Detention Hospitals.—It is strongly, and this Board thinks wisely, urged by the Medical Superintendent that there should be two Detention Hospital Cottages, in which to receive new patients. The reasons given therefor seem to be conclusive. For this purpose an appropriation of \$46,000.00 for buildings and furniture is asked.

Boilers and Boiler House.—Since the occupancy of the Addition for Men, the construction of the sewage plant and the pumps for water supply, the boiler capacity has been overtaxed to a dangerous degree. In case of accident, which is very liable, great suffering might be entailed. In order to place three additional boilers, which are essential, more room will be required, and this, including the boilers, will cost \$13,000.00. An appropriation for this is urgently recommended.

Laundry.—The Board heartily joins in the reasons given by the Medical Superintendent for a new Laundry, and in the recommendation for an appropriation of \$12,000.00 therefor.

Assembly Room.—The Assembly Room, where amusements, entertainments, dances, and Sunday school and religious services are held, has become wholly inadequate for such purposes.

A new Assembly Room with increased capacity should be constructed. The estimated cost of a suitable building for these purposes is \$14,000.00.

Dairy Farm.—The cost of milk to the Hospital—about \$2,500 annually—affords strong reason why there should be the establishment of a dairy in connection with the Hospital service, as a measure of economy as well as to insure the best quality of milk for use. To do this it will be necessary to purchase eighty acres of land in the neighborhood, construct buildings and buy the necessary cows; for which an appropriation of \$12,000.00 will be required, which is also recommended.

Maintenance and Repairs.—It will be apparent, when the increased population caused by the opening of the new wing is considered—an increase not only of patients, but likewise of attendants—that it will be necessary to increase the Maintenance Fund for 1899–1900 to at least \$100,000.00, and the Repair Fund to at least \$6,000.00. And if an Addition for Women shall be constructed as recommended, for the second year of the coming biennial period the Maintenance Fund should be \$110,000.00 and the Repair Fund \$8,000.00.

For the simplification of accounts it is suggested that the Maintenance and the Repair Funds be placed under the one head of Maintenance Fund.

RECAPITULATION.

Maintenance and Repair Funds first year.....	\$106,000
Maintenance and Repair Fund second year.....	118,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$224,000
Addition for Women, and furniture.....	\$46,000
Building for tuberculous patients, and furniture.....	12,000
Detention cottages, and furniture.....	46,000
Additional boilers and boiler room.....	13,000
Laundry.....	12,000
Assembly Room.....	14,000
Dairy.....	12,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$155,000

THE ESTIMATES.

The Board desires to call especial attention to the fact that the increased cost of supplies renders it absolutely essential that the Maintenance and Repair Funds should not be less than the amounts herein estimated. The various amounts of estimated costs of the proposed new structures have been recommended at sums believed to be not above the actual requirements of the proposed work.

IN CONCLUSION.

The Board begs to assure you that it is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of economy that should be rigidly enforced in the management of all public affairs. But economy, it suggests, can not justly be placed against the necessity of him who is bereft of reason and stands a helpless object of charity, except in the sense that justice requires us to go only to the discharge of the full duty imposed upon a common brotherhood.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. GARDINER,
WILLIAM R. McMAHAN,
WILLIAM L. SWORMSTEDT

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, December 1, 1898.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the requirements of the law, the following report of the operations and needs of the Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane for the biennial period ending October 31, 1898, is respectfully submitted:

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS.

For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.

MOVEMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Enrolled November 1, 1896.....	214	221	435
Admitted.....	33	21	54
Discharged—			
Recovered.....	15	14	29
Improved.....		3	3
Unimproved.....	2	1	3
Idiotic.....		2	2
Not insane.....		1	1
Died.....	13	6	19
Enrolled October 31, 1897.....	217	215	432

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS.

For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

MOVEMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Enrolled November 1, 1897.....	217	215	432
Admitted.....	95	73	168
Discharged—			
Recovered.....	18	9	27
Improved.....	1	6	7
Unimproved.....	1	2	3
Idiotic.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	14	14	28
Enrolled October 31, 1898.....	277	257	534

During the first year of the biennial period there were discharged recovered 29—5.93 per cent. of the total number treated and 53.7 per cent. of the number admitted. During the second year 27 were discharged recovered—4.5 per cent of the total number treated and 16 per cent. of number admitted. It will be seen that the per cent. on number admitted is much lower during the second year than during the first year. This is due to the admission, upon the opening of new building, of many cases of long duration, who had been confined in the county jails and infirmaries and whose admission had been delayed on account of want of room.

The per cent. of death on number treated during the first year is 3.88; during the second year, 4.66.

In the Appendix will be found the Medical Statistics.

GENERAL CONDITION.

The last two years have blessed the patients with unusual health. Scarcely any disease than what is consequent to insanity and tuberculosis has had a place in our wards. In this time there has been only one death from acute disease, and that was a case of pneumonia in March, 1897. The Hospital has been free from an epidemic of any kind. One case of measles developed in an employe, but by strict isolation there was no further infection. The general sanitary condition is most excellent. This is brought about and maintained by strict cleanliness and a rigid adherence to hygienic principles. Careful attention is given to the food of the patients. Whatever is purchased is of the highest quality. Much care is also exercised in keeping them properly clothed. The plan of keeping the patients outdoors as much as possible and of giving them abundant daily exercise has done much towards preserving good health and securing quietude on the wards. For this reason we are seldom called upon to use either mechanical or chemical restraint.

Our water supply is ample—in fact inexhaustible. It has been tested by long-continued droughts, and the consumption of as much as one hundred thousand gallons daily has made no diminution in its amount. Its source is in the coarse gravel and

sand at a depth of about eighty feet. It comes forth pure and sparkling, and to this good water we attribute much of the health of the patients and employes.

Special attention is given to the classification of patients, and this order of things is maintained as closely as possible. On account of the overcrowding we can not have all we desire in this line.

In the Men's Department there is the epileptic ward, and we find this arrangement an excellent one and that it is conducive to bettering the condition of the epileptics. Removing the epileptics from the various wards disposes of a very disturbing element, and placing them on a ward to themselves has a quieting influence over them, caused chiefly by their sympathy for each other in having an affliction of like nature. I find that in placing the epileptics together they are much more easily controlled, live more peaceably and outbreaks of violence on the other wards now seldom occur.

In all cases where patients die suddenly or under peculiar circumstances, or in cases of suicide, the Coroner is called in to view the remains and, if necessary, hold an inquest. Within the biennial period the Coroner has been called in two instances—one in the case of an old woman, who died suddenly, and the other in the case of the suicide of Samuel Myers, of Knox County, Indiana. This patient was admitted March 5, 1898. He committed suicide by leaping over the railing of the corridor of the third floor in Central Block. He was a patient whose insanity was mild and he spent much of his time doing light work within and about the building. He was thus engaged, and while passing along the corridor, in charge of his attendant, he suddenly leaped over the railing, his head striking the platform of the rotunda steps, twenty feet below. He died in about fifteen minutes after the injury. His record of inquest did not rate him as suicidal.

The practice of reporting promptly all deaths, accidents and injuries, or any unusual occurrences to the Secretary of the Board of State Charities is strictly followed.

NUTRITION.

Nutrition must be classed as one of the greatest factors in cure among the insane. Given bad nutrition and food of poor quality and all else fails. Our food here is of the highest quality and we see that it is well prepared. We get the best beef in the market. The number of hindquarters always equals the forequarters used. I believe in rigid economy in the State institutions, but never to the extent to be a detriment to the patients either in food or clothing.

EMPLOYMENT.

Many of the most violent and disturbed patients have their attacks averted by employment. In some mysterious way there seems to be a superabundance of energy stored within them and it must have its channel of exit. Especially is this so with the epileptics. If this stored energy can be made beneficial to the patient and the Hospital at the same time, good results have been doubled. We strive to find the best and most profitable employment for the unfortunates in our care. Forty-six per cent. of our male population is employed on the farm and in the garden, lawns, laundry, carpenter shop, baker shop, boiler house, kitchen, etc. Thirty-five per cent. of our women work in the laundry, sewing rooms, kitchen, and also do light work in the halls, and in the spring we allot some ground to them that they may do gardening, in which they have personal interest.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND AMUSEMENTS.

The value of amusement as a curative agency is well understood by all alienists, and it is given much prominence in the Southern Hospital. Amusements, music, recreation and flowers are among our best remedial agents. On each Sabbath we have two regular services, the Sabbath school in the morning and preaching by the chaplain in the afternoon.

On Friday evening of each week we have the dances, in which the patients are eager and joyous participants. On account of insufficient room, not nearly all the patients who desire to come to the dances, and who would be benefited by coming, can have the benefit of this recreation.

Strouse's High Art Band and the Howell Band entertained the patients with their excellent music quite often, and all *gratis*.

Entertainments are frequently given by theatrical troupes from the city, and our employes have rendered some very creditable and interesting programs.

Each evening of the holiday week is given for some entertainment for the benefit of the patients.

Recently we have fitted out a wagonette which carries fifty patients comfortably, and with this we take them to the fairs and shows, and quite often, on pleasant afternoons, we take them driving into the country, and this they very much appreciate and it proves helpful to them.

The use of entertainment, recreation and amusement produces many excellent results. We find that it not only does much as a means of cure, but it has a pleasing effect upon the patients in making them contented, dispelling homesickness and it renders life here more homelike and takes away whatever prison features that may seemingly be attached to it.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Training Class, which was organized several years ago, is maintaining its high standing, and through it we train attendants so that they reach the highest possible standard in the work of caring for the insane. It is certainly one of the indispensable features in all hospitals. We have a course of two years—the year beginning the first of November and ending the June following. There are two lectures given each week and there are also frequent quizzes. All attendants are required to become members of the Training Class, and for promotion and graduation they must pass a rigid examination.

The lecturers are: The Superintendent, Dr. John F. Glover, Dr. S. Kenosha Sessions, Miss Mary T. Wilson.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$18,000 was made to provide an efficient means for the disposal of sewage at the Southern Hospital. As no outlet could be obtained for a sewer, either through the city of Evansville or to any adjacent stream, the sewage was permitted to pass away

through an open ditch, and this was made a cause for complaint by the farmers through whose land it passed. The Board of Trustees was therefore compelled to institute some other method than the usual one for the disposition of sewage. It wisely sent one of its members east to examine some of the modern sewage systems, and a report was made in April, 1897, recommending that known as the "Plan of Precipitation and Filtration."

About two hundred yards west of the Hospital are the exits of two sewers—one from the Hospital building and the other from the laundry. These empty into a trench enclosed in a frame building in which are a thirty-three-disc filter press, a sludge pump, a water pump, two mixers, having a capacity of three hundred gallons each, and an electric motor furnishing power to the machinery. One mixer contains lime and furnishes to each gallon of sewage thirty grains in summer and fifteen grains in winter. The other contains alum, which furnishes to each gallon of sewage fifteen grains in summer and seven and one-half grains in winter. The solution, in these mixers, is kept constantly agitated by large revolving paddles, and from each mixer is conducted a continuous stream, which meets the sewage at the point of exit and becomes thoroughly mixed with it. After this mixing the solution passes to settling basins—just west of the building—these are six in number, having the dimensions 16 feet by 14 feet and 7 feet deep. In these basins the solid matter of the sewage is precipitated. After withdrawing the water from a basin, by means of a pipe especially constructed for this purpose, the solid matter is thrown into a sludge well and from thence it is conducted by a large pump to the filter press, having thirty-three press plates, and here the sludge is made into disc-like cakes, weighing about thirty pounds each, which are easily handled and provide us with an excellent fertilizer for our farm and garden. The water, by means of gateways, passes through all the basins in a diagonal course so as to give ample time for precipitation, and it passes from the sixth basin to the filter beds, of which there are four, making a total area of more than one-fourth acre. Three of the filters have the dimensions of 40 feet by 80 feet, and the fourth 27 feet by 80 feet, and the depth is 6 feet. The walls are composed of brick and are one foot in thickness—are plastered within with

cement. The bottoms of the filters are paved with brick, and over this is a coat of cement plastering. On the bottom of the filters rows of four-inch tiling are laid—four feet apart, and these all converge to a semi-circular basin from which the water flows to a ditch. The filter beds have a depth of four feet; three feet four inches of this is composed of gravel, and eight inches over the top is composed of coarse sand. By means of distributors the water is disposed over the filters—each filter being used six days at a time. The water passes from the filters into a ditch lined with limestone rock—is clear, transparent and without any perceptible odor. After the filter has been used six days the film, which has formed on the sand, is taken off, the sand spaded up and stirred thoroughly and some additional sand added. After two or three weeks' rest the filter is fully renovated and is again as good as new.

The cost of making and equipping the sewage plant was eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000). For the present our filter beds are amply sufficient and no more will be needed until we have a considerably larger population.

I feel certain that a correct and satisfactory solution, according to the most modern methods, has been made of the vexed sewage problem at the Southern Hospital and I believe there will be no more complaints from this source. The Board of Trustees is to be complimented for its wisdom and untiring energy in arranging and perfecting a system, which so satisfactorily solves the sewage problem for the Southern Hospital and which has so greatly annoyed the management of the institution during all its former years.

Following are the descriptive plans and a photograph of the buildings.

INDEX TO MAP
OF
SEWAGE PLANT AND IRRIGATING SYSTEM

AT
The Southern Indiana Hospital For Insane,
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

- A. Laundry sewer.
- B. Hospital sewer.
- C. Channel in sewage building.
- D. Screened basin.
- E. Pipes leading from screened basin to precipitating basins.
- F. Precipitating basins.
- G. Pipes taking water from precipitating basins into Sump well.
- H. Pipes taking solid matter from precipitating basins to sludge well.
- I. Sludge well.
- J. Sump well.
- K. Pit basin for sludge pump.
- L. Pipe for additional filters.
- M. Pipes taking water from precipitating basins to filter basins.
- N. Pipe taking water from sump well (J) to pump (5) back to filter basins.
- O. Pipes taking water from catch basin (V) to first and third filter basins.
- P. Distributers.
- Q. Side distributers.
- R. Catch basins into which tiling leads from filter basins.
- S. Pipes taking water from catch basins (R) to catch basin (W).
- T. Pipe taking water from catch basin (W) to sump well (X).
- U. Ditch.
- V. Catch basins for filter basins.
- W. Catch basin.
- X. Sump well receiving water from catch basin (W) and also from which water, for irrigating purposes, is pumped into a tank (Z) on roof of pumphouse (AD).
- Y. Sewage pipe to be used in turning the channel of water in case of repairs.
- Z. Tanks in irrigating pump and motor house.
- AB. Gate-ways.
- AC. Filter basins.
- AD. Irrigating pump and motor house.
- AE. Concrete walk.
- AF. Irrigating flumes.
- 1. Motor in sewage building.
- 2. Pump in pump pit.
- 3. Mixers—one lime, one alum, which is carried by two 2-inch pipes to sewage channel.
- 4. Filter press, consisting of thirty-three press plates, placed over channel (C).
- 5. Water pump.

IRRIGATING PLANT.

To provide a means for disposing of our sewage water during the summer season and at the same time utilize this water so as to irrigate our farm and garden, there has been, as a part of the sewage system, an irrigating plant erected and equipped for these purposes. Just south of the third filter a building 14 by 14 feet has been erected, and on top of this is a tank four feet in depth and six feet in diameter. This tank is eighteen feet from the ground, and is connected by a pipe to a sump well just south of the building. By opening a valve in a basin, where the water discharges from the filters, the whole of the stream of water coming from the filters is thrown into a sump well, and this in turn is forced by a pump into the tank from which the water flows into flumes, to which may be connected, at proper distances, troughs extending from either side of the flumes to any desired distance—all of which act as distributors of water over the farm. We are enabled by this process to irrigate fifty acres of our farm, and we confidently expect an abundant return in the way of farm and garden products.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Twenty-two acres of wheat were sown, from which were yielded six hundred and seventy-three bushels. From our meadow we received eleven tons of good timothy hay. In the appendix a statement will be found of the farm and garden products.

Piggery.—We are very careful to keep our piggery in good condition. The slops are fed in troughs, which are often cleansed, and we keep removed from the pen all the offal and debris; the fences are frequently whitewashed and lime is scattered freely over the places where malodors would likely arise. We have never had cholera among our hogs and we attribute it to a free use of antiseptics and a strict adherence to cleanliness. The keeping of hogs brings us a source of revenue, which if we were compelled to dispense with, would mean quite a material loss to us. We now have one hundred and forty hogs in excellent condition, and these are fed mainly from the slops of the Hospital. We always separate our hogs

and feed on corn fully six weeks before killing for use. Since the 1st of November, 1896, there have been furnished from this source 22,707 pounds of lard.

GROUNDS.

Seven acres of lawn were prepared and a large number of flowers and trees planted. All during the summer months we had great quantities of flowers for decoration of halls and for the use of patients. In September of this year a large basket of bouquets was prepared by the women patients and presented to the soldiers of the 159th Indiana Regiment upon their return to Evansville.

There were planted 175 apple trees, 100 peach trees, 25 Japan and 25 damson plum trees; also 50 North Carolina poplars, 50 elms and 2,000 blackberry shrubs (Snider variety).

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Many substantial improvements and needed repairs have been made during the period.

Hose and Reel House.—Our hose and reel house has been so repaired as to make a two-story building of it. The first floor is used to store our fire apparatus, to which 250 feet of hose have been added. The second floor of this building consists of four rooms and a hallway. The rooms are comfortably furnished for employes' quarters. The cost of these repairs was \$781.00.

Greenhouse.—The greenhouse built in the year 1896 was found inadequate for the propagation of plants (flowers and vegetables). By repairing and changing this building we have been enabled to secure fifty feet additional room. The cost of repairing was \$598.60.

Garbage House.—West of the general kitchen a garbage house has been erected. It has a grouted brick floor, concave in form, catch basin and sewer connection. Also pipe and hose connection. By this cleanliness is promoted and a better sanitary condition obtained. This work was done at an expenditure of \$80 00.

Coal Bin.—The old coal bin, used for storing coal after being removed from cars, was replaced with a new one at a cost of \$98.94.

Additional Electrical Machinery.—To secure power to operate the sewage plant made it necessary to purchase an additional dynamo and engine. Leading firms submitted proposals. The Fort Wayne Electric Corporation was awarded the contract for:

One 1,000-light dynamo at	\$1,125 00
One Buckeye Automatic Cut-off engine (100-horse power).....	1,125 00
Marble switch-board and wiring.....	411 36

The engine and dynamo operate by direct contact and are constructed on the most modern plan. All machinery was placed in position by the Company.

A contract was made with the Grote Manufacturing Company for replacing one "I" Marsh Steam Pump and one 300-horse power Goubert Heater at a cost of \$625.00.

Sewing Room.—A sewing room for the Department for Men was opened. Two seamstresses are employed here. All the sewing, mending and marking of articles for the Department for Men is done. This workroom has been in operation but a few months, but is already showing good results.

Diet Kitchen.—A diet kitchen has been prepared. This room is in the basement near the General Kitchen. It is furnished with a gasoline stove, hot and cold water connection, and all necessary utensils. The special diet for the sick is prepared by the nurse selected for this work. I find this an excellent plan and much more preferable than having the special diet prepared in the General Kitchen.

Painting.—The interior of some of the halls have been repainted; also the General Kitchen, Butcher Shop and Baker Shop. We now have a painter employed whose whole time is taken up in this work.

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Two water coolers were placed in the sick-halls. The automatic flushing closet system was changed to the Clow patent.

Tiling was repaired in all the bath rooms, water closets and hearths of the halls. Screens were placed in all the dining

room windows of the Hospital Building. Four organs were purchased and placed in the halls for use of patients.

The hair was taken from all our mattresses and pillows and thoroughly washed and new hair added to increase the weight of the mattresses from ten and twelve pounds to twenty-two pounds. Additional lawn benches were purchased and placed in the grove for use of patients. An iron railing was placed along one side of the platform at railway station.

There were expended in repairs for boiler flues, \$169.00. A cement floor was made in the bakery at an expense of \$55.00. Repairing roofing of the Hospital building and administration house occasioned an expenditure of \$257.10.

INSANE CONVICTS.

In June, 1897, the Governor, under the statute of 1895, ordered the transfer of two insane convicts (both colored) from the Reformatory at Jeffersonville, Indiana, to this institution. One of the convicts ordered here by the Governor escaped on the night of July 4, 1897, by breaking or withdrawing the screws which fastened the screen in a water closet on the second floor. Up to the present time nothing has been heard from the man. His family lives in Christian County, Kentucky, and no doubt he made his way there. I find from the records that all the facts in the case were reported to the Governor. As an escape of a convict had not occurred in the history of the Hospital, it was thought best to do this.

NEEDS.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

In the erection of additional buildings it has been the custom of the State heretofore to wait until the jails and infirmaries of the counties of the hospital district become much crowded before taking steps toward relief. This brings about a bad condition of affairs. It is very unjust to the unfortunate insane and it also fills the new building at once with patients who in the main have become incurable on account of their long detention in their homes or in the county jails. Such a procedure on the part of the State is neither wise nor economical. It should not be put in the light of being compelled to come to the relief of the suffering because it can no longer be endured.

The wise and just course is certainly to anticipate these things, provide room in advance, and thereby enable a cure to be brought to thousands who otherwise become hopelessly insane and a burden to society. The Southern Hospital has a recent and convincing evidence of the evil effects of such a course. During the year 1896-97, when only the acute and most urgent cases were received, there was 53.7 per cent. of the number admitted sent home cured. When the new building was opened, in November, 1897, and the greater number of the persons admitted were those who had been detained for a long time in the county jails and the infirmaries and in their homes, we find for the year 1897-98 there was but 16 per cent. of the number admitted sent home cured.

NEW WING.

Three years ago a new building was erected for the department of men. Its capacity is one hundred and thirty-two. The location is northwest of the main building and is connected with the rear wing by means of a colonnade. The capacity of the hospital for men was thus increased by one hundred and thirty-two, while that for women remains the same. It can readily be seen that this makes an unequal division of the men and women patients received and necessarily forces overcrowding in the women's department. In order to give some relief I have taken one ward in the men's department for women, and this is a condition of things that should not continue to exist in any hospital. I have done this to somewhat relieve the pressing demands for admission and I consider it more humane and better to have women in one of the wards of the men's department than to have them imprisoned in the jails of our counties, in which there can be no proper care for them and where there is but little hope of recovery. In the ward used for women in the department of men the precaution was taken of having all locks changed so that no key but the one belonging to the women's department will open the doors.

To make the capacity of the Hospital equal for men and women there must be built an addition similar to the new wing constructed for men. Just northwest of the Hospital there is a good site for a building, and when completed harmony and symmetry will be given to the Hospital building as a whole.

For the construction of this building there will need to be an appropriation of at least \$40,000.00, and for the equipment of same \$6,000.00.

To prove to you the necessity for additional room, as a convincing argument, I need only cite you to the jails and infirmaries in the various counties in our hospital district. They contain many who are dangerously and violently insane. There are on file now in the Hospital 310 applications and 155 of these are cases that urgently need the care of a hospital.

DETENTION HOSPITAL COTTAGES.

In effecting a cure for the insane much depends upon the first impressions and influences and at the very threshold of treatment much good may be thwarted by having a patient taken from his relatives and friends and from his quiet home life and ushered into a ward of strangers where there are noises and violence. Too often the acutely insane, many of whom are curable, become permanently insane on account of this kind of treatment, and they become a burden to the State for the remainder of their lives. To meet this pressing need, and to keep abreast with the advanced treatment of the insane of to-day, and at the same time to furnish the room needed, there should be two *Detention Hospital Cottages* built, one for men and one for women, and they should have ample room to accommodate forty patients each. These cottages would be so built, arranged and furnished as to make the surroundings as near homelike as possible and the advantages that would accrue from this method of treatment is incalculable. It is humane, it is justice, and the great State of Indiana can not afford to do any less than the very best things for her insane. For the erection of these cottages \$40,000 will be required, and for equipment, \$6,000.

COTTAGES FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

A building separate from the main hospital is needed to properly care for our consumptive patients. At present those suffering from tuberculosis are scattered throughout the various wards of the institution, and they are not only a menace and a source of infection to the other patients but to the attendants as well. An appropriation of \$10,000 is needed for the construction of these cottages, and \$2,000 for the equipment of same.

The report relating to this condition made by the Board of State Charities to the Governor July 22, 1898, speaks for itself:

No separate provision was made for caring for tuberculous patients. There is no tuberculous ward and the increase of tuberculosi cases in this Hospital, as given by the Superintendent, is notable. It, of itself, is sufficient to indicate the need of a hospital in which such patients can be kept. For the two years, 1890 to 1892, the number of deaths was fifty-four. Six of these, or one in nine, were from tuberculosis. For the years 1892 to 1894 the total deaths were fifty-two. Seven of these, or one in seven and one-half, were from tuberculosis. For the years 1894 to 1896 there were forty-nine deaths. Of these fifteen, or one in about three, were from this cause. For the year 1897, up to November 1, there were nineteen deaths, seven of which were from tuberculosis, or one in little less than three.

Since this report was made it is known that the number of deaths for the biennial period, 1896-1898, was forty-seven. Fifteen of which were from tuberculosis.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry building is faulty in construction and, besides, it is now much too small in which to do the amount of work required. It is a two-story building, having on the first floor the receiving department, the dry coil room, the washers and the engine. On the second floor are the mangle and the ironing and assorting rooms. A large stove used for heating the irons is placed in a small side room to the upstairs department, and just underneath, where the ironers stand, are the washers and the drying room. During the summer season the heat becomes intense in the second-story room—in fact, it is so great that it borders on criminality to have patients and employes work in such a place. During the winter the steam generated below ascends into this upper room and makes it impossible to do starching and ironing that will make the clothing fit for use. With the arrangement of the building—and the small amount of ground adjoining it—it would in no sense be advisable to attempt to make an addition, for this would in no way correct existing faults. What is urgently needed is a new one-story building erected and equipped after the modern methods of the best laundries, and for this we have a suitable location just east of the boiler house and within a convenient distance to our power house. A new laundry is one of the pressing necessities, and for this purpose there will be needed an appropriation of \$12,000.

The Board of State Charities reported the following to Governor James A. Mount, July 22, 1898 :

The laundry is very unsatisfactory. The building is far too small and the equipment insufficient for meeting the requirements. Washing and drying are done upon the first floor, while upon the second floor is an ironing room. Some of the women in ironing are compelled to stand directly over the driers below—their feet being separated therefrom by a single board floor. This, added to the extreme heat of this season, renders this a place wholly unfit for such work. In the winter it is even worse, for the steam arises and fills the upper room, and the persons employed work all the time in the damp atmosphere. The moisture ruins the laundering of starched clothes. On account of lack of room it is impossible to iron the underclothing.

POWER HOUSE AND BOILERS.

With additional buildings there comes the necessity for more boilers and an addition to the power house. Our boiler service is insufficient for present demands, and the boiler and power house is crowded to its utmost capacity. At present if one of our boilers should become disabled the hospital wards could not have sufficient light and heating and in severe winter weather the patients would suffer much from cold. It is very essential that we should have more boiler-house room and three additional boilers. This is the first and most important step towards new buildings. Additional room would be worthless to us without additional boilers. For this purpose, according to an exact estimate, \$13,000.00 is needed.

ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Our assembly room seats about one hundred and seventy-five persons, and even this number makes a very crowded condition. The present demands require that it should seat five hundred and fifty. For want of room many of our patients do not receive the benefit to be derived from amusements, and especially the church and Sabbath-school exercises. A large number are therefore deprived of one of the best means of treatment, and there exists a necessity that provision be made for more room. On account of the surroundings the capacity of the present assembly room can not in any way be increased. The only proper relief will come in a new building for this purpose entirely apart from the Hospital. Just southeast of the Hospital, and within easy distance, is a very suitable loca-

tion for an assembly and amusement room, and if the Southern Hospital is to be prepared and equipped to do justice to the insane it must have an appropriation to erect a new building. For this purpose \$14,000 are needed

The ground floor of the assembly room we now have can be used as a reading room for the employes and patients. As it is now, the employes have no place to spend their evenings except in the rotunda. A room for this purpose is very much needed, and it would prove a great help and blessing to the employes and the patients. The upper portion of the room can be floored and divided into sleeping rooms for employes, making eight in all, and, as we are very much crowded—three persons occupying one small room at present—this would make a convenient and wise arrangement.

The following is a report of the Board of State Charities to the Governor, July 22, 1898, concerning the need of an assembly room:

There are some conditions that exist in the institution that demand improvement. The increased population and changed conditions are such that the provision originally made, according to the first plans, are not equal to the demands. The chapel is very small. It will not accommodate over one-third of the inmates.

DAIRY.

It is an acknowledged fact now that a good dairy is an indispensable part of a hospital equipment. It not only saves much money to the State, but it provides the means by which pure, fresh milk can be obtained, and, besides, it gives easy employment to a goodly number of patients. In order to maintain a dairy it would require additional land. We have now only one hundred and sixty acres altogether, and the tillable portion is all needed for our gardening. Last year the cost of milk per gallon was fourteen cents, and the total for the year was \$2,492.56.

Experience establishes the fact that where the Hospital owns its own dairy, good, pure milk can be furnished to the patients at about seven cents per gallon. This would make an annual saving of \$1,246.28, and would within a few years pay for the land necessary for the establishment of a dairy. Eighty acres at least will be required to support a dairy that will meet the present Hospital needs. To purchase this amount of land, buy

the cows, and erect the necessary buildings there will be needed an appropriation of \$12,000.

MAINTENANCE.

The appropriation for the year November 1, 1898, to November 1, 1899, is \$82,000 for maintenance and \$4,000 for repairs. These sums were fixed upon the basis of low prices and when the enrollment was but four hundred and thirty-two patients. We now have enrolled five hundred and thirty-four patients, and prices are decidedly higher in nearly all food products, and for clothing also. If the management of the Southern Hospital is to care for its insane, as the State of Indiana intends it shall be done, and as the friends and relatives wish them cared for, it must have an increased appropriation for maintenance. Without this additional appropriation the Superintendent and the Board of Trustees will be prevented from discharging what they clearly see to be a conscientious duty to the insane under their care.

The daily average of patients present for the last fiscal year was 459. The daily average for the coming year will not be less than 480. Thus, with a material increase of the number of patients present, and with a very decided increase in food products and clothing, since the time the appropriation was made, it will be impossible even to maintain the present number of patients unless the quality or quantity of food is reduced, and this I am not willing to do. I would much prefer to have the complaint made against me of feeding and clothing the patients well than to be parsimonious in order to make a showing of economy to the public. Without any additional buildings an appropriation of \$90,000.00 will be required and \$6,000.00 for repairs. Basing our estimate upon the supposition that an appropriation will be granted for additional buildings, there must necessarily be an increased appropriation for maintenance over the preceding figures. If the appropriation for the new wing for women is made available at once, there is no reason why the building should not be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1900. This building is to contain 150 patients. After completion it would probably require six months to receive this number of patients, so that for the first year of the biennial period there would probably not be more than eighty

additional patients present on an average. By November 1, 1901, the beginning of the second year of the biennial period, we would have 150 additional patients to maintain, and thus the natural requirement for an increased appropriation for maintenance for these years.

Maintenance from November 1, 1899, to November 1, 1900.....	\$100,000
Maintenance from November 1, 1900, to November 1, 1901.....	110,000
Repairs for 1899-1900.....	6,000
Repairs for 1900-1901.....	8,000

I will add here that I believe it is much better to have the maintenance and repair funds under one and the same head, and that should be known as the *Maintenance Fund*.

The following is a summary of the appropriations needed. These figures are given showing what is actually needed, and I have not made them upon the supposition that a much larger amount is to be asked for that the necessary amount may be obtained. The estimates made in this summary are based upon an administration having for its end strict economy and the best possible good for the patients.

SUMMARY.

Maintenance for 1899-1900	\$100,000
Maintenance for 1900-1901	110,000
Repairs for 1899-1900	6,000
Repairs for 1900-1901	8,000
New wing for Department for Women.....	40,000
Equipment for same	6,000
Two Detention Hospital cottages	40,000
Equipment for same	6,000
Cottages for tuberculous patients	10,000
Equipment for same	2,000
Laundry and equipment.....	12,000
Power house and additional boilers.....	13,000
Assembly room	14,000
Dairy.....	12,000

GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

Governor James A. Mount visited the Hospital November 9, 1897. He spent much of the day in inspecting the wards, and his visit was a pleasant one and much appreciated by us.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The quarterly and monthly statistical reports have been promptly made, and reports of all deaths and serious accidents have been made at the time of occurrence. The Board has made its usual number of visits and I feel that the members come with sincere and deep desires for the welfare of the Hospital and to help the management to obtain for the patients the highest degree of good and the best supervision possible. It is chiefly through the labors of this Board that Indiana today occupies such an advanced ground in the management of her charitable and benevolent institutions. I thank the members for their good will and for the assistance rendered the Hospital, and I hope our future relations may always be pleasant and conducive to the best interests of the institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Dr. John F. Glover and Dr. S. Kenosha Sessions are the ward physicians. They are possessors of strong characters, have first-class ability and are armed with a wide and valuable experience. Their work in the Hospital is painstaking, earnest and conscientious. They are a good right arm to the Superintendent. I thank them for such a high grade of service as they give me.

Charles G. Sefrit fills the position of Steward and he comes up to the full measure of the standard required. He possesses excellent judgment, exercises strict economy, and through his industry and energy his service to the Hospital becomes the best obtainable.

Miss Mary T. Wilson fills the position of Bookkeeper with exactness and ability unexcelled. She is especially to be commended in her work as supervisor of amusements. No hospital could have a better service.

Mr. Louis F. Katterjohn, the storekeeper and superintendent of the farm, fills his position with credit to himself, and he has done much to make the farm profitable to the State.

I am pleased with the zeal and earnest efforts put forth by the heads of departments, the attendants and employes, in fulfilling their duty. I fully appreciate their devotion and their good work.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I thank the Board of Trustees for help and support in my work as Superintendent. Your wise suggestions, your unity in action and your very liberal support have made my labors here pleasing, and I hope you may see in them a fruition which will greatly enhance the Hospital's interest and prove a rich blessing to the patients.

Very respectfully,

G. C. MASON,
Superintendent.

SOUTHERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
EVANSVILLE, IND., November 10, 1898.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

*Movement of Patients from October 31, 1890 (Beginning), to
October 31, 1898.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number admitted	618	540	1,158
Whole number discharged	233	189	422
Discharged, recovered	186	147	333
Discharged, improved	17	19	36
Discharged, unimproved	23	16	39
Discharged, idiotic	4	4	8
Discharged, not iusane	3	3	6
Whole number died	108	94	202
Remaining October 31, 1898.....	277	257	534

TABLE II.

Total Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged and Died in the Biennial Period—November 1, 1896, to November 1, 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 31, 1896.....	214	221	435
Admitted during 1896-1898.....	128	94	222
Total treated during 1896-1898.....	342	315	657
Discharged, recovered:.....	33	23	56
Discharged, improved.....	1	9	10
Discharged, unimproved.....	3	3	6
Discharged, idiotic.....	1	2	3
Discharged, not insane.....		.1	1
Total number discharged during 1896-1898.....	38	38	76
Total number died during 1896-1898.....	27	20	47
Remaining October 31, 1898.....	277	257	534
Per cent. of deaths on number treated during 1896-1897.....			3.88
Per cent. of deaths on number treated during 1897-1898.....			4.66
Per cent. of recoveries on total number treated during 1896-1897.....			5.93
Per cent. of recoveries on total number treated during 1897-1898.....			4.5
Per cent. of recoveries on total number admitted during 1896-1897.....			53.7
Per cent. of recoveries on total number admitted during 1897-1898.....			16

TABLE III.

Admissions by Counties—Biennial Period, 1896-1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Crawford	4	3	7
Daviess	13	11	24
Dubois.....	9	5	14
Gibson.....	10	6	16
Greene	3	5	8
Harrison.....	9	6	15
Knox	7	9	16
Martin	2	3	5
Orange	7	4	11
Perry	10	8	18
Pike.....	5	3	8
Posey	6	2	8
Spencer	6	7	13
Sullivan.....	13	2	15
Vanderburgh	15	16	31
Warrick.....	7	4	11
Marion.....	1	.....	1
Vigo.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	128	94	222

TABLE IV.

Diagnosis of Those Admitted—Biennial Period 1896-1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute	18	12	30
Mania, chronic.....	16	15	31
Mania, recurrent	12	18	30
Mania, epileptic	19	9	28
Mania, hysterical.....	.....	1	1
Mania, puerperal .....	.....	2	2
Melancholia	40	33	73
Dementia, senile.....	2	1	3
Dementia, terminal	14	.....	14
Dementia, paralytic.....	2	2	4
Paranoia	3	.....	3
General paresis.....	2	.....	2
Not insane .....	.....	1	1
Total	128	94	222

TABLE V.

*Alleged Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted—Biennial Period
1896-1898.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Amenorrhœa.....		1	1
Death in family.....	1	2	3
Domestic trouble.....	2		2
Disappointed love.....		1	1
Epilepsy.....	16	12	28
Financial trouble.....	3		3
Heredity.....	40	34	74
Intemperance.....	5		5
Injury to head.....	3	1	4
Insomnia and anxiety.....	2	1	3
Irritation from eyes.....		1	1
La grippe.....	1		1
Menopause.....		1	1
Morphine habit.....	4		4
Mental overwork.....	4		4
Masturbation.....	1		1
Paralysis.....	1	2	3
Puerperal state.....		8	8
Religious excitement.....	3	2	5
Spinal meningitis.....	3		3
Specific.....	6	2	8
Suppressed menstruation.....		1	1
Senility.....	1	2	3
Sunstroke.....	3	1	4
Typhoid fever.....		3	3
Traumatism.....	2		2
Unknown.....	27	19	46
Total.....	128	94	222

TABLE VI.

Duration of Insanity Before Admission of Those Admitted During Biennial Period 1896-1898.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month	15	6	21
One month	10	7	17
Two months	10	3	13
Three months.....	3	5	8
Four months.....	3	.....	3
Five months.....	3	2	5
Six months.....	10	6	16
One year	12	8	20
Two years	14	15	29
Three years.....	12	6	18
Four years.....	3	2	5
Over five years.....	16	16	32
Unknown.....	17	18	35
Total.....	128	94	222

TABLE VII.

Age of Those Admitted During the Biennial Period 1896-1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From fifteen to twenty.....	8	6	14
From twenty to twenty-five	21	12	33
From twenty-five to thirty	17	10	27
From thirty to thirty-five	18	22	40
From thirty-five to forty	15	11	26
From forty to forty-five.....	14	5	19
From forty-five to fifty	11	9	20
From fifty to sixty	12	12	24
From sixty to seventy	7	4	11
From seventy to eighty.....	2	2	4
Unknown	3	1	4
Total	128	94	222

TABLE VIII.

*Civil Condition of Those Admitted During the Biennial Period
1896-1898.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	71	33	104
Married.....	50	53	103
Widowed.....	7	8	15
Total.....	128	94	222

TABLE IX.

Nativity of Those Admitted During the Biennial Period 1896-1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Belgium.....		1	1
England.....	1		1
Germany.....	2	4	6
Indiana.....	105	71	176
Illinois.....	4		4
Ireland.....	1	2	3
Kentucky.....	9	8	17
Kansas.....	1		1
Missouri.....		1	1
North Carolina.....		1	1
Ohio.....	1	3	4
Scotland.....	1		1
Tennessee.....		2	2
Not known.....	3	1	4
Total.....	128	94	222

TABLE X.

Occupation of Those Admitted During Biennial Period 1896-1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Attorneys	1		1
Bookkeepers	2		2
Barbers	1		1
Blacksmiths	2		2
Butchers	1		1
Clergymen	1		1
Clerks	5		5
Carpenters	3		3
Farmers	62		62
Gardeners	1		1
Housework		83	83
Laborers	23		23
Miners	4		4
Physicians	1		1
Painters	1		1
Salesmen	2		2
Seamstresses		1	1
Stone mason	1		1
Teachers	1		1
Not known	16	10	26
Total	128	94	222

TABLE XI.

Cause of Death of Those Who Died During Biennial Period 1896-1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy		1	1
Abscess of lungs		1	1
Cystic degeneration of kidney and dilatation of heart		1	1
Chronic diarrhœa	1		1
Epileptic convulsions	7	1	8
Fatty degeneration of heart		1	1
Fracture of skull	1		1
Inanition	1	6	7
Nephritis	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1		1
Paretic dementia	5	1	6
Pulmonary oedema	1		1
Tuberculosis	9	6	15
Uremia		1	1
Total	27	20	47

TABLE XII.

Daily Average During the Biennial Period 1896-1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
November, 1896.....	200	204	404
December, 1896.....	201	204	405
January, 1897.....	201	203	404
February, 1897.....	200	204	404
March, 1897.....	199	206	405
April, 1897.....	202	205	407
May, 1897.....	202	203	405
June, 1897.....	203	202	405
July, 1897.....	205	202	407
August, 1897.....	201	201	402
September 1897.....	199	198	397
October, 1897.....	195	197	392
November, 1897.....	198	199	397
December, 1897.....	214	216	430
January, 1898.....	221	227	448
February, 1898.....	230	228	458
March, 1898.....	236	229	465
April, 1898.....	241	229	470
May, 1898.....	243	229	472
June, 1898.....	243	229	472
July, 1898.....	243	230	473
August, 1898.....	246	231	477
September, 1898.....	246	229	475
October, 1898.....	248	228	476

TABLE XIII.

Showing Number Admitted, Discharged, Died and Remaining in Each Month, Fiscal Year 1896-1897.

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.												DIED.			REMAINING.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Not Insane.			Idiotic.			Total.			Men.	Women.	Total.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
November	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	212	221	433
December	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	213	222	435
January	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	212	223	435
February	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	212	221	433
March	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	211	219	430
April	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	215	219	434
May	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	214	218	432
June	5	3	8	5	3	8	5	3	8	5	3	8	5	3	8	5	3	8	5	3	8	218	219	437
July	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	215	217	432
August	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	214	216	430
September	6	3	9	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	216	218	434
October	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	216	215	431
Total	33	21	54	15	14	29	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	13	6	19	217	215	432

TABLE XIV.

Showing Number Admitted, Discharged, Died and Remaining in Each Month, Fiscal Year 1897-1898.

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.										DIED.		REMAINING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Not Insane.		Idiotic.		Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
November	13	9	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	229	222	451
December	21	17	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	245	241	486
January	4	4	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	249	247	496
February	14	5	19	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	260	246	506
March	6	4	10	2	4	5	4	4	6	7	4	6	7	4	2	262	244	506
April	9	4	13	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	270	247	517
May	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	274	259	533
June	12	3	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	275	252	527
July	5	3	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	271	252	523
August	7	4	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	273	254	527
September	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	272	255	527
October	8	4	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	271	257	528
Total	95	73	168	18	9	27	1	6	7	1	2	3	8	1	1	14	14	28

FARM AND GARDEN.

Report for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.

During the year the Farm and Garden was charged as follows :

Implements	\$47 25
Seeds and plants	210 11
Feed	124 68
Wagons	150 00
Fertilizer and miscellaneous	184 35
Blacksmithing	12 90
Wages to farm hands	1,088 56
Board of farm hands	240 00
Garbage	275 00
Movable property	989 41
Total	\$3,322 26

PRODUCTS.

Lettuce	1,527 pounds	\$305 38
Radishes	1,455½ dozen	87 33
Beets	95 bushels	61 62
Parsley	19 bunches	1 90
Onions	2,210 dozen	110 50
Onions	74½ bushels	44 66
Turnips	196¾ bushels	43 05
Sweet potatoes	169 bushels	101 40
Celery	88 bunches	12 85
Pork	14,273 pounds	716 26
Kale	109½ bushels	41 42
Salsify	7 bushels	7 00
Popcorn	330 pounds	6 60
Beets	35 dozen	3 50
Strawberries	189½ gallons	94 75
Cauliflower	85 pounds	17 00
Rhubarb	44 bunches	2 20
Cabbage	3,541 heads	106 24
Peas	37½ bushels	28 21
Potatoes	138¾ bushels	80 51
Blackberries	120½ gallons	18 08
Apples	280¾ bushels	57 80
Green corn	398 dozen	31 84
Watermelons	1,463	74 30
Green beans	165 bushels	120 70
Navy beans	38 bushels	62 70
Egg plant	4 dozen	2 40
Cucumbers	25 dozen	2 50

Pumpkins	114		\$5 70
Cantelonpes	852		21 13
Cider	64	gallons.....	6 40
Okra	5	dozen	50
Peaches	4½	bushels.....	2 25
Tomatoes	22	dozen	66
Cucumbers	46¼	bushels.....	36 90
Tomatoes	162¾	bushels.....	87 00
Grapes.....	2,987	pounds.....	29 87
Grapes.....	10½	bushels.....	7 88
Products stored			254 90
Total.....			<u>\$2,695 89</u>

To the foregoing credits is added the value of labor done by farm hands and teams on work outside the regular farm work and from which the farm derived no profit. There is also added the value of the wagons, implements and stock on hand at the close of the year, making the total credits due the farm,

Products.....		\$2,695 89
Hauling and other outside work.....		315 78
Farm property.....		800 50
Stock hogs.....		502 50
Total.....		<u>\$4,314 67</u>
Total proceeds		\$4,314 67
Total charges		3,322 26
Net proceeds.....		<u>\$992 41</u>

FARM AND GARDEN.

Report for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

During the year the Farm and Garden was charged as follows:

Farm property	\$800 50
Hogs.....	502 50
Seeds and plants.....	227 82
Blacksmithing.....	19 80
Feed	394 92
Fertilizer and miscellaneous charges	62 30
Stock hog.....	8 00
Garbage	367 00
Board of farm labor.....	360 00
Wages to farm	827 61
Total.....	<u>\$3,570 45</u>

PRODUCTS.

Cabbage	5,057	heads	\$126 42
Turnips	256	bushels	95 48
Beans	36 $\frac{1}{8}$	bushels	42 52
Pork	15,524	pounds	776 20
Pumpkins	1,588	.....	39 70
Celery	98	bunches	22 06
Parsley	94	bunches	4 70
Leaf tobacco	4	pounds	28
Lettuce	1,932 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds	193 25
Cantaloupes	526	.....	13 15
Sweet potatoes	493 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels	472 95
Flour	21,479	pounds	483 75
Cucumbers	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels	152 40
Tomatoes	688 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels	407 49
Cucumbers	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen	5 85
Green corn	2,461	dozen	184 58
Grapes	8,031	pounds	120 46
Green onions	1,558	dozen	38 95
Kale	46 $\frac{2}{5}$	barrels	47 85
Potatoes	567	bushels	455 13
Radishes	3,064	dozen	117 20
Strawberries	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons	63 48
Peas	926	gallons	92 60
Beets	76	dozen	3 80
Rhubarb	101	bunches	10 10
Onions	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	bushels	6 15
Green Beans	4,068 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons	406 85
Mangoes	43	bushels	43 00
Beets	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels	82 80
Sweet peppers	226	dozen	35 15
Blackberries	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons	29 30
Peaches	10	bushels	7 50
* Total			\$4,581 10

To the foregoing credits is added the vegetables stored and the implements and stock on hand at the close of the fiscal year, making the credits due the farm as follows :

Vegetables consumed	\$4,581 10
Vegetables stored	229 70
Farm property	860 29
Hogs	607 50
Total	\$6,278 59
Total credits	\$6,278 59
Total charges	3,570 45
Net proceeds	\$2,708 14

INVENTORY.

Fiscal Year 1896-1897.

Land, buildings and machinery.....		\$504,441 64
Offices, general and medical libraries.....	\$2,957 70	
Reception rooms.....	454 79	
Superintendent's quarters.....	2,440 14	
Superintendent's and officers' dining rooms.....	699 55	
Superintendent's and officers' kitchen.....	463 54	
Officers' quarters.....	1,708 10	
Dispensary and surgery.....	1,391 51	
Employes' quarters.....	3,681 70	
Employes' dining room.....	363 92	
General kitchen.....	2,404 48	
Bakery.....	58 16	
Assembly room.....	625 71	
Sewing room.....	450 50	
Laundry.....	110 14	
Ward property.....	23,604 76	
Power and motor house.....	487 96	
Carpenter and paint shops.....	298 22	
Stable.....	1,659 30	
Farm.....	800 50	
Stock hogs.....	502 50	
Tools on grounds.....	179 36	
Vegetables stored.....	254 90	
In store.....	2,022 49	
		<hr/>
		47,619 93
Total.....		<hr/>
		\$552,061 57

INVENTORY.

Fiscal Year 1897-1898.

Land, building and machinery		\$506,668 31
Offices, general and medical libraries.....	\$2,928 13	
Reception rooms.....	450 25	
Superintendent's quarters.....	2,415 74	
Superintendent's and officers' dining rooms	692 56	
Superintendent's and officers' kitchen	464 19	
Officers' quarters	1,691 02	
Dispensary and surgery	1,427 60	
Employes' quarters	4,044 89	
Employes' dining room	410 29	
General kitchen	2,480 04	
Bakery	52 35	
Assembly room.....	475 71	
Sewing rooms	506 10	
Laundry.....	132 63	
Ward property	25,437 03	
Power and motor houses	646 44	
Carpenter and paint shops.....	423 66	
Stable	1,217 71	
Farm property	860 29	
Hogs	607 50	
Tools on grounds and lawn benches	554 43	
Vegetables stored.....	229 70	
In store.....	821 26	
		<hr/>
		48,969 52
Total.....		<hr/>
		\$555,637 83

SEWING ROOM.

Schedule Showing Work Done During the Fiscal Year 1896-1897.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Marked.	Mended.
Aprons.....	223	503	1,017
Basques.....			26
Bibs.....	36	36	
Blankets.....		636	
Blankets, rubber.....		12	
Bonnets.....	95	146	228
Camisoles.....	8	4	75
Caps.....		7	2
Canopy bars.....	14		
Chemises.....	351	190	1,264
Cloaks.....		3	3
Combination suits.....	17	2	69
Collars.....		106	2
Coats.....		110	458
Coats, over.....		43	115
Coats, rubber.....		13	9
Corsets and covers.....	3	17	10
Curtains.....	113	160	139
Curtain straps.....	756		
Dresses.....	494	676	2,447
Dresses, canvas.....	15	9	155
Drawers.....	204	429	3,490
Dust cloths.....	12		
Gowns.....	276	169	1,862
Gloves.....		27	
Hats.....		55	
Handkerchiefs.....		229	
Hose.....		469	2,933
Hoods.....		72	
Napkins.....	1,058	775	184
Pants.....		444	1,457
Pillow cases.....	1,156	494	671
Sacks, clothing.....	11	27	8
Sacks, tea.....	36		
Shawls.....		28	13
Sheets.....	939	334	1,230
Sheets, restraining.....	12	12	5
Shirts.....	20	364	1,839
Shirts, night.....	18	113	300
Shirts, under.....		91	892
Shoes.....		216	
Skirts, under.....	274	222	433
Slippers.....		79	
Spreads.....	30	360	33
Suspenders.....		121	43
Tablecloths.....	66	145	407
Tablecloths, fancy.....	24	24	
Tags.....		140	

SEWING ROOM—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Marked.	Mended.
Towls.....	1,232	702	88
Vests.....		143	1,487
Waists, under.....	190	46	
Wrappers.....	15	56	324
Total.....	7,698	9,060	23,718

SEWING ROOM.

Schedule Showing Work Done During the Fiscal Year 1897-1898.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Marked.	Mended.
Aprons.....	657	1,004	207
Aprons, dispensary.....	4	4	
Bibs.....	17	17	
Blankets.....		81	
Bonnets.....	75	58	38
Camisoles.....			137
Caps.....		29	
Canopy bars.....	1		
Chemises.....	460	431	241
Cloaks.....		13	
Combination suits.....	54	147	105
Coats.....		234	141
Coats, over.....		44	5
Collars.....		160	
Covers, corsets.....	9	29	
Curtains.....	424	100	46
Curtain straps.....	160		
Cuffs.....		13	
Cushions, for wagon.....	12		
Dresses.....	530	580	759
Dresses, canvas.....	15	5	180
Drawers.....	469	1,025	1,024
Dresser scarfs.....	45	45	
Dust cloths.....	27	27	
Gloves.....	27	27	
Gowns.....	353	457	422
Hats.....		102	
Handkerchiefs.....		993	
Hose.....		1,693	939
Hoods.....		49	
Napkins.....	646	610	10
Oversleeves.....	38		
Pants.....	31	391	798
Pillow cases.....	1,265	667	181
Pillow ticks.....	9	9	

SEWING ROOM—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Marked.	Mended.
Sacks, clothing.....	47	82	4
Shawls.....		85	
Sheets.....	1,370	1,242	196
Sheets, restraining.....	6	4	
Sheets, rubber.....		13	
Shirts.....	82	472	1,094
Shirts, night.....	16	247	84
Shirts, under.....	42	465	496
Shoes.....		259	
Shirts.....	42	104	232
Skirts, under.....	542	141	310
Slippers.....		114	
Spreads.....	22	31	14
Splashers.....	14	14	
Suspenders.....	21	91	11
Tablecloths.....	287	135	195
Tablecloths, fancy.....	33	7	
Tags.....	382	3,452	
Ties.....		30	
Vests.....		287	465
Waists, shirt.....	6	6	
Waists, under.....	24	236	52
Wrappers.....	18	18	
Total.....	8,282	16,579	8,386

ARTICLES PREPARED BY HOUSEKEEPER.

1896-1898.

Blackberries.....	42 gallons.
Blackberry jam.....	18 quarts.
Cherries.....	30 quarts.
Grapes, canned.....	144 gallons.
Grape jelly.....	153 gallons.
Gooseberries.....	20 quarts.
Mangoes.....	184 gallons.
Plums, canned.....	86 gallons.
Plum preserves.....	16 gallons.
Plum butter.....	22 gallons.
Peaches.....	55 gallons.
Pickles, cucumber.....	26 barrels.
Pickles, tomato.....	140 gallons.
Pickles, mixed.....	25 quarts.
Strawberries.....	15 quarts.
Tomatoes, canned.....	466 gallons.
Tomato catsup.....	172 gallons.
Lard.....	22,707 pounds.

The following is a complete list of vouchers paid during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1897, the originals of which, properly signed and sealed, may be found on file in the office of the Auditor of State. Duplicate copies are on file in the business office of this Hospital:

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
1	Eichel & Weil Pk. and Prov. Co.	Fresh meats	\$748 28
2	Adler Bros.	Groceries	522 10
3	Ev. Roller Flour Milling Co...	Flour	216 00
4	Vickery Bros.	Grocers' sundries	173 14
5	Michael Ward	Milk	150 00
6	Armour & Co	Butterine	107 50
7	J. F. Bruning & Son	Coffee	55 50
8	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co...	Ice	15 48
9	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co	Dry goods	31 79
10	Keck & Bacon	Buttons	80
11	Dr. A. J. Thomas	Contingent expenses	17 50
12	Wm. Schnute	Brick	11 50
13	E. C. Johnson	Paints and varnish	11 35
14	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	9 45
15	Chas. Wahnsiedler	Pipe, ells and tees	6 83
16	American Laundry Mach'ry Co.	Repair material	4 25
17	R. & J. Farquhar & Co	Seed	6 70
18	Cook & Adkins	Stove pipe	1 05
19	Chas. Leich & Co	Drugs	32 98
20	DeForest Coal Co	Coal	280 50
21	Standard Oil Co	Oil and turpentine	18 24
22	Wm. Elmendorf	Horseshoeing	4 10
23	Dr. A. J. Thomas	Pay-roll	2,555 55
24	Vickery Bros.	Groceries and poultry	746 88
25	Eichel & Weil Pk. and Prov. Co.	Beef and sausage	695 11
26	Chas. W. Brizius & Co	Flour and meal	228 50
27	Swift & Co	Butterine	117 50
28	J. F. Bruning & Son	660 lbs. coffee	115 50
29	H. J. Heinz & Co	6 barrels kraut	30 00
30	Adler Bros.	10 barrels apples	16 75
31	Michael Ward	1,240 gallons milk	155 00
32	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co...	Ice	10 32
33	Keck & Bacon	Dry goods and notions	89 87
34	Torian & Barbour Hat Co	One dozen pairs gloves	12 00
35	Gumberts Bros	Spectacles	3 00
36	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co	Spool cotton, etc.	1 25
37	Douglas Dallam	One pair brogans	1 25
38	Blackman & Lunkenheimer ..	Queensware	13 25
39	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	19 60
40	E. C. Johnson	Window glass	1 85
41	Dr. A. J. Thomas	Contingent expenses	37 85
42	Evening Tribune	Subscription	5 00
43	Strohm, Fisher & Co	Tissue paper, etc.	1 50
44	Evansville Drug Co	Drugs	42 41
45	DeForest Coal Co	Coal	477 16
46	Hirsch Bros	Cord wood	151 87
47	Heilman Machine Works	Heater attachment	65 75

VOUCHERS—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
48	Chas. Wahnsiedler	Plumbing supplies	\$23 91
49	J. B. Greene Electrical Co	Electrical supplies	18 20
50	Anchor Supply Co	Packing and rope	1 50
51	Davidson Blount Co	Repairs to wagons.	4 35
52	Wm. Elmendorf	Horseshoeing	3 95
53	L. E. Long	Overcheck rein.	1 00
54	Geo. M. Uhl	Flower pots	10 75
55	I. Gans	Christmas goods	23 75
56	Ev. Trans. Cab Line	Rent for wagonette	6 00
57	Haneisen & Co	Christmas goods	9 40
58	Smith & Butterfield	Paper	3 00
59	Geupel Bros	Christmas goods	3 00
60	Fowler, Dick & Walker	Christmas goods	33 61
61	Geo. D. Bowen	Evergreens	5 00
62	Peter C. Miller	Mnsic	21 00
63	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Med. Sup't.	Pay-roll	2,562 15
64	Eichel & Weil Pk. and Prov. Co.	Beef and sausage	847 92
65	Adler Bros	Groceries	594 65
66	Chas. W. Brizius & Co	Flour and meal	232 50
67	Michael Ward	Milk	155 00
68	Armour & Co	Butterine	105 00
69	J. F. Bruning & Son	Coffee and tea	94 20
70	Anton F. Kiefer	Salt meats	89 96
71	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice and ice hooks	16 32
72	Vickery Bros	Dried apples, etc.	14 20
73	Morgan Babcock	Apples	5 60
74	Keck & Bacon	Dry goods	60 93
75	G. H. Lewis	Shoes	13 80
76	Wm. B. Burford	Stationery	102 89
77	The Lottie Hotel	Legislative committee	14 00
78	Wm. G. Warren	Entertainment	12 00
79	Dr. A. J. Thomas	Contingent expenses	12 04
80	Cook & Adkins	Tinware	1 20
81	H. M. Taylor	Plants	14 00
82	John Lambert	Flower pots	5 40
83	Julius Niednagel	Plants	1 00
84	L. M. Baird	Cement	8 30
85	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co	Hardware	16 80
86	Wm. Schnute & Co	Lumber	6 66
87	E. C. Johnson	White lead	3 00
88	H. Stoermer	500 brick	2 75
89	Chas. Leich & Co	Drugs	49 66
90	American Endoscope Co.	Endoscope	26 50
91	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co	Surgical supplies	6 03
92	DeForest Coal Co	Coal	452 13
93	Chas. Wahnsiedler	Radiators and plumbing	154 50
94	Standard Oil Co	Oil and turpentine	26 70
95	J. B. Green Electrical Co	Electrical supplies	21 10
96	Heilman Machine Works	Repairs to engine	13 51
97	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.	Leather belting	4 86
98	Wm. Elmendorf	Blacksmithing	6 40
99	A. Duerringer	Blacksmithing	4 65
100	Walz Seed Co	Garden seed	1 45

VOUCHERS—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
101	L. E. Long.....	One bit for gray horse.....	\$0 75
102	J. P. Davies.....	Soap.....	200 00
103	H. Koch & Sons.....	Laundry stove.....	65 00
104	George W. Amory.....	Disinfectant.....	37 95
105	J. H. Mesker & Co.....	Wagon gates.....	85 00
106	P. B. Triplett.....	Freight and expressage.....	8 30
107	Dr. A. J. Thomas.....	Pay-roll.....	2,550 74
108	J. B. Wilson, Trustee.....	Traveling and other expenses..	30 00
109	S. B. Boyd.....	Traveling and other expenses..	43 00
110	Eichel & Weil Pk. and Prov. Co.	Fresh beef.....	778 28
111	Vickery Bros.....	Groceries.....	481 48
112	Iglehart Bros.....	Flour.....	220 00
113	Michael Ward.....	Milk.....	161 50
114	T. F. Bruning & Sons.....	Corn and apples.....	127 28
115	J. F. Bruning & Sons.....	Coffee.....	99 00
116	Anton Kiefer.....	Salt meats.....	90 56
117	Keck & Bacon.....	Dry goods.....	161 36
118	John Gilbert Dry Goods Co....	Dry goods.....	85 26
119	Torian & Barbour Hat Co....	Hats.....	4 37
120	Anchor Supply Co.....	Grommets.....	1 00
121	Dr. A. J. Thomas.....	Contingent expenses.....	36 52
122	P. B. Triplett.....	Contingent expenses.....	25 00
123	Philip W. Frey.....	Legal services.....	50 00
124	J. W. Pepper.....	Cornet.....	25 00
125	Harding & Miller.....	Repairing music boxes.....	23 31
126	F. Lauenstein.....	Subscription papers.....	8 00
127	Keller Printing and Pub. Co..	Blanks.....	2 00
128	Sherman Decorating Co.....	Painting.....	40 00
129	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware.....	35 42
130	Blackman & Lunkenheimer....	Queensware.....	30 30
131	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.....	Lumber.....	33 49
132	J. B. Greene & Co.....	Time detector keys.....	17 00
133	Stephen Schreiber.....	Repair to scales.....	15 00
134	De Forest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	412 19
135	Standard Oil Co.....	Cylinder oil.....	17 68
136	J. B. Greene & Co.....	Electrical supplies.....	6 00
137	Charles Wahnsiedler.....	Engineers' supplies.....	1 10
138	Charles Leich & Co.....	Drugs.....	28 05
139	Smith & Butterfield.....	Medical books.....	10 55
140	H. J. Schlaepfer.....	Ice bags.....	1 50
141	C. C. McKinney.....	Fertilizer.....	28 00
142	William Elmendorf.....	Horseshoeing.....	5 25
143	J. O. Flickner & Son.....	Whips.....	4 00
144	Walz Seed Co.....	Garden seed.....	2 15
145	John Lambert.....	Flower pots.....	6 75
146	Henry B. Smyth.....	Tiling.....	2 37
147	Dr. A. J. Thomas.....	Pay-roll.....	2,566 47
148	Dr. J. B. Wilson, Trustee.....	Trustee.....	35 00
149	Wm. L. Swormstedt.....	Trustee.....	38 00
150	Eichel & Weil Pk. and Prov. Co.	Fresh meats.....	912 72
151	Adler Bros.....	Groceries.....	574 89
152	Chas. Brizius & Co.....	Flour and meal.....	270 00
153	Michael Ward.....	Milk.....	166 62

VOUCHERS—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
154	J. F. Brunning & Son.....	Coffee.....	\$104 36
155	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	Butterine, February, 1897.....	107 10
156	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	Butterine, March, 1897.....	167 10
157	New Lebanon Creamery Co....	Butter.....	12 80
158	Vickery Bros.....	Salt meats.....	72 24
159	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co....	Ice.....	10 62
160	Keck & Bacon.....	Dry goods.....	190 45
161	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co....	Dry goods.....	186 12
162	Fowler, Dick & Walker.....	Dry goods.....	134 60
163	G. H. Lewis.....	1 pair men's shoes.....	1 50
164	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	85 42
165	Cumb. Teleg. and Telep. Co....	Telephone rental.....	50 45
166	S. B. Boyd, Trustee.....	Con. and trav. expenses.....	45 00
167	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Supt.....	Contingent expenses.....	8 29
168	Keller Printing and Pub. Co..	Binding medical journals.....	6 00
169	Worthington Eng. and Print.Co.	Printing programs.....	5 00
170	Bennett & Co.....	City directory.....	4 00
171	J. E. Hoing & Co.....	Furniture.....	25 00
172	Cook & Adkins.....	Milk pans.....	12 00
173	Harding & Miller.....	Violin and bow.....	4 50
174	Walz Seed Co.....	Grass and garden seed.....	15 05
175	John Lambert.....	Flower pots.....	5 40
176	Wm. H. Schunte & Co.....	Lumber and glass.....	22 11
177	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware.....	11 33
178	A. Duerringer.....	Blacksmithing.....	10 40
179	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing.....	7 35
180	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs.....	40 35
181	Illinois Pure Aluminum Co....	Medicine cups.....	4 17
182	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	297 72
183	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and turpentine.....	27 62
184	Heilman Machine Works.....	Work on steam pumps.....	24 62
185	Ev. Leather and Belting Co....	Belt grease and packing.....	10 35
186	J. B. Greene Electrical Co....	One knife switch.....	1 00
187	Augustus Allen.....	Hay.....	25 69
188	William Elmendorf.....	Horseshoeing.....	6 45
189	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	2,615 63
190	Eichel & Weil Pk and Prov. Co	Fresh beef.....	837 41
191	Vickery Bros.....	Groceries.....	477 19
192	Iglehart Bros.....	Flour.....	261 00
193	Michael Ward.....	Milk.....	161 25
194	J. F. Brunning & Son.....	Coffee.....	88 50
195	Adler Bros.....	Grocer's sundries.....	51 23
196	John H. Conn.....	Fish.....	37 00
197	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co....	Ice.....	15 96
198	Harry Joseph.....	Men's clothing.....	137 75
199	Keck & Bacon.....	Dry goods.....	127 76
200	L. Loewenthal Sons & Co.....	Men's clothing.....	122 50
201	Douglas Dallam.....	Shoes.....	93 00
202	William Hughes.....	Women's hats.....	27 95
203	Anchor Supply Co.....	Duck rope and grommets.....	16 56
204	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co....	Cambrie.....	4 93
205	Singer Manufacturing Co.....	Machine needles.....	1 00
206	L. W. Loomis.....	Tinware.....	43 20

VOUCHERS—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
207	Ev. Mattress and Lounge Fact'y	Mattress and pillows.....	\$9 50
208	I. A. Thiele.....	Coal oil stove.....	1 25
209	George F. Weikel.....	Repairs to ovens.....	135 00
210	Evansville Water Works.....	Water pipes.....	121 56
211	William H. Schnute & Co.....	Lumber.....	46 70
212	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware.....	18 04
213	L. M. Baird.....	Cement.....	13 00
214	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing supplies.....	8 60
215	E. C. Johnson.....	Paint.....	5 40
216	Heilman Machine Works.....	Pig lead.....	3 20
217	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs.....	36 14
218	H. J. Schlaepfer.....	Trusses.....	3 75
219	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	269 91
220	J. B. Greene Electrical Co.....	Electrical supplies.....	2 26
221	Ev. Leather and Belting Co....	Packing.....	3 73
222	Walz Seed Co.....	Garden seed.....	21 60
223	Herrman Bros. Mfg. Co.....	Plow points.....	10 00
224	Wm. Elmendorf.....	Horseshoeing.....	4 30
225	L. E. Long.....	Harness pieces.....	2 00
226	Dr. A. J. Thomas.....	Pay-roll.....	2,832 09
227	Philip W. Frey.....	Legal services.....	50 00
228	Wm. Smith Transfer Co.....	Hauling water pipes.....	8 00
229	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Sup't.....	Contingent expenses.....	3 93
230	Wm. R. McMahan, Trustee....	Traveling expenses.....	43 00
231	W. R. Gardiner, Trustee.....	Traveling expenses.....	12 75
232	Eichel & Weil Pk. and Prov. Co.	Fresh beef.....	738 22
233	Vickery Bros.....	Groceries, salt meats.....	620 75
234	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co....	Ice.....	182 26
235	Iglehart Bros.....	Flour.....	174 00
236	Michael Ward.....	Milk.....	166 62
237	Swift & Co.....	Butterine.....	156 00
238	J. F. Bruning & Son.....	Coffee and tea.....	102 40
239	C. H. Parsons.....	Potatoes.....	60 25
240	Armour Packing Co.....	Butterine.....	60 00
241	Marsh-Scantlin Bakery.....	Bread.....	6 58
242	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co....	Dry goods.....	22 09
243	Bitterman Bros.....	Spectacles.....	3 00
244	W. J. Dallam & Son.....	Men's shoes.....	1 50
245	Anchor Paving Co.....	Stone floor in bakery.....	55 00
246	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing supplies.....	49 35
247	August Schmidt.....	Repairs to range.....	39 55
248	Heilman Machine Works.....	Repair work.....	37 00
249	E. C. Johnson.....	Paint.....	3 60
250	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware.....	2 69
251	Evansville Drug Co.....	Drugs.....	18 70
252	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	191 88
253	George W. Armory.....	Disinfectant.....	57 50
254	Standard Oil Co.....	Turpentine and wax.....	23 30
255	Thompson & Chute Soap Co....	Chip soap.....	9 52
256	J. B. Greene Electrical Co....	Zincs for battery.....	6 00
257	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.....	Lumber.....	4 90
258	J. G. Lannert & Son.....	Repair to buggy.....	2 50
259	J. E. Hoing & Co.....	Furniture gimp.....	2 50

VOUCHERS—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
260	J. L. Allen	Hay	\$16 50
261	Wm. Elmendorf	Horseshoeing	4 95
262	C. P. Wack	Healing powders	1 00
263	Dr. A. J. Thomas	Contingent expenses	8 60
264	Dr. A. J. Thomas	Pay-roll	2,607 50
265	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	14 82
266	Abe Eichel, Mortgagee	Fresh beef	835 10
267	Adler Bros.	Groceries	465 74
268	Vickery Bros.	Salt meats and grocer's sundries	171 13
269	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.	Flour and meal	271 52
270	J. F. Bruning & Son	Coffee and tea	118 80
271	Swift & Co.	Butterine	39 00
272	John Gilbert Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods and notions	96 64
273	W. J. Dallam & Son	Shoes and slippers	57 00
274	Keck & Bacon	Dry goods	56 43
275	P. C. Miller	Music	13 40
276	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	15 60
277	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.	Lumber	153 63
278	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	18 68
279	Charles Wahnsiedler	Plumbing supplies	10 20
280	E. C. Johnson	Paints	9 40
281	Evansville Drug Co.	Drugs	9 05
282	DeForest Coal Co.	Coal	162 16
283	Thomas C. Warley & Co.	Boiler compound	185 22
284	William Pelz	Flues for boilers	26 15
285	Kester Electric Co.	Brush-holders	16 00
286	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.	Hemp and packing	11 51
287	J. P. Daviess	Chipped soap	200 00
288	Walz Seed Co.	Fertilizer, etc.	24 32
289	C. C. McKinney	Fertilizer, etc.	18 00
290	Hornbrook & Co.	Hand carts	11 00
291	Hermann Bros. Mfg. Co.	Mower sections, etc.	3 75
292	John S. Wilson	Navy beans	1 35
293	William Elmendorf	Horseshoeing	5 30
294	Wack & Co.	Breeching straps	60
295	J. B. Greene Electrical Co.	Sockets	3 36
296	Worthington Eng. and Prin. Co.	Printing diplomas	6 00
297	Standard Oil Co.	Oil and turpentine	42 61
298	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice	192 93
299	Michael Ward	Milk	161 25
300	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Supt.	Pay-roll	2,580 64
301	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Supt.	Contingent expenses	17 00
302	P. B. Triplett, Steward	Contingent expenses	6 10
303	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Supt.	One bath tub	75 00
304	Abe Eichel	Fresh beef	818 51
305	Adler Bros.	Groceries	519 56
306	Iglebart Bros.	Flour	210 00
307	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice, salt meats, etc.	189 60
308	Vickery Bros.	Grocer's sundries	170 86
309	Michael Ward	Milk	166 62
310	Armour Packing Co.	Butterine	110 04
311	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.	Bread	47 43
312	B. Titzer	Apples and plums	12 15

VOUCHERS—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
313	L. Loewenthal & Sons	Men's clothing	\$20 33
314	H. E. Bacon	Hosiery and tape	15 90
315	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	7 65
316	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Supt.	Salary	105 55
317	Philip W. Frey	Legal services	50 00
318	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt	Emergent expenses	11 93
319	C. H. Ellert	Rubber stamps	2 65
320	Evening Tribune	Advertising	5 00
321	Demokrat Co.	Advertising	5 00
322	Evansville Journal Co	Advertising	5 00
323	Evansville Courier Co.	Advertising	5 00
324	Chas. Leich & Co.	Drugs	44 35
325	F. M. Petersheimer	Surgical instruments	10 85
326	DeForest Coal Co.	Coal	133 27
327	Haueisen & Co	Fireworks and flags	49 00
328	J. B. Greene Electrical Co	Wire	88
329	Anchor Supply Co	Rope	8 30
330	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	3 55
331	Cook and Adkins	One tin dipper	35
332	G. W. Warren Co	Violin strings	2 25
333	Eichel, Arnold & Co.	Sand	40
334	Heilman Machine Works	Repairs	10 80
335	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	10 69
336	E. C. Johnson	Ground glass	3 50
337	William Grainger	Seed potatoes	15 70
338	William Elmendorf	Horseshoeing	7 65
339	L. E. Long	Harness	5 40
340	Walz Seed Co	Navy beans	1 50
341	Chas. F. H. Saval	Ditch assessment	37 29
342	W. R. McMahan, Trustee	Traveling expenses	32 40
343	W. R. Gardiner, Trustee	Traveling expenses	23 30
344	W. L. Swarmstedt, Trustee	Traveling expenses	21 45
345	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt	Pay-roll	2,596 15
346	Adler Bros.	Groceries	660 60
347	Abe Eichel	Fresh beef	600 80
348	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co	Ice	208 60
349	Chas. W. Brizius & Co	Flour and meal	191 00
350	Michael Ward	Milk	166 81
351	Eiderle Karn & Co	Coffee, tea, spices	132 86
352	Friedman Mfg. Co.	Butterine	110 82
353	Chas. D. Brandis	Grapes	22 50
354	C. F. Hopkins	Peaches	14 30
355	Benjamin Titzer	Plums	2 00
356	Vickery Bros.	Grocer's sundries	98 62
357	Keck & Bacon	Dry goods	165 44
358	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co	Dry goods	84 45
359	Anchor Supply Co	Duck and grommets	7 50
360	Wm. B. Burford	Stationery	154 55
361	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	54 91
362	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	19 28
363	Haueisen & Co	Croquet sets	6 90
364	C. H. Ellert	Rubber stamps	70
365	Chris. Neipp	Toilet paper	8 00

VOUCHERS—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
366	E. C. Johnson.....	Window lights.....	\$0 30
367	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs.....	66 27
368	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	154 65
369	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing supplies.....	130 39
370	Ev. Leather & Belting Co.....	Hose and nozzles.....	42 00
371	Standard Oil Co.....	Turpentine, etc.....	30 81
372	J. B. Greene Electrical Co.....	Batteries, etc.....	4 05
373	Frank Tardy.....	One bushel charcoal.....	75
374	Bramhall Duparquet Co.....	Covers for steamers.....	15 25
375	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.....	Lumber.....	2 43
376	Orr, Griffith & Co.....	Cast steel.....	1 00
377	Wm. Elmendorf.....	Blacksmithing.....	8 10
378	Heilman Plow Co.....	Plow.....	7 50
379	L. E. Long.....	Whip, etc.....	2 45
380	Walz Seed Co.....	Garden seed.....	2 35
381	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	2,639 36
382	Cumb. Telp. and Teleg. Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	62 74
383	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Contingent expenses.....	35 99
384	Vickery Bros.....	Groceries.....	612 98
385	Eichel & Weil.....	Beef and sausage.....	775 30
386	Chas. Brizius & Co.....	Flour and meal.....	228 00
387	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.....	Ice.....	178 05
388	Michael Ward.....	Milk.....	161 87
389	Enderle Karn & Co.....	Coffee and tea.....	150 60
390	William J. Moxley.....	Butterine.....	114 70
391	Jno. G. Neuman Co.....	Potatoes.....	39 78
392	George Carney.....	Grapes.....	3 80
393	Adler Bros.....	Fish and oysters.....	3 00
394	Harry Joseph.....	Clothing.....	134 00
395	Val. Schmitz, Sr.....	Clothing.....	93 25
396	Strouse & Bros.....	Clothing.....	73 00
397	W. Gross & Son.....	Clothing.....	42 50
398	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods and shades.....	40 63
399	Keck & Bacon.....	Marking tape.....	10 80
400	W. J. Dallam & Son.....	Shoes for patients.....	1 15
401	David C. Cook Pub. Co.....	Sunday-school supplies.....	58 88
402	McIntosh B. and O. Co.....	Carbon and slides.....	5 35
403	Evansville Demokrat.....	Advertising.....	3 70
404	Evansville Journal Co.....	Advertising.....	3 10
405	Evansville Courier Co.....	Advertising.....	3 10
406	Evansville Tribune Co.....	Advertising.....	3 10
407	Fred Geiger & Sons.....	Hair for mattresses.....	508 00
408	Chas. Jackel.....	Renovating mattresses.....	50 00
409	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.....	Lumber.....	24 67
410	Smith & Butterfield.....	Typewriter.....	80 00
411	W. W. Kimball & Co.....	Organs and tuning pianos.....	79 00
412	Harding & Miller.....	Organs.....	75 00
413	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co.....	Carpet.....	71 50
414	Blackman & Lunkenheimer.....	Queensware.....	8 98
415	J. E. Hoing & Co.....	Stool.....	1 00
416	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs.....	84 48
417	J. B. Greene Electrical Co.....	Battery supplies.....	49 79
418	F. M. Petersheim.....	Surgical supplies.....	26 40

VOUCHERS—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
419	DeForest Coal Co.	Coal	\$159 00
420	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	31 55
421	Heilman Machine Works.	Packing	5 00
422	Chas. Wahnsiedler.	Engineer's supplies.	9 98
423	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.	Belting	21 40
424	Hornbrook & Co.	Wagons	150 00
425	Walz Seed Co.	Road wagon	85 00
426	Marsh Bros.	Repairing buggy	14 00
427	Joseph Nienaber	Lumber	5 54
428	William Elmendorf	Blacksmithing.	4 95
429	Fred. C. Althoff.	Repairs to buggy	1 15
430	Albert Fisher	Stabling horse	4 10
431	L. E. Long	Repairs to harness	35
432	M. J. Wood	Threshing rye and oats.	5 14
433	Heilman Plow Co.	Repairs	4 80
434	Dr. G. C. Mason, Sup't	Contingent expenses.	35 20
435	Dr. G. C. Mason, Sup't	Pay-roll	2,630 13
436	Wm. Eichel.	Fresh meats	830 99
437	Adler Bros.	Dried fruit and groceries	724 29
438	Vickery Bros.	Groceries	644 39
439	Enderle, Karn & Co.	Coffee and tea	182 10
440	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.	Flour and meal	275 00
441	Michael Ward	Milk	163 12
442	Evansville Ice and C. S. Co.	Ice	154 50
443	Friedman Mfg Co.	Butterine	120 70
444	Jno. G. Neuman Co.	Potatoes	56 20
445	Loewenthal & Co.	Dried peaches	30 00
446	C. P. Parsons	Potatoes	14 24
447	Jno. G. Conn	Fish	1 21
448	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	578 81
449	H. E. Bacon	Dry goods	251 79
450	W. J. Dallam.	Shoes	109 00
451	G. H. Lewis	Women's shoes	82 85
452	Torian Barbour Hat Co.	Men's hats	82 66
453	Lahr-Hopkins Co.	Dry goods	78 25
454	Strouse & Bros.	Clothing	52 25
455	L. Loewenthal Sons & Co.	Clothing	52 00
456	Fred Geiger & Sons.	Hair for mattresses.	507 00
457	Cook & Adkins.	Tinware	85 25
458	Chas. Jackel	Repairing mattresses	72 40
459	Singer Mfg. Co.	Machine	33 00
460	S. Gugenheimer Co.	Furniture	22 50
461	I. Gans.	Chair seats	2 25
462	L. J. Wilgus	Trees	92 60
463	Julius Niednagel.	Bulbs and plants.	23 70
464	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	82 81
465	Bitterman Bros.	Crumb tray and brush.	2 50
466	A. Duerringer	Repairs	2 60
467	Davidson Blount & Co.	Repairing wagon	5 60
468	Grote Mfg. Co.	Pump rigging	189 00
469	Adam Weikel	Vitrified brick	320 00
470	Wm. B. Burford.	Stationery	265 41
471	Evansville Courier Co.	Advertising	1 30

VOUCHERS—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
472	Evansville Demokrat.....	Advertising	\$1 60
473	Evansville Journal Co	Advertising	1 30
474	Frank Wilder.....	Newspapers	26 65
475	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co....	Microscope attachment.....	86 70
476	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs.....	58 15
477	W. T. Keener Co	Medical books	14 55
478	F. M. Petersheim	Surgical appliances	2 60
479	Philip W. Frey	Legal services	50 00
480	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal	241 05
481	Hirsch Bros.....	Wood	150 00
482	Evansville Leather & Belting Co	Belting, oil cups, etc	61 50
483	Standard Oil Co	Turpentine	18 10
484	Richard F. Fairchild	Painting	109 00
485	Wm. H. Schnute & Co	Lumber.....	55 35
486	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware.....	15 64
487	E. C. Johnson.....	Paints.....	5 85
488	C. C. McKinney.....	Horses and fertilizer.....	275 00
489	Walz Seed Co.....	Seed wheat and timothy.....	31 75
490	Heldt Bros.....	Bone dust.....	27 00
491	Herrman Bros	Land roller.....	24 00
492	P. H. Blue.....	Oats.....	17 18
493	J. L. Allen.....	Corn	12 24
494	Wm. Elmendorf.....	Blacksmithing	10 85
495	J. B. Greene Electrical Co	Electric irons.....	124 00
496	J. B. Greene Electrical Co.....	Wiring for telephone.....	99 00
497	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing.....	46 91
498	J. B. Greene Electrical Co.....	Electrical supplies	34 92
499	J. B. Greene Electrical Co.....	Remodeling telephones.....	49 00
500	Rensselaer Manufacturing Co..	Iron valves.....	29 00
501	Bedford, Weikel & Nugent....	Sand	18 90
502	Evansville Waterworks.....	Water pipe.....	9 40
503	Orr, Griffith & Co.....	Rod iron	84
504	Suhrheinrich Bros.....	Brick	115 50
505	L. M. Baird.....	Cement.....	30 00
506	W. R. Gardiner, Trustee.....	Expenses	15 45
507	W. R. McMahan, Trustee.....	Expenses	14 50
508	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Contingent expenses.....	19 37
509	Mary T. Wilson.....	Traveling expenses.....	14 70
510	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.....	Fixing up hose house.....	729 00
511	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	2,685 41
512	Smith & Butterfield.....	Games and books.....	24 75
	Total.....		\$76,500 00

The above and foregoing vouchers were paid from the appropriation for maintenance and repairs, which by act of the General Assembly was placed at \$76,500. By these claims this amount was exhausted, as shown by the footing.

The vouchers set forth close to the following accounts as shown by the books of the institution:

Furniture and fixtures	\$320 55
General library	15 90
Carpets	71 50
Curtains and shades	136 30
Bedding	482 71
Toweling	163 56
Table linen	200 74
Cutlery	42 35
Queensware	221 22
Tinware	153 88
Decorations	31 03
Plants and shrubbery	89 20
Sewers and drains	470 71
Maintaining grounds	856 59
Traveling expenses	395 55
Telephones	278 19
Advertising	38 80
Printing and stationery	619 12
Expressage	32 86
Hardware	33 04
Painting and painters' supplies	22 95
Miscellaneous repairs to building	679 37
Fish and oysters	209 10
Poultry	752 44
Dried fruits	422 52
Canned fruits	57 60
Tea	230 20
Vinegar	63 69
Ice	1,168 64
Dress goods	313 97
Muslins	303 52
Ginghams	99 53
Men's clothing	841 62
Underwear	188 53
Shoes	361 05
Stockings	188 50
Gloves	17 25
Hats	153 08
Surgical appliances	218 59
Medical library	53 10
Druggists' sundries	91 35
Electricians' supplies	103 77
Oil and waste	110 64
Farm implements	47 25
Seeds and plants	210 11
Live stock	250 00
Feed	187 11

Vehicles and harness.....	\$273 85
Robes and whips.....	19 45
Miscellaneous stable supplies ..	29 29
Laundry soap.....	415 27
Starch.....	60 37
Bluing.....	18 95
Repairs laundry machinery.....	250 53
Wood.....	301 87
Tools.....	1 70
Candles and matches.....	8 60
Fertilizer.....	184 35
Repairs to boilers and engine.....	585 43
Tools for use on grounds.....	39 70
Minor improvements.....	1,717 34
Repairs to furniture—mattresses and pillows.....	1,297 87
Training-school supplies.....	6 00
Sunday-school supplies.....	78 88
Christmas goods.....	137 92
Religious services.....	397 50
Postage and telegrams.....	75 20
Blacksmithing.....	94 40
Miscellaneous food supplies.....	283 06
Cereals.....	81 45
Wages to farm.....	1,088 56
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.....	244 52
Wages to housekeeper and girls.....	1,143 00
Salaries to officers.....	4,472 14
Salaries to assistant physicians.....	2,403 33
Salary to Superintendent's secretary.....	540 00
Wages to attendants.....	10,217 19
Music and amusements.....	427 80
Soap, sapolia, silicon, etc.....	857 02
Engineers' supplies.....	165 14
Wages to nightwatches, usher and other general employes.....	1,828 05
Wages to laundry.....	1,184 73
Wages to carpenter.....	718 85
Legal services and miscellaneous administration expenses.....	318 90
Breadstuffs.....	3,427 55
Fresh meats.....	9,430 08
Salt meats.....	1,046 39
Butter.....	1,341 43
Eggs.....	700 42
Vegetables.....	1,153 38
Fresh fruits.....	291 22
Sugar.....	1,379 38
Coffee.....	1,189 39
Molasses.....	283 41
Milk.....	1,924 66
Tobacco.....	382 09
Wages to cooks, butcher and baker.....	2,332 91
Wages to sewing room.....	239 33

Spool cotton, tape and buttons.....	\$162 73
Drugs	402 44
Coal.....	3,232 37
Wages to engineer and firemen	3,013 33
Wages to stable	300 00
Total.....	<u>\$76,500 00</u>

SUMMARY.

Food supplies.....	\$25,436 01
Salaries and wages.....	29,062 57
Heating and lighting	4,507 82
General repairs	2,752 08
Clothing.....	2,629 78
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,084 26
Grounds	1,456 20
Minor improvements	1,717 34
Soap, sapolio and other cleansers	857 02
Tobacco	382 09
Farm and garden	729 29
Laundry.....	746 82
Stable	566 52
Administrative expenses	1,758 62
Religious services	397 50
Amusements	644 60
Drugs and surgical appliances.....	771 48
Total.....	<u>\$76,500 00</u>

EXPENDITURES BY MONTHS.

November, 1896	\$4,980 59
December, 1896.....	5,769 74
January, 1897.....	6,218 35
February, 1897.....	5,716 19
March, 1897.....	6,172 02
April, 1897	6,169 90
May, 1897	5,451 03
June, 1897.....	6,091 61
July, 1897	5,497 81
August, 1897.....	5,917 03
September, 1897.....	6,966 75
October, 1897.....	11,548 98
Total.....	<u>\$76,500 00</u>

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

FURNISHING FUND.

By the act of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1897, the sum of four thousand dollars was appropriated for furnishing the new wing constructed under act of the General Assembly of 1895. The appropriation was exhausted by the following claims :

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
1	Wilson Mercantile Co.....	Blankets	\$1,071 00
2	J. E. Hoing & Co.....	Mattresses and pillows.....	1,051 65
3	S. Gugenheim & Co.....	Furniture	549 90
4	Keck & Bacon.....	Bedding and linen	376 50
5	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co	Linen and toweling	205 94
6	S. Gugenheim & Co.	Chairs.....	196 00
7	Jourdan Loesch Furniture Co..	Furniture	156 30
8	Fred Geiger & Sons.....	Furniture	11 70
9	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co	Toweling, bedding and window shades.....	263 06
10	Blackman & Lunkenheimer....	Queensware and cutlery	117 95
	Total .....	.....	<u>\$4,000 00</u>

SEWER FUND.

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1897, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of "disposing of sewage." During the fiscal year ending October 31, 1897, this appropriation has been reduced by \$5,303.33, thus leaving a balance at that date of \$12,696.67. The nature of claims against the sewer fund is as follows:

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
1	George M. Uhl.....	Sewer pipe.....	\$152 88
2	French & Clements.....	Legal services.....	15 00
3	L. M. Baird.....	Cement.....	3 00
4	Evansville Journal Co.....	Advertising.....	1 70
5	Evansville Courier Co.....	Advertising.....	1 70
6	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Supt.....	Pay-roll for labor.....	112 52
7	Grote Manufacturing Co.....	Drilled well.....	606 75
8	Rensselaer Manufacturing Co..	Iron valves.....	89 90
9	Suhrheinrich Bros.....	Brick.....	75 00
10	George M. Uhl.....	Sewer pipe.....	36 48
11	L. M. Baird.....	Cement.....	14 80
12	William Smith.....	Hauling pipe.....	2 00
13	Eichel & Arnold.....	Stone and sand.....	36 93
14	Dr. A. J. Thomas, Supt.....	Labor pay-roll.....	245 28
15	James D. Saunders.....	Plans and specifications sewer plant.....	220 00
16	City Waterworks.....	Water pipe.....	20 24
17	C. H. Davies & Co.....	Sewer vats.....	1,259 25
18	Bedford, Weikel & Nugent....	Gravel and sand.....	35 25
19	George M. Uhl.....	Sewer pipe.....	1 88
20	L. M. Baird.....	Cement.....	1 80
21	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	72 12
22	C. H. Davies & Co.....	Filter basins.....	713 40
23	Heritage Saulman.....	Cleaning ditch.....	70 00
24	Heritage Saulman.....	Sewer work.....	62 00
25	Heritage Saulman.....	Labor at sewer vats.....	50 00
26	George M. Uhl.....	Sewer pipe.....	1 80
27	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.....	Erecting building over sewer plant.....	948 60
28	Charles Wahnsiedler.....	Changing flush tanks on account sewer.....	453 05
	Total.....		\$5,303 33

EARNINGS.

Sale of rags and bones \$33 50

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Appropriation.....	\$76,500 00
Expenditures.....	76,500 00

FURNISHING NEW BUILDING.

Appropriation.....	\$4,000 00
Expenditures.....	4,000 00

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Appropriation.....	\$18,000 00
Expenditures.....	5,303 33
Balance.....	<u>\$12,696 67</u>

EARNINGS.

W. L. Swornstedt.....	\$33 50
Paid to State Treasurer as shown by quietus, No. 1369.....	<u>\$33 50</u>

The following is a complete list of vouchers paid during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, the originals of which, properly signed and sealed, may be found on file in the office of the Auditor of State. Duplicate copies are on file in the business office of this Hospital.

No. of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
1	William Eichel	Fresh meat	\$680 38
2	Iglehart Bros.	Flour	225 00
3	Anna M. Kennedy	Milk	184 10
4	Friedman Mfg. Co.	Butterine	118 95
5	H. Karn & Co.	Coffee	52 50
6	Adler Bros.	Groceries	433 29
7	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice	4 97
8	Vickery Bros.	Grocers' sundries	85 76
9	G. H. Lewis	Rubber boots	14 40
10	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	11 81
11	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	28 25
12	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.	Lumber	24 85
13	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	5 60
14	S. Gugenheim & Co.	Cot	1 75
15	Joseph Thorbecke	Moving safe	18 00
16	Chas. Leich	Drugs	33 74
17	F. M. Petersheim	Surgical appliances	4 90
18	De Forest Coal Co.	Coal	525 15
19	Chas. Wahnsiedler	Engineers' supplies	23 70
20	American Laundry M'ch'y Co.	Washer	350 00
21	Jno. Hubbard & Co.	Seed	12 20
22	Walz Seed and Buggy Co.	Garden seed	4 50
23	William Elmendorf	Horseshoeing	7 35
24	L. E. Long	Halters, etc.	5 55
25	Dr. G. C. Mason, Sup't	Contingent expenses	37 45
26	Dr. G. C. Mason	Pay-roll	2,721 67
27	William Eichel	Beef and sausage	867 64
28	Adler Bros.	Groceries	674 84
29	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.	Flour and meal	276 00
30	Anna M. Kennedy	Milk	192 15
31	H. J. Heinz & Co.	Apple butter	161 24
32	H. Karn & Co.	Coffee	128 70
33	Vickery Bros.	Salt meats	103 08
34	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice	9 63
35	Jno. Gilbert Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	124 72
36	H. E. Bacon	Hoods	28 50
37	Anchor Supply Co.	Army duck and rope	9 25
38	Cumb. Tel. and Telph. Co.	Rental and tolls	58 38
39	Fowler, Dick & Walker	Christmas goods	68 04
40	William Hughes	Christmas goods	7 20
41	Haueisen & Co.	Christmas goods	5 98
42	John Kohl	Christmas music	21 00
43	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	1 86
44	J. W. Pepps	Attachment to cornet	10 60
45	S. Gugenheim & Co.	Furniture	45 00
46	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	15 28
47	Chas. Leich & Co.	Drugs	51 24

VOUCHERS—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
48	DeForest Coal Co.	Coal	\$829 66
49	J. P. Davies.....	Chip soap	100 00
50	J. S. Kirk & Co.....	Chip soap	33 81
51	Allen Bros.....	Hay	29 21
52	William Elmendorf.....	Horseshoeing.....	7 35
53	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Contingent fund.....	42 90
54	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	2,811 48
55	Evansville Packing Co.....	Fresh meats	857 50
56	Adler Bros.....	Groceries	509 09
57	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.....	Flour and meal.....	257 00
58	Anna M. Kennedy.....	Milk.....	204 19
59	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	1,240 pounds butterine.....	116 26
60	Swift & Company.....	Butterine.....	114 00
61	Vickery Bros.....	Salt meats, etc.....	106 45
62	H. Karn & Co.....	Coffee.....	105 00
63	Evansville Ice and C. S. Co ..	Ice	15 59
64	John Gilbert Dry Goods Co ..	Dry goods.....	4 23
65	Humane Restraint Co.....	Four prs. restraining mittens..	32 00
66	Cathcart, Cleland & Co.....	Subp. to medical journals	28 00
67	H. Schminke & Co.....	Stove, tinware, etc.....	28 20
68	Blackman & Lunkenheimer.....	Queensware	5 89
69	E. C. Johnson.....	Glass for pictures.....	28 81
70	Harding & Miller	Music, piano tuning.....	9 76
71	McIntosh B. and O. Co.....	Rent for lantern slides	3 20
72	William Blackman.....	Flower pots	24 00
73	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware and keys	26 71
74	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs.....	72 83
75	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	670 53
76	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils and turpentine.....	61 67
77	Evansville Oil Co.....	Turpentine.....	19 14
78	C. Melzer.....	Chip soap.....	16 97
79	P. H. Blue.....	Corn	83 70
80	William Elmendorf.....	Horseshoeing.....	8 40
81	Stanley N. Crawford.....	One male hog.....	8 00
82	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Contingent expenses.....	46 46
83	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	2,872 46
84	Wm. R. McMahan, Trustee.....	Contingent expenses.....	14 30
85	Wm. L. Swormstedt, Trustee.....	Contingent expenses.....	13 90
86	Evansville Packing Co.....	Fresh meats	775 16
87	Vickery Bros.....	Groceries	494 69
88	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.....	Flour and meal.....	274 00
89	Mrs. Anna Kennedy.....	Milk.....	197 12
90	H. Karn & Co.....	Coffee.....	101 50
91	Swift & Co.....	Butterine.....	72 00
92	John Enderle	Tea.....	57 60
93	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co....	Ice	13 50
94	H. E. Bacon	Dry goods.....	151 64
95	Adler Bros.....	Grocers' sundries.....	158 44
96	Blackman & Lunkenheimer ..	Queensware.....	12 20
97	Cook & Adkins.....	Tinware.....	9 00
98	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	93 72
99	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.....	Surgical supplies.....	20 60
100	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	686 10

VOUCHERS—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
101	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and turpentine.....	\$40 97
102	Anchor Supply Co.....	Packing	9 62
103	J. P. Davies.....	Chipped soap.....	100 00
104	L. E. Long.....	Harness.....	40 00
105	Alonzo Cannon.....	Oats.....	16 00
106	William Elmendorf.....	Horseshoeing.....	7 05
107	L. E. Long.....	Stable supplies.....	2 90
108	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	2,847 42
109	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.....	Hose.....	124 75
110	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Contingent expenses.....	31 64
111	C. C. McKinney.....	Fertilizer, etc.....	27 50
112	Albert Fisher.....	Stabling horse.....	10 30
113	Heilman Machine Works.....	Gauge glasses, etc.....	4 75
114	Walz Seed and Buggy Co.....	Garden seed.....	2 65
115	W. R. Gardiner, Trustee.....	Contingent expenses.....	7 45
116	William Eichel.....	Beef and sausage.....	863 60
117	Adler Bros.....	Groceries.....	625 38
118	Vickery Bros.....	Flour, salt meats, etc.....	354 69
119	Mrs. A. M. Kennedy.....	Milk.....	217 00
120	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.....	Ice.....	153 04
121	H. Karn & Co.....	Coffee.....	101 50
122	Kingan & Co., Limited.....	Butterine.....	69 30
123	H. E. Bacon.....	Dry goods.....	413 45
124	G. H. Lewis.....	Women's shoes.....	69 00
125	W. J. Dallam & Son.....	Men's shoes.....	64 75
126	L. Loewenthal Sons & Co.....	Jeans.....	13 30
127	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	119 71
128	Cumb. Telephone Telegraph Co.....	Telephone rental and tolls.....	47 35
129	S. Gugenheim & Co.....	Furniture.....	57 00
130	Blackman & Lunkenheimer.....	Queenware.....	17 78
131	Geupel Bros.....	Picture frames.....	13 20
132	Jno. Laval & Sons.....	Bath brushes.....	3 90
133	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware.....	11 85
134	E. C. Johnson.....	Window glass.....	4 90
135	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs and alum.....	92 32
136	H. J. Schlaepfer.....	Vaccine points.....	35 50
137	F. M. Petersheim.....	Surgical supplies.....	3 00
138	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	528 04
139	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and turpentine.....	46 62
140	Walz Seed and Buggy Co.....	Onion sets and seed.....	46 78
141	Levi G. Wilgus.....	Plum trees.....	15 00
142	John Hubbard & Co.....	Timothy and red top.....	6 00
143	L. E. Long.....	Harness.....	20 00
144	William Elmendorf.....	Horseshoeing.....	7 00
145	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Contingent expenses.....	47 00
146	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	2,886 71
147	Vickery Bros.....	Groceries, salt meats, flour, etc.....	1,157 60
148	Weil & Co.....	Beef.....	632 82
149	Mrs. A. M. Kennedy.....	Milk.....	210 00
150	H. Karn & Co.....	Coffee.....	101 50
151	Adier Bros.....	Grocers' sundries.....	100 80
152	Evansville Packing Co.....	Sausage and Beef.....	97 50
153	Strouse & Bros.....	Men's clothing.....	34 70

VOUCHERS—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
154	The Lahr Bacon Co.	Dry goods.....	\$13 85
155	G. H. Lewis.....	Women's shoes.....	13 80
156	W. J. Dallam & Son.....	Shoes for patients.....	1 50
157	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs, paints, etc.....	82 49
158	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	502 45
159	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and turpentine.....	43 68
160	Kratz Brothers.....	Whistle.....	22 00
161	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.....	Packing.....	6 48
162	The Sanitas Co. (Ltd.).....	Disinfectant.....	66 52
163	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware.....	18 79
164	Walz Seed and Buggy Co.....	Seed potatoes, etc.....	47 15
165	Allen Bros.....	Hay.....	33 04
166	William Elmendorf.....	Blacksmithing.....	4 20
167	Dr. G. C. Mason.....	Pay-roll.....	2,873 37
168	Dr. G. C. Mason.....	Contingent expenses.....	37*92
169	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.....	Ice.....	8 17
170	Dr. Wm. R. McMahan.....	Traveling expenses.....	9 20
171	Evansville Packing Co.....	Meat.....	757 88
172	Adler Bros.....	Groceries.....	654 96
173	Vickery Bros.....	Flour and salt meats.....	375 39
174	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.....	Ice.....	175 95
175	Armour Packing Co.....	Butterine.....	112 50
176	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	Butterine.....	107 82
177	H. Karn & Co.....	700 lbs. coffee.....	105 00
178	Weigel Bros.....	Corn meal.....	12 50
179	Mrs. A. M. Kennedy.....	Milk.....	217 00
180	The Lahr Bacon Co.....	Dry goods.....	346 83
181	William Hughes.....	Hats and ribbons.....	35 48
182	Torian Barbour Hat Co.....	Hats.....	22 33
183	Hauseisen & Co.....	Buttons, etc.....	10 20
184	W. J. Dallam & Son.....	Shoes.....	2 00
185	Chas. C. Mayfield.....	Exp. returning escaped patient.....	11 70
186	Smith & Butterfield.....	Playing cards.....	1 90
187	Wm. H. Schutte & Co.....	Window screens.....	112 96
188	Singer Mfg. Co.....	Sewing machines.....	64 30
189	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware.....	47 78
190	Hl. Pure Aluminum Co.....	Chambers.....	35 44
191	Anchor Supply Co.....	Awnings.....	31 41
192	A. L. Swanson.....	Electric irons.....	30 00
193	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.....	Hose and nozzles.....	22 50
194	Blackman & Lunkenheimer.....	Queensware.....	12 27
195	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Drugs.....	80 27
196	DeForest Coal Co.....	Coal.....	473 43
197	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and turpentine.....	27 74
198	J. P. Davies.....	Chipped soap.....	100 00
199	Walz Seed and Buggy Co.....	Garden seed.....	14 35
200	William Elmendorf.....	Horseshoeing.....	7 70
201	L. E. Long.....	Harness.....	3 30
202	Stronse & Bros.....	Men's clothing.....	8 35
203	Adank Bros.....	Entertainment.....	8 00
204	William Blackman.....	Seeds and plants.....	7 30
205	Wm. R. Gardiner.....	Traveling expenses.....	10 55
206	Dr. G. C. Mason.....	Contingent expenses.....	32 35

VOUCHERS.—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
207	Dr. G. C. Mason	Pay-roll	\$2,898 58
208	Evansville Packing Co.	Beef and sausage	850 91
209	Adler Bros.	Groceries	796 48
210	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.	Flour and bread	253 42
211	Vickery Bros.	Salt meats, etc.	179 83
212	Armour Packing Co.	Butterine	112 50
213	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice	105 43
214	H. Karn & Co.	Coffee	105 00
215	John L. Enderle	Tea	79 35
216	H. A. Cook & Son	Potatoes	17 85
217	Lahr Bacon Co.	Dry goods	358 40
218	L. Loewenthal Sons & Co.	Men's clothing	73 69
219	I. Gaus	Men's clothing	34 05
220	G. H. Lewis	Shoes	27 60
221	Adank Bros.	Entertainment	12 00
222	John Kohl	Music for entertainment	11 50
223	Keller Printing and Publish. Co.	Programs for entertainment	8 50
224	Press Club Orchestra	Music for commencement exer's	8 00
225	Worthington Eng. and Print. Co.	Diplomas for nurses	7 50
226	S. Gugenheim & Co.	Furniture	98 75
227	Jourdan Loesch Furniture Co.	Settees	78 00
228	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	12 62
229	Henry Schminke & Co.	Tinware	7 00
230	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	2 00
231	Chas. Leich & Co.	Drugs	84 72
232	F. M. Petersheim	Medical supplies	7 45
233	DeForest Coal Co.	Coal	386 50
234	Standard Oil Co.	Oil and turpentine	43 23
235	J. P. Davies	Laundry soap	100 00
236	American Laundry M'ch'y Co.	Mangle blanketing	19 20
237	George W. Lant	Corn	138 40
238	Walz Seed and Buggy Co.	Seed potatoes	23 58
239	Edward Marritt	Corn	10 80
240	William Elmendorf	Horshoeing	7 00
241	Dr. G. C. Mason	Contingent expenses	36 37
242	Dr. G. C. Mason	Pay-roll	2,898 66
243	Mrs. A. M. Kennedy	Milk	210 00
244	Cook & Adkins	Tinware	17 25
245	Cumb. Tel. and Teleph. Co.	Telephone	50 35
246	Evansville Packing Co.	Beef and sausage	1,036 77
247	Vickery Bros.	Groceries	641 93
248	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.	Flour and meal	330 61
249	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice	249 62
250	Adler Bros.	Grocers' sundries	158 67
251	H. Karn & Co.	Coffee	105 00
252	Mrs. A. M. Kennedy	Milk	217 00
253	H. A. Cook & Son	Dried fruit	13 96
254	Lahr Bacon Co.	Dry goods	413 31
255	L. Loewenthal Sons & Co.	Men's clothing	338 00
256	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	54 59
257	Haueisen & Co.	Fireworks	43 80
258	Boetticher, Kellogg Co.	Hardware	20 28
259	Harding & Miller	Orchestra supplies	19 69

VOUCHERS—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
260	Crescent Moving Co	Wagonette hire	\$15 00
261	E. S. & N. Railway	Transportation	10 10
262	Evansville Drug Co	Drugs	61 99
263	Chas. Leich & Co.	Drugs, etc.	14 47
264	F. M. Petersheim	Air cushion, etc.	2 49
265	DeForest Coal Co.	Coal	408 94
266	Standard Oil Co.	Oil and turpentine	58 47
267	J. W. Laubscher & Sons	Threshing wheat and oats.	25 66
268	Thomas Austin	Rent of binder.	14 00
269	William Elmendorf	Horseshoeing	9 80
270	Dr. G. C. Mason	Contingent expenses.	84 51
271	Dr. G. C. Mason	Pay-roll.	2,961 86
272	W. R. Gardiner	Traveling expenses.	11 50
273	Evansville Packing Co.	Beef and sausage.	981 28
274	Adler Bros.	Groceries	595 44
275	Evansville Ice and C. S. Co	Ice	279 33
276	Mrs. A. M. Kennedy	Milk	217 00
277	Kingan & Co., Ltd.	Butterine	209 55
278	H. Karn & Co.	Coffee	157 50
279	Vickery Bros.	Salt meats.	118 72
280	Chas. F. Hopkins	Peaches	15 60
281	Chas. W. Brizins & Co	Meal	9 00
282	Lahr-Bacon Co.	Dry goods	1,054 36
283	Wm. B. Burford.	Blanks, stationery, etc.	225 02
284	The Dnek Brand Co	Rubber blankets	85 00
285	Babcock Carriage Co.	Food cart	35 45
286	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	23 10
287	Hornbrook & Co.	Barrel truck.	15 30
288	I. A. Thiele.	Tinware.	14 70
289	Chas. Leich & Co.	Drugs.	72 66
290	W. B. Saunders	Medical book	12 00
291	DeForest Coal Co.	Coal	329 01
292	Standard Oil Co	Oils and turpentine	54 92
293	C. C. McKinney	Fertilizer	42 00
294	Wm. Elmendorf.	Horseshoeing	9 80
295	Walz Seed and Buggy Co.	Garden seed	1 30
296	Dr. G. C. Mason.	Contingent expenses.	61 69
297	Blackman & Lunkenheimer.	Queensware	8 05
298	Dr. G. C. Mason.	Pay-roll.	2,779 66
299	Dr. W. R. McMahan	Traveling expenses.	8 45
300	Evansville Packing Co.	Beef and sausage	1,016 41
301	Vickery Bros.	Groceries	653 46
302	Mrs. A. M. Kennedy.	Milk	210 00
303	G. H. Hammond & Co	Butterine	123 00
304	H. Karn & Co.	Coffee.	103 25
305	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice.	94 91
306	Adler Bros.	Grocers' sundries, etc	204 09
307	L. Loewenthal Sons & Co.	Men's suits	370 50
308	Lahr Bacon Co.	Dry goods	108 84
309	Strouse & Bros	Clothing.	7 50
310	S. Gugenheim & Co.	Furniture	29 90
311	Cook & Adkins.	Tinware.	22 00
312	I. A. Thiele.	Stove and tinware.	18 35

VOUCHERS—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
313	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	\$13 77
314	Wm. B. Burford	Stationery	104 17
315	A. L. Williston	Indelible ink	10 50
316	David C. Cook Publishing Co.	Sunday-school supplies	56 20
317	J. G. Lannert & Son	Improving wagonette	24 00
318	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	11 56
319	Chas. Leich & Co.	Drugs	70 15
320	Johns Hopkins Press	Medical Journal	5 00
321	DeForest Coal Co.	Coal	385 72
322	Standard Oil Co.	Oil and gasoline	35 09
323	J. B. Greene & Co.	Engineers' supplies	13 32
324	E. C. Johnson	Asphaltum	8 00
325	J. P. Davies	Chipped soap	100 00
326	Evansville Leather and Belt. Co	Hose and couplings	44 80
327	Allen Bros.	Corn	11 90
328	Wm. Elmendorf	Horseshoeing	8 40
329	L. E. Long	Repairs to harness	8 30
330	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.	Contingent expenses	92 70
331	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.	Pay-roll	2,876 95
332	Adler Bros.	Groceries	720 06
333	Mrs. A. M. Kennedy	Milk	217 00
334	Chas. W. Brizius & Co	Flour and meal	185 00
335	Evansville Packing Co.	Beef and sausage	950 70
336	Ev. Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Ice	95 51
337	H. Karn & Co.	Coffee	101 50
338	Jno. L. Enderle	Tea	24 00
339	Armour Packing Co	Butterine	108 00
340	Vickery Bros.	Salt meats, etc.	146 26
341	H. A. Cook & Son	Butter	15 67
342	A. E. Freeman & Co.	Shoes	27 60
343	G. H. Lewis	Women's shoes	123 60
344	Lahr Bacon Co.	Dry goods	203 41
345	Hatfield & Kerney	Shoes	54 60
346	Hedge Shepard Co.	Shawls	28 27
347	I. Gans	Shawls	32 90
348	The Sanitas Co	Disinfectant	63 90
349	Cumb. Telephone Co.	Telephone rent and tolls	63 55
350	Smith & Butterfield	Books and Bibles	22 35
351	Haueisen & Co	Games	15 85
352	Joseph Reichert	Cleaning ditch	40 80
353	Frank Wilder	Newspapers	23 40
354	Wilson Mercantile Co.	Blankets	403 20
355	Louis Ichenhauser & Sons	Queensware	60 00
356	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Refrigerator, etc	49 25
357	S. Gugenheimer & Co	Furniture	18 00
358	Chas. F. Artes	Clocks	17 00
359	Cook & Adkins	Tinware	9 90
360	I. A. Thiele	Tinware	4 20
361	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Mouse traps, etc	3 74
362	Chas. Leich & Co.	Drugs	59 77
363	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.	Surgical appliances	16 40
364	DeForest Coal Co.	Coal	540 80
365	Hirsch Bros.	Wood	44 25

VOUCHERS--Continued.

No. of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
366	Standard Oil Co	Oil and turpentine	\$47 93
367	Anchor Supply Co.....	Packing.....	4 93
368	J. P. Davies.....	Laundry soap.....	100 00
369	Thompson & Chute Soap Co ..	Soap.....	8 05
370	Allen Bros	Corn.....	24 50
371	Walz Seed and Buggy Co	Seed and onion sets	15 80
372	Wm. Elmendorf.....	Horseshoeing.....	5 60
373	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Contingent expenses.....	98 10
374	Dr. G. C. Mason, Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	2,913 16
375	C. C. McKinney	Fertilizer	14 00
376	Prescott Chemical Co.....	Disinfectant	10 00
377	W. R. McMahan.....	Traveling expenses	9 61
378	Mary T. Wilson.....	Traveling expenses.....	15 70
379	Lahr Bacon Co.....	Hosiery and undershirts.....	255 37
	Total.....		\$82,000 00

The above and foregoing vouchers were paid from the appropriation for maintenance, which, by act of the General Assembly, was placed at \$82,000.00. The vouchers set forth close to the following accounts as shown by the books of the institution:

Furniture.....	\$816 45
Library.....	2 15
Rugs and oilcloths	64 67
Curtains and shades	160 29
Blankets and sheeting	1,104 12
Toweling	356 75
Table linen	526 67
Cutlery	81 51
Tinware	118 48
Decorations	31 25
Plants and shrubbery	40 30
Maintaining sewer.....	522 66
Traveling expenses.....	72 71
Wages to night watches, ushers and other general employes.....	1,411 85
Wages to laundry	1,682 33
Wages to carpenter.....	644 15
Miscellaneous administrative expenses	116 04
Breadstuffs.....	3,172 35
Fresh meats	10,235 28
Salt meats	1,227 26

Butter	\$1,287 66
Eggs	788 80
Vegetables	653 38
Fresh fruits	257 23
Sugar	1,938 85
Coffee	1,267 95
Molasses	316 27
Milk	2,492 56
Tobacco	616 85
Poultry	962 99
Ice	1,205 65
Wages to culinary department	2,369 21
Wages to sewing room	457 27
Spool cotton, tape and buttons	240 17
Shawls and hoods	60 77
Repairs to boiler	23 70
Laundry soap	658 83
Bluing	15 85
Washer and laundry repairs	403 95
Carpenter's tools	5 45
Wood	44 25
Fertilizer for farm	62 30
Lawn mowers and repairs	49 06
Repairs to household articles	111 78
Training-school supplies	61 60
Sunday-school supplies	78 55
Christmas goods	119 66
Cheese, pepper, salt, etc.	440 52
Cereals	121 67
Horseshoeing	95 40
Postage and telegrams	150 41
Wages to farm	827 61
Brooms, brushes and mops	325 84
Wages to housekeeper and maids	1,178 79
Salaries of officers	4,699 92
Salaries to assistant physicians	2,400 00
Salary to Superintendent's secretary	538 50
Wages to attendants	12,572 87
Amusements	578 84
Soap, sapolio, silicon and polish	1,091 53
Engineers' supplies	217 75
Telephone rental and toll	220 88
Advertising	46 00
Stationery	459 40
Fish and oysters	91 92
Dried fruits	131 86
Canned goods	329 12
Tea	178 95
Vinegar	55 30
Dress goods	392 02
Muslin	155 89

Gingham	\$163 26
Apron goods	24 15
Men's suits	979 39
Underwear	420 28
Shoes	404 85
Stockings	258 00
Gloves	5 60
Hats	88 01
Surgical instruments	62 81
Medical library	59 00
Corks, bottles, powder boxes, etc	26 19
Electrical supplies	13 32
Sharpening plow points	4 80
Stock hog	8 00
Feed	354 35
Vehicles and harness	91 45
Miscellaneous stable supplies	39 25
Starch	83 46
Drugs	717 35
Coal	6,266 33
Wages to engineers and firemen	3,233 14
Wages to stable	298 41
Wages to grounds	894 43
Oil and packing	297 63
Hardware	111 92
Minor repairs	37 46
Freight and expressage	75 64
Maintaining religious services	400 70
Seeds and plants	227 82
Candles and matches	13 65
Queensware	120 50
Total	\$82,000 00

SUMMARY.

Food	\$27,135 57
Salaries and wages	33,790 74
Heat and light	6,876 63
Clothing	3,192 39
Furniture	3,818 31
Repairs to household articles	149 38
Grounds	89 36
Soap, sapolio and other cleansers	1,091 53
Tobacco	616 85
Farm and garden	495 10
Laundry	1,162 09
Stable	388 27
General administrative expenses	1,348 89
Maintaining religious services	400 70
Amusements	578 84
Drugs and surgical supplies	865 35
Total	\$82,000 00

EXPENDITURES BY MONTHS.

November, 1897	\$5,615 82
December, 1897.....	7,614 74
January, 1898.....	6,364 21
February, 1898.....	6,390 27
March, 1898.....	6,954 67
April, 1898.....	6,119 53
May, 1898.....	6,978 00
June, 1898.....	7,268 89
July, 1898.....	7,322 02
August, 1898.....	7,415 89
September, 1898.....	6,842 74
October, 1898.....	8,013 19
Total.....	\$82,000 00

REPAIR FUND.

By act of the General Assembly approved March 8, 1897, there was appropriated the sum of \$4,000 for necessary current repairs. The following claims have been allowed on this fund:

No. of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
1	Sherwood Mfg. Co	Flue cleaners	\$35 00
2	Chas. Jackel	Repairs to bedding.....	15 95
3	I. A. Thiele.....	Repairs to stove.....	7 00
4	Fred. Geiger & Sons	Repairs to bedding.....	4 75
5	Grote Mfg. Co.....	Steam pump and heater	625 00
6	S. J. Lintzenich	Repairing roof.....	233 35
7	Wm. H. Schnute & Co	Lumber	106 76
8	Grote Mfg. Co.....	Repairs to laundry.....	42 99
9	J. B. Greene Elec. Co.....	Electrical supplies	17 54
10	E. C. Johnson.....	Paints	12 80
11	Ev. Leather and Belting Co ...	Belting	6 90
12	Wm. H. Schnute & Co	Coal bins, etc.....	150 94
13	Grote Mfg. Co.....	Repairs to steam pumps	42 13
14	S. J. Lintzenich	Repairs to roof.....	23 75
15	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Engineers' supplies.....	12 53
16	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing	12 50
17	Harrisburg F. and M. Co	Valve rings.....	10 50
18	Michael Weber.....	Repairs to boiler house	8 13
19	Heilman Machine Works.....	Repairing fences.....	50 20
20	Wm. H. Schnute & Co	Lumber	46 77
21	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.....	Hardware	26 34
22	Jno. A. Reitz & Sons	Lumber	20 05
23	E. C. Johnson.....	Window glass	5 26

REPAIR FUND—Continued.

Number of
Voucher.

	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
21	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Engineer's supplies.....	\$2 70
25	J. B. Greene Electric Co.....	Electrical supplies.....	62 26
26	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing supplies.....	34 34
27	Jno. Gilbert.....	Grate.....	3 00*
28	Heilman Machine Works.....	Repairs to pumps.....	21 15
29	A. L. Swanson.....	Electrical supplies.....	6 80
30	Heilman Machine Works.....	Boiler flues, etc.....	171 03
31	E. C. Johnson.....	Paints.....	15 40
32	Fred Geiger & Son.....	Repair material.....	3 31
33	J. B. Greene Electric Co.....	Electric repairs.....	107 00
34	Joseph Bellamy.....	Repairs to closets.....	80 00
35	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Valves.....	34 45
36	C. T. Sherman Decorating Co.....	Papering.....	18 80
37	E. C. Johnson.....	Paints.....	12 45
38	George L. Mesker & Co.....	Steel beams.....	11 00
39	J. T. Foley & Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	403 80
40	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.....	Belting and hose.....	62 33
41	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.....	Lumber.....	49 42
42	Val. M. Schmitz, Sr.....	Exhaust fan.....	25 00
43	J. G. Lannert & Sons.....	Repairing carriage.....	24 60
44	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Paints.....	18 46
45	Babcock & Wilcox Co.....	Repairs.....	14 18
46	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing supplies.....	13 53
47	T. J. Scholz & Son.....	Sawing slate.....	6 65
48	J. B. Greene Electric Co.....	Electrical supplies.....	81 00
49	John Koob.....	Building kitchen sink.....	80 00
50	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Engineers' supplies.....	23 65
51	Anchor Supply Co.....	Packing.....	15 45
52	A. L. Swanson.....	Electrical supplies.....	7 26
53	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.....	Packing.....	5 90
54	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Painters' supplies.....	29 40
55	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing supplies.....	16 01
56	Hermann & Brothers.....	Repairs to mower.....	16 10
57	C. H. Davies & Co.....	Brick work.....	29 10
58	Heilman Machine Works.....	Repairs to machinery.....	42 75
59	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Paints.....	32 30
60	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works.....	Repairs.....	26 25
61	Anchor Supply Co.....	Rope and splicing.....	9 51
62	Buckeye Engine Co.....	Repairs to engine.....	7 25
63	Wm. Schnute & Co.....	Repairing greenhouse.....	598 60
64	Grote Manufacturing Co.....	Repairs.....	52 45
65	W. F. Blair.....	Painting.....	25 00
66	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing supplies.....	21 72
67	Babcock & Wilcox Co.....	Tube brick.....	18 00
68	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.....	Empire packing.....	17 10
69	Geo. L. Mesker.....	Wire guards.....	13 50
70	E. C. Johnson.....	Glass.....	12 75
71	Heilman Machine Works.....	Pipe and bushing.....	7 25
72	Dr. G. C. Mason.....	Contingent expenses.....	7 10
73	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Paints.....	86 40
	Total.....		\$4,000 00

SEWER FUND.

The sewer fund, which by act of the General Assembly, approved March 9, 1897, was placed at \$18,000, was reduced by claims allowed during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1897, to \$12,696.67. During the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, the following claims have been allowed:

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
1	Michael Weber.....	Sewer drainage.....	\$183 42
2	Heilman Machine Works.....	Tank and valves.....	39 90
3	J. H. Mesker & Co.....	Wire gates for sewer.....	38 00
4	George M. Uhl.....	Sewer pipe.....	37 10
5	Scantlin & Co.....	Heating stove.....	6 45
6	Ev. Leather and Belting Co....	Belting.....	6 46
7	L. M. Baird.....	Lime.....	4 50
8	The Bonnot Co.....	Sewer machinery.....	775 00
9	Ft. Wayne Electric Corporat'n.	Engine, dynamo and switch board.....	2,661 38
10	Grote Manufacturing Co.....	Pipe, fittings, labor, etc.....	485 20
11	J. B. Greene Electrical Co.....	Wire rope, etc.....	446 71
12	Bedford, Weikel & Nugent....	Sand and gravel.....	142 57
13	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.....	Building well, etc.....	69 50
14	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Fittings.....	64 86
15	Babcock & Wilcox Co.....	Engineers' supplies.....	58 00
16	Ft. Wayne Electric Corporat'n.	Rheostat, etc.....	57 50
17	Herron & Warmuth.....	Cementing vats.....	51 95
18	L. M. Baird.....	Cement.....	27 00
19	Ev. Leather and Belting Co....	Belting.....	23 88
20	Grote Manufacturing Co.....	Work at sewer.....	50 14
21	Grote Manufacturing Co.....	Work at sewer.....	46 20
22	Bedford, Weikel & Nugent....	Sand for sewer.....	44 25
23	L. M. Baird.....	Cement and lime.....	30 50
24	Ev. Leather and Belting Co....	Belting.....	8 11
25	Michael Weber.....	Labor.....	7 87
26	The Bonnot Company.....	Sewer machinery.....	775 00
27	L. M. Baird.....	Four barrels lime.....	4 00
28	L. M. Baird.....	Cement and lime.....	15 50
29	Bedford, Weikel & Nugent....	Sand.....	26 50
30	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing.....	78 00
31	Chas. Wahnsiedler.....	Plumbing.....	13 33
32	L. M. Baird.....	Lime.....	4 50
33	George M. Uhl.....	Sewer pipe.....	1 50
34	The Bonnot Company.....	Sewer.....	240 00
35	Eichel & Arnold.....	Broken stone.....	66 33
36	J. B. Greene Electric Co.....	Appliances at sewer.....	47 00
37	J. C. McClurkin.....	Analysis of water.....	21 20
38	L. M. Baird.....	Lime.....	17 50
39	Bedford, Weikel & Nugent....	Sand and gravel.....	108 91
40	Chas. Leich & Co.....	Filter alum.....	21 38
41	L. M. Baird.....	Lime.....	15 00
42	L. M. Baird.....	Lime.....	15 00
43	C. H. Davies & Co.....	Sewer filters.....	1,250 00

SEWER FUND—Continued.

Number of Voucher.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
44	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.	Lumber	\$88 77
45	First Ave Brick and Tile Fcty.	Tile	41 48
46	Boetticher, Kellogg & Co.	Hardware	25 26
47	Chas. Leich & Co.	Filter alum.	20 83
48	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.	Belting	18 45
49	George M. Uhl.	Sewer pipe	16 44
50	Dr. G. C. Mason	Sewer labor	133 67
51	L. M. Baird	Lime	12 00
52	Bedford, Weikel & Nugent	Gravel and sand	1,067 15
53	C. H. Davies & Co.	Filter beds	145 60
54	Bedford, Weikel & Nugent	Gravel and sand	539 88
55	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.	Building at sewer plant.	243 05
56	Anchor Paving Co.	Paving at sewer	82 05
57	The Bonnot Co.	Sewer apparatus	75 00
58	L. M. Baird	Lime and cement	34 30
59	Dr. G. C. Mason	Labor pay-roll	55 40
60	C. H. Davies & Co.	Filter vats	678 91
61	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.	Pump house at sewer	294 00
62	Grote Manufacturing Co.	Tank and piping	225 00
63	Kester Electric Co.	Motor and rheostat	218 50
64	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.	Lumber for flumes	204 25
65	Bedford, Weikel & Nugent	Sand and gravel	174 20
66	Eichel & Arnold	Limestone screening	51 84
67	Rensselaer Manufacturing Co.	Valves	30 45
68	Wm. H. Schnute & Co.	Lumber for flumes	26 42
69	Ev. Leather and Belting Co.	Belting	16 28
70	Dr. G. C. Mason	Sewer pipe and brick	15 34
71	Chas. G. Sefrit	Bonnot Co. press plates	60 00
72	L. M. Baird	Lime	15 05
	Total		\$12,696 67

EARNINGS.

From sale of bones and rags and receipts from scales \$29 60

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation.....	\$82,000 00
Expenditures.....	82,000 00

REPAIRS.

Appropriation.....	\$4,000 00
Expenditures.....	4,000 00

SEWER FUND.

Balance October 31, 1897.....	\$12,696 67
Expenditures	12,696 67

EARNINGS.

W. L. Swormstedt, Treasurer Board of Trustees.....	\$29 60
Quietus No. 5,613	29 60

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane

AT

EASTHAVEN (near RICHMOND),

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1898.

TO THE GOVERNOR.



INDIANAPOLIS:

Wm. B. Burford, Contractor for State Printing and Binding.

1898.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 11, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 11, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners for Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, November 11, 1898.

W. D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 11th day of November, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

EASTERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

1898.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM D. PAGE, Fort WaynePRESIDENT.
E. GURNEY HILL, RichmondVICE-PRESIDENT.
SILAS W. HALE, Geneva.....TREASURER.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL E. SMITH, M. S., M. D., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

FRANK F. HUTCHINS, M. D.....SENIOR ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
JEDIAH H. CLARK, M. D.....JUNIOR ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
LAURA MACE, A. B., M. D.....MEDICAL INTERNE.
JOHN P. THISTLETHWAITE.....STEWARD.
WILL P. EDMONDSONSTOREKEEPER.
MISS MINNIE YOUNG.....SUPERINTENDENT'S SECRETARY.
HARRY T. BEST.....APOTHECARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To HON. JAMES A. MOUNT,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR—Your Board of Trustees of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, respectfully submit their report for the biennial period ending October 31, 1898, as follows:

ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the General Assembly approved March 5, 1897, your Board of Control of this Institution was dissolved, and a Board of Trustees was appointed by you, under provision of said statute, consisting of Silas W. Hale, to serve for the term ending January 1, 1899; E. Gurney Hill, to serve for the term ending January 1, 1900, and William D. Page, to serve for the term ending January 1, 1898.

Your Board of Trustees, thus appointed, met in regular session at the Hospital on April 13, 1897, and organized by the election of the following officers:

W. D. Page, President.

E. G. Hill, Vice-President.

S. W. Hale, Treasurer.

* Dr. Samuel E. Smith, at this meeting was reappointed Medical Superintendent.

Subsequently, on January 1, 1898, William D. Page was reappointed for a term of three years from that date, and at the regular meeting of the Board, held at the Hospital on January 11, 1898, the above organization was continued for the current year.

INADEQUATE ACCOMMODATIONS.

Paramount to all other considerations, because it involves a duty to humanity, it is incumbent upon us to direct your attention and that of members of the General Assembly, soon to convene, to the utter inadequacy of the Eastern Hospital to care for the insane of the district from which its patients come, because of an insufficient

number of buildings to receive and shelter, in addition to its present population, those who are now awaiting admission. Sixteen counties are tributary to this institution. From the best available data, we are convinced that there has been an increase in the population of these counties, since 1890, of not less than 20 per cent. The district comprises the very heart of the great gas belt; no other section of the State has grown with such rapidity. The very conditions consequent upon the sudden formation of extensive business enterprises, such as have sprung into being just north of Central Indiana, during the past decade, have had a tendency, because of unusual attending activity and excitement, and doubtless, because, also, of the fluctuating fortunes of some of them, to considerably increase the number of insane. As a result, several hundred unfortunates of unsound mind, who are as well deserving of care at the Hospital as those who have it, are confined in jails and almshouses, while scores of others, for lack of accommodations, are unconfined, a perpetual menace to themselves, to their friends, and to the public.

We find it quite impossible to satisfy the demands of natural and legal guardians of those who have been adjudged insane, but who are excluded from Easthaven, by the simple statement, "There is no room." We can not acceptably answer the query, Has not my ward, or my son, or my daughter, or my wife, or my husband, or my father, or my mother as good a claim upon the State of Indiana as have those for whom she is caring? We are at a loss to know what response to make that shall satisfy the appeal of an intelligent physician who insists that the acceptance and special treatment of his patient, suffering from acute mania, will result in probable early recovery. Nor have we ever been able to appease the importunities of officials from counties whose quotas of representation are not full, and who resent, with apparent reason, the previous acceptance of acute cases from other counties that have more than the number to which they are fairly entitled.

Of course, the congested condition of the Eastern Hospital can be relieved only by the erection of additional cottages, and that means a special appropriation of money.

We desire, respectfully, in this connection, to disavow the charge sometimes too flippantly brought against members of the State's benevolent boards, of too much zeal in securing appropriations.

The granting of an appropriation for new buildings at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane has no attractions for any member of this Board, nor for the Superintendent, that do not rest upon an unselfish desire to add to the safety and comfort of the State's unfortunate wards. New construction, to the busy men composing this Board, and to the Superintendent as well, means new cares, additional labor and greater responsibility, from all of which we would gladly escape, were we not always face to face with the perplexing problem of how to care for the many, with accommodations only for the few.

We most respectfully commend to your careful consideration the comprehensive report of Dr. S. E. Smith, upon this subject, which will be found in the body of his report to your Board of Trustees, submitted herewith.

THE SEPARATION OF FUNDS.

Another point to which we would respectfully direct your attention, is the unfortunate divorcement, under the law of 1897, of appropriations for maintenance and for minor repairs. The separation of these into specific funds, without provision for transfer, we believe works to the serious disadvantage of the institution. It results in the creation of speculation as to what strictly constitutes "maintenance," and, what expenditures are actually for "minor repairs." We have no doubt that every institution in the State operating under such appropriations, has been confronted with these perplexing problems during the year, and we know that appeals to the Attorney-General, to the Treasurer and the Auditor have found those officials as uncertain as have been the managers of the institutions themselves. Moreover, we conceive it possible, in the last quarter of any year, after the insufficient appropriation of \$5,000 for repairs has long been exhausted, for an unforeseen mishap to occur to the machinery in any of the departments of water power, heating or lighting, which could not be made good under a literal construction of the law, even though immediate repairs should be vital to the health of the community under our care. We are unanimously of the opinion that the specific appropriation of \$5,000 per annum for repairs, is insufficient for the needs of so large an institution, whose expenditures in this direction must naturally increase with the passing years.

FINANCES.

The following amounts were drawn from the State Treasury:

Maintenance, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

1896—			
November 10	.....	\$5,233	14
December 15	.....	6,667	43
1897—			
January 12	.....	6,898	70
February 9	.....	6,995	65
March 9	.....	6,575	98
April 13	.....	6,862	16
May 11	.....	8,646	33
June 15	.....	7,825	95
July 13	.....	8,417	57
August 10	.....	7,866	36
September 14	.....	7,890	40
October 12	.....	9,021	34
Total	.....		\$88,896 01
Less overdraft	.....		5 75
Net receipts	.....		\$88,890 26
Appropriation for fiscal year 1896-97	.....		90,000 00
Disbursements	.....	\$88,890	26
Covered into general fund	.....	1,109	74
		\$90,000	00
			\$90,000 00

Maintenance, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

1897—			
November 9	.....	\$5,578	11
December 14	.....	7,163	49
1898—			
January 11	.....	7,142	31
February 15	.....	7,096	24
March 15	.....	6,731	74
April 12	.....	7,969	62
May 10	.....	7,021	47
June 14	.....	7,099	14
July 12	.....	7,185	07
August 9	.....	7,500	34
September 13	.....	8,615	17
October 11	.....	9,062	17
Total receipts	.....		\$88,164 87
Appropriation for fiscal year 1897-98	.....		90,000 00
Disbursements	.....	\$88,164	87
Covered into general fund	.....	1,835	13
		\$90,000	00
			\$90,000 00

Repair Fund, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

1897—		
December 14	\$201 35	
1898—		
February 15	66 25	
April 12	398 04	
May 10	633 92	
June 14	517 78	
July 12	1,217 55	
August 9	1,000 62	
September 13	962 19	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$4,997 70
Appropriation		5,000 00
Disbursements	\$4,997 70	
Covered into general fund.....	2 30	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00

The total amount covered into the general fund of the State Treasury during the period was \$2,947.17.

The cost per capita of maintenance for the first year was \$154.75; for the second year, \$169.25. The cost per capita of all expenditures for the first year was \$174.68; for the second year, \$178.85.

The annual per capita cost of maintenance during the period was \$162.00, a reduction of \$10.92, as compared with the preceding period. The annual per capita cost of maintenance, repairs and minor improvements, was \$176.76, a reduction of \$27.70 as compared with the preceding period.

Repairs and minor improvements cost for the first year \$10,139.26; for the second year, \$4,997.70.

Receipts from sales covered into the State Treasury amounted to \$152.92 for the period.

The daily average number of patients present during the fiscal year 1896-97 was 508.9; for the fiscal year 1897-98, 520.9. There were present October 31, 1898, 257 men, 269 women, total 526. All beds in the Department for Men are occupied, and only 14 vacancies exist in the Department for Women.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your Board of Trustees, for reasons herein above set forth, and all of which are set out at greater length and detail in the complete and very intelligent report of the Medical Superintendent submitted herewith, do recommend and urge the following appropriation for the biennial period, beginning November 1, 1899, and ending October 31, 1901:

For maintenance, repairs and minor improvements, per annum, the sum of \$100,000.

Specific appropriation for three new cottages of 50 beds each, \$90,000.

Two hospitals, with equipment, \$30,000.

And, if appropriations for new construction are made, we would respectfully urge that they be available until work is completed, and that the interests of the State be not required to suffer from the exaction of an expenditure of any fixed sum in a specified year.

In closing this report, your Board of Trustees desire thus publicly to commend Dr. Samuel E. Smith, Medical Superintendent, whose faithfulness and intelligence in the discharge of the exacting duties of his office, have made it a source of pleasure to be associated with him in this work, for they have given us assurance at all times that not only in point of professional oversight, but also in the other elements of sanitation, diet and discipline the wards of the State were being wisely and capably cared for.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. PAGE,
E. G. HILL,
S. W. HALE,
Board of Trustees.

Easthaven, November 9, 1898.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

Gentlemen—In compliance with the requirements of law, I beg leave to submit the following report of this Hospital for the biennial period ending October 31, 1898:

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS.

Fiscal Year 1896-97.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Enrolled October 31, 1896	263	256	519
Admitted	50	65	115
Discharged	26	33	59
Recovered	16	21	37
Improved	9	9	18
Unimproved		3	3
Not insane	1	.....	1
Died	18	15	33
Enrolled October 31, 1897	269	273	542

Fiscal Year 1897-98.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Enrolled October 31, 1897	269	273	542
Admitted	45	56	101
Discharged	24	30	54
Recovered	14	20	34
Improved	9	10	19
Not insane	1	.....	1
Died	22	22	44
Enrolled October 31, 1898	268	277	545

The highest number enrolled during the period was 551; the lowest 519.

The average daily number actually present during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1897, was 255.8 men, 253.1 women, total 508.9; for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, 256.7 men, 264.2 women, total 520.9. The average daily number enrolled for

the fiscal year ending October 31, 1897, was 268.5 men, 266.3 women, total, 534.8; for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, 268.8 men, 276.5 women, total 545.3.

Since the opening of the Hospital, August 1, 1890, there have been admitted 635 men, 612 women, total 1,247. Of this number 273 were discharged as recovered; 103, improved; 20, unimproved; 11, idiotic; 12, not insane; 30, transferred to other hospitals; and 253 died while under treatment.

MEDICAL HISTORY.

There were under treatment during the first year 313 men, 321 women, total 634; during the last year 314 men, 329 women, total 643.

The two series of statistical medical tables appended to this report show on analysis the following:

Admissions. During the first year there were admitted 50 men, 65 women, total 115. Of the total admissions for the first year, 77 were presumably curable conditions and 38 incurable. Of the curable (assumed) conditions, 32 (41 per cent.) were cases of melancholia in acute forms, 40 (52 per cent.) mania in acute forms, 2 (3 per cent.) acute confusional insanity; and 3 (4 per cent.) were forms of toxic insanity. Of the incurable (assumed) conditions, 14 were cases of chronic mania, 6 chronic dementia, 9 parietic dementia, 4 recurrent mania, 3 epileptic dementia, 1 paranoia and 1 dementia.

During the last year there were admitted 45 men, 56 women, total 101. Of these admissions, 57 were presumably curable conditions and 43 incurable. Of the curable (assumed) conditions, 25 (44 per cent.) were cases of melancholia in acute forms, 27 (48 per cent.) mania in acute forms; 3 (5 per cent.) acute confusional insanity; and 2 (3 per cent.) were forms of toxic insanity. Of the incurable (assumed) conditions, 10 (23 per cent.) were cases of chronic mania; 13 (30 per cent.) chronic dementia; 11 (27 per cent.) parietic dementia; 4 (9 per cent.) recurrent mania; 4 (9 per cent.) epileptic dementia; and 1 (2 per cent.) dementia monomania.

It is worthy of mention that four cases of parietic dementia in women were admitted during the first year, whereas the entire previous history of the Hospital shows a total of only three women

similarly affected. During the last year eleven men suffering from parietic dementia were received, which is the largest number in any year since the opening of the institution.

Of the admissions for the period, 37, or 17 per cent., were recurrent in character: 28 represent two admissions; 4, three admissions, and 5, four or more admissions.

Of the 216 admitted during the two years, 6 were between 15 and 20 years of age; 44, between 20 and 30 years; 60, between 30 and 40 years; 49, between 40 and 50 years; 34, between 50 and 60 years; 19 between 60 and 70 years; and 4 were over 70 years.

The duration of disease was three months or less in 83 cases, six months in 30 cases, nine months in 11 cases, one year in 24 cases, two years in 26 cases, three years in 10 cases, four years in 9 cases and five years or longer in 22 cases.

As to nativity, 21 were foreign born, and 195 were born in the United States.

Discharged Cases. There were discharged during the first year 26 men, 33 women, total 59. Of these, 37 were recovered, 18 improved, 3 unimproved, and 1 not insane. Of the 37 recovered cases, 16 were men and 21 women. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions of the year was 32.1; on the whole number of presumably curable cases under treatment, 25; and on the number of presumably curable cases admitted, 50.

During the second year there were discharged 24 men, 30 women, total 54. Of these 34 were recovered, 19 improved, and 1 not insane. Of the 34 recovered cases, 14 were men and 20 women. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions of the year was 33.6; on the number of presumably curable cases under treatment, 24.8; and on the number of presumably curable cases admitted during the year, 60.8.

Of those recovered during the period, 33 were cases of melancholia in acute forms, 29 cases of mania in acute forms, 4 cases of acute confusional insanity, and 3 cases of chronic mania. Of the same number, 66 were first admissions; 2, second admissions, and 1, a third admission.

As to the age of the recovered, 1 was 19 years of age; 19, between 20 and 30 years; 24, between 30 and forty years; 17, between 40 and 50 years; 7, between 50 and 60 years, and 3, over 60 years.

There were discharged, improved during the period, 18 men, 19 women, total 37; unimproved, 3 women; and not insane, 2 men.

Deaths. During the first year there were 33 deaths, of which 18 were men and 15 women, making a death rate of 5.2 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. During the last year there were 44 deaths, 22 men and 22 women, or 6.8 per cent. of the whole number under treatment.

Of the cases resulting in death, 22 were cases of chronic dementia; 16, chronic mania; 15, parietic dementia; 10, epileptic dementia; 4, melancholia in acute forms; 4, acute mania; 2, acute confusional insanity; 1, toxic insanity, and 1, dementia monomania.

Twenty-two per cent. of the deaths during the period resulted from tuberculosis and 19 per cent. from general paresis.

Medical Tables Nos. 8 and 9 contain the mortality record.

One patient died of tuberculosis while absent on furlough.

A case of advanced parietic dementia died, two days after admission, of cardiac disease, demonstrated by an autopsy.

There were four other sudden deaths, one due to cerebral apoplexy, and three to cardiac complications in influenza and rheumatism.

Four fractures of the neck of the femur occurred from falls in aged patients during the period. Two recovered; one in an advanced stage of parietic dementia died two weeks after the complication, and the other died after union of the fragments had taken place—from mitral insufficiency of long standing. A fracture of the clavicle made a good recovery.

New case records have been introduced during the past year. Forms for the several examinations arranged upon cards, with a view to binding, have been substituted for the case book heretofore used. The index to the record files is the card index system. These records justify the additional labor they entail by their completeness, permanency and convenience.

Additions are being made year after year to the equipment of the laboratory. A room in the rear center is now being fitted up for laboratory purposes, and this work will henceforth be done under more favorable conditions. The hospital idea is growing in institutions for the insane. The tendency of the day is to provide hospital care and treatment for the new cases. They are being given a

chance, and the best possible chance, to get well. The best efforts and energies of the medical officers must be bent to this end. Routine work, of which there is ever an abundance, and it is essential, must not occupy all the working hours of the day. A part must be reserved for special study and management of the only cases promising permanent benefit from scientific treatment, and this must come through the laboratory. It is physiological rather than pathological. It has to do with processes in the living rather than ultimate results in the dead. Pathology is interesting and has done much, but its work is well-nigh done. Bacteriological research and physiological experimentation invite attention and promise to lead to prevention of disease. This is the trend of advanced medicine, and with it we are trying to keep pace, and if our efforts are to be aided by the provision of means, recommended elsewhere, better results will be obtained.

SANITATION.

The sanitary condition in general is as good as it can be made with the means at our command. Aside from a single invasion by influenza in January, 1897, there have been no epidemics of contagious or infectious disease in the institution during the period. There were no cases of dysentery or typhoid fever, and only one of malarial fever.

Tuberculosis. This is the most serious infectious disease we have to combat. Some progress has been made towards its reduction, but the process is a slow one on account of unfavorable conditions. In the Department for Women it is more prevalent, and lately opportunities have been improved for the isolation of the advanced cases in this department. The Women's Hospital has quarters set apart and specially equipped for a limited number of these cases. Elsewhere precautions are taken to prevent infection of others, but they are imperfect because complete isolation is impossible. The inability to segregate all victims of this malady is a constant menace to others, and I repeat the recommendations, so often made, that special provision be made for them in the hospital building elsewhere referred to in this report.

Water Supply. This continues abundant and of excellent quality. The wells which are the source of supply are thoroughly protected and care is exercised to prevent contamination from sewage

or other objectionable matter. The drought of two years ago was not perceptible in the quantity available, and since the capacity of the pumping station was enlarged, the system has been highly satisfactory and a source of great comfort. The establishment during the past summer of drinking hydrants in the park and at other places about the grounds has proved a convenience.

Sewerage System. No alterations have been made in this system during the period, with the exception of the construction of a new grease-trap for the general dining-room, and the renewal of all fixtures and connections in the Women's Hospital. The ordinary repairs have been kept up and the system throughout the institution proper is in excellent condition. The deep drain in the boiler house has been a source of trouble on account of disintegration of the vitrified pipe through the influence of oil and steam, but this has been finally corrected.

The disposal of sewage into Clear Creek, which it seriously contaminates, continues, notwithstanding its condemnation by the State Board of Health. Funds for a system of disposal by filtration have not been provided, and hence the evil has not been remedied. The wisdom and propriety of action in this direction is apparent, and the recommendations of the last biennial report are repeated.

Ventilation and Heat. The open fires provided two years ago in all day-rooms, with two exceptions, have decidedly improved the ventilation of these rooms, where the patients are chiefly congregated. These fires have, also, been a luxury to aged and feeble patients during the cooler evenings of the warmer seasons. Large ventilators were placed in the ceilings of several large dormitories for use during the warm weather. A large ventilator was built in the roof of the Women's Hospital, and new indirect radiation installed throughout.

The steam-heating system continues in excellent condition, and is giving good service. It has been extended in a few places for a better distribution of heat.

Some overcrowding exists in certain dormitories and day-rooms, but it is unavoidable. The conventional allotment of fifty square feet of space in dormitories for each patient is not maintained in certain cottages. Here the allowance is reduced to thirty-six feet. I am aware that this is a violation of a generally accepted sanitary

rule, and would prefer to adhere strictly to it, but rather than witness the confinement of acute cases in jails, limitations have been exceeded.

Subsistence. The dietary is carefully considered and arranged. It is a modification of Dr. Flint's and can not be improved without a considerable increase of cost. It is ample, and made up of plain, substantial and wholesome subsistence supplies. Vegetables, milk and fresh pork are produced on the institution's farm. Fresh beef is purchased on the market by competitive bids in whole carcasses, and native steers weighing not less than 650 pounds are specified, and none other is received. Heavy beeves, well-fatted, yield a minimum amount of waste and the highest quality of beef.

General. The cottages and their environment are carefully policed and the sanitary conditions are of the highest order. The cottage system makes possible a degree of sanitary excellence, not obtainable in other construction. During favorable seasons, some cottages are entirely vacated, and all others nearly so, for hours at a time, permitting the most thorough airing and cleansing. Nowhere more than in an institution of this kind is so essential the observance of the rule—"Nothing is clean enough that can be made cleaner." Methodical work and daily inspection are the only means of maintaining a high order of sanitation.

The only improvement I have to recommend is tile floors in lieu of wood in all water-closets, bath-rooms and lavatories. The tile is not only more sanitary, but is more economical.

AMUSEMENTS AND OCCUPATION.

The usual efforts to furnish wholesome amusements for the patients has been continued. The officers, attendants and employes have contributed willingly, energetically and successfully to the various means of entertainment. The holiday seasons of the past two years were celebrated by unusually elaborate programs, and the aggregate number of entertainments for the period was largely in excess of the previous one. In addition to the amusements furnished by our own people, several evenings were filled agreeably by outside organizations. The orchestra has been efficiently maintained, and is now an essential part of the institution's equipment.

Effort is made to find employment of some kind for vigorous patients. About the same proportion as heretofore is occupied in the several departments. The records for the month of September show a daily average of 40 men employed outside of the wards during a daily average of 271 hours, and an average of 42 men employed on the wards for an average of 47 hours. A daily average of 41 women were engaged in the sewing-room, dining-room, laundry and kitchen for a daily average of 236 hours, and on the wards an average of 81 women found some kind of work for an average of 41 hours. There was, out of a daily average of 525 present in the hospital, a daily average of 204 patients employed at some light labor for an average of three hours each. Excepting the winter months, about the same proportion is employed throughout the year.

Patients not employed find some exercise in the daily walks about the grounds and in the park.

Seventy per cent. of the patients took meals regularly in the associate dining halls. The experience of two more years with this service enables me to commend it as vastly superior to the system of ward dining-rooms formerly in use. Only on three or four occasions during the past year was it necessary to delay meals for a few minutes only on account of inclemency of the weather. The chief advantages of the system are the exercise it affords the patients, better service at table, economy of subsistence supplies, better sanitation of the wards, and relief of attendants from scullery work.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT FOR THE INSANE.

The Eastern District for the Insane is composed of the following counties: Adams, Allen, Blackford, Delaware, Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Grant, Henry, Jay, Madison, Randolph, Rush, Union, Wayne, Wells.

Tables Nos. XXII and XXIII show the admissions from each county during the period; and Table No. XIII the amount charged to each on account of clothing furnished indigent patients.

The population of the district estimated upon the vote cast in 1896 is 500,820, an increase of 93,400 since 1890.

The admission of cases has been governed by the quota of the county based upon the capacity of the Hospital and the population

of the county according to the census of 1890, preference being given always to curable cases. On account of the large increase of population in many counties, there has been objection urged to the use of the census of 1890 for this purpose, but in this we have no alternative, since it is the last official enumeration of the whole population.

The counties tributary to the Hospital constitute the major portion of the natural gas belt, where notable social changes have occurred during the past few years. With the vast growth of population, there has been an increase of insanity. There are reasons to believe, as I have in other reports anticipated, that this increase may be slightly in excess of the ratio throughout the State, and if so, it will become more apparent a few years hence than now. However this may be, it is a fact that the accommodations of the Hospital have not kept pace with the requirements of the growing population, and that the Eastern District has not a just proportion of its insane under State care.

Within the period, several counties have found it necessary to provide special quarters for the insane in the county poor-houses, where the milder cases have been confined, while the more active and dangerous, denied admission to the Hospital for want of room, have been kept in the jails. The counties have been obliged to make some temporary provision for the care of all patients after inquests were held and pending vacancies in the Hospital. In all admissions of men there has been some unavoidable delay, ranging from a few days to two or three months. Vacancies created by deaths, discharges and furloughs have been less in number than the development of new and curable cases. It is a deplorable situation that makes unavoidable the confinement of any insane person in jail, but it is especially regrettable that curable cases should be locked up as criminals and denied early treatment, which affords the only hope of restoration to mental health. The care of the insane in jails is neither humane nor economical from any standpoint. The actual financial cost for maintenance, alone, in jail, omitting all consideration of the loss of medical treatment and the harm of evil associations, is about the same as the cost in a State institution for both maintenance and medical attention.

The essence, then, of the question of the care of the insane in this district is whether, at the same cost, the county or State shall as-

sume the responsibility. The superior ability of the State to bear the burden and the greater benefits resulting to the patient from the better methods of State care furnish the answer.

The point is reached in this district where some action is imperative. Either an additional hospital must be provided, and the districts of the State rearranged, or this Hospital must be enlarged sufficiently to meet the demands which these sixteen counties make upon it.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The capacity of the Hospital has not changed. The Women's Hospital has provided ten additional beds, but these do not increase the accommodations for new cases. Patients are transferred to the small hospital temporarily, only, and beds in assigned wards must be reserved for them.

The Hospital is crowded, except in the Department for Women, where there are a few vacancies for a certain class of cases only. There are 540 beds, and there was present October 31, 1898, a total of 526 cases. Every bed in the Department for Men is occupied, and the demand for the admission of new cases is gradually increasing. On the last day of the period, there were eighty applications for the admission of men on file awaiting vacancies. Some of these suspended cases are acute, and it may be assumed are curable with proper treatment, but they are confined in jails and county poor-houses, with unfavorable environment, where medical treatment and nursing are impossible. There are 257 beds available for men, and the average daily number of men present throughout the last year was 256.7. Thus it is evident that vacancies as they occurred were promptly filled, and that new cases were received as rapidly as possible. In fact, during the past several months, acceptances were often issued in anticipation of vacancies, which, sometimes failing to occur, gave rise in a few instances to complications overcome only by sleeping patients on the floors of day-rooms and halls. Yielding to the strong pressure for the admission of new cases, many patients under treatment have been sent out on furlough before complete recovery. Occasionally this method has proven ill-advised, since patients have returned to us with a recurrence of the mental symptoms, whereas, if they had been kept under hospital care until recuperation was complete, a return of the disorder would have been less apt to occur.

The classification once so admirable, and now seriously impaired, was referred to in my last biennial report, but it still exists, and grows gradually and certainly more serious. It deserves special mention, and is due entirely to overcrowding, and can be relieved only by increasing accommodations for certain classes.

It is difficult to convey to the minds of others a full conception of the pressure brought to bear upon the management for the admission of urgent cases. It is persistent and unremitting, and comes through every conceivable channel. It is worthy effort, however, in the hope of bringing relief to an afflicted relative or friend whose condition to those near him is critical and urgent from every point of view. The citizen thus interested in a delayed case feels that the State discriminates against him, and so it does, but the management is both blameless and helpless, although not infrequently it must bear the burden of the responsibility and its attendant criticism.

In the absence of any means of temporary detention, other than the jails and county poor-houses, a serious problem is presented when an actively maniacal case is denied admission for whatever reason. That the State should at once make adequate provision for the care of these and other deserving cases, there can be no question after an hour's candid consideration of the situation.

Without going further into the argument in support of the recommendations made in previous biennial reports, I beg to respectfully reiterate them and urge most earnestly that speedy and complete relief be afforded the deserving insane of the Eastern District by the enlargement of this Hospital.

• As to the method of increasing its accommodations, I recommend, in view of the number of applications on file, that one hundred beds for men and fifty for women should be at once provided. For this purpose three cottages of fifty beds each—two for men and one for women—should be at once constructed and equipped. They should be so planned and located as not only to increase the capacity, but also improve the impaired classification, referred to elsewhere. Such additional construction and equipment will cost six hundred dollars per bed.

FINANCES.

The appropriation for maintenance and repairs for the fiscal year, ending October 31, 1897, was \$90,000. The net disbursements for all purposes amounted to \$88,890.26, and are classified as follows:

Subsistence	\$23,558 17
Clothing	1,878 18
Officers' salaries	6,965 92
Attendants' wages	15,066 43
Employes' wages	12,142 73
Fuel, light and other classified expenditures.....	19,139 57
Repairs	10,139 26

The cost per capita of maintenance for the average daily number actually present during the year was \$154.75; of both maintenance and repairs, \$174.68.

The cost of food for each day's board furnished during the year was 10.3 cents.

The disbursements for repairs and minor improvements aggregated \$10,139.26.

An unexpended balance of \$1,109.74 was covered into the general fund of the State Treasury.

For the second year the appropriation for maintenance was \$90,000 and for repairs, \$5,000. The total disbursements for all purposes amounted to \$93,162.57, and are classified as follows:

Subsistence	\$27,638 81
Clothing	2,978 45
Officers' salaries	7,139 92
Attendants' wages	15,109 44
Employes' wages	14,441 23
Fuel, light and other classified expenditures.....	20,857 02
Repairs	4,997 70

The cost per capita of the average daily number actually present for maintenance was \$169.25; of maintenance and repairs, \$178.85.

The cost of food for each day's board furnished was 11.9 cents.

An unexpended balance of the maintenance fund amounting to \$1,835.13 was covered into the general fund of the State Treasury.

Market prices of nearly all supplies were higher during the last year, and in consequence there was an increase in the cost of maintenance.

The cost of administration is necessarily higher in a cottage hospital, for the reason that each cottage must be organized independently of all others, and the average number of patients to each attendant is smaller than is ordinarily required in institutions constructed on other plans. In institutions generally the number of attendants is too small. Even here the number of attendants could be advantageously increased. An average of one attendant to ten patients is ordinarily sufficient to prevent accidents, but it is insufficient, in an insane population with a fair proportion of acute cases, to provide the individual nursing essential to the highest results from treatment.

The receipts from the sale of rags, old iron and the like, amounted to \$57.72 for the first year, and \$95.20 for the second. This revenue was paid into the State Treasury according to the requirements of law.

Summaries of the inventories of the property are set out in Exhibits 9 and 10.

The property was valued October 31, 1898, at \$662,113.06.

The appropriation of \$90,000 for maintenance is sufficient for the present population, but the repair fund of \$5,000 is inadequate, and should be increased to \$10,000. For the three years preceding the last, the average annual cost of repairs and minor improvements was \$12,000, and as the permanent improvements grow older, the amount of needed repairs will certainly not diminish. During the last fiscal year a few additional repairs could have been made with advantage and economy had the appropriation permitted. Since it was insufficient for all, the most essential only were completed and the others were deferred. Some repairs may be postponed for a single year without serious loss, but the major portion requires prompt attention, otherwise there is rapid deterioration of the property. Procrastination in such matters is unwise and costly, and inconsistent with the business-like policy which the State demands in the management of its affairs.

The interests of the institution would be better served by the consolidation of the maintenance and repair funds and the new fund made available for maintenance, repairs and minor improvements. It is impossible to anticipate for two years the numerous repairs and minor improvements in an establishment so large and where conditions are constantly changing. Some latitude should be given

the management in the application of the funds appropriated for the institution's support, that it may promptly and profitably meet requirements as they arise. The law now in force providing appropriations for this Hospital makes no provision whatever for minor improvements, with the result of inconvenience and obstructed progress in various directions.

In the event of the adoption of the recommendations of this report and provision for carrying them out is made by specific appropriations, the attention of the legislature should be called to the dangers and disadvantage of making such appropriation available only during specified fiscal years. Experience has proved that extensive new construction, as heretofore conditioned, has been pushed too rapidly, and the possibility of unavoidable delay and loss of funds by lapsing into the general fund of the State Treasury a source of no little anxiety. Ample time should be allowed in every instance to mature plans and make contracts in order to obtain the best results.

The provisions of the Mull law enacted by the Legislature of 1897 have been carefully carried out. It is proper to state in this connection that the requirements of that measure entailed no changes in the business methods in vogue in this hospital during the past several years, other than the filing with the Auditor of State duplicates of all invoices. Even this information was regularly filed with that officer in the form of duplicate vouchers, which were exact copies of the original invoices, duly certified by the claimants. This plan doubtless complied with the spirit of the new law, but its letter has been followed, and both duplicate invoices and vouchers have in every instance been promptly forwarded and placed on file.

There are no outstanding financial obligations of any kind.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The small building formerly used for a kitchen in the rear of The Triplet has, with important alterations, been converted into a small hospital for women. A tile floor with glazed base was laid in the main room and bath-room of the first floor. A bath-room was made out of the scullery and a surgery out of the bedroom. Varnished linoleum covers the three rooms on the second floor. A grate and mantel were put in the main room, all walls finished in zinc

paint and white varnish, the electric wiring was all renewed, and a cement floor was laid in the basement. On the second floor a nurse's room is provided. The building is as sanitary as it can be made and is well equipped for the purposes intended. It has a capacity of ten beds, five of which are on the second floor, and these are reserved for cases of tuberculosis. The alterations to this building required an expenditure of \$679.07.

While the capacity of this little hospital is insufficient to accommodate all the women feeble and acutely ill in the institution, it has afforded decided relief to certain wards, and, in addition to better nursing and care, has brought comfort to many patients by its seclusion and freedom from noises and confusion found elsewhere in the department.

It emphasizes the need of two hospital buildings of ample size and special equipment for all cases requiring special nursing and medical attention.

REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The property has been kept in a state of good repair, and some minor improvements have been made. The effort to preserve the buildings from rapid deterioration is a constant one and involves a progressive increase in the expenditure of funds for the purpose. The repair fund, however, provided for the last year of the period was less than that heretofore available, and in consequence a few needed repairs could not be made. These needs will be carried into the ensuing year. The most urgent, however, were met, and the general condition of the property is good. The minor improvements of the period were those only which promised better facilities or added to appearances, and experience has fully justified their cost. This is especially true of certain alterations and additions to some of the wards and their environment, the motive in every instance being improved sanitation and more home-like surroundings. It is desirable, when consistent with safety, to remove from the cottages all appurtenances suggestive of prison life, and some changes have been made with this end in view. The wards are all comfortable and cheerful as it is possible to make them. Unusually good results were obtained during the past year in the decoration of the grounds. The lawns, flowers, shrubs and trees have thrived well, and in the labor incident to their proper care many patients have found agreeable and healthful employment.

Painting. Conforming to the long-established rule of painting exposed wood and iron-work every two years, all window frames and sash, doors, cornices, leads, gutters, tin roofs and verandas have received during the period at least one coat of lead. The work on the ventilators was particularly difficult and slow. In addition, all sanitary fixtures and exposed pipes were painted twice annually, the inside walls and wood-work of several cottages and the general kitchen have been painted or varnished, and the greenhouse, dairy-barn, stable and other outhouses have received like attention. For this purpose one painter has been engaged throughout the year, and during the summer months three men additional were employed. This work is never completed.

Walls and Roofs. Brick masons have carefully and annually gone over all the outer walls of the cottages and the main building, pointing them up wherever needed. The high chimneys of the administration group were repaired with much difficulty. Foundations, where exposed, were protected by a heavy coat of Portland cement. The terra-cotta coping on the gables of all buildings was reset or repointed and the iron leads repaired and painted. Other terra-cotta work, as hip-rolls and crestings, has been put in good condition. Slate and tin roofs were carefully inspected and repaired each year.

Dairy Barn. The old dairy barn was repaired and an addition built to it at a cost of \$906.26, which enlarges and decidedly improves its facilities. These alterations provide thirty-three additional stalls for cattle and ample storage for the necessary provender. The sanitation is much better than heretofore.

Laundry Machinery. The insufficient capacity of the laundry made necessary the addition of a mangle (100-inch) and a brass sterilizer and certain repairs to the old wooden washers. The machinery was furnished by the American Laundry Machinery Company, and cost \$875. A single room for the heating stove was made over the engine-room by raising the roof of the latter. Thereby the ironing-room was made more comfortable and its capacity slightly increased. To relieve the excessive heat in the ironing-room, a set of fans (\$95) have been provided. The laundry is yet too small for the population, and should be enlarged as soon as practicable.

Verandas. The verandas of the east and west wings have been enlarged (\$463.74). Formerly they accommodated the lower wards only, but now they are available for the patients on both the first and second floors. On the latter, heavy wire guards, permanently secured, protect the patients from accident, and a very pleasant airing space is provided for them.

Bath-Room Floors. The floors of the bath-rooms of Wards A and 1 were renewed, encaustic tile being substituted for wood, at a cost of \$87.84, including a white glazed tile base. The floors of all bath-rooms and water-closets throughout the institution must be replaced at an early day, and tile should be used for the purpose. It not only improves sanitation, but is more durable, and hence is cheaper.

Mortuary. During the past summer a small mortuary was constructed on a suitable site near Cottage Seven. The room heretofore used was ill-adapted and too small for the proper examinations and care of the remains of deceased patients, and has been converted to other purposes. The new structure is 16 by 24 feet, with a slate roof, and divided into a small reception-room, a viewing-room and an examining-room. The latter is floored with cement and the others with encaustic tile; all are lighted electrically, and water, hot and cold, and natural gas are supplied where needed. The cost of this structure was \$537.44.

Summer Houses. Two summer houses of pleasing design were lately built on the grounds. They provide comfortable resting and lounging places during the hot season, and at the same time add not a little to the ornamentation of the grounds.

General Dining-Room. This room, reserved for the employes' dining-room, has been repaired throughout and generally improved in appearance and conveniences. An encaustic tile floor has replaced the old wooden one, the sub-floor having been well-supported by extra beams and pillars to carry the additional weight. A scullery was made out of a small hall and lavatory, and a new entrance of double doors was provided at the end of the long hall and in the center of the south wall. A new and larger exchange was built between this room and the general kitchen, the illumination improved, casings renewed and the walls repainted. The capacity

is now sufficient to accommodate both attendants and employes, the former having heretofore taken their meals in the associate dining-halls. The new plan is more desirable from every point of view. The cost of these alterations was \$530.91.

Stable. This structure, for several years in a state of ruin and almost useless, has been thoroughly repaired at an outlay of \$428.80. It was built many years ago, and the heavy hewn timbers used in the frame-work are well preserved and fully justified the expenditure for a new roof, floor and siding. The stone walls of the basement were repaired and new stalls provided in sufficient number for all the horses, which now stand on clay instead of wooden floors. The structure is ample in proportions for all the horses and large quantities of hay and grain. The old stable has been utilized for an implement-house.

Pumping Station. The fear expressed in the last biennial report that the single boiler at this station would fail to meet the demands made upon it, has been realized, and its dangerous condition for want of repairs, impossible while in service, made the purchase of an additional boiler an absolute necessity. It was furnished by the Brownell Company, and is a tubular boiler, 48 inches by 14 feet long, with 40 tubes $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and estimated capacity of 50 horse-power, and cost, including the setting and connections, \$398.45. The old boiler is now undergoing repairs, and will soon again be ready for service. This station is now equipped with two boilers and two pumps, which may be run independently or in multiple, as may be advantageous. The large Worthington pump added to this service two years ago has proved satisfactory. It is capable of doing much more work than is required of it, and this exception to the rule, which usually obtains in institutions to burden to the limit all kinds of machinery, is a source of much comfort.

A small water heater (\$35) has also been provided, and a new cement floor will be put in at an early day.

Feed-Water Heater. On account of the expense and difficulties of keeping the boilers of the main plant clean and in good working condition, a Stilwell feed-water heater was lately purchased and installed for \$350. This heater is 48 inches by 11 feet, and it is capable of heating and removing most of the scale-producing ele-

ments from all the feed-water of the five large boilers. The water supplied by our wells is hard, and a considerable quantity of sand is drawn into it by the pumps.

Minor Repairs. The slaughter-house has been altered, the kettle and furnace renewed and several conveniences added to it. Since the piggery has been enlarged, additional provision for killing and dressing the hogs became a necessity.

The grates and hearths throughout the institution have been repaired, and in some instances renewed. They have been embellished on several wards by neat wooden mantels. New maple floors have been laid in the sculleries of Cottages C and D, G and H, 8 and 9 and 6. These rooms were formerly used for kitchens. The stairway in the Administration Building has received new treads, and the floors of four rooms in the same building covered with parquetry. A cement floor has been put in the root cellar, and one of the large cisterns has been covered with a brick arch. A quantity of pipe covering has been purchased, and the extensions and renewed parts of the steam-heating plant will be protected. The pipe returns of this system have been thoroughly repaired and a few radiators, chiefly indirect, and a few direct, have been added. Storm windows have been provided for the women's hospital building and the more exposed portions of the east and west wings. Water lines have been extended to various parts of the grounds and six drinking-water hydrants provided, in addition to a large number of hose hydrants. Wall hydrants have been placed in the basements of all buildings. Another gravel walk has been made through the grounds in front of the administration group. The lake has been enlarged, the stone wall extended, the banks graded and planted with shrubs and rapid-growing trees. It has furnished a fair amount of ice for the cold store.

Additional Household Equipment. Furnishings for the household have been purchased from time to time to maintain the required standard. Fifty wool-felt mattresses were purchased of Ostermoor & Co., New York, at \$7.50 each. Three hundred blankets were furnished by Beckman & Co., and a few iron bedsteads were supplied by Frank Schantz. Chairs of various kinds were purchased of the Richmond Chair Company.

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The cold store is too small, ill-arranged and expensive to maintain, and should be replaced with a new and larger structure, equipped with a small refrigerating machine. The old store could be altered and made into a valuable adjunct to the general kitchen. The expenditure for ice, not including the labor of handling it, has cost during the past four years \$2,578.09. A refrigerating plant sufficient in capacity for our needs will cost no more, and probably less. The building would cost, approximately, \$2,000 additional. The cost of maintenance would be insignificant, since it can be tended by the engineer regularly on duty. Such an equipment would not only provide perfect cold storage for perishable supplies, but also furnish ice for domestic purposes.

The laundry should be enlarged by the construction of a wing, with a single floor and a small amount of machinery added. It is too small for the present population.

Tile floors should be put in all water-closets, bath-rooms and lavatories as a matter of improved sanitation and economy; also, encaustic tile should be put in the general kitchen and the large sculleries.

A small blacksmith shop is needed in the engineer's department.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The returns from the farm and garden have been satisfactory for the past two seasons. The products are set forth by years in Exhibit No. 15 appended to this report. Upon the basis of the wholesale prices in the local market at the time of consumption, the valuation of the products was \$7,193.57 for the first year and \$8,857.15 for the last year of the period. The condition of the farm is good. The gardens and other tillable land have steadily improved in productivity. The plantation of small fruits are maturing, and during the past year the yield was larger and better than at any time in the past. With the exception of potatoes, vegetables in great abundance to meet all requirements were produced on the place. The fence, with the exception of certain division lines, which are now being renewed or repaired, is in excellent condition. Being generally made of pine boards and whitewashed annually, they will endure for many years. The P., C., C. & St. L. Railway

Company lately built a new fence, conforming in kind to that in use on the farm, on the south property line. Each year some additional land is tilled and fertilization by stable manure and ground bone goes on from year to year. There are twelve head of horses and mules on the place. Since making the alteration in the hay-barn, they are stabled much more comfortably and conveniently. The stock of implements, wagons and harness is in good condition and ample.

The current expenditures for all purposes on account of the farm and garden for the last year amounted to \$4,589.81, leaving a profit of \$4,267.34. Permanent improvements amounting to \$1,100.25 were made, leaving a net profit for the year of \$3,167.09.

The dairy continues to be an indispensable and profitable department of the farm. It supplies all the milk consumed in the institution. The herd is composed of thirty-two head of cows, three heifers and nine calves, chiefly high-grade Jersey and Holstein Friesian stock. There were produced 16,807 gallons of milk the first year and 17,721 gallons the second.

The piggery has been improved by dividing the land set apart to it into a number of small lots, for a better classification of the stock, consisting of 59 hogs and 75 pigs. Dressed pork aggregating 13,954 pounds was produced the first year and 24,962 pounds the last.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

The Board of State Charities has continued its annual official visits, and its Secretary and Timothy Nicholson, the resident member, have severally inspected the institution at various times during the period. All reports requested and numerous others have been promptly rendered. I still pursue the policy of reporting to it all deaths, serious accidents and unusual incidents. To all my requests for aid and advice the Board has responded cheerfully and promptly. On one occasion it investigated, at my request, a scandalous story reflecting upon the good name of the institution, and found no basis in fact for any complaint against the hospital or any one connected with it.

Dr. T. Henry Davis, the resident member of the State Board of Health, and representing that body, has made annual visits of inspection, and fully informed himself of the institution's condition and its needs.

THANKS.

We are under renewed obligations to the ministers of Richmond who have conducted religious services during the period. Thanks are also due to the publishers who have furnished gratuitously copies of their papers for the patients; to Mr. Isaac Kline for interesting entertainments and other courtesies; to Nicholson & Brother for donations of magazines and periodicals; to Prof. H. H. Runge and the members of the Richmond Military Band for a delightful lawn concert; to Mrs. Rhoda Mote for magazines and papers, and to Mr. John F. Miller, General Manager, for a special car and transportation for fifty patients to the Fair.

We appreciate the kindly interest of these and many others in the patients and the institution generally.

ORGANIZATION.

The plan of organization remains as heretofore. A few changes have occurred on the medical staff. Dr. C. T. Zaring, Senior Assistant Physician, after a long and satisfactory service of more than five years, in which he demonstrated his faithfulness and special fitness for the work, resigned May 1, 1898, to engage in the general practice of medicine at Greencastle. I bespeak for him a successful career in his new field of labor.

Dr. Frank F. Hutchins, Junior Assistant Physician, after two years of efficient and commendable service in the Department for Women, was, on the retirement of Dr. Zaring, transferred to the Department for Men and promoted to be Senior Assistant Physician.

Dr. J. H. Clark, formerly a member of the staff of the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, was appointed to the vacancy thus created. He is well equipped for the duties assigned him.

Dr. Laura Mace was appointed Medical Intern for the Department for Women, and entered upon her duties June 1, 1898. With special training in gynecology, she is proving a valuable addition to the staff.

Mr. John P. Thistlethwaite continues to perform in a faithful, painstaking manner the functions of Steward, a position he has filled with high efficiency for more than seven years.

Mr. Will P. Edmonston, Storekeeper; Miss Minnie Young, Superintendent's Secretary, and Mr. Harry T. Best, Apothecary, continue to discharge, ably and acceptably, the duties of their respective positions.

I am pleased to report that, without exception, the heads of the outside departments remain in the service. They are unusually competent and worthy. Numerous changes, however, have taken place among the attendants and employes, but without any sacrifice of the high standard of efficiency heretofore maintained. They have contributed a full share to the successful results of the period.

To all I am grateful for good work, for uniform respect for constituted authority and established rule, and above all, for constant vigilance and kindly attention to the sick and helpless committed to the institution's care.

CONCLUSION.

In closing the report of another biennial period, I am pleased to testify to the active interest and untiring zeal you have constantly evinced, at no inconsiderable personal sacrifice, in the affairs of the institution, and to express my appreciation of the assistance, confidence and consideration you have at all times shown in my efforts to discharge the responsible duties assigned me.

Respectfully submitted,

S. E. SMITH,
Medical Superintendent.

Easthaven, November 9, 1898.

MEDICAL TABLES

WITH

Medical Superintendent's Report.

TABLE I.

Movement of Patients from August 1, 1890, to October 31, 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number admitted.....	635	612	1,247
Discharged.....	211	208	419
Recovered.....	131	142	273
Improved.....	58	45	103
Unimproved.....	8	12	20
Idiotic.....	4	7	11
Not insane.....	10	2	12
Transferred to other hospitals.....	17	13	30
Died.....	139	114	253
Remaining October 31, 1898.....	268	277	545

TABLE II.

Showing Number Admitted, Discharged, Died and Remaining in Each Month, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

MONTHS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Not Insane.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.						Total.
November ..	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	266	258
December ..	4	4	8	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	267	260
January ..	3	8	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	268	263
February ..	3	3	6	3	5	8	1	1	2	1	4	1	4	5	266	259
March ..	7	5	12	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	268	264
April ..	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	269	261
May ..	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	266	268
June ..	6	7	13	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	270	272
July ..	7	4	11	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	273	272
August ..	4	5	9	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	272	273
September ..	2	7	9	4	4	8	2	2	1	1	4	4	6	10	270	273
October ..	4	9	13	3	6	9	2	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	269	273
Total	50	65	115	16	21	37	9	9	18	3	8	1	1	33	18	15

TABLE III.

Showing Number Admitted, Discharged, Died and Remaining in Each Month, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

MONTHS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Recovered.		Improved.		Not Insane.		Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.								
November	1	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
December	4	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
January	4	4	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
February	3	5	8	4	1	2	1	5	6	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	4	2	4
March	3	5	8	1	3	4	3	2	5	4	5	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4
April	7	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June	7	3	10	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	6	5	3	1	2	1	3	2	5
July	6	6	12	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	2	5
August	4	7	11	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	5
September	3	4	7	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
October	4	8	12	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3
Total	45	56	101	14	20	34	9	10	19	1	24	30	54	22	22	44	268	277	545

TABLE IV.

Diagnosis of Those Admitted, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

DIAGNOSIS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute	26	14	40
Mania, recurrent.....		4	4
Mania, chronic	1	13	14
Melancholia, simple	7	10	17
Melancholia, stuporous.....	1		1
Melancholia with frenzy.....	1	7	8
Melancholia, hypochondriacal		4	4
Hystero-melancholia		1	1
Acute confusional insanity	1	1	2
Paranoia		1	1
Dementia with paralysis.....	1		1
Dementia, epileptic.....	1	2	3
Dementia, paretic.....	5	4	9
Dementia, chronic	4	2	6
Toxic insanity.....	1	2	3
Not insane	1		1
Total	50	65	115

TABLE V.

Diagnosis of Those Admitted, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

DIAGNOSIS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia, simple	4	6	10
Melancholia, stuporous.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, with frenzy	2	5	7
Hystero-melancholia		1	1
Melancholia, hypochondriacal	2	3	5
Mania, acute	11	14	25
Hystero-mania.....		1	1
Mania, chronic	4	6	10
Mania, recurrent.....	3	1	4
Acute confusional insanity	2	1	3
Dementia after mania	1		1
Dementia, chronic	1	12	13
Dementia, monomania.....		1	1
Dementia, paretic.....	11		11
Dementia, epileptic	1	3	4
Toxic insanity.....	1	1	2
Not insane	1		1
Total	45	56	101

TABLE VI—Continued.

DURATION.	Hystero-Mania.			Dementia after Mania.			Acute Confusional Insanity.			Chronic Mania.			Toxic Insanity.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Six months.....
Nine months.....
One year.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Two years.....
Three years.....
Total.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	16	21	37

TABLE VII.

Duration and Diagnosis of Those Recovered, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

D <small>URATION</small> .	S <small>IMPLE</small> M <small>ELANCHOLIA</small> .			M <small>ELANCHOLIA</small> WITH F <small>RENZY</small> .			H <small>YPOCHONDRICAL</small> M <small>ELANCHOLIA</small> .			S <small>TUPOROUS</small> M <small>ELANCHOLIA</small> .			A <small>CUTE</small> M <small>ANIA</small> .		
	M <small>EN</small> .	W <small>OMEN</small> .	T <small>OTAL</small> .	M <small>EN</small> .	W <small>OMEN</small> .	T <small>OTAL</small> .	M <small>EN</small> .	W <small>OMEN</small> .	T <small>OTAL</small> .	M <small>EN</small> .	W <small>OMEN</small> .	T <small>OTAL</small> .	M <small>EN</small> .	W <small>OMEN</small> .	T <small>OTAL</small> .
S <small>IX</small> M <small>ONTHS</small>	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
N <small>INE</small> M <small>ONTHS</small>	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
O <small>NE</small> Y <small>EAR</small>	2	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
T <small>WO</small> Y <small>EARS</small>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
T <small>HREE</small> Y <small>EARS</small>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
F <small>OUR</small> Y <small>EARS</small>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F <small>IVE</small> Y <small>EARS</small>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T <small>OTAL</small>	4	7	11	.....	3	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11

TABLE VII—Continued.

DURATION.	Hystero-Mania.			Dementia after Mania.			Acute Confusional Insanity.			Chronic Mania.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Six months													1	.....	1
Nine months													1	2	3
One year	1		1		1	1							6	11	17
Two years													4	2	6
Three years		1	1										2	1	3
Four years .....													.....	1	1
Five years .....													.....	3	3
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3	14	20	34

TABLE IX.

Showing Deaths, Psychoses and Complications, Fiscal Year, 1897-98.

MENTAL DISEASES.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Intestinal Tuberculosis.		General Tuberculosis.		Pneumonitis.		Pyæmia.		Organic Heart Lesion.		Status Epilepticus.		Paretic Dementia.		Chronic Enteritis.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Stuporous melancholia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute mania.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute confus'n' Insanity	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic mania.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia monomania.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia with paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paretic dementia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Epileptic dementia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic dementia.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia with frenzy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcohol habit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	2	8	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IX—Continued.

MENTAL DISEASES.	Cerebral Hemorrhage.		Maniacal Exhaustion.		Acute Spinal Meningitis.		Inanition.		Cerebral Effusion.		Multiple Sclerosis.		Tumor.		Total.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Stuporous melancholia.....	1
Acute mania.....	1
Acute confusional insanity.....	1
Chronic mania.....	1
Dementia monomania.....	1
Dementia with paralysis.....	1
Parietic dementia.....	1
Epileptic dementia.....	1
Chronic dementia.....	1
Melancholia with frenzy.....	1
Alcohol habit.....	1
Total.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44

TABLE X.

Duration of Those Admitted, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Three months	19	25	44
Six months.....	8	11	19
Nine months	5	2	7
One year.....	8	9	17
Two years.....	6	6	12
Three years	2	.....	2
Four years .....	.....	5	5
Five years.....	1	2	3
Over five years .....	.....	5	5
Unknown	1	.....	1
Total	50	65	115

TABLE XI.

Duration of Those Admitted, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Three months.....	15	24	39
Six months.....	8	3	11
Nine months	4	.....	4
One year.....	4	3	7
Two years.....	4	10	14
Three years	5	3	8
Four years	2	.....	2
Five years.....	1	.....	1
Eight years.....	.....	1	1
Ten years	1	1	2
Fourteen years .....	.....	1	1
Over fourteen years .....	.....	10	10
Not insane	1	.....	1
Total	45	56	101

TABLE XII.

Approximate Ages of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

AGES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	1	2	3
Between 20 and 30 years.....	9	17	26
Between 30 and 40 years.....	16	17	33
Between 40 and 50 years.....	13	11	24
Between 50 and 60 years.....	6	10	16
Between 60 and 70 years.....	4	8	12
Between 80 and 90 years.....	1	.....	1
Total	50	65	115

TABLE XIII.

Approximate Ages of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

AGES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	3	.....	3
Between 20 and 30 years.....	4	14	18
Between 30 and 40 years.....	13	14	27
Between 40 and 50 years.....	13	12	25
Between 50 and 60 years.....	10	8	18
Between 60 and 70 years.....	2	5	7
Over 70 years.....	.....	3	3
Total	45	56	101

TABLE XIV.

Approximate Ages of Recovered, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

AGES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	1	.....	1
Between 20 and 30 years.....	5	5	10
Between 30 and 40 years.....	7	8	15
Between 40 and 50 years.....	1	7	8
Between 50 and 60 years.....	2	1	3
Total.....	16	21	37

TABLE XV.

Approximate Ages of Recovered, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

AGES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	4	5	9
Between 30 and 40 years.....	3	6	9
Between 40 and 50 years.....	5	4	9
Between 50 and 60 years.....	1	3	4
Between 60 and 70 years.....	1	2	3
Total.....	14	20	34

TABLE XVI.

Approximate Age at Death, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

AGES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	2	3	5
Between 30 and 40 years.....	5	3	8
Between 40 and 50 years.....	5	6	11
Between 50 and 60 years.....	3	2	5
Between 60 and 70 years.....	1	.....	1
Between 70 and 80 years.....	1	1	2
Between 80 and 90 years.....	1	.....	1
Total	18	15	33

TABLE XVII.

Approximate Age at Death, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

AGES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	3	4
Between 30 and 40 years.....	3	7	10
Between 40 and 50 years.....	8	5	13
Between 50 and 60 years.....	2	4	6
Between 60 and 70 years.....	4	2	6
Between 70 and 80 years.....	1	.....	1
Between 80 and 90 years.....	3	.....	3
Over 90 years.....	.....	1	1
Total	22	22	44

TABLE XVIII.

*Number of Admissions to Hospital of Admitted, Fiscal Year
1896-97.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
One	39	56	95
Two	11	6	17
Three		2	2
More than three		1	1
Total	50	65	115

TABLE XIX.

*Number of Admissions to Hospital of Admitted, Fiscal Year
1897-98.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
One	37	47	84
Two	5	6	11
Three	1	1	2
Four or more	2	2	4
Total	45	56	101

TABLE XX.

Occupation of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

Artist	1	Laborers' wives	3
Baker	1	Machinist	1
Blacksmith	1	Merchants	4
Brickmason's wife	1	Merchant's wife	1
Butcher's wife	1	Molder's wife	1
Cabinetmaker's wife	1	Painter	1
Carpenter	1	Physician's wife	1
Cigarmaker's wife	1	Plumber	1
Clerk	1	Puddler	1
Commercial traveler	1	Saloonkeeper	1
Domestics	5	Saloonkeeper's wife	1
Dairyman	1	Stonemason's wife	1
Dressmaker	1	Section foreman	1
Engineer	1	Shoemakers	2
Farmers	19	Tailor	1
Farmers' wives	19	Telegrapher	1
Gardener	1	Telegrapher's wife	1
Gardener's wife	1	Typesetter	1
Grocer	1	No occupation	20
Harnessmaker	1		
Laborers	11	Total	115

TABLE XXI.

Occupation of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

Baker	1	Laborers' wives	9
Blacksmith's wife	1	Liveryman	1
Brakeman	1	Molder	1
Bartenders	2	Merchant's wife	1
Carpenters' wives	10	Physicians	2
Cigarmakers	2	Physicians' wives	2
Carriage painter	1	Painter	1
Clerk	1	Printer	1
Domestics	6	Puddler	1
Farmers	12	Salesman's wife	1
Farmers' wives	5	Seamstress	1
Glassblowers	2	Sausagemaker	1
Glassworkers' wives	2	Weaver	1
Horse dealer	1	No occupation	12
Housekeepers	4	Unknown	1
Insurance agent	1		
Laborers	13	Total	101

TABLE XXII.

Admission by Counties, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adams	2	2	4
Allen	9	11	20
Blackford	1	1	2
Decatur	3	4	7
Delaware	3	5	8
Fayette	3	4	7
Franklin		3	3
Grant	3	2	5
Henry	2	5	7
Jay	1	1	2
Madison	6	5	11
Randolph	3	3	6
Rush	2	5	7
Union	1	3	4
Wayne	8	6	14
Wells	3	5	8
Total	50	65	115

TABLE XXIII.

Admission by Counties, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adams	3	5	8
Allen	5	8	13
Blackford	3		3
Decatur		3	3
Delaware	5	2	7
Fayette	1	2	3
Franklin	1	4	5
Grant	6	4	10
Henry	3	6	9
Jay	1	4	5
Madison	6	5	11
Randolph	3	1	4
Rush		3	3
Union		2	2
Wayne	6	6	12
Wells	2	1	3
Total	45	56	101

TABLE XXIV.

Civil Condition of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	15	12	27
Married	35	41	76
Widowed		9	9
Divorced		3	3
Total	50	65	115

TABLE XXV.

Civil Condition of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	18	19	37
Married	25	27	52
Widowed	2	10	12
Total	45	56	101

TABLE XXVI.

Nativity of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

NATIVITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
England		2	2
France		1	1
Germany	3	3	6
Italy		1	1
Ireland	1		1
Indiana	35	39	74
Illinois		3	3
Kansas		1	1
Kentucky		1	1
New Jersey	1		1
New York	1	1	2
Ohio	5	9	14
Pennsylvania		1	1
Scotland		1	1
South Carolina		1	1
Virginia	2		2
Unknown	2	1	3
Total	50	65	115

TABLE XXVII.

Nativity of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

NATIVITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Germany	3		3
Ireland	2	2	4
Scotland	1	1	2
Indiana	21	38	59
Kentucky	1	1	2
North Carolina		1	1
New Jersey	1		1
New York	3	1	4
Ohio	8	8	16
Pennsylvania	4	2	6
Virginia	1	1	2
Wisconsin		1	1
Total	45	56	101

TABLE XXVIII.

Clothing Supply of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

CLOTHING SUPPLIED.	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	28	40	68
By counties.....	22	25	47
Total	50	65	115

TABLE XXIX.

Clothing Supply of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

CLOTHING SUPPLIED.	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	22	36	58
By counties	23	20	43
Total	45	56	101

SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL TABLES.

Recommended by the Committee on Statistical Tables of the American Medico-Psychological Association at its meeting in 1896. They cover the movement of patients and results of treatment in this Hospital since November 1, 1895.

TABLE AA.

Results of Treatment in Presumably Curable Cases, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

CURABLE CONDITIONS.	Present at Beginning of Year.		Admitted During Year.		Transferred from Other Groups.		Under Treatment During Year.		Length of Interval of Complete Immunity from Symptoms of Insanity in Cases Previously Discharged Recovered, now Re-admitted.				Discharged Recovered During Year.		Discharged Improved During Year.		Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases. (Last Attack).		Died During Year.		Average Duration of Insanity in Patients Decensed. (Last Attack).		Transferred to Other Groups.		Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year.						
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
Melancholia in Acute Form—																															
First admission.	14	19	33	8	12	20	1	1	22	32	54																				
Second admission.	3	4	7	1	1	5			4	5	9																				
Third admission.	1	1	2						1	1	1																				
Total.	18	24	42	11	13	25	1	1	27	37	64																				
Mania in Acute Form—																															
First admission.	15	11	26	10	13	23			25	21	46																				
Second admission.	7	2	9	2	3	4			3	4	7																				
Third admission.	1	1	2						1	1	1																				
Total.	23	14	37	12	16	27			29	26	54																				
Acute Confusional Insanity—																															
First admission.	1	4	5	2	1	3			3	5	8																				
Second admission.																															
Third admission.																															
Total.	1	4	5	2	1	3			3	5	8																				

TABLE B.

Movement of Population, Curable (Assumed) Conditions, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

	Present at Beginning of Year.		Admitted During Year.		Transferred from Other Groups.		Whole Number under Treatment.		Transferred to Other Groups.		Discharged and Died.		Transfers to Other Groups Were as Follows:												Remaining.		Total.									
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.							
Melancholia simple.....	5	4	9	8	10	18	13	14	27	1	2	4	6	10	8	7	15			
Melancholia stuporous.....	1	5	6	1	.....	1	.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Melancholia with frenzy.....	4	4	8	1	7	8	.....	5	11	16	1	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	13
Hysterio-melancholia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hypochondriacal melancholia.....	8	3	11	1	4	1	8	16	2	4	2	6				
Dementia after melancholia.....	1	1	1	1				
Mania acute.....	15	10	25	26	14	40	41	24	65	8	14	11	7	18			
Mania acute exhaustive.....	1	1	1	1	1		
Hystero-mania.....	
Dementia after mania.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Acute confusional Insanity.....	3	5	8	1	1	2	4	6	10	3	2	5

TABLE C.

Results of Treatment in (Assumed) Curable Conditions for Two Years—November 1, 1895, to October 31, 1897.

	Whole Number of Cases Present Nov. 1, 1895, and Admitted to Oct. 31, 1897.		Whole Number of Cases Discharged		Whole Number of Cases Recovered.		Whole Number of Cases Discharged and Improved.		Whole Number of Cases Died.		Discharged Recovered.				Whole Number of Cases Transferred to (Other troops.		Remaining.		Percentage of Recoveries on Whole Number Under Treatment.				Percentage of Whole Number Under Treatment.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	
																											Of First Admission.	Of Second Admission.	Of Third Admission.	On First Admission.	On Second Admission.	On Third Admission.
Melancholia simple.....	15	19	31	5	9	14	5	9	14	1	2	3	5	9	14	1	1	2	8	7	15	33	45	63	10		
Melancholia stuperos.....	2	8	10	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	12	25	35		
Melancholia with frenzy.....	6	12	18	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	9	13	16	16	83			
Hystero-melancholia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	33	23	16			
Hypochondriacal melancholia.....	9	13	22	3	4	7	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	6	9	2	2	4	4	4	8	33	23	16			
Dementia after melancholia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	33	23	16			
Mania acute.....	51	28	79	16	9	25	3	1	4	15	7	22	1	2	3	10	6	16	22	11	33	31	25	2	7	6	35
Mania acute exhaustive.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	33	23	16			
Hystero-mania.....	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	33	23	16			
Dementia after mania.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	33	23	16			
Acute confus'nal insanity.....	4	9	13	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	4	8	50	11	25	11		

TABLE CC.

Results of Treatment in (Assumed) Curable Conditions for Three Years—November 1, 1895, to October 31, 1898.

	Whole Number of Cases Present Nov. 1, 1895, and Oct. 31, 1898.		Whole Number of Cases Discharged and Recovered.		Whole Number of Cases Discharged and Improved.		Whole Number of Cases Died.		Discharged Recovered.				Whole Number of Cases Transferred to Other Groups.		Remainings.		Percentage of Recoveries on Whole Number Under Treatment.				Percentage of Deaths on Whole Tertium.								
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.							
Melancholia simple.....	19	25	9	16	25	3	3	1	2	3	9	16	25	3	3	5	6	5	6	11	48	64	5	8					
Melancholia stuporous.....	3	10	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	20	20	30	30					
Melancholia with frenzy.....	8	17	1	5	6	2	2	1	5	6	1	5	6	2	2	4	5	8	13	16	20	16	20	12	12				
Hystero-melancholia.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hypochondriacal melancholia.....	11	16	4	5	9	2	1	3	2	4	4	8	1	1	1	2	5	6	11	37	25	6	12	12	12				
Dementia after melancholia.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	5	4.5	
Mania acute.....	62	42	24	12	36	4	5	9	3	2	21	9	30	2	3	5	1	1	29	9	29	34	21	3	7	15	5	4.5	
Mania acute exhaustive.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....		
Hystero-mania.....	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Dementia after mania.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Acute confusional insanity.....	6	10	2	3	5	1	1	3	2	2	2	4	1	1	4	4	2	1	3	3	20	33	20	33	10	33	10	33	10

TABLE D.

Movement of Population, Incurable (Assumed) Conditions, Fiscal Year 1896-97.

	Present at the Beginning of Year.			Admitted During Year.			Transferred from Other Groups.			Whole Number Under Treatment.			Transferred to Other Groups.			Discharged and Died.			Transfers to Other Groups.						Remaining.							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Mania, chronic	64	68	132	1	13	14	6	4	10	71	85	156	2	7	9	69	78	147
Mania, recurrent	6	5	11	4	4	1	1	7	9	16	1	1	2	1	3	5	7	12	
Dementia, chronic	115	102	217	4	2	6	1	1	2	120	105	225	.....	2	2	9	8	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	95	206
Dementia, monomania	8	15	23	8	15	23	1	1	8	14	22	
Dementia, with paralysis	2	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Parotic dementia	6	.....	6	5	4	9	.....	2	2	11	6	17	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	13
Paranoia	3	4	7	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Epileptic dementia	20	24	44	1	2	3	.....	2	2	21	28	49	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	25	44
Hystero-epilepsy	
Imbecility	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE EE.

Admissions and Discharges for Three Years—November 1, 1895, to October 31, 1898.

	Admitted During Year.			Present November 1, 1895, and Admitted to October 31, 1898.			Discharges During Year.						Whole Number of Discharges Since Nov. 1, 1886.																				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Recovered.		Improved.		Not Insane.		Died.		Unimproved.		Total.		Total.														
							Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.											
Insane conditions—																																	
First admission	36	46	82	286	310	606	12	18	30	8	10	18	20	19	39	40	47	87	39	45	84	1	1	2	1	1	2	106	111	216			
Second admission	5	6	11	68	71	137	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	4	6	2	5	7	2	5	7	10	20	30			
Third admission	1	1	2	19	18	37	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12			
Fourth or more admissions	1	2	4	6	11	17	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4			
Total	44	55	99	387	410	797	14	20	34	9	10	19	21	22	43	1	1	2	43	51	94	2	7	9	2	7	9	122	136	258			
Toxic conditions—																																	
Alcohol habit	1	1	2	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3			
Opium habit	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Cocaine habit	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Chloral habit	1	1	2	6	4	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4			
Total	4	4	8	13	10	23	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	10	7	17

TABLE FF.

Record of Toxic Conditions for Three Years—November 1, 1895, to October 31, 1898.

	Present Nov. 1, 1895, and Admitted to Oct. 31, 1897.		Admitted 1897-98.		Transferred From Other Groups.		Under Treatment.		Transferred to Other Groups.				Discharged.		Percentage of Recoveries on Whole Number Under Treatment.		Died.		Percent. of Deaths on Whole Number Under Treatment.		Remaining.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Alcohol habit	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	20	1	1	20	20	3	3
Opium habit	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	33	1	1	100	33	2	2
Cocaine habit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chloral habit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	3	1	1	1	1	6	4	10	2	1	3	2	1	3	20	33	1	1	20	33	3	3

TABLE G.

Mortality Record Fiscal Year 1896-97.

Register Number.	Sex.	Age in Years at Death.	Age at First Attack.	Age at First Admission.	Number of Admissions.	Age at Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.	Duration of Life After First Attack.	Nativity.	Form of Disease.	Cause of Death.
676	Man.....	26	23	23	1	23	6 years	9 years	Indiana.....	Dementia, chronic	Intestinal tuberculosis.
204	Man.....	26	18	19	1	19	8 years	8 years	Indiana.....	Dementia, epileptic	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
124	Man.....	19	39	42	1	42	12 years	12 years	Indiana.....	Dementia, epileptic	Catarrhal pneumonitis.
1042	Man.....	56	56	56	1	56	4 months	4 months	Indiana.....	Mania, acute	Catarrhal pneumonitis.
920	Man.....	43	39	42	1	42	4 years	4 years	Indiana.....	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
419	Man.....	85	78	79	1	79	7 years	7 years	Germany.....	Dementia, chronic	Chronic enteritis.
481	Man.....	33	20	25	1	26	13 years	13 years	Ohio.....	Dementia, chronic	Enteritis.
480	Man.....	35	29	29	1	29	6 years	6 years	Indiana.....	Dementia, chronic	Organic heart lesion.
961	Man.....	61	29	30	1	30	20 months	20 months	Indiana.....	Melancholia, simple	Organic heart lesion.
185	Man.....	64	27	57	1	57	27 years	27 years	England.....	Dementia, chronic	Cerebral effusion.
111	Man.....	39	19	32	1	32	21 years	21 years	Pennsylvania.....	Dementia, chronic	Cerebral effusion.
565	Man.....	74	46	46	5	69	5 years	5 years	Ohio.....	Mania, recurrent	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
21	Man.....	58	44	46	2	46	12 years	14 years	Indiana.....	Mania, chronic	Maniacal exhaustion.
983	Man.....	43	42	42	1	42	1 year	1 year	Germany.....	Mania, acute	Enteritis.
890	Man.....	37	35	35	1	35	2 years	2 years	Indiana.....	Dementia, parietic	Acute cerebral softening.
1053	Man.....	42	40	41	2	42	2 years	2 years	Indiana.....	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
194	Man.....	43	31	31	1	31	12 years	12 years	Indiana.....	Dementia, chronic	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
1035	Man.....	48	46	47	1	47	2 years	2 years	Germany.....	Acute confusional insanity	Chronic enteritis.
	Average.	46½	37.3	40.1	1.3	41.5	7.9 years ...	9.1 years ...			

TABLE G—Continued.
Mortality Record Fiscal Year 1896-97.

Register Number.	Sex.	Age in Years at Death.	Age at First Attack.	Age at First Admission.	Number of Admissions.	Age at Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.	Duration of Life After First Attack.	Nativity.	Form of Disease.	Cause of Death.
981	Woman	32	24	32	1	32	11 months	8 years	Indiana	Melancholia, stuporous	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
403	Woman	23	13	17	1	17	10 years	10 years	Indiana	Dementia, epileptic	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
500	Woman	43	35	37	1	37	8 years	8 years	Switzerland	Dementia, chronic	Pneumonia.
540	Woman	35	27	27	2	30	5 years	8 years	Indiana	Mania, chronic	Mitral insufficiency.
47	Woman	56	39	41	2	47	9 years	17 years	Indiana	Dementia, chronic	Trienspid insufficiency.
682	Woman	42	35	37	1	37	7 years	7 years	Indiana	Dementia, chronic	Pneumonitis.
237	Woman	45	15	38	1	38	30 years	30 years	Unknown	Dementia, epileptic	Influenza.
327	Woman	25	10	18	1	18	15 years	15 years	Indiana	Dementia, epileptic	Pulmonary gangrene.
271	Woman	31	21	22	1	22	10 years	10 years	Indiana	Dementia, chronic	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
798	Woman	45	40	41	1	41	5 years	5 years	Indiana	Mania, chronic	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
633	Woman	50	30	31	2	34	16 years	20 years	Unknown	Dementia, chronic	Cerebral effusion.
903	Woman	28	23	26	1	26	5 years	5 years	Ohio	Mania, chronic	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
138	Woman	77	67	70	1	70	10 years	40 years	Ireland	Dementia, chronic	Chronic enteritis.
1028	Woman	43	19	20	3	42	1 year	24 years	Indiana	Mania, acute	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
637	Woman	44	26	27	3	39	5 years	17 years	Unknown	Mania, chronic	Mitral insufficiency.
	Average.	41.3	28.3	32.3	1.4	35.3	10 years	12 years			

TABLE GG.

Mortality Record, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

Register Number.	Sex.	Age in Years at Death.	Age at First Attack.	Age at First Admission.	Number of Admissions.	Age at Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.	Duration of Life After First Attack.	Nativity.	Form of Disease.	Cause of Death.
1107	Man	46	46	46	1	46	4 years	4 years	Germany	Dementia, chronic	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
748	Man	74	68	68	1	68	6 years	6 years	Indiana	Alcohol habit	Cerebral hemorrhage.
1000	Man	40	38	39	1	39	2 years	2 years	Indiana	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
1148	Man	40	37	40	1	40	3 years	3 years	Indiana	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
1157	Man	65	65	65	1	65	7 months	7 months	Scotland	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
956	Man	46	44	44	1	44	2 years	2 years	Germany	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
1096	Man	55	52	54	1	54	3 years	3 years	Ohio	Mania, chronic	Pneumonitis.
38	Man	82	68	70	1	70	14 years	14 years	North Carolina	Dementia, chronic	Organic heart lesion.
1122	Man	80	70	80	1	80	10 years	10 years	Ohio	Dementia, chronic	Pyæmia.
996	Man	28	26	26	1	26	2 years	2 years	Germany	Acute confusional insanity	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
1027	Man	44	42	44	1	44	2 years	2 years	Ireland	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
1073	Man	61	59	60	1	60	2 years	2 years	Ohio	Dementia with paralysis	Pyæmia.
123	Man	56	18	46	1	46	38 years	38 years	Indiana	Dementia, epileptic	Status epilepticus.
1127	Man	40	38	39	1	39	15 years	15 years	Germany	Dementia, chronic	Multiple sclerosis.
383	Man	83	70	75	1	75	13 years	13 years	Unknown	Dementia, chronic	Organic heart lesion.
1263	Man	37	35	37	1	37	2 years	2 years	New York	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
1086	Man	47	45	45	1	45	2 years	2 years	Indiana	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
1137	Man	35	31	34	1	34	4 years	4 years	Indiana	Dementia, parietic	Paretic dementia.
883	Man	38	34	35	1	35	4 years	4 years	Indiana	Dementia, chronic	General tuberculosis.
336	Man	60	45	47	1	47	13 years	13 years	Indiana	Mania, chronic	Fatty degeneration of heart.
579	Man	64	57	57	2	58	6 years	7 years	Ireland	Mania, chronic	Organic heart lesion.
1192	Man	46	42	46	1	46	4 years	4 years	Virginia	Dementia, parietic	Cerebral effusion.
	Average.	53	47	50	1.05	50	6.6 years	6.6 years			

TABLE GG—Continued.

Mortality Record, Fiscal Year 1897-98.

Register Number.	Sex.	Age in Years at Death.	Age at First Attack.	Age at First Admission.	Number of Admissions.	Age at Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.	Duration of Life After First Attack.	Nativity.	Form of Disease.	Cause of Death.
1002	Woman	36	35	35	1	35	16 months.	16 months.	Indiana.	Melancholia, stuporous.	Inanition.
73	Woman	39	24	22	2	32	8 years.	17 years.	Indiana.	Dementia, chronic.	Intestinal tuberculosis.
626	Woman	40	29	29	1	29	11 years.	11 years.	Germany.	Dementia, chronic.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
84	Woman	45	37	37	1	37	8 years.	8 years.	Indiana.	Dementia, chronic.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
112	Woman	37	29	29	1	29	8 years.	8 years.	Indiana.	Dementia, chronic.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
1140	Woman	26	21	26	1	26	5 years.	5 years.	Indiana.	Dementia, parietic.	Paretic dementia.
998	Woman	52	49	50	1	50	3 years.	3 years.	Indiana.	Dementia, parietic.	Paretic dementia.
1134	Woman	58	56	57	1	57	2 years.	2 years.	Kentucky.	Dementia, parietic.	Paretic dementia.
80	Woman	55	42	55	1	45	13 years.	13 years.	Indiana.	Dementia, epileptic.	Chronic enteritis.
91	Woman	37	17	27	1	27	20 years.	20 years.	Ohio.	Dementia, epileptic.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
353	Woman	26	26	28	1	28	10 years.	10 years.	Indiana.	Dementia, epileptic.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
456	Woman	37	30	30	1	30	7 years.	7 years.	Indiana.	Dementia, epileptic.	General tuberculosis.
1005	Woman	51	49	49	1	49	2 years.	2 years.	Ohio.	Mania, chronic.	Acute spinal meningitis.
1092	Woman	64	63	63	1	63	1 year.	1 year.	Indiana.	Mania, chronic.	Organic heart lesion.
790	Woman	29	25	25	1	25	4 years.	4 years.	Ohio.	Mania, chronic.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
1145	Woman	68	54	67	1	67	14 years.	14 years.	South Carolina.	Mania, chronic.	Cerebral hemorrhage.
1087	Woman	46	42	45	1	45	4 years.	4 years.	Indiana.	Mania, chronic.	Organic heart lesion.
82	Woman	92	74	82	1	82	18 years.	18 years.	Kentucky.	Dementia, monomania.	Pneumonitis.
615	Woman	33	27	27	1	27	6 years.	6 years.	Indiana.	Dementia, monomania.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
1171	Woman	42	39	39	2	42	5 months.	3 years.	Ohio.	Mania, acute.	Exhaustion.
1157	Woman	45	44	44	1	44	15 months.	15 months.	Indiana.	Melancholy, with frenzy.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
646	Woman	54	40	48	1	48	14 years.	14 years.	Germany.	Mania, chronic.	Tumor.
	Average.	46	39	41	1.1	42	7.3 years.	7.8 years.			

TABLE II.

*Mortality Record for Two Years—November 1, 1895, to
October 31, 1897.*

Whole Number Under Treatment.			Whole Number Died.			Averages.	Men.	Women.
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
343	355	698	31	29	60	Average age at first attack	39.4 years ..	32.1 years.
.....	Average age at first admission	41.6 years ..	34.1 years.
.....	Average number of admissions	1.3	1.5.
.....	Average age at last admission	42.5 years...	37.1 years.
.....	Average duration of last attack	6.4 years....	6.2 years.
.....	Average duration of life after first attack	8.4 years....	9 years.
.....	Percentage of deaths on whole number under treatment	9 per cent..	8.2 per cent.

TABLE III.

*Mortality Record for Three Years—November 1, 1895, to
October 31, 1898.*

Whole Number Under Treatment.			Whole Number Died.			Averages.	Men.	Women.
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
387	410	797	52	51	103	Average age at first attack	42.1 years ..	34.4 years.
.....	Average age at first admission	44.4 years...	36.4 years.
.....	Average number of admissions	1.2	1.3.
.....	Average age at last admission	44.8 years...	38.7 years.
.....	Average duration of last attack	6.3 years....	6.6 years.
.....	Average duration of life after first attack	7.6 years....	8.5 years.
.....	Percentage of deaths on whole number under treatment	13 per cent.	12.4 per cent

FISCAL TABLES

WITH

Medical Superintendent's Report.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

*Summary of Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year
Ending October 31, 1897.*

Appropriation for maintenance and repairs.....		\$90,000 00
Disbursements, Exhibit No. 6.....	\$88,890 26	
Covered into State Treasury.....	1,109 74	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$90,000 00	\$90,000 00
<hr/>		
Receipts from sales, Exhibit No. 11.....		57 72
Covered into State Treasury.....	57 72	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$57 72	\$57 72

EXHIBIT No. 2.

*Summary of Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year
Ending October 31, 1898.*

Appropriation for maintenance.....		\$90,000 00
Disbursements, Exhibit No. 7.....	\$88,164 87	
Covered into State Treasury.....	1,835 13	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$90,000 00	\$90,000 00
<hr/>		
Appropriation for repairs.....		5,000 00
Disbursements, Exhibit No. 8.....	4,997 70	
Covered into State Treasury.....	2 30	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
<hr/>		
Receipts from sales, Exhibit No. 12.....		95 20
Covered into State Treasury	95 20	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$95 20	\$95 20

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Showing Classified Disbursements on Account of Maintenance and Repairs for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.

Cured meats	\$1,169 42
Groceries	227 64
Syrup and vinegar	352 84
Sugar	1,608 62
Coffee	1,166 26
Canned goods	493 32
Dried fruits	261 14
Fresh fruits	448 40
Fish and oysters.....	110 43
Vegetables	1,001 07
Buttermilk	83 20
Oats, rice and hominy.....	1,020 77
Butterine	2,091 81
Eggs	955 93
Fresh meats	7,373 52
Breadstuffs	3,033 73
Tea	415 40
Lard	192 49
Poultry	1,265 39
Cheese	286 79
Chaplain	110 00
Undertaking	108 00
Advertising	61 56
Repair pay-roll	2,305 82
Oils	135 98
Tinware	281 40
Library and newspapers	252 77
*Seeds and roots	160 24
Ice	510 51
Toweling	196 68
Coal	1,129 50
Tobacco	534 19
Lumber	1,397 32
Cooking utensils	122 53
Laundry supplies	321 55
Clothing, dry goods	659 62
Paints and oils	685 49
Telephone rentals	131 32
Salaries and wages	35,975 08
Soap	533 47
Farm implements and tools	210 14
House furnishings	858 24
Brooms, mops and brushes.....	222 11

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

Hats and caps	53 00	
Cutlery	101 10	
Traveling expenses	333 39	
Bedding	416 76	
Clothing and furnishings	816 99	
Boots and shoes	348 57	
Blacksmithing	67 14	
Hardware	203 03	
Provender	374 93	
Pipe and fittings	358 91	
Steam and water fittings.....	1,165 56	
Drugs and surgical instruments	654 23	
Harness and horse millinery.....	28 15	
Trees, shrubs and plants.....	228 16	
Woodenware and crockery	156 29	
Cleansers	144 50	
Electric light supplies	174 35	
Freight and express charges	115 23	
Music	77 50	
Amusements	98 40	
Postage	194 00	
Telegrams	69 31	
Natural gas	6,311 10	
Printing and stationery	695 93	
Cement, vitrified pipe and lime.....	552 36	
Queensware and glassware	229 41	
Furniture	509 98	
Live stock	411 00	
Mantels and grates	315 60	
Roofs	399 15	
Vehicles	38 50	
Chains, rings and whistles.....	7 66	
Napery	267 49	
Fertilizer	65 00	
Clocks and repairs	16 30	
Iron and wire goods	128 62	
Wall-papering	180 58	
Laundry machinery	875 00	
Additional farm labor	49 16	
Masonry	392 15	
Brick and stone	42 00	
Floors and hearths	338 23	
Steam engine	165 00	
Harvesting and threshing	25 20	
Insurance	51 90	
Fire protection	187 50	
Current expense		\$88,896 01
Total	\$88,896 01	\$88,896 01

EXHIBIT No. 4.

*Showing Classified Disbursements on Account of Maintenance for
the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

Sugar	\$1,682 78
Coffee	1,415 75
Canned goods	917 24
Dried fruits	220 56
Vegetables	1,923 04
Oats, rice and hominy	932 51
Butterine	2,368 38
Buttermilk	83 20
Fresh meats	7,767 95
Breadstuffs	3,749 27
Tea	243 03
Lard	20 61
Cheese	385 51
Groceries	270 46
Cured meats	1,606 46
Syrup and vinegar	400 39
Fresh fruits	664 48
Fish and oysters	517 65
Eggs	1,087 16
Poultry	1,382 38
Drugs and surgical instruments.....	851 68
Hardware	123 79
Steam and water fittings.....	1,420 87
Fertilizer	188 74
Surveying	12 50
Live stock	198 45
Trees, shrubs and plants.....	180 27
Oils	126 71
Ice	642 36
Harness and horse millinery.....	31 50
Lumber	274 30
Rings and chains	3 60
Wire goods	133 57
Revenue stamps	5 50
Tobacco	612 93
Toweling	293 46
Mechanical fans	90 00
Harvesting and threshing.....	129 17
Undertaking	134 00
Salaries and wages	36,690 59
Soap	486 86
Hats and caps	61 71
Cutlery	72 20

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued.

Traveling expenses	319 76	
Bedding	1,378 88	
Provender	535 17	
Vehicles	104 38	
Napery	297 51	
Laundry supplies	225 77	
Electric light supplies.....	159 93	
Boots and shoes	556 61	
House furnishings	659 72	
Telegrams	61 58	
Cleansers	269 20	
Queensware	234 51	
Furniture	363 91	
Woodenware and crockery.....	218 14	
Seeds and roots	173 27	
Brooms, mops and brushes.....	148 56	
Blacksmithing	67 30	
Farm implements and tools.....	266 35	
Advertising	45 25	
Clothing, dry goods	787 81	
Cooking utensils	275 80	
Clothing and furnishings.....	1,572 32	
Chaplain	100 00	
Freight and express charges.....	127 79	
Music and musical instruments.....	145 76	
Amusements	156 23	
Postage	186 00	
Library, newspapers and periodicals.....	150 93	
Natural gas	6,414 02	
Telephone rentals	141 67	
Tinware	138 70	
Printing and stationery.....	482 86	
Farm and vitrified tile.....	54 03	
Coal	573 26	
Furnishing materials	275 02	
Legal services	31 00	
Steam boilers	62 50	
Current expense		\$88,164 87
Total	\$88,164 87	\$88,164 87

EXHIBIT No. 5.

*Showing Classified Disbursements on Account of Repairs for the
Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

Brick and stone	\$169 78	
Lumber	1,449 61	
Galvanized iron work	213 27	
Masonry	354 10	
Hardware and glass	123 19	
Paints and oils	333 28	
Repair pay-roll	968 27	
Roofs	250 24	
Encaustic tile floors	377 46	
Boiler flues	80 00	
Cement	57 00	
Wall-papering	9 50	
Feed-water heater	350 00	
Steam boiler	262 00	
Repairs		\$4,997 70
Total	\$4,997 70	\$4,997 70

EXHIBIT No. 6.

A List of Vouchers Showing Disbursements on Account of Maintenance and Repairs for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
2	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	\$2,964 87
2	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Repair pay-roll	61 28
3	Irvln Reed & Son	Hardware	2 70
4	H. A. Gregg	Cabbage	3 50
5	Nicholson & Bro.	Stationery	3 60
6	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.	Surgical supplies	3 75
7	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	4 00
8	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	4 80
9	Wolfer & Flsher	Blacksmithing	5 49
10	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	5 70
11	Chicago General Fixture Co.	Electrical supplies	7 12
12	S. Fox & Co.	Hats and caps	10 00
13	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and paints	10 53
14	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	15 25
15	J. B. Clow & Sons	Steam fittings	22 25
16	I. R. Howard & Co.	Groceries	25 60
17	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware, pipe and fittings	28 23
18	Hackman & Klehfoth	Cement, vit., pipe and lime	29 42
19	J. M. Eggemeyer	Eggs	45 00
20	J. M. Williams	Boots and shoes	51 25
21	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	64 70
22	Henry Zuttermelster	Apples	71 05
23	Frank Van Uxem & Co.	Grates, mantels and tinware	73 05
24	Champion Roller Mills	Breadstuffs and provender	77 50
25	Van D. Brown	Poultry	81 18
26	Armour & Co.	Pork and butterine	176 94
27	John H. Replogle	Potatoes	228 10
28	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for October, 1896	538 24
29	Cook & Co.	Beef, pigs and lard	522 80
30	General Hocking Coal Co.	Coal	95 24
31	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	2,944 35
32	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Repair pay-roll	28 12
33	Timothy Cronin	Rent of tools and labor	2 00
34	Nicholson & Bro.	Stationery	2 45
35	Quaker City Machine Co.	Engine repairs	4 10
36	Nicholson Printing and Mnfg. Co.	Programs	4 50
37	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	6 40
38	John J. Hoerner	Yeast	7 00
39	Hasemeier & Siekmann	Curtain goods	7 75
40	Henry Wilke	Queensware	8 35
41	Alonzo Davenport	Straw	8 82
42	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Furnishings	14 34
43	Rowlet Desk Mnfg. Co.	Iron kettle	10 00
44	J. M. Williams	Shoes	24 20
45	Schneider's Carriage Works	Repairing wagon	12 75
46	Cook & Co.	Tallow	16 40
47	William Cain	Lumber	20 00
48	Blomgren Bros. & Co.	Cuts of buildings	21 00
49	Indurated Fibre Ware Co.	Chambers	26 08
50	Central Union Telephone Co.	Rental hand telephones	27 00
51	Jones Hardware Co.	Pipe and fittings	40 41
52	H. A. Gregg	Cabbage	30 50
53	Jesse Hodgln	Pear trees	35 00
54	Standard Oil Co.	Engine and coal oil	35 03
55	The G. H. Hammond Co.	Lard	36 75
56	Meyer Bros.	Cheese	41 81
57	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and paints	46 06
58	Loehr & Kemper	Oysters, celery and berries	49 75
59	E. P. Thayer & Co.	Eggs	99 76
60	Miller & Hart	Cured meats	113 97
61	McConaha & Parrott	Breadstuffs and provender	195 90
62	Van D. Brown	Coffee, chickens and turkeys	218 15
63	General Hocking Coal Co.	Coal	289 70

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
64	Armour & Co.....	Beef, sausage and butterine.....	\$772 53
65	John J. Harrington.....	Shoe findings	4 50
66	Wolfer & Fisher.....	Horseshoeing	5 76
67	Baker & Pohlmeier.....	Undertaking	14 00
68	L. A. Benedict & Son.....	Evaporated corn	29 63
69	Frank Van Uxem & Co.....	Stoves, burners and tinware.....	39 60
70	William B. Burford.....	Printing and stationery.....	46 38
71	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	75 32
72	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	411 11
73	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for November, 1896.....	840 20
74	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	2,973 56
75	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	29 25
76	S. Fox & Co.....	Hat	1 00
77	Surface & Flickenger.....	Advertising	4 08
78	Garver Bros.....	Advertising	4 25
79	H. A. Gregg.....	Vegetables	4 80
80	Nicholson Printing and M'fg Co.....	Christmas programs	5 00
81	Oliver T. Knode.....	Musical instrument	5 00
82	Johnson & Barnes.....	Advertising	5 28
83	Dean Bros.....	Steam pump repairs	7 20
84	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	7 20
85	Chas. Mayer & Co.....	Key-rings and whistles	7 66
86	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	8 00
87	Starr Piano Co.....	Tuning pianos	8 00
88	Richmond Chair Co.....	Chair seats	9 36
89	Meyer Bros.....	Farm tile	9 44
90	Nicholson & Bro.....	Stationery	12 15
91	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware and paints	14 96
92	Hasty Bros.....	Candy	15 00
93	Hackman & Klehfoth	Cement and lime	16 08
94	J. M. Williams.....	Shoes	17 25
95	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and exchange service.....	18 00
96	Bansch & Lomb Optical Co.....	Centrifuge	23 63
97	Gilbert T. Dunham	Mattresses	27 00
98	William Cain	Lumber	27 43
99	H. J. Heinz Co.....	Apple butter	36 72
100	Wm. H. Rogers & Co.....	Boiler compound	40 00
101	Thos. Pierson.....	Eggs	44 02
102	Loehr & Kemper.....	Oysters, nuts and berries.....	59 25
103	Swift & Co.....	Sausage	67 50
104	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Radiators	75 52
105	Henry Zuttermeister	Apples	89 02
106	E. P. Thayer & Co.....	Poultry	96 19
107	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Coffee and fruits	97 03
108	Miller & Hart.....	Cured meats	127 47
109	Armour & Co.....	Butterine and fresh meats.....	229 50
110	Cook & Co.....	Fresh beef	506 30
111	Wiggins & Co.....	Stable sundries	1 00
112	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Curtain goods	1 00
113	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	5 85
114	Frank Van Uxem & Co.....	Grate baskets and tinware.....	10 15
115	Henry Wilke	Queensware	11 00
116	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs and surgical instruments.....	75 64
117	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing and furnishings.....	78 62
118	Hasemeier & Siekmann	Dry goods	79 16
119	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	109 96
120	McConaha & Parrott	Breadstuffs and provender	234 91
121	Meyer Bros.....	Groceries	550 81
122	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for December, 1896.....	947 40
123	S. W. Hale.....	Traveling expenses	10 85
124	W. D. Page.....	Traveling expenses	17 25
125	William B. Burford.....	Printing and stationery	31 00
126	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	2,982 62
127	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	28 13
128	Cloud & Hoover.....	Veterinary services	4 00
129	Van D. Brown.....	Turkeys	4 48
130	Nicholson Printing and M'fg. Co.....	Folders	4 50
131	Dean Bros.....	Steam pump repairs	4 80
132	John J. Harrington.....	Shoe findings	4 84
133	Standard Oil Co.....	Coal oil	5 00
134	Wolfer & Fisher.....	Blacksmithing	5 58

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

No.	To Whom PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
135	Henry Wilke	Queensware	\$6 95
136	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	7 20
137	Richmond L., H. and Power Co.	Carbons	8 00
138	John J. Hoerner	Yeast	8 00
139	Adam H. Birtel & Co.	Furnishings	9 75
140	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.	Restraint mlts	9 90
141	J. L. Mott Iron Works	Steam fittings	12 00
142	James Kuth	Straw	13 51
143	Doan & Co.	Undertaking	14 00
144	J. M. Williams	Shoes	15 75
145	Frank Van Uxem & Co.	Grates and cooking utensils	20 70
146	The G. H. Hammond Co.	Sausage	27 00
147	L. A. Bennett & Son	Evaporated corn	28 95
148	E. H. Turner	Eggs	30 00
149	H. R. Downing & Son	Undertaking	38 00
150	Morgan Envelope Co.	Toilet paper	60 00
151	Swift & Co.	Cured meats	78 00
152	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and caustic soda	78 95
153	Enreka Fire Hose Co.	Linen hose	81 70
154	H. C. Bullerdick	Poultry	108 17
155	Hasemeler & Stekman	Dry goods	190 88
155	Armour & Co.	Butterine and liver	192 00
157	Meyer Bros.	Groceries	429 96
158	Cook & Co.	Fresh beef	472 86
159	Nicholson & Bro.	Stationery	1 25
160	William B. Burford	Printing and stationery	12 98
161	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware and tools	26 55
162	A. Melneeke & Son	Laundry baskets	52 62
163	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Steam and water fittings	60 20
164	J. M. Thorburn & Co.	Garden and flower seeds	79 20
165	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	95 65
166	McConaha & Parrott	Breadstuffs and provender	315 30
167	General Hocking Coal Co.	Coal	541 28
168	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for January, 1897	762 30
169	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Ice pay-roll	39 89
170	Thomas Hoover	Loading sawdust	8 25
171	S. E. Smith	Freight on sawdust	14 00
172	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	2,962 12
173	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Repair pay-roll	29 50
174	Irvln Reed & Son	Hardware	1 00
175	Nicholson & Bro.	Cardboard	1 17
176	Warner Elevator Co.	Elevator repairs	2 50
177	Wolfer & Fisher	Blacksmithing	3 65
178	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	5 85
179	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	6 40
180	The Globe Co.	Transfer cases and indexes	6 48
181	John J. Harrington	Shoe findings	6 50
182	John J. Hoerner	Yeast	7 00
183	John W. Haller	Meat barrels	7 00
184	Chicago General Fixture Co.	Electric light supplies	8 52
185	Quaker City Machine Co.	Steam boiler repairs	10 40
186	Frank Van Uxem & Co.	Tinware and repairs	13 05
187	Doan & Co.	Undertaking	14 00
188	The National Carbon Co.	Carbons	16 00
189	The Richmond Chair Co.	Repairing chairs	16 25
190	Cook & Co.	Tallow	17 00
191	J. M. Williams	Shoes	18 10
192	The G. H. Hammond Co.	Sausage	55 80
193	Edmund P. Thayer	Eggs	71 81
194	Clement, Bane & Co.	Clothing	78 37
195	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Steam and water fittings	87 86
196	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and paints	89 54
197	Van D. Brown	Poultry	89 55
198	General Hocking Coal Co.	Coal	98 28
199	L. M. Jones & Co.	Dry goods	99 96
200	I. R. Howard & Co.	Coffee	109 25
201	Armour & Co.	Butterine and beef livers	192 00
202	H. G. Bloom	Ice	213 16
203	Champlon Roller Mills	Breadstuffs and provender	294 60
204	Meyer Bros	Groceries	372 87
205	Swift & Co.	Fresh and cured meats	449 87

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
206	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Furnishings	\$11 99
207	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware and supplies	13 27
208	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	26 03
209	William Cain	Lumber	38 21
210	Chas. Hre	Straw	46 07
211	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	48 93
212	Loehr & Kemper	Potatoes	183 20
213	William B. Burford	Reports and stationery	221 24
214	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for February, 1897	528 60
215	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	2,976 46
216	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Repair pay-roll	48 13
217	William Cain	Lumber	1 17
218	J. E. Thatcher, Agent	Harness oil	2 00
219	Ray O. Anthony	Advertising	3 55
220	Surface & Flickenger	Advertising	4 08
221	Garver Bros.	Advertising	4 85
222	Johnson & Barnes	Advertising	5 40
223	The B. F. Wissler Co.	Advertising	5 42
224	Chas. H. Haner	Repairing clocks	5 50
225	Dille & McGuire Mfg. Co.	Repairing lawn mowers	6 00
226	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	7 20
227	Hackman & Klehfoth	Vitrified pipe	7 82
228	John J. Hoerner	Yeast	8 00
229	C. B. Hunt	Blue grass seed	8 00
230	Quaker City Machine Co.	Repairs for engine	10 80
231	Doan & Co.	Undertaking	14 00
232	J. M. Williams	Shoes	15 60
233	Cook & Co.	Tallow	16 52
234	Dunbar & Son	Clover seed	18 00
235	Central Union Telephone Co.	Rental and exchange service	18 00
236	John Benning	Manure	25 00
237	Indurated Fibre Ware Co.	Chambers	26 09
238	H. Zuttermeister	Apples	27 50
239	H. J. Heinz & Co.	Apple butter	31 18
240	E. W. Kleiber	Vinegar	45 00
241	Edmund P. Thayer	Eggs	67 24
242	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs, paints and soda	85 67
243	Van D. Brown	Poultry	91 80
244	Hasemeier & Sickmann	Dry goods	101 87
245	General Hocking Coal Co.	Coal	105 00
246	Swift & Co.	Butterine and cured meats	207 69
247	I. R. Howard & Co.	Coffee and tomatoes	243 50
248	McConaha & Parrott	Breadstuffs and provender	303 80
249	Meyer Bros	Groceries	478 13
250	Armour & Co.	Fresh meats	550 70
251	Frank Van Uxem & Co.	Cooking utensils	3 75
252	Wolfer & Fisher	Blacksmithing	5 31
253	E. G. Hill	Traveling expenses	4 85
254	S. W. Hale	Traveling expenses	20 31
255	W. D. Page	Traveling expenses	26 60
256	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	53 77
257	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	64 85
258	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware and paints	163 94
259	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Clothing, shoes, furnishings	201 11
260	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for March, 1897	741 00
261	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	3,008 55
262	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Repair pay-roll	137 25
263	Hackman & Klehfoth	Lime	2 07
264	Loehr & Kemper	Sweet potato seed	3 00
265	Carpet Cleaning Works	Cleaning carpets	4 00
266	Standard Oil Co.	Coal oil	5 00
267	Quaker City Machine Co.	Repairing lawn mowers	5 18
268	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	6 40
269	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	8 25
270	Jas. L. Keach	Onion sets	11 69
271	Western Electric Co.	Electric light supplies	14 35
272	F. B. Hart Wire & Iron Works	Trellises	14 40
273	J. E. Thatcher, Agent	Harness	15 90
274	D. F. Ball	Blasting stumps	21 20
275	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Furnishings	23 62
276	F. J. Correll	Shoes	26 80

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
277	Dille & McGuire Mfg. Co.	Lawn mowers	\$31 00
278	Frank Van Uxem & Co.	Setting mantels	52 55
279	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Clothing and blankets	69 00
280	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	77 30
281	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and paints	80 99
282	E. Y. Teas, Mngr.	Small fruits and vines	82 00
283	E. H. Turner	Eggs	85 00
284	Van D. Brown	Poultry	89 80
285	Hasemeler & Stekmann	Dry goods	106 86
286	Armour & Co.	Fresh meats	117 46
287	Meyer Bros.	Coffee and vegetables	127 85
288	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware, paints and oils	141 97
289	McConaha & Parrott	Breadstuffs and provender	307 57
290	L. R. Howard & Co.	Groceries	463 99
291	Swift & Co.	P. and C. meats and butterlne	943 11
292	Wolfer & Fisher	Blacksmithing	3 96
293	Babcock & Wilcox Co.	Boiler guards	3 84
294	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Steam and water fittings	45 36
295	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	46 57
296	J. L. Lockhart	Boiler sealer	50 00
297	Nicholson & Bro.	Wall papering and books	60 37
298	William Wright	Potatoes	73 96
299	William B. Burford	Printing and stationery	78 28
300	Meyer Bros	Farm tile and fence	109 52
301	L. M. Jones & Co.	Flooring and carpets	112 09
302	Clement, Banc & Co.	Clothing	213 00
303	Louck & Hill	Lumber	324 83
304	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for April, 1897	535 44
305	American Laundry Mach. Co.	Laundry machinery	875 00
306	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	3,042 06
307	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Repair pay-roll	279 50
308	Garver Bros	Advertising	2 90
309	Babcock & Wilcox Co.	Manhole plate guards	3 00
310	Henry Wilke	Queensware	4 60
311	Quaker City Machine Co.	Repairs steam machinery	5 00
312	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	7 20
313	Wolfer & Fisher	Blacksmithing	7 43
314	John J. Hoerner	Yeast	9 00
315	Doan & Co.	Undertaking	14 00
316	Cook & Co.	Tallow	15 76
317	Bramhall, Duparquet Co.	Cooking utensils	16 28
318	J. M. Williams	Shoes	19 60
319	Schneider's Carriage Works	Repairing surrey	25 75
320	The Belfast Linen Co.	Napery	28 10
321	E. Y. Teas, Mngr.	Plants	34 50
322	Wayne Works	Seat castings	37 50
323	Hackman & Klehfoth	Cement and lime	39 60
324	J. S. Kuth	Berry plants	56 35
325	Dayton Ice Mfg. Co.	Ice	59 74
326	Richmond Chair Co.	Chairs	61 50
327	Louck & Hill	Lumber	70 94
328	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and paints	73 36
329	E. H. Turner	Eggs	85 00
330	Miller & Hart	Lard	85 10
331	Geo. Bridenbucher	Potatoes	88 50
332	L. M. Jones & Co.	Carpets	95 27
333	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	100 59
334	Christ, Elstro	Brick masonry	109 25
335	Edmund P. Thayer	Poultry	113 90
336	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware, fittings and paint	125 53
337	L. R. Howard & Co.	Coffee and tea	141 78
338	Swift & Co.	Butterlne	162 00
339	Schultz & Lauling	Repairing roofs	189 42
340	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.	Dry goods and carpets	206 57
341	Champion Roller Mills	Breadstuffs and provender	297 40
342	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for May, 1897	404 00
343	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Water fixtures	31 10
344	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	50 17
345	Gilbert T. Dunham	Furniture	146 25
346	Nicholson & Bro.	Library books	147 47
347	Frank Van Uxem & Co.	Wood mantels and tinware	191 70

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
348	Meyer Bros	Groceries	\$496 28
349	Armour & Co.	Fresh meats	645 00
350	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	3,029 56
351	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Repair pay-roll	343 95
352	L. M. Jones & Co.	Curtain fixtures	25
353	Quaker City Machine Co.	Repairs	50
354	Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	Lock repairs	3 15
355	Surface & Fleckenger	Advertising	4 08
356	The B. F. Wissler Co.	Advertising	4 30
357	Richmond Daily Register	Advertising	4 50
358	Johnson & Barnes	Advertising	5 40
359	Hackman & Klehfoth	Lime and coal	7 11
360	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	7 20
361	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.	Sheeting	8 82
362	William Hill & Co.	Millet seed	9 00
363	J. G. Miller	Balance exchange bulls	10 00
364	John J. Harrington	Shoe findings	10 43
365	William Cain	Lumber	12 33
366	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Awning goods	16 53
367	Nicholson & Bro.	Library books	16 70
368	J. M. Williams	Shoes	18 85
369	Belfast Linen Co.	Napery	22 00
370	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	29 83
371	Bramhall, Duparquet Co.	Cooking utensils	32 50
372	Miller & Hart	Lard	33 76
373	Van D. Brown	Cheese	37 44
374	Iryin Reed & Son	McCormick mower	39 06
375	Wm. C. Thistlethwaite	Brick	42 00
376	Armour & Co.	Cured meats	47 52
377	Louck & Hill	Lumber	48 28
378	Meyer Bros	Tea and vegetables	58 22
379	Gilbert T. Dunham	Furniture	65 00
380	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	68 92
381	F. B. Hart Wire & Iron Works	Wire guards	76 72
382	Richmond Chair Co.	Chairs	90 50
383	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and paints	99 47
384	C. E. Wiley	Cows and calves	108 00
385	John Carter	Stone masonry	133 60
386	Edmund P. Thayer	Chickens, mutton and eggs	249 53
387	Wm. Rateliff & Co.	Tile floors	252 53
388	Wolfer & Fisher	Blacksmithing	8 05
389	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	9 00
390	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
391	Central Union Telephone Co.	Rental	18 00
392	Indurated Fibre Ware Co.	Chambers	26 09
393	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	40 76
394	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Steam and water fittings	110 00
395	Frank Van Uxem & Co.	Tile hearths and grates	147 85
396	Christ, Elstro	Brick masonry	149 30
397	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware, paint and fittings	156 06
398	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for June, 1897	247 04
399	Richmond Grocery Co.	Breadstuffs and provender	263 75
400	I. R. Howard & Co.	Groceries and coffee	591 90
401	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats and butterine	740 58
402	William B. Burford	Stationery and toilet paper	106 28
403	Schultz & Laning	Repairing roofs	124 63
404	Chas. S. Farnham	Lumber	532 40
405	S. W. Hale	Traveling expenses	58 75
406	W. D. Page	Traveling expenses	25 20
407	E. G. Hill	Traveling expenses	4 45
408	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	3,027 32
409	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Repair pay-roll	585 75
410	J. E. Thatcher, Agent	Harness straps	2 45
411	J. C. Vaughan	Flower seeds	3 70
412	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	7 00
413	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	7 20
414	Wolfer & Fisher	Blacksmithing	7 56
415	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
416	Chas. Mayer & Co.	Clocks	10 80
417	Geo. B. Miller	Cutting oats	12 00
418	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	12 95

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
419	Jerome Sharley	Exchange of cows	\$15 00
420	Wm. Hill & Co.	Clover seed	15 00
421	E. Y. Teas, Mgr.	Roses	16 81
422	C. L. Greeno	Upholstering supplies	19 98
423	Richmond Grocery Co.	Potatoes	21 70
424	Frank Van Uxem & Co.	Cooking utensils and mantels	22 65
425	J. M. Williams	Shoes	25 05
426	Hackman & Klehfoth	Cement	30 00
427	Peter Woll & Sons	Mattress hair	53 55
428	Chas. S. Farnham	Lumber	66 40
429	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Steam and water fittings	75 44
430	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	82 66
431	John W. Grubbs & Co.	Tea and canned goods	91 69
432	Hasemeler & Siekmann	Dry goods	115 31
433	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and palnts	127 85
434	Loehr & Kemper	Fruits and vegetables	128 10
435	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware, oils and fittings	159 87
436	Edmund P. Thayer	Chickens and eggs	197 84
437	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for July, 1897	235 44
438	Champton Roller Mills	Breadstuffs and provender	249 00
439	Armour & Co.	F. & C. meats and lard	287 44
440	I. R. Howard & Co.	Coffee and tomatoes	364 51
441	Meyer Bros	Groceries	525 61
442	Cook & Co.	Fresh beef	647 92
443	Charles Endsley	Potatoes	61 60
444	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	106 12
445	Knight & Jillson	Steam and water fittings	117 29
446	Swift & Co.	Butterine	154 80
447	Quaker City Machine Co.	Steam engine	165 00
448	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	3,028 25
449	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Repair pay-roll	475 08
450	Irvin Reed & Co.	Feed cutter repairs	3 00
451	Cleveland Electrical Co.	Time system dials	3 50
452	Central Union Telephone Co.	Rental	4 32
453	Wolfer & Flisher	Blacksmithing	6 30
454	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	7 20
455	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	8 00
456	Henry Wilke	Queensware	9 75
457	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
458	Chicago General Fixture Co.	Electric light supplies	19 60
459	William B. Burford	Printing and stationery	20 30
460	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	30 98
461	Hackman & Klehfoth	Cement	35 60
462	Chicago Fire-proof Covering Co.	Pipe covering	40 87
463	William Cain	Lumber	40 92
464	Richmond Grocery Co.	Eggs	42 50
465	N. H. Hulton & Co.	Insurance	51 90
466	Louck & Hill	Lumber	54 07
467	Knight & Jillson	Steam and water fittings	57 15
468	John W. Grubbs & Co.	Tea	60 18
469	Loehr & Kemper	Potatoes and melons	60 83
470	Schultz & Laning	Work on roofs	66 65
471	Union Ice Co.	Ice	74 20
472	Julius Uhlciu & Co.	Belts	76 60
473	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Radiators and fittings	83 55
474	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware, paints and oils	98 11
475	Armour & Co.	Cured meats	100 48
476	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs, paints and oils	105 79
477	Edmund P. Thayer	Poultry	118 00
478	Nicholson & Bro.	Wall-papering	126 46
479	Frank Schantz	Furniture and rubber sheets	143 50
480	W. C. Reynolds	Hogs	160 00
481	McConaha & Parrott	Breadstuffs and provender	208 12
482	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for August, 1897	252 96
483	Meyer Bros	Groceries	449 91
484	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats and lard	830 58
485	J. E. Thatcher, Agent	Repairing harness	7 00
486	I. R. Howard & Co.	Evaporated peaches	9 00
487	Cloud & Hoover	Veterinary services	10 00
488	William Hill & Co.	Clover seed	12 00
489	Charles Hire	Threshing oats	13 20

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
490	J. M. Williams.....	Shoes	\$22 70
491	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	58 23
492	Holmes & Edwards Silver Co.....	Knives and spoons	89 60
493	Quaker City Machine Co.....	Repairing steam pumps	97 45
494	Frank Van Uxem & Co.....	Fruit cans and tinware	194 70
495	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Linoicum and H. furnishings.....	411 31
496	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	3,035 36
497	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	259 88
498	John J. Harrington.....	Shoe findings	2 50
499	Surface & Flickenger.....	Advertising	4 08
500	The B. F. Wissler Co.....	Advertising	4 20
501	Register Printing Co.....	Advertising	4 50
502	Johnson & Barnes	Advertising	5 40
503	Nicholson & Bro.....	Library books	2 30
504	W. H. Rogers & Co.....	Boiler compound	10 00
505	Frank Van Uxem & Co.....	Cooking utensils	3 60
506	Irvin Reed & Son.....	Feed cutter knives	12 00
507	J. M. Williams	Shoes	12 15
508	S. W. Hale	Traveling expenses	12 80
509	Louek & Hill.....	Lumber	17 75
510	W. D. Page	Traveling expenses	18 55
511	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental	25 50
512	Bradford Belting Co.....	Electric light supplies	27 76
513	Silver Lake Ice Co.....	Ice	30 27
514	Chas. Chrisman	Manure	40 00
515	S. F. Pierce	Apples	61 88
516	Western Electric Co.....	Arc lamps	67 50
517	Union Ice Co.....	Ice	71 00
518	J. P. Lancaster	Tomatoes	75 00
519	Indurated Fibre Ware Co.....	Chambers	26 09
520	Loehr & Kemper	Melons and potatoes	106 61
521	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for September, 1897.....	278 48
522	John W. Grubbs & Co.....	Tea	162 18
523	John W. Coons.....	Fire extinguishers	187 50
524	Kingan & Co.....	Butterine	206 10
525	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing	223 23
526	Champion Roller Mills.....	Breadstuffs and provender	248 00
527	Haekman & Klehfoth	Cement	334 90
528	Armour & Co.....	F. & C. meats and lard	838 33
529	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries and coffee	941 04
530	I. E. Thatcher, Agt.....	Horse millinery	80
531	Wolfer & Fisher	Blacksmithing	6 25
532	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	7 95
533	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	8 80
534	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
535	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	12 00
536	Richmond Grocery Co.....	Breadstuffs	31 30
537	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware and paints	45 03
538	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	48 54
539	Edmund P. Thayer	Eggs	82 18
540	Meyer Bros.....	Groceries and potatoes	97 14
541	Geo. Schwegman	Poultry	149 47
542	Swift & Co.....	Fresh and cured meats	279 77
543	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs, paint, oil and brushes.....	305 01
544	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Dry goods	328 40
545	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Radiators	10 53
546	Standard Oil Co.....	Coal oil	5 00
547	William Cain	Lumber	20 16
548	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Dry goods	41 00
549	William B. Burford	Printing and stationery.....	175 57
	Total		\$88,896 01
	Less amount refunded		5 75
	Net Disbursements		\$88,890 26

EXHIBIT No. 7.

A List of Vouchers Showing Disbursements on Account of Maintenance for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
1	S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent..	Monthly pay-roll	\$3,077 62
2	Register Printing Co.....	Advertising	1 34
3	Schneider's Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	1 60
4	William Hill & Co.....	Seed rye	4 32
5	Hill & Co.....	Queensware	4 35
6	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	4 80
7	Nicholson & Bro.....	Books and papers	5 50
8	J. J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	6 25
9	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware	6 60
10	Katte & Fisher.....	Blacksmithing	8 42
11	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
12	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Crackers	12 38
13	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs	13 71
14	National Carbon Co.....	Carbons	16 00
15	Loehr & Kemper.....	Potatoes	20 15
16	J. M. Williams.....	Shoes	23 95
17	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Dry goods	40 28
18	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing and furnishings	44 75
19	Chelmsat! Fish and Oyster Co.....	Fish	50 15
20	Meyer Bros.....	Groceries and cheese.....	51 53
21	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	52 87
22	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Eggs	59 82
23	William B. Burford.....	Toilet paper	60 00
24	George Schwegman	Poultry	69 18
25	Klmgan & Co.....	Butterine	123 66
26	Richmond Grocery Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender	222 90
27	S. E. Smith.....	Freight on potatoes	211 40
28	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for October, 1897.....	357 84
29	D. C. Osborne.....	Potatoes	443 02
30	Swift & Co.....	Fresh and cured meats	543 72
31	S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent..	Monthly pay-roll	3,042 66
32	Quaker City Machine Co.....	Work on pumps	1 00
33	Katte & Fisher	Blacksmithing	2 25
34	Backman & Klehfoth.....	Tile	3 24
35	Edward Brown	Drayage	5 25
36	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	7 20
37	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Curtain goods	8 00
38	John J. Harrington.....	Shoe findings	8 30
39	J. J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	9 25
40	H. J. Heinz & Co.....	Vinegar	9 70
41	Sol. Fox & Co.....	Caps	9 75
42	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
43	H. R. Downing & Son.....	Undertaking	12 00
44	Abijah Pyle	Male plg	12 00
45	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	14 75
46	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware and packing.....	14 88
47	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Steam and water fittings.....	14 94
48	Husemeler & Slekinann	Dry goods	17 32
49	Meyer Bros.....	Farm tile	19 50
50	Western Electric Co.....	Electric light supplies	26 78
51	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental	27 00
52	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs	27 96
53	E. Y. Teas, Manager.....	Fruit trees and vines.....	35 00
54	Cook & Co.....	Lard and tallow	37 21
55	The Storrs & Harrison Co.....	Trees and vines	38 40
56	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing and furnishings	38 89
57	J. M. Williams.....	Shoes	41 00
58	Loehr & Kemper.....	Oysters and cranberries.....	47 55
59	William H. Thomas & Co.....	Jeans and toweling	48 84
60	Southern Fish Co.....	Fresh fish	51 09
61	George Schwegman	Poultry and sausage	125 20
62	Klmgan & Co.....	Butterine	178 62
63	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Coffee and soap	183 36

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
64	Edwardsport Coal and Mining Co.....	Coal	\$262 99
65	Richmond Grocery Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender	278 15
66	L. V. Beebe.....	Potatoes	295 54
67	Meyer Bros.....	Groceries	359 00
68	Frank Van Uxem & Co.....	Tinware	2 15
69	Nicholson & Bro.....	Books	14 05
70	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	59 15
71	Edmund P. Thayer	Poultry and eggs.....	194 16
72	Armour & Co.....	Fresh and cured meats	694 78
73	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for November, 1897.....	817 60
74	William B. Barford.....	Printing and stationery.....	54 12
75-79	Not issued.		
80	S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent..	Monthly pay-roll	3,033 16
81	Hackman & Klehfoth	Blacksmith's coal	1 80
82	Edward Brown	Drayage	3 75
83	Starr Piano Co.....	Tuning pianos	4 00
84	Surface & Flickenger.....	Advertising	4 08
85	The B. F. Wissler & Co.....	Advertising	4 20
86	Johnson & Barnes.....	Advertising	5 28
87	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	6 40
88	Meyer Bros.....	Farm tile	6 52
89	William H. Armstrong & Co.....	Surgical instruments	9 00
90	J. J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	9 25
91	William Alderson.....	Music and instruction	10 00
92	Henry Zuttermeister	Apples	11 25
93	Doan & Co.....	Undertaking	14 00
94	Schneider's Carriage Works.....	Work on wagon	16 00
95	Hasty Bros.....	Candy	16 00
96	Standard Oil Co.....	Engine oil	19 39
97	J. M. Williams	Shoes	20 45
98	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Eggs	22 68
99	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Steam fittings	25 36
100	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental	21 75
101	Indurated Fiber Ware Co.....	Chambers	26 09
102	Frank Van Uxem & Co.....	Cooking utensils	30 20
103	Fulton Steam Boiler Works.....	Steam cylinder	35 00
104	Louck & Hill	Furnishing materials	36 89
105	Loehr & Kemper.....	Oysters and sweet potatoes	49 00
106	Dayton Ice Manufacturing Co.....	Ice	55 49
107	Morgan Envelope Co.....	Toilet paper	60 00
108	George Schwegman	Sausage	67 16
109	Southern Fish Co.....	Fresh fish	67 50
110	Muller & Hart.....	Cured meats	80 42
111	William H. Thomas & Co.....	Slippers and mats.....	88 00
112	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Eggs	114 76
113	William Hill & Co.....	Corn	126 80
114	Hasemeier & Siekmann.....	Dry goods	140 74
115	Van D. Brown.....	Poultry and cheese	147 65
116	Swift & Co.....	Butterine	193 50
117	Nicholson & Bros.....	Books	2 67
118	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware and cutlery	8 07
119	Silas W. Hale.....	Traveling expenses	11 65
120	Katte & Fisher	Blacksmithing	11 84
121	W. D. Page.....	Traveling expenses	17 25
122	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	56 39
123	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs	69 22
124	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing and furnishings	108 35
125	Edwardsport Coal and Mining Co.....	Coal	160 97
126	McConaha & Parrott.....	Breadstuffs and provender	295 87
127	Swift & Co.....	Fresh beef	409 58
128	Meyer Bros.....	Groceries	479 53
129	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for December, 1897.....	932 30
130	S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent..	Monthly pay-roll	2,995 42
131	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Curtain rods	80
132	Katte & Fisher	Blacksmithing	2 88
133	Cleveland Elec. Manufacturing Co.....	Repairs, electrical clock	3 75
134	Hiff & Co.....	Queensware	5 60
135	The Wiggins Co.....	Cleek-lines and blankets	6 25
136	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	7 20
137	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	7 50
138	John J. Harrington	Shoe findings	9 66

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
139	Jones Hardware Co.....	Locks and scales	\$11 50
140	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	11 60
141	H. R. Downing & Son.....	Undertaking	12 00
142	H. H. Koehler	Flower pots	14 00
143	Richmond Chair Co.....	Chair seats	14 04
144	Cook & Co.....	Tallow	16 00
145	I. G. Dougau.....	Vinegar	25 00
146	J. M. Williams.....	Shoes	29 00
147	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing and furnishings	36 45
148	Quaker City Machine Co.....	Boiler flue machine	41 32
149	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs and soda	45 48
150	Meyer Bros.....	Cheese and vegetables	46 78
151	Peter Wolf & Sons.....	Mattress hair	71 40
152	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	85 32
153	J. M. Thorburn & Co.....	Garden and flower seeds.....	100 80
154	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Eggs	114 76
155	George Schwegman	Poultry and sausage	173 40
156	Hasemeler & Slekmann	Dry goods	175 19
157	Swift & Co.....	Butterline	180 60
158	John H. Runge	Breadstuffs and provender	322 67
159	Clement, Bane & Co.....	Clothing	388 12
160	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	546 09
161	Arnour & Co.....	Fresh and cured meats	642 06
162	William B. Burford.....	Printing and stationery	17 17
163	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for January, 1898.....	926 40
164	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
165-167	Not Issued.		
168	S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent..	Monthly pay-roll	3,016 83
169	S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent..	Ice pay-roll	8 37
170	Quaker City Machine Co.....	Repairs on wheel	35
171	Hill & Co.....	Queensware	85
172	Fulton Steam Boiler Works.....	Repairs for steam boiler.....	2 00
173	Katte & Elsher	Blacksmithing	2 70
174	J. M. Thorburn & Co.....	Garden seeds	3 50
175	The Wiggins Co.....	Currycombs and brushes.....	4 20
176	Hackman & Kehfoth	Vitrified pipe	5 40
177	Cloud & Hoover	Veterinary services	5 75
178	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	6 40
179	Loehr & Kemper.....	Vegetables	7 50
180	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	8 00
181	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
182	George Schwegman	Turkeys	10 00
183	Chicago General Fixture Co.....	Electric light supplies	11 25
184	Frank Van Ixem & Co.....	Cooking utensils	17 15
185	William H. Armstrong & Co.....	Surgical instruments	17 45
186	Gilbert T. Dunham.....	Rolling chair	22 50
187	John Benning	Manure	25 00
188	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Dried fruits and coffee.....	26 00
189	J. M. Williams.....	Shoes	29 45
190	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing and furnishings	58 30
191	William H. Armstrong & Co.....	Napery	71 44
192	Louck & Hill.....	Furnishing materials	73 61
193	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs	91 11
194	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware and pipe.....	96 46
195	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Eggs	99 76
196	Van D. Brown.....	Poultry and cheese	124 88
197	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Dry goods	135 49
198	Edwardsport Coal and Mining Co.....	Coal	149 30
199	Swift & Co.....	Butterline	206 40
200	McConaha & Parrott.....	Breadstuffs and provender.....	282 50
201	William B. Burford	Printing and stationery	25 63
202	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	38 58
203	Meyer Bros.....	Groceries	533 73
204	Swift & Co.....	Fresh and cured meats	658 70
205	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for February, 1898	845 00
206	S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent..	Monthly pay-roll	3,047 00
207	Edward Brown	Cartage	3 00
208	Surface & Fleckenger.....	Advertising	4 08
209	The B. F. Wissler Co.....	Advertising	4 50
210	Henry Eggemeyer	Vegetables	4 50
211	Johnson & Barnes	Advertising	5 04

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
212	Dille & McGulre Manufacturing Co....	Repairing lawn mowers	\$5 55
213	J. M. Thorburn & Co.....	Plants	6 00
214	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	7 20
215	John J. Hoerner	Yeast	8 00
216	Bramhall-Duparquet Co.....	Repairing coffee urn	8 37
217	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
218	H. R. Downing & Son.....	Undertaking	12 00
219	R. A. Howard	Surveying	12 50
220	National Carbon Co.....	Carbons	16 00
221	Charles Hire	Clover seed	19 33
222	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental	21 75
223	Wilson & Pohlmeier	Undertaking	12 00
224	Loehr & Kemper	Onions	25 30
225	Ballou Basket Co.....	Laundry baskets	26 35
226	J. M. Williams.....	Shoes	35 65
227	S. E. Smith.....	Freight on lumber	35 67
228	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	39 45
229	Dayton Ice Manufacturing Co.....	Ice	54 90
230	Frank Van Uxem & Co.....	Tinware	63 25
231	The Globe Co.....	Oak cabinet	65 00
232	George Schwegman	Sausage	66 90
233	Armour & Co.....	Cured meats	95 00
234	B. F. Ault & Co.....	Lumber	99 90
235	Edmund P. Thayer	Poultry and eggs	154 16
236	Wayne Works	Seat and pan castings	163 52
237	J. A. Commons	Stock hogs	178 20
238	Swift & Co.....	Butterine	252 00
239	McConaha & Parrott.....	Breadstuffs and provender	300 50
240	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Coffee	301 50
241	Cook & Co.....	Fresh beef	512 32
242	Hiff & Co.....	Queensware	1 25
243	Katte & Fisher.....	Blacksmithing	2 61
244	Hackman & Klehfoth.....	Blacksmith's coal	4 31
245	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing and furnishings	21 10
246	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware and engine oil.....	28 32
247	William B. Burford	Printing and stationery	29 08
248	The Storrs & Harrison Co.....	Plants	31 93
249	William Cain	Lumber	39 00
250	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	48 17
251	Southern Fish Co.....	Fish	67 50
252	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Steam and water fittings.....	72 42
253	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs and surgical instruments..	84 43
254	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Dry goods	207 90
255	William H. Thomas & Co.....	Clothing and bedding	282 63
256	Meyer Bros.....	Groceries	656 98
257	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for March, 1898.....	715 60
258	S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent..	Monthly pay-roll	3,037 05
259	Irving Reed & Son.....	Casting for harrow.....	1 25
260	The Wiggins Co.....	Harness straps	1 50
261	Edward Brown	Cartage	3 00
262	Edward G. Hill	Trustee's expenses	4 45
263	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	7 20
264	John J. Harrington	Shoe findings	7 70
265	John W. Grubbs & Co.....	Beans	8 68
266	John J. Hoerner	Yeast	9 00
267	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
268	Wilson & Pohlmeier	Undertaking .....	.....
269	Silas W. Hale	Traveling expenses	12 15
270	J. M. Williams	Shoes	13 70
271	W. D. Page	Traveling expenses	17 25
272	Chas. Mayer & Co.....	Flags and key-chains	17 85
273	William H. Armstrong & Co.....	Surgical instruments.....	20 85
274	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing and furnishings.....	29 56
275	Jones Hardware Co.....	Nails and iron	33 13
276	Van D. Brown	Cheese	33 25
277	William Cain	Lumber	36 43
278	Loehr & Kemper.....	Fruits and Jersey seed.....	37 50
279	Thos. Mertz	Fertilizer	43 74
280	Southern Fish Co.....	Fresh fish	57 30
281	Nicholson & Bro.....	Toilet paper	61 00
282	Peter Woll & Sons.....	Mattress halr	72 30

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
283	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and laundry supplies	\$74 34
284	Edmund P. Thayer	Poultry	99 40
285	Armour & Co.	Cured meats	124 35
286	John M. Eggemeyer	Eggs	126 00
287	L. M. Jones & Co.	Dry goods	133 84
288	Swift & Co.	Butterine	291 60
289	McConaha & Parrott	Breadstuffs and provender	310 90
290	Jas. L. Keach	Potatoes	370 03
291	Swift & Co.	Fresh beef	532 61
292	I. R. Howard & Co.	Groceries	570 91
293	Johnson & Woodhurst	Cooking utensils	2 10
294	Katte & Flsher	Blacksmithing	3 78
295	Quaker City Machine Co.	Repairing engine and mowers	8 58
296	Henry Wilke	Queensware	14 00
297	Schultz & Laning	Cooking utensils	36 14
298	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	50 50
299	Meyer Bros.	Apple butter and vegetables	59 73
300	William B. Burford	Printing and stationery	81 43
301	J. S. Kuth	Berry plants	103 87
302	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for April, 1898	529 52
303	S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent	Monthly pay-roll	3,057 13
304	Sol Fox	Hat	1 00
305	J. E. Morrow & Son	Berry baskets	2 00
306	Edward Brown	Cartage	3 00
307	Quaker City Machine Co.	Repairs for engine	4 18
308	Nicholson & Bro.	Toilet paper	6 45
309	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	7 20
310	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	7 50
311	Katte & Flsher	Blacksmithing	8 64
312	William Alderson	Muscle and instruction	10 00
313	H. R. Downing & Son	Undertaking	12 00
314	Irvin Reed & Son	Corn drill	14 50
315	Loehr & Kemper	Fresh fruits	14 55
316	Wm. H. Rogers	Boiler compound	20 00
317	William B. Burford	Printing and stationery	32 00
318	J. M. Williams	Shoes	39 15
319	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.	Table linen and rugs	41 03
320	Crystal Ice Co.	Ice	45 40
321	Reeson Bros	Wire goods	47 80
322	Jones Hardware Co.	Refrigerator and hardware	51 03
323	Southern Fish Co.	Fresh fish	57 25
324	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	59 80
325	Elliott & Reid Co.	Wire goods	64 35
326	Thos. Mertz	Fertilizer	80 00
327	Louck & Hill	Fine case	100 00
328	Miller & Hart	Cured meats	144 77
329	Swift & Co.	Butterine	201 60
330	Edmund P. Thayer	Poultry and eggs	228 77
331	McConaha & Parrott	Breadstuffs and provender	309 50
332	Armour & Co.	Fresh beef	572 67
333	I. R. Howard & Co.	Groceries	603 41
334	Johnson & Woodhurst	Tinware	75
335	Meyer Bros	Farm tile	3 63
336	Schultz & Laning	Cooking utensils	43 87
337	S. W. Hale	Traveling expenses	62 70
338	A. G. Luken & Co.	Drugs and laundry supplies	71 73
339	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	129 47
340	L. M. Jones & Co.	Dry goods and carpets	154 54
341	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for May, 1898	324 80
342	Meyer Bros	Coffee, tea and cheese	460 97
343	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	3,095 10
344	William Calm	Lumber	1 67
345	Johnson & Barnes	Advertising	3 66
346	Schnelder's Carriage Works	Repairing vehicles	4 00
347	Surface & Fleckenger	Advertising	4 08
348	The B. F. Wissler Co.	Advertising	4 40
349	John J. Harrington	Shoe findings	5 45
350	Huckman & Klehfoth	Lime	5 76
351	Quaker City Machine Co.	Packing	5 92
352	Schultz & Laning	Tinware	5 95
353	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	6 40

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
354	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	\$7 00
355	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
356	Consolidated Fireworks Co.	Fireworks	10 30
357	Nicholson & Bro.	Bibles	10 80
358	Wilson & Pohlmeier	Undertaking	12 00
359	Irvin Reed & Son	Farm implements	19 50
360	Miller & Hart	Cured meats	19 75
361	Western Electric Co.	Electric light supplies	20 46
362	William B. Burford	Printing and stationery	20 92
363	Cook & Co.	Fresh meats	21 65
364	Dille & McGuire Mfg. Co.	Lawn mowers	25 50
365	J. M. Williams	Shoes	31 15
366	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	32 23
367	H. T. Burns	Farm implements	33 50
368	General Electric Co	Electric light supplies	40 00
369	Wayne Works	Swings	42 00
370	Loehr & Kemper	Potatoes and melons	49 00
371	Pittsburg Clay Mfg. Co.	Flower pots and vases	60 25
372	Lang, Evans & Co.	Clothing	73 55
373	The Crystal Ice Co.	Ice	118 00
374	Armour & Co.	Cured meats	127 25
375	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Clothing	157 50
376	Edmund P. Thayer	Poultry and eggs	164 64
377	Swift & Co.	Butterine	192 00
378	McConaha & Parrott	Breadstuffs and provender	396 00
379	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats	722 64
380	Henry Wilke	Queensware	2 50
381	Katte & Fisher	Blacksmithing	2 52
382	Central Union Telephone Co.	Rental	21 75
383	Henry Droste	Upholstering	26 20
384	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Water fittings	27 90
385	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	28 55
386	Gilbert T. Dunham	Furniture	34 75
387	L. M. Jones & Co.	Carpet and rugs	38 11
388	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	49 74
389	Knight & Jillson	Steam and water fittings	50 26
390	A. G. Luken & Co.	Dispensary supplies	78 52
391	Meyer Bros	Cheese, fish and vegetables	108 91
392	Hasemeier & Siekmann	Dry goods	112 17
393	Jones Hardware Co.	Pipe, chambers and hardware	268 66
394	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for June, 1898	292 80
395	I. R. Howard & Co.	Groceries	501 75
396	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.	Monthly pay-roll	3,076 36
397	Hackman & Klehfoth	Whitewash materials	2 70
398	H. T. Burns, Assignee	Flow shoes	3 00
399	Thos. C. Dennis	Fresh fruits	3 30
400	Hill, Whitney & Wood Co.	Stew pan	3 60
401	Katte & Fisher	Blacksmithing	4 59
402	Henry Wilke	Queensware	5 85
403	J. J. Hoerner	Yeast	7 00
404	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	7 20
405	John M. Gift	Potatoes	7 65
406	Schultz & Laning	Tinware	8 25
407	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
408	Silas W. Hale	Traveling expenses	11 85
409	H. R. Downing & Son	Undertaking	12 00
410	Dean & Co.	Undertaking	12 00
411	Fountain Ice Co.	Ice	13 00
412	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	13 35
413	Henry Eggemeyer	Melons	15 00
414	W. D. Page	Traveling expenses	16 95
415	Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	Master keys	18 00
416	Wm. Fuller	Potatoes	22 50
417	Geo. B. Miller	Cutting oats	30 00
418	Schneider's Carriage Works	Repairing vehicles	38 38
419	Nicholson & Bro	Medical books	40 36
420	J. M. Williams	Shoes	43 20
421	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Steam and water fittings	61 72
422	Bramhall, Duparquet Co.	Copper kettle	81 00
423	I. R. Howard & Co.	Canned goods and coffee	88 16
424	Quaker City Machine Co.	Work on steam engine	98 45

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
425	The Crystal Ice Co.....	Ice	\$103 40
426	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Dry goods	108 39
427	Miller & Hart	Cured meats	114 15
428	Adam H. Bartel & Co.....	Clothing and furnishings.....	140 36
429	Loehr & Kemper	Potatoes and melons	211 78
430	Swift & Co.....	Butterine	240 00
431	Champion Roller Mills.....	Breadstuffs and provender	316 00
432	Northern Ohio Blanket Mills.....	Blankets	400 00
433	Knight & Jilison	Steam and water fittings.....	2 88
434	William B. Burford.....	Printing and stationery	27 04
435	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	77 07
436	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Dispensary supplies	78 32
437	Edmund P. Thayer	Poultry and eggs.....	174 86
438	Jones Hardware Co.....	Fans, belting and oils.....	182 59
439	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for July, 1898.....	228 64
440	Meyer Bros	Groceries	532 27
441	Armour & Co.....	Fresh meats	\$07 17
442	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	3,101 19
443	Irvin Reed & Son.....	Repairs for wagon	1 30
444	Harrisburg Foundry & Mach. Co.....	Repairs for engine	2 25
445	J. M. Thorburn & Co.....	Seeds	2 55
446	Geo. B. Miller.....	Threshing oats	3 30
447	John M. Eggemeier.....	Eggs	6 60
448	Centerville Creamery Co.....	Buttermilk	7 20
449	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	8 00
450	Katte & Fisher	Blacksmithing	8 82
451	Singer Mfg. Co.....	Repairing sewing machines.....	9 90
452	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
453	Quaker City Machine Co.....	Packing and repairs	10 05
454	H. R. Downing & Son.....	Undertaking	12 00
455	Schultz & Lauing.....	Tinware	13 90
456	Hackman & Klehfoth.....	Fire-brick and clay	16 10
457	Johnson & Woodhurst.....	Stoves and fittings	21 65
458	Chas. Hre	Threshing oats	33 57
459	Bramhall, Duparquet Co.....	Coffee urn	36 00
460	J. M. Williams	Shoes	44 60
461	Nicholson & Bro	Toilet paper	60 00
462	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware, belting and oils.....	68 78
463	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.....	Surgical instruments	75 60
464	Loehr & Kemper.....	Fruits, vegetables and vinegar..	77 30
465	William Calu	Lumber	82 63
466	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Dispensary supplies	90 64
467	Swift & Co.....	Butterine	96 00
468	E. P. Thayer	Poultry and eggs	142 68
469	Armour & Co.....	Cured meats	177 39
470	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Dry goods and carpets.....	177 93
471	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing and stationery	179 32
472	McConaha & Parrott.....	Breadstuffs and provender	255 55
473	Meyer Bros	Groceries	525 74
474	L. R. Howard & Co.....	Tea and coffee	777 21
475	Denn Bros, Steam Pump Works.....	Steam pump repairs	9 80
476	National Carbon Co.....	Carbons	16 00
477	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Steam fittings and tools.....	17 45
478	W. H. Rogers.....	Boiler compound	40 00
479	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	75 70
480	Knight & Jilison	Steam and water fittings.....	121 78
481	Crystal Ice Co.....	Ice	148 20
482	Jones Hardware Co.....	Black pipe	161 74
483	Chicago Fire-proof Covering Co.....	Pipe covering	193 81
484	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for August, 1898.....	229 76
485	Ostermoor & Co.....	Mattresses	360 89
486	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Clothing and blankets	255 75
487	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats	848 54
488	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	3,111 07
489	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Storing silage pay-roll.....	39 30
490	Cleveland Electrical Mfg. Co.....	Dials	3 50
491	Johnson & Woodhurst.....	Cooking utensils	3 55
492	Henry Wilke	Queensware	3 90
493	Surface & Fleckenger.....	Advertising	4 08
494	The B. F. Wissler Co.....	Advertising	4 20
495	Barnes & Gordon	Advertising	5 28

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
496	J. W. Jay & Son	Dentistry	\$6 00
497	John J. Harrington	Shoe findings	6 92
498	The Standard Scale Co.	Abattoir track	9 80
499	William Alderson	Music and instruction	10 00
500	I. G. Dougan	Pears	12 00
501	Wm. B. Burford	Printing and stationery	14 55
502	Central Union Telephone Co.	Rental	21 75
503	Chas. Hire	Cutting silage	23 00
504	Chas. Endsley	Potatoes	30 65
505	A. Melnecke & Son	Hampers	31 10
506	H. H. Koehner	Flower pots	35 00
507	J. M. Williams	Shoes	36 00
508	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.	Napery and towels	39 30
509	Chas. Chrisman	Manure	40 00
510	Louck & Hill	Laboratory case and table	43 00
511	Knight & Jillson	Steam and water fittings	48 11
512	Ballou Basket Co.	Baskets	50 12
513	Irvin Reed & Son	Farm wagon	60 00
514	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	69 68
515	John M. Eggemeyer	Eggs	79 95
516	The Crystal Ice Co.	Ice	95 40
517	Cook & Co.	Fresh meats	121 44
518	Adam H. Bartel & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	226 70
519	L. Larsh & Bro.	Breadstuffs and provender	232 00
520	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Clothing and bedding	251 50
521	Swift & Co.	Fresh meats	763 06
522	Katte & Fisher	Blacksmithing	2 52
523	Quaker City Machine Co.	Work on iron frames	3 00
524	John M. Eggemeyer	Eggs	5 76
525	Gilbert T. Duncan	Furniture	7 50
526	Centerville Creamery Co.	Buttermilk	8 80
527	John J. Hoerner	Yeast	9 00
528	S. W. Hale	Traveling expenses	11 10
529	The Globe Co	Card index cabinet	16 13
530	W. D. Page	Traveling expenses	16 65
531	The Wiggins Co.	Harness	19 55
532	Julius Wohllirt	Work on boilers	30 00
533	S. E. Smith	Paid for legal services	31 00
534	Fremont Toney	Work on boilers	32 50
535	Schneider's Carriage Works	Repairing surrey	46 00
536	Holmes & Edwards Silver Co.	Spoons and forks	62 70
537	S. E. Smith	Incidental expense	64 51
538	Jones Hardware Co.	Hardware and fittings	88 22
539	A. G. Luken & Co.	Dispensary supplies	138 71
540	Loehr & Kemper	Vegetables and fruits	186 85
541	E. P. Thayer	Poultry and eggs	200 80
542	L. M. Jones & Co.	Dry goods	226 88
543	Richmond Natural Gas Co.	Gas for September, 1898	237 51
544	Kingan & Co.	Butterine	302 40
545	Armour & Co.	Cured and fresh meats	439 70
546	Meyer Bros	Groceries	1,339 47
	Total		\$88,164 87

EXHIBIT No. 8.

*A List of Vouchers Showing Disbursements on Account of Repairs
for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.*

No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
1	Wm. C. Thistlethwalte.....	Brick	\$18 00
2	Christ, Elstro	Masonry	26 60
3	Schultz & Laning	Galvanized iron work.....	32 71
4	Jones Hardware Co.....	Paints and nails.....	38 74
5	William Caln	Lumber	85 39
6	William Caln	Lumber	11 25
7	Wm. C. Thistlethwalte.....	Brick	12 00
8	Jones Hardware Co.....	Glass	43 00
9	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	45 90
10	William Caln	Lumber	96 35
11	L. M. Jones & Co.....	Parquetry	118 85
12	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and oils.....	136 94
13	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	113 70
14	Hackman & Kiehfoth.....	Lime	7 38
15	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints	14 00
16	Wm. C. Thistlethwalte.....	Brick	60 00
17	Christ, Elstro	Masonry	72 25
18	Simpson R. Oxendine	Stone masonry	83 75
19	Schultz & Laning	Repairing roofs	124 99
20	William Caln	Lumber	157 85
21	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	184 85
22	Jones Hardware Co.....	Glass	14 56
23	Simpson R. Oxendine	Stone masonry	22 10
24	William Caln	Lumber	29 70
25	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and oils.....	49 50
26	Schultz & Laning	Repairing roofs	217 07
27	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	205 07
28	Wm. C. Thistlethwalte.....	Brick	7 00
29	Jones Hardware Co.....	Building hardware	16 65
30	Chas. Wagner	Laying tile	19 00
31	Irvln Reed & Co.....	Glass	19 52
32	Wm. Ratcliff & Co.....	Enecaustic tile	23 01
33	Schultz & Laning.....	Galvanized iron work	23 88
34	Hackman & Kiehfoth	Cement	57 00
35	Christ, Elstro	Masonry	68 30
36	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and oils.....	75 25
37	Louek & Hill	Lumber	90 81
38	Babcock & Wilcox Co.....	Boiler flues	92 00
39	William Caln	Lumber	182 40
40	Wm. Ratcliff & Co.....	Tile floors	337 66
41	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	224 80
42	Louek & Hill	Finishing lumber	3 90
43	Nicholson & Bro	Linerusta	9 50
44	Jones Hardware Co.....	Paints and oils.....	11 29
45	Wm. Ratcliff & Co.....	Enecaustic tile	14 15
46	Schultz & Laning	Galvanized iron work.....	15 88
47	Chas. Wagner	Masonry	18 05
48	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and oils.....	34 10
49	William Caln	Lumber	669 54
50	S. E. Smith, Medical Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	193 95
51	William Caln	Cellar sash	6 30
52	Hackman & Kiehfoth.....	Brick and lime	6 30
53	Chas. Wagner	Masonry	39 65
54	Schultz & Laning	Galvanized iron work	49 48
55	Wm. C. Thistlethwaithe	Brick	51 60
56	The Brownell & Co.....	Steam boiler	262 00
57	Stillwell-Bierce & Co.....	Feed-water heater	350 00
58	Jones Hardware Co.....	Glass	3 01
	Total		\$4,997 70

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Summary of Inventory—October 31, 1897.

REAL ESTATE.

Land	\$33,000 00	
Permanent improvements	559,689 55	
		<u>\$592,689 55</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Offices	\$3,387 47	
Dispensary	2,541 93	
Superintendent's quarters	2,170 12	
Officers' quarters	1,029 40	
Officers' dining room	828 87	
Officers' kitchen	352 12	
Storeroom	6,361 38	
Department for Men.....	9,082 00	
Department for Women.....	10,825 01	
Associate dining halls	1,539 04	
General dining room	300 52	
Assembly hall	1,296 10	
Employes' quarters	3,421 13	
General kitchen	2,648 73	
Butcher shop	222 17	
Bakery	143 29	
Sewing room	450 76	
*Laundry	2,108 60	
Mortuary	37 80	
Carpenter shop	682 27	
Paint shop	263 44	
Greenhouse	1,445 05	
Live stock	3,755 80	
Farm products and supplies on hand.....	1,984 50	
Vehicles, harness and implements.....	1,974 65	
Farm cottage	259 39	
Boiler-house	3,819 48	
		<u>\$62,831 02</u>
Total		<u>\$655,520 57</u>

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Summary of Inventory—October 31, 1898.

REAL ESTATE.

Land	\$33,000 00	
Permanent improvements	561,318 76	
		<u>\$594,318 76</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Offices	\$3,658 68	
Dispensary	2,609 59	
Superintendent's quarters	2,090 15	
Officers' quarters	1,068 95	
Officers' dining room	882 00	
Officers' kitchen	416 10	
Storeroom	7,886 63	
Department for Men.....	9,132 08	
Department for Women.....	10,662 17	
Associate dining halls.....	1,785 34	
General dining room	383 56	
Assembly hall	1,294 90	
Employes' quarters	3,500 69	
General kitchen	2,310 76	
Butcher shop	285 37	
Bakery	145 48	
Sewing room	490 59	
Mortuary	37 80	
Laundry	2,227 90	
Carpenter shop	664 54	
Paint shop	246 37	
Greenhouse	2,684 68	
Live stock	3,979 00	
Farm products and supplies on hand.....	2,896 03	
Vehicles, harness and implements.....	2,183 10	
Farm cottage	301 43	
Boiler-house	3,970 32	
		<u>\$67,794 30</u>
Total		<u>\$662,113 06</u>

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Receipts from Sales Covered Into the General Fund of the State Treasury During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.

DATE.	ARTICLE.	TO WHOM SOLD.	AMOUNT.
1896.			
Oct. 16.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	\$1 00
Oct. 20.....	One calf hide.....	Silberstein Bros.....	90
Nov. 13.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Dec. 2.....	Two calf hides	Silberstein Bros.....	1 53
Dec. 9.....	One calf hide.....	Silberstein Bros.....	82
Dec. 18.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Dec. 26.....	Two calf hides.....	Silberstein Bros.....	1 68
1897.			
Jan. 15.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Jan. 15.....	Two calf hides	Silberstein Bros.....	1 87
Feb. 12.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Feb. 17.....	One calf hide	Silberstein Bros.....	84
Mar. 4.....	Two calf hides.....	Silberstein Bros.....	1 76
Mar. 12.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Mar. 22.....	Old rags.....	Silberstein Bros.....	4 50
Apr. 2.....	One calf hide	Silberstein Bros.....	1 12
Apr. 16.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Apr. 23.....	Old iron.....	Silberstein Bros.....	8 77
May 14.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
May 14.....	One calf hide	Silberstein Bros.....	96
May 17.....	Pipe covering.....	C. H. Johanning.....	1 37
May 18.....	One calf hide	Silberstein Bros.....	72
June 3.....	One calf hide	Silberstein Bros.....	91
June 18.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
June 22.....	Old rags.....	Silberstein Bros.....	4 00
June 25.....	Two calf hides.....	Silberstein Bros.....	1 99
July 16.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Aug. 12.....	Old iron and rags.....	Weber & Holzapfel.....	7 94
Aug. 13.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Sept. 2.....	One calf hide	Silberstein Bros.....	84
Sept. 8.....	Two calf hides.....	Silberstein Bros.....	2 00
Sept. 16.....	Rubbish	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Oct. 6.....	One calf hide	Weber & Holzapfel.....	1 20
	Total.....		\$57 72

EXHIBIT No. 12.

Receipts from Sales Covered Into the General Fund of the State Treasury During the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.

DATE.	ARTICLES.	TO WHOM SOLD.	AMOUNT.
1897.			
Oct. 15.....	One calf hide.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	\$1 20
Oct. 15.....	Rubbish.....	Mark Megan, Sr.....	1 00
Oct. 26.....	One calf hide.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	98
Nov. 16.....	Two calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	2 97
Nov. 18.....	Old rags.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	7 35
Dec. 2.....	Two calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	2 70
Dec. 29.....	One beef hide.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	4 87
1898.			
Jan. 13.....	One beef hide.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	4 65
Jan. 14.....	One calf hide.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	1 90
Feb. 10.....	One calf hide.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	1 80
Feb. 12.....	Old rags.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	7 08
Feb. 16.....	Two calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	3 00
Apr. 11.....	One calf hide.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	1 44
May 6.....	Two calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	1 89
May 18.....	Old rags.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	9 48
May 31.....	Two calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	2 40
June 2.....	Old carpet.....	Tena Leonard.....	75
June 22.....	Two calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	2 52
July 7.....	Two calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	2 25
July 27.....	Three calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	3 15
Aug. 6.....	One beef hide.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	5 40
Aug. 12.....	Rubbish.....	John M. Gift.....	1 00
Aug. 25.....	One calf hide.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	90
Sept. 7.....	Two calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	2 05
Sept. 15.....	Service of bull.....	John Brunton.....	1 00
Oct. 5.....	Three calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	3 15
Oct. 6.....	Two calf hides.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	1 89
Oct. 8.....	Rags and iron.....	Weber & Holzappel.....	16 43
	Total.....		\$95 20

EXHIBIT No. 13.

*Clothing Accounts by Counties for the Biennial Period Ending
October 31, 1898.*

COUNTIES.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Adams.....	\$64 20	\$51 70
Allen.....	460 75	559 85
Blackford.....	11 15	5 80
Decatur.....	96 05	123 50
Delaware.....	119 20	201 20
Fayette.....	46 70	60 55
Franklin.....	137 85	136 80
Grant.....	114 05	152 10
Hancock.....	8 65	8 90
Henry.....	97 45	103 35
Jay.....	90 80	86 65
Madison.....	160 55	188 35
Randolph.....	132 45	113 95
Rush.....	129 50	145 35
Union.....	28 70	40 25
Wayne.....	219 85	286 00
Wells.....	82 70	116 75
Total.....	\$2,000 60	\$2,381 05

EXHIBIT No. 14.

Articles Made and Repaired in the Sewing Room.

ARTICLES.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Made.	Repaired.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	331		433	15
Awnings	7		33	25
Bags, laundry	8		4	
Bags, jelly	4	2	8	
Bibs	17		12	
Blankets		592		6
Canopy, mosquito bar	3		2	
Caps, attendants'	24		29	
Chemises	28		40	
Coats		108		142
Combination suits	5	19	11	13
Curtains	196		225	
Curtain loops	58		132	
Cushions	19		10	
Cushion covers	29		55	
Drawers, men's	135	236	176	323
Drawers, women's	110		104	
Dresses	207	104	247	132
Dusting cloths	24		49	
Gowns	86		91	
Hats trimmed	16		7	
Lambrequins	4		29	
Mattress ticks	90		95	
Napkins	324		419	
Pillow cases	841		647	
Pillow ticks	6		2	
Quilts	16			
Restraint waists	2	4	1	4
Sacks, coffee	9		4	
Sheets	598	3	504	
Shirts	443	228	328	453
Shirt-waists	1		3	
Shrouds	4		13	
Skirts	41		33	
Strainer cloths	18		46	
Sun bonnets	15		9	
Suspenders	84		12	
Rugs	165			19
Table cloths	112	5	146	3
Table felts			17	
Towels	1,658		1,812	
Trousers	7	368	5	378
Undershirts	124		152	
Underwaists	78		44	
Vests		43		48
Window shades	26		37	

EXHIBIT No. 15.

Products of Farm and Garden.

ARTICLES.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Strawberries	537 quarts.	1,423 quarts.
Raspberries	62 quarts.	
Currants	206 quarts.	114 quarts.
Gooseberries	33 quarts.	
Cherries	134 quarts.	258 quarts.
Lima beans	88 quarts.	80 quarts.
Cabbage, early	60 heads.	
Cauliflower	655 heads.	148 heads.
Rhubarb	1,483 bunches.	1,965 bunches.
Asparagus	799 bunches.	745 bunches.
Onions	2,278 bunches.	4,375 bunches.
Radishes	4,633 bunches.	8,615 bunches.
Beets	200 bunches.	36 bunches.
Celery	93 bunches.	112 bunches.
Mango peppers	401 dozens.	94 dozens.
Sugar corn	3,440 dozens.	3,504 dozens.
Cucumbers	71 dozens.	
Lettuce	4,359 pounds.	7,779 pounds.
Grapes	455 pounds.	4,000 pounds.
Pork, slaughtered	13,054 pounds.	24,962 pounds.
Veal, slaughtered	1,780 pounds.	2,379 pounds.
Beef, slaughtered		1,264 pounds.
Horseradish	2 bushels.	5 bushels.
Onions	53 bushels.	216 bushels.
Onion sets	20 bushels.	16 bushels.
Spinach	221 bushels.	305 bushels.
Peas	96 bushels.	68 bushels.
Tomatoes	408 bushels.	464 bushels.
Carrots	51 bushels.	31 bushels.
Green beans	254 bushels.	223 bushels.
Beets	353 bushels.	591 bushels.
Turnips	667 bushels.	650 bushels.
Chili peppers		8 bushels.
Parsnips	175 bushels.	225 bushels.
Sweet potatoes	37 bushels.	104 bushels.
Irish potatoes		510 bushels.
Apples	10 bushels.	
Oats	440 bushels.	1,119 bushels.
Corn	420 bushels.	250 bushels.
Pickles, cucumber	4 barrels.	19 barrels.
Cabbage	360 barrels.	356 barrels.
Veal hides	25	27.
Beef hides		2.
Corn fodder	420 shocks.	360 shocks.
Melons	185	4,726.
Egg plant		1,373.
Squash	2,850	3,375.
Pumpkins		2,000.
Veals	4	9.
Chickens	36	48.
Turkeys		52.
Hay, timothy	42 tons.	25 tons.
Hay, clover	38 tons.	16 tons.
Hay, millet	16 tons.	
Straw	5 tons.	8 tons.
Ensilage	207 tons.	230 tons.
Milk	16,867 gallons.	17,721 gallons.

I certify that the foregoing fiscal tables are correct transcripts.

JOHN P. THISTLETHWAITE,

Steward.

THE FIRST

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Indiana Labor Commission

FOR THE

YEARS 1897-1898.

L. P. McCORMACK, B. FRANK SCHMID,
Commissioners.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 16, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 17, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

DECEMBER 17, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 19, 1898.

WM. D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 19th day of December, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

THE FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Indiana Labor Commission

FOR THE

YEARS 1897-1898.

To the HON. JAMES A. MOUNT,

Governor of the State of Indiana :

Dear Sir—Herewith is presented a report of the work of the Indiana Labor Commission for the years 1897-1898. The officials of this department received their commissions and entered upon their duties on June 17, 1897. No Labor Commission having previously existed in Indiana, the work to be performed was in an untried field, and the measure of good to come out of inexperienced efforts was at most problematic. There were no rules or precedents by which the Commission could be guided, and it was therefore compelled to formulate its methods of procedure without previous example. Even a careful perusal of rules governing such other State Boards as were available were of little aid except, perhaps, in a general sense, for the reason that the scope and requirements of our law are so different in some essential respects as to bear little analogy to the laws of other States. To the exceptional completeness of the law creating the Commission, and directing its action, much is due for whatever results have been attained. Its clearness in setting forth the purpose to be achieved, and the method to be pursued in the attainment, make the law all that could be desired, and in its general scope needs no amendments.

So far as relates to the purpose of the law, little opposition has been shown by either capital or labor. There has been found almost a universal expression of approval. These evidences have been made by verbal expressions, by numerous votes of thanks from labor organizations, and by letters of commendation from employers in all parts of the State, and are so ample that there is no hazard in the conjecture that Arbitration and Conciliation will be accepted as the more satisfactory method of settling labor disputes in Indiana in future.

The Commissioners' efforts have been enlisted in the investigation and settlement of troubles to a degree almost commensurate with the vast variety of industries of the State. In the mines, on the highways, in the factories and workshops its energies have been exerted in reconciling the ever recurring controversies which arise. Each dispute has presented new phases and taught new lessons. In some instances it has been a demand for increase of wages; in others a protest against reductions; in addition there have been conflicts growing out of demands for trade regulation; the recognition of labor organizations; insistence upon prompt pay and honest weight; protest concerning unfair discrimination against workmen; strifes for the regulation of the hours of labor; organized opposition to oppressive trade rules; and in many instances two or more perplexing questions have demanded adjustment in reaching satisfactory conclusions.

So, also, miners, tin workers, glass workers, building tradesmen, teamsters, shovelers, plate glass bevelers, canners, butchers, coopers, allied printing tradesmen, brick makers, machine workers, and numerous others have encountered controversies, the settlement of which have involved intricate trade problems requiring patience and diplomacy. The results have not always been satisfactory nor permanent, owing to supervening conditions over which the Commission had no control. At times flat failures have followed efforts at settlement.

Investigations have also included the grievances of women and boys. Their condition has not been found less fortunate than that of their sturdier co-workers, but sufficient provocation has been encountered to precipitate strife. With these two classes, however, efforts at Conciliation have been in the main successful.

The experience of the Commission proves that Conciliation, rather than Arbitration, is the more effective and satisfactory method of settling disputes between capital and labor. While Arbitration has been accepted in a few instances, in all of which it has proved effective, yet, for the most part, both sides in the controversies in which the Commission has officiated have preferred Conciliation as the better means of effecting settlement. This has been gratifying to the Commission for the dual reason that it lessens its responsibility and affords better opportunities for more completely uniting warring factions. Men are averse to leaving questions involving the correctness of their methods and the welfare of their business interests to the judgment of others; and especially when the latter may have only a rudimentary knowledge of the intricate matters which labor controversies usually involve. This aversion is at times still further aggravated by the ill feeling which these contentions beget.

Results are different where successful efforts at Conciliation are exerted. The contestants meet, talk over grievances, discuss the interests of the business involved, come to a better knowledge of each others wishes and needs; reconcile their conflicting opinions, and thus pave the way to mutual concessions and satisfactory agreements.

These contentions, often intensified by personal dislikes, strengthened by self-interest, and too frequently colored by ignorance of essential economic truths, if permitted to drift in their own untrammelled way, lead to unfortunate consequences. It cannot be denied, therefore, that every successful effort at Conciliation or Arbitration of differences between employer and workman promotes the welfare of the industrial and social life of society. So far as can now be remembered, these meetings have always brought good results; and in almost every instance where settlements have not been made, it has been where the employer and the men did not meet. Not only have these conferences facilitated settlements otherwise requiring longer time, but frequently have resulted in closer friendships, and inspired reciprocal good will.

The more formidable obstacles to settlements have not generally come from either the employer or employe, but more frequently from intermeddling third persons. Of these, the first are demagogical politicians, who either pose as the "friend" of "oppressed

labor" and proffer sympathy and advice in the hope of being able to secure support in their political aspirations; or seek to gain for their political party some temporary advantage by espousing one or the other side of a labor trouble. Mostly their proneness is to pander to baser sentiments, and by playing upon the irascibility of excited strikers gain a temporary prominence which they hope to turn to selfish gain. They have been encountered frequently, and are a source of perplexing annoyance.

The second are the superserviceable labor agitators, whose zealous and often honest efforts are exerted in trying to promote legitimate ends by unwise counsels. Usually, their sympathy is genuine, and their motives commendable; but they are at no pains to inform themselves of the facts which are essential to correct knowledge and mature judgment. These impulses, therefore, unguided by a correct comprehension of the things proper to do and refrain from doing, lead them blindly on to the commission of blunders which require no small degree of patience and labor to overcome. Of the two, the demagogue is both the more insidious and the more harmful. The power to summarily repress these intermeddlers by legal restraints would greatly simplify and facilitate the Commission's efforts at settlements.

The assessments of fines in factories and mines have been found causes of discontent. These fines are levied for the ostensible purpose of enforcing discipline, but the method is by no means universal or even general. While in most instances they are not excessive, they are nevertheless irritating. The discontent is occasioned less by reason of the pecuniary loss sustained than from the smarting consciousness that it is a confiscation of private property by a method wholly illegal, and that the money thus taken is retained by those who arbitrarily make the rules, determine the extent of their violation, fix the penalties and execute judgments.

There can be no doubt that the successful operation of an enterprise where a large number of men are concentrated, requires the firm enforcement of just rules. But these should always have the qualities of justness of purpose and reasonableness of method. Where misuse or destruction of property results from a violation of such rules it becomes the right and duty of an employer to require reparation. So far as can now be recalled, no strike has occurred because of these fines, nor no assessments have been made sufficiently

grievous to be the occasion, of themselves, of any serious disturbance. However, numerous complaints and protestations have been made to your Commissioners, coupled with the expressed wish that relief could be secured in some form. It has frequently occurred in the process of conciliation that this fining question has become one of the important matters of adjustment, and the earnestness with which workmen have sought relief, betokens a deep-seated aversion to the method.

The desirableness of the State's intervention to prevent conflicts has found ample evidence in the frequency with which the Commission's efforts have been solicited. Not an inconsiderable amount of its labor has been devoted to the adjustment of disputes before the strike crisis was reached. In some instances employers have solicited mediation to avert trouble, and in other employes have asked assistance for the same reason. Occasionally, the matters in controversy have been of secondary importance, but their settlement before a conflict was precipitated has removed the probability of an augmentation of causes which might lead to such a result, and the hurtful efforts which are the outgrowth of strife. To avert trouble by timely intervention is much easier and less expensive than to delay action until dissatisfaction has culminated in a strike. The time and money saved to both capital and labor by this method of intervention is not easily estimated, but it has been a source of acknowledged helpfulness many times. No written statements of them have been filed nor made public, for the reason that the expressed wish of both parties to such settlements usually has been that there be made no record of them. Not infrequently, interested persons have resorted to this method of adjustment for the sole purpose of avoiding the annoyance, criticism, and sometimes loss to which their business might be subjected in the event of publicity.

In two instances it has been found necessary to go beyond the boundaries of Indiana in the prosecution of official duties. The National Coalminers' strike presented the first necessity for such action. In this instance it was your Commission's first purpose and effort to have the meeting of Joint Commissioners convene at Indianapolis. But the universal judgment of those whose opinions were of value was that Pittsburg was the point at which negotiations and concentrated effort should be made. This expediency

grew out of the fact that for years that city has been regarded as the center of the coal industry in this country, and that both mining and selling rates have been largely regulated by operators at that locality. Our action was further prompted by the earnest insistence of high officials in other States, and representatives of business interests whose claims upon our efforts were entitled to respectful consideration. The second instance requiring us to go beyond the State's boundary lines grew out of the controversy between the Wm. B. Conkey Co., of Hammond, and the members of the Allied Printing Trades, of Chicago. Much valuable information necessary to a proper understanding of this contest, and the negotiations necessary to what was hoped would lead to a satisfactory settlement of the contest, necessitated visits to Chicago. With these two exceptions, however, our efforts have been confined wholly within the State.

Fortunately, many of the more strongly organized trades have incorporated into their organic law such wise provisions for the adjustment of local differences, as rendered the efforts of the Labor Commission unnecessary for the most part. These organizations have their own tribunals, duly organized and authorized, to take up and consider, under proper restrictions, such matters as would under other conditions be the proper concern of this Commission. Their adjustment in the manner provided under the laws of their respective bodies cannot, as a rule, prove otherwise than satisfactory, both to employer and workmen. It is perhaps safe to say that one-third of the differences which arise in the lines of industry where perfect organization exists are conciliated in a manner that avoids strikes and without incurring public notice or expense.

Much of the dissension which forces itself to the front in the associations of capital and labor has its origin in a lack of a proper knowledge of existing relationships and environment. It is by no means a difficult task for men with meagre earnings and stern necessities to reason themselves into the conviction that their services are worth a greater pay. This idea once fixed in the mind it is too often the case that the only thought which follows is to make a demand, and to enforce it by a strike. This method is most frequently employed by unorganized or newly organized workmen, and is the result of a lack of discipline. It usually results in the defeat of a laudable purpose by an unwise method. The desire

for good wages is both natural and praiseworthy, but oftentimes the ability of an employer to meet an increased demand is quite an impossible task. The competitive principle in our economic system is not taken into account. To do so a study of existing conditions should be made. The question of competition should be investigated, cost of fuel, convenience to market, and freight rates should be better understood; and all other essential factors which enter into the cost of production and distribution could well be considered fruitful themes for study and discussion in labor organizations and othere assemblies of workmen. This knowledge, supplemented by a larger degree of conservatism, would not only be helpful in promoting harmonious relationships between capital and labor, but would make less probable many mistakes which have proved costly. The first and most important duty of workmen seeking to advance their pecuniary welfare is to acquaint themselves, as far as possible, with the conditions which environ the industry in which they are employed.

The importation of workmen in large numbers to take the places of home workmen has resulted in serious, and in some instances fatal, clashes in other States, and might under aggravated circumstances precipitate strifes in Indiana. Within recent years but one instance of this kind has occurred in this State. The imported men were of the lowest grade intellectually and morally, and were armed to the teeth by the company importing them. Notwithstanding their hostile conduct, and the aggravating language used by them, no serious difficulty ensued. The possibility of evil which might grow out of such importations under the aggravating circumstances and conditions which a heated strike sometimes produces, might well challenge the thoughtful consideration of our law-makers. It may well be doubted if these importations can be justified under any circumstances, and the evil results which might grow out of such an act greatly overbalance any possible good which could be realized. Prohibitive legislation on this subject seems imperative.

No propositions involving settlements of labor controversies present as great obstacles as those in which trusts are parties to agreements. In every encounter with labor, the workingman, however just his cause, emerges from the conflict the greater sufferer. Their opportunities in regard to wage reductions are exceptional, and

their desires are always equal to their opportunities. They are not trammled by State laws, and they defy federal authority.

These combines are created by the association into one corporation, and under one control, of a number of factories in the same industry, usually located in different States. At the time of their formation they generally present diverge wage conditions. The first thing sought by every well regulated trust is uniformity in the condition of output. This is accomplished by a readjustment of wages. The singular uniformity of method adopted by all combines in such efforts makes it little less than a marvelous coincidence. The wage conditions in the different factories of the combine are minutely analyzed, and the various methods of production are studied; then the readjustment begins. Singular as it may seem, this process never proceeds upward, but always downward. That factory in the combine paying the least wages is chosen as the standard by which all the others must be measured. If a protest against a reduction is filed it is not heeded. If a strike follows, all propositions aiming at conciliation or arbitration are rejected, the factory at which the scene of disturbance is located is "closed down for repairs," and the workmen are starved into submission. If, perchance, this method of subjugation proves ineffective, then with a readiness and convenience that seems to be born of the eternal fitness of things the power and authority of the Federal courts are evoked. Blanket injunctions are prayed for to restrain strikers from molesting the illegally constituted combines in doing those things which the law prohibits. The eagerness with which injunctions are sought is only equaled by that with which they are granted. Thus these unlawful institutions feast to satiety upon despoiled labor, destroy honorable competition, stifle legitimate enterprise, appreciate the price of their products to extortion, and levy unjust tribute upon the consumer, all in violation and defiance of the law. Great is the law!

Wherever efforts at settlement have been made a special endeavor has been put forth to establish a more harmonious relationship than had previously existed. Attempts in this direction have been difficult at times, especially where long-existing estrangements were encountered. The great number of perplexing questions which frequently present themselves in the process of the adjustment of labor disputes are more than likely at times to leave their

disagreeable impress upon the feelings and temper of some of the persons in connection therewith; nor are these rankled feelings confined to one side by any means. The existence of such unpleasant conditions makes settlements unsatisfactory and uncertain. The absence of harmonious relationships in the conduct of affairs involving large numbers of men increases the hazards of business. Out of this unfortunate condition a two-fold evil arises: It lessens the permanency of invested capital and correspondingly increases the uncertainty of labor's employment. It is a matter of the highest importance to all interested concerned, therefore, that the two prime factors of industrial life should blend their efforts in mutual endeavor at harmonious and cordial co-operation. Your Commissioners have striven to promote this condition by counseling forbearance on the part of employers and a larger degree of conservatism on the part of labor. Numerous pledges have been made in this regard, and if complied with will prevent many strikes, which are, without question, the bane of our industrial life.

The necessary office work of the Commission requires nearly all of one Commissioner's time when not out in the State engaged in the active work of conciliation or arbitration. To compile the data, write the reports, read the proofs and supervise their publication, carry on the official correspondence which has grown up with the work, and look after such other needful details of the Commission's affairs as the nature of the duties legitimately demand, imposes labor of no small degree. For all this the State makes no allowance, and the person rendering the service receives no pay. In the opinion of your Commissioners it would be better, therefore, to change the method of payment to a direct salary, rather than the payment of per diem compensation. This can be done on the basis of the present appropriation for the maintenance of the Commission, without in any way impairing the efficiency of its services.

The following tabulation shows that during the eighteen months of its official life the Labor Commission has investigated and reported on thirty-nine strikes and lockouts. Of this number, failure to adjust differences occurred in seven instances, and in two of these the contestants on one side were non-residents of the State, over whom, consequently, the Commission could have no jurisdiction.

In four instances the Commission simply investigated and reported the conditions of settlement made between the parties of their own volition.

In twenty-eight contests satisfactory agreements were reached through the mediations of the Commission, and in nineteen of these settlements the workmen secured either advance in wages or other improved conditions.

The Commission was also instrumental in having two boycotts declared off, and in five instances prevented strikes by timely negotiations which are not accounted for in the appended table. In all, therefore, the Commission has made forty-six official investigations and efforts at conciliation, mediation or arbitration, or an average of nearly three a month.

LOCALITY.	Occupation.	Strike Began.	No. Days Out.	No. of Strikers.	Total Days Lost. (Approximate.)
		1897.			
Washington	Miners, failed.....	May 30....	468	234	20,000
†National.....	Miners, investigated.....	July 4....	63	6,000	378,000
†Columbus.....	Tanners.....	Aug. 12....	19	65	1,234
†Anderson.....	Wire Nailers.....	Aug. 21....	6	100	600
Elwood.....	Tin Plate Workers.....	Sept. 4....	7	1,500	5,540
Sharpsville.....	Tomato Cannors.....	Sept. 22....	1	150	150
Alexandria.....	Plate Glass Workers.....	Sept. 25....	4	80	320
Marion.....	Carrier Boys.....	Oct. 4....	2	75	150
Anderson.....	Glass Blowers.....	Oct. 13....	30	40	1,200
Star City.....	Miners.....	Nov. 20....	10	200	2,000
Hymern.....	Miners.....	Nov. 20....	10	200	2,000
*Kokomo.....	Glass Workers, failed.....	Dec. 1....	30	200	6,000
*Elwood.....	Glass Workers, failed.....	Dec. 3....	60	200	12,000
Muncie.....	Carrier Boys, failed.....	Dec. 29....	14	150	2,100
		1898.			
Middletown.....	Tin Plate Workers.....	Feb. 7....	7	125	875
Marion.....	Carrier Boys.....	March 7....	7	90	630
Center Point.....	Miners.....	March 8....	12	75	900
†Brazil.....	Miners, investigated.....	April 1....	11	300	3,300
†Caseyville.....	Miners.....	April 1....	11	300	3,300
Clay City.....	Miners.....	April 1....	13	50	650
Clay City.....	Miners.....	April 1....	4	50	200
Linton.....	Mine Blacksmiths.....	April 9....	19	350	6,650
*Terre Haute.....	Brickmakers.....	April 25....	30	50	1,500
Muncie.....	Carrier Boys.....	May 3....	6	150	900
South Bend.....	Case Makers.....	May 3....	10	1,100	11,000
Indianapolis.....	Coopers.....	May 5....	19	75	1,425
Alexandria.....	Glass Workers.....	June 4....	7	450	3,150
Monticello.....	Teamsters.....	June 6....	10	100	1,000
Evansville.....	Street Laborers.....	June 8....	10	75	750
Indianapolis.....	Butchers.....	June 10....	130	16	2,080
Evansville.....	Street Laborers.....	June 24....	3	50	150
Indianapolis.....	Painters.....	July 16....	7	150	1,050
†Anderson.....	Wire Workers.....	July 18....	104	425	42,200
†Hammond.....	Allied Printing Trade.....	Aug. 15....			
Sharpsville.....	Canners.....	Aug. 16....	Arbi.		
†Indianapolis.....	Pressfeeders.....	Oct. 3....	1	65	65
†Cicero.....	Carrier boys.....	Oct. 5....	1	125	125
Atlanta.....	Tinplate workers.....	Oct. 20....	13	100	1,300
Indianapolis.....	Painters.....	Oct. 26....	40	150	6,000
Totals.....				13,815	539,264

*Failed. † Investigated only.

This table is only approximately correct, for the reason that it is found impossible to keep an accurate account of the number who remained idle, or the time lost by each workman during the continuance of a conflict. For instance, one strike has continued during 468 days, and at its inception was participated in by 234 workmen. It by no means follows, however, that the entire number has remained idle during the succeeding eighteen months, which would mean a loss of 109,512 days' labor. From reliable data it is estimated that each of the 234 workmen has lost at least one-sixth of the time indicated, which aggregates 20,000 days' labor.

In another instance 260 men struck, and four days later 1,240 of their fellow workmen followed, the strike lasting seven days, sustaining a loss of 5,540 days.

There are three important facts in this connection that should not be overlooked: First, There is no means of approximating or estimating even remotely the duration of strikes or the number of persons that they ultimately might have involved, had not official efforts at conciliation or mediation been made. Secondly, There is no way of estimating the loss that has been sustained by both capital and labor, by these industrial disturbances; nor of calculating the still larger losses that would have been involved by their longer continuance. Thirdly, The immense losses that have been sustained by merchants and other commercial interests in the various localities which have been the scenes of these destructive clashes, are beyond computation for lack of data.

Following is a statement of the Commission's expenditures from June 17, 1897, to November 1, 1898, covering a period of sixteen and one-half months:

EXPENSES OF COMMISSION TO NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

CASH ACCOUNT AS FOLLOWS:

L. P. McCormack, June to November 1, 1897	\$490 00	
November 1, 1897, to November 1, 1898.....	1,550 00	\$2,040 00
B. Frank Schmid, June to November 1, 1897	\$150 00	
November 1, 1897, to November 1, 1898.....	1,130 00	1,590 00
Secretary, June to November 1, 1897.....	\$48 00	
November 1, 1897, to November 1, 1898.....	223 00	271 00
Hotel bills		355 25
Railroad fare.....		242 30
Livery hire.....		24 25
Hall rent.....		4 50
Telegrams.....		7 82
Wm. B. Burford.....		91 27
Stamps.....		5 00
Typewriter.....		117 00
Book case.....		12 00
		\$1,750 39

UNPAID.

By a decision of the Attorney-General that portion of the appropriation necessary to defray the traveling expenses of the Labor Commission did not become available until November 1, 1897. From June 16, 1897, until November 1 of the same year the Commissioners were compelled to meet such expenses out of their private funds. It is hereby petitioned, therefore, that restitution of this amount be made by special appropriation. Following this is an itemized statement of the expenditures for which compensation has not been allowed:

Railroad fare.....	\$101 00
Hotel.....	153 23
Livery.....	3 00
Stenographer.....	10 00
Telegrams.....	8 26
Hall rent.....	50
	\$275 99

Most respectfully submitted,

L. P. M'CORMACK,
B. FRANK SCHMID,
Indiana Labor Commission.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

CABEL & KAUFFMAN, WASHINGTON.

The first trouble to enlist the official notice of the Labor Commission was a lockout of 234 coal miners at Cabel & Kauffman's, Washington, Daviess County. The trouble dates from May 30, 1897, when the company refused to sign a wage scale formulated at a joint conference between committees of operators and union miners at Terre Haute in April preceding, at which conference the Cabel Co. declined to send a representative. The agreed scale made a reduction from 60 cents to 51 cents per ton for screened coal; and from 41 cents to 35 cents per ton for "mine run," or un-screened coal. In submitting this scale for acceptance the members of Miners' Local Union No. 39, of Washington, asked, in addition, a compensation of 3 cents per inch per lineal yard for separating and removing the "inequalities" or "dead dirt" encountered in the process of mining. This "dead dirt" consisted of fire-clay, bone-coal, slate, and other refuse material, which covered the thin seam of coal to a thickness ranging from six to thirty inches, and the handling of which was necessary in order to mine the coal. Payment for handling such substances, when found in large quantities, is customary. The miners offered to arbitrate the question through the Labor Commission, or a commission of three or five disinterested persons, mutually agreed upon, but these propositions were rejected. The operators offered to accept the Terre Haute scale, and if it was found, on trial, that an injustice was done the miners, a proper reduction in the price of powder, oil, fuses, etc., furnished the men by the company, would be made. This proposition was rejected. At the time of the Commission's first visit the company refused to meet the miners, or a committee representing them, in conference. In order to more fully understand the merits of the controversy, the Labor Commission entered the mine in company with experts representing both sides, and investigated the nature and extent of the objectionable matters complained of. The results of this inspection are contained in the following paragraphs taken from the first official report:

In conclusion of the whole matter, after seven days' diligent investigation, we believe:

First. An inspection of the mine gives irresistible proof of the existence of clay, bone-coal and other "inequalities" in quantities that make the handling thereof without compensation an oppressive burden.

Secondly. We found an abundant proof that in other mines the handling of such "inequalities" is paid for in this State without question.

Third. The petition of the miners is reasonable (being less than that paid by many other operators) and is not wholly adequate to properly reimburse them for the labor expended and time consumed in its disposition.

Fourth. In our judgment, there is nothing in the situation of the coal mines of the above named firm, or in their environment as compared with other mines, which sustains the claim or warrants the conclusion that they cannot pay the same price for handling "deficiencies" their competitors do, and successfully compete for business in the open market.

Fifth. The repeated and persistent refusal of the firm to accept any overture to arbitrate differences offered by the operatives, or to meet a committee for the purpose of conciliation, coupled with a curt declination to accept legal counsel and friendly advice, gave evidence of such a determined purpose to persist in its course of doubtful fairness as must result in compromising to a hurtful degree a firm name and character which for nearly half a century has been a synonym for fair dealing and unquestioned integrity. Our efforts at settlement failed.

In accordance with the instructions from the Executive Department, under date of November 6, 1897, your Commissioners a second time visited Daviess County for the purpose of "investigating the causes leading to the continuation of the trouble at the mines of Cabel & Kauffman." It was found that "machine mining" had been adopted, and that a communication under date of October 12, 1897, had been sent by the company to several, though not all, of the former employes, offering them work at the Terre Haute scale rate, but refusing to pay for handling "dead dirt." This proposition was rejected, because of such refusal, and for the additional reason that only a portion of the miners were to be taken back.

Following this refusal about seventy-five colored miners were imported from Hopkins County, Kentucky, and were all heavily armed by the Cabel-Kauffman Co., and claimed to have been given instructions by the company's agent to use their fire-arms at any time they thought necessary. Winchester rifles and a large supply of revolvers, with an abundance of ammunition, were placed in their possession.

Subsequently a part of these miners became dissatisfied and returned to Kentucky. Some of them informed your Commissioners that they had been deceived, and their compensation and general surroundings were not as profitable and agreeable as at their homes in Kentucky.

A citizens' committee was formed, consisting of Hons. David J. Hefron, Circuit Judge; J. H. Spencer, Mayor; A. G. Read, banker; J. H. Jepson, merchant; Hugh Rogers, Councilman, and A. J. Padgett, attorney, who took the matter up, and in the office of Judge Gardiner, with your Commission, held a lengthy audience with Messrs. Cabel & Kauffman, at which the following proposition was submitted by the miners:

Washington, Ind., Nov. 10, 1897.

To Cabel & Co.:

Gentlemen—We, your former employes, are ready and willing to go to work at Mines Nos. 4 and 9, at the scale of wages that prevail at the present time for mining in this district. The six men whom you do not desire to again employ are perfectly willing as individuals to not ask for a reinstatement if it shall be the cause of preventing our fellow-workers from being employed. However, we would ask you in all fairness, and justice to ourselves and this community, to agree to give them a fair and impartial hearing before a tribunal of disinterested citizens who are to judge the merits of the charges you make against these men.

In settlement of the pending controversy between your firm and your former employes regarding "dead dirt" we will agree to return to work on the payment of two cents per inch per lineal yard for its removal. We further agree to make a reduction in yardage, room turning, etc., sufficient to compensate the company for the extra pay on this dirt.

We are ready and willing at all times to leave matters in controversy to arbitration before the Indiana Labor Commission, or any other tribunal that we may mutually agree upon.

If the foregoing propositions be accepted, it shall be on the condition that our union be not assailed, or the right to belong thereto questioned, and a check-off to remain as heretofore.

These propositions were rejected, and the following counter-propositions were made by the firm:

We will pay the district scale for mining.

We will agree to take fifty or sixty men at once into Mine No. 4, and as soon as we can use more, we will put in all we can use; and at Mine No. 9 we can use twenty or twenty-five men as soon as No. 4 is filled.

We will take back one hundred and fifty of our former miners and mine laborers inside of sixty days.

If a majority of the men who work in Mine No. 4 shall request a "check-weighman" the firm will grant one, provided the vote is taken before the "bank boss."

We will agree to furnish our men the best miners' oil at forty-five cents a gallon, powder at \$1.65 per keg, squibbs at fifteen cents, and coal for their own use at twenty cents per load less than the regular price.

Twelve men instead of six, as formerly announced, will be refused employment.

We will not agree to pay for "dead dirt."

The foregoing propositions were rejected, and the miners submitted the following:

Washington, Ind., Nov. 13, 1897.

To Cabel & Co.:

Gentlemen—Being desirous of bringing the long-pending controversy between yourselves and your former employes to a close, we offer at this time three propositions, either of which, if accepted by the firm, will be faithfully carried out on our part. We pledge ourselves, if reinstated, to do our work well and in the interest of the firm. We also ask you to reinstate all of us and give us an opportunity to prove our fidelity.

We would further ask that the firm grant us the privilege of dividing our force, and to allow each gang to work alternate days until such time as employment can be given to all, according to your propositions of last week.

We accept your offer to pay the district scale for mining.

We also accept the reduction made us in oil, powder, squibbs and coal.

FIRST PROPOSITION.

We will agree to handle the "dirt" heretofore complained of on the following basis:

All "dirt" from one to four inches no charge will be made; dirt from four to eight inches in thickness two cents per ton extra for each ton of coal mined, and for each additional four inches of dirt one cent per ton additional.

SECOND PROPOSITION.

We will accept the proposition made by B. F. Strasser in which he agreed to furnish the services of three day men to handle the dirt, with the following modification:

That instead of extra men doing this work, that the amount (\$4.80) which would be paid for such services be given to us to be divided among those who handle the dirt.

THIRD PROPOSITION.

We believe the average thickness of dirt to be handled is twelve inches.

Taking forty rooms as a basis of our estimate we deduct the following calculation:

Forty rooms, twelve-inch average of dirt at two cents per inch per lineal yard would amount to twenty-four cents; however, as miners are

enabled to mine but eighteen inches in depth per day, this would give to each man twelve cents or \$4.80 for the forty rooms.

As an off-set to the above pay for dirt, we agree to make the following reduction:

We believe that on an average there is dug each day sixteen yards of "narrow work," "entries" and "break-throughs," and this work we agree to do at \$1 per yard instead of \$1.17, the scale price. This would amount to sixteen yards at seventeen cents per yard, which is \$2.72, and allowing forty cents per day for "room-turning," you would receive an off-set to the payment of \$4.80, above stated, the sum of \$3.12, leaving the net cost to the firm of \$1.68 per hoisting day.

The foregoing propositions were rejected by the company on Tuesday morning, November 16.

The firm claimed that the "dirt" question was not a legitimate matter of controversy for the reason that if the coal was properly mined the "dead dirt" would not come down with the coal, and therefore would not need removal. It claimed that by digging under the seam of coal for a distance of ten or fifteen inches, inserting wedges in the seam between the coal and the overlying dirt and using small blasts of powder, the coal would fall while the "dirt" would remain an unseparated part of the roof. The operators further asserted that the coal had been mined without under-digging, and by the use of too heavy charges of powder, which had been inserted into holes drilled from three to five feet into the sides of projecting points on the zig-zag front of the coal seam, the result being that not only the coal but also the "dead dirt" was shattered and fell with the coal in a common mass.

To this statement the miners entered a denial, and said that when the overhanging "dead dirt" becomes exposed to the air and saturated by the constantly percolating water, it softened, crumbled and became detached from the roof, and fell in such masses as to endanger life and limb; hence, its removal was essential to safety. At the conclusion of the last conference we were told by the company that those of the foregoing propositions offered by it as a basis of settlement were permanently withdrawn, and we were given to understand that it would not sign any agreement.

Realizing that further efforts at settlement were futile, your Commissioners thanked the gentlemen composing the Cabel-Kauffman Company for the numerous audiences with which they had favored us, and for the courtesies of which we had been made the

appreciative recipients, bade them a final and friendly adieu, regretfully reported to the needy and disappointed miners our failure to secure for them reconciliation and employment, and turned our steps homeward.

RECAPITULATION.

The company has been a heavy sufferer from incendiarism at the hands of some unknown miscreant in past years, but it has never been proven that a miner was the guilty wretch, nor even charged that the organization sanctioned such vandalism.

To remove "dead dirt" by day labor is not practicable for the reason that the miners would be required to remain idle during process of removal, and thus sustain a loss of from one to three hours per day.

The proposal of the miners to remove "dirt" and accept the wages of the three time hands, the same to be divided among those who would be required to perform that task, was, we think, reasonable, and would have settled the whole "dirt" controversy. Or the acceptance of either of the other two propositions would have led to the same satisfactory result.

The importation of foreign workmen, we feel was unnecessary, and in this instance resulted in lowering the standard of citizenship without corresponding compensations. The arming of a large crowd of ignorant strangers, warning them against imaginary danger, and advising them to use their fire-arms whenever they thought themselves justified, in the absence of any threat or hostilities, were acts which deserve the most severe condemnation, and call for prohibitive legislation.

NATIONAL COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

On June 24, 1897, a strike was ordered by the members of the National Executive Board and District Presidents of the United Mine Workers of America, to take effect July 4, following. The miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and a part of West Virginia generally obeyed the order and ceased working on that day. The cause that led to the strike was a general protest of over-taxed, under-paid workmen engaged in this important industry against

longer continuing a semi-starved existence. The limit of endurance was reached when labor could no longer sustain itself. A distinctive feature of the struggle was the surprising growth of the movement. Men deserted the mines at many points least expected. It is estimated that in this contest fully 100,000 miners enlisted themselves in a peaceable, lawful effort to better the conditions of their unfortunate economic environment. In Indiana ninety per cent. or about 6,000 of those engaged in the mining industry joined hands with their brethren in other States in an effort for living wages and other conditions essential to respectable existence.

On Tuesday, July 6, your Commission extended invitations to the Commissions of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia to join them in a conference at Indianapolis, to take such action as the unusual conditions in the five States seemed to justify. Pending answers, Terre Haute was visited, there to study the strike features in the Indiana fields.

On Wednesday, July 7, at an informal conference of the operators at Terre Haute, the following bituminous operators were present: Messrs. J. S. Tally, C. H. Ehrman, J. C. Anderson, J. L. De Vonald, J. D. Hurd and John Mushett. The concensus of opinion was that nothing could be done in Indiana until the long-continued struggle between the several factions of Pittsburg operators should first be adjusted and settled.

On July 8th a meeting of the block coal operators was held at Brazil, at which were present fifteen of the leading block coal operators of Indiana. They, too, inclined to the opinion that no settlement in Indiana could be had until the Pittsburg District scale had been adjusted.

Following this a meeting was had with President Knight and Secretary Kennedy, of District No. 11 of the United Mine Workers of America, in which President Knight expressed himself as follows:

“Indiana is absolutely helpless unless the other States join in arbitration, on account of the sharp competition. Nothing can be done as to a local settlement; I am absolutely certain of that. I think the best thing to be done is to first go to Pittsburg and try conciliation or arbitration.”

Secretary Kennedy said: "All contracts in Indiana are conditioned upon the agreement of the Pittsburg district, as that district controls all others, and there is the beginning point."

On Thursday, July 8, Secretary Bishop of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration met with your Commission at Terre Haute. After a general discussion of the situation the conclusion reached was to send the following telegrams:

To the State Board of Arbitration of Illinois:

Will you co-operate with the Arbitration Boards of Ohio and Indiana in efforts to adjust coal miners' strike? We suggest meeting at Pittsburg.

Another was sent to Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania, as follows:

The Arbitration Board of Ohio and Indiana earnestly desire your co-operation in efforts to settle coal miners' strike. Will you designate some one to represent you at a meeting suggested at Pittsburg?

In answer to the Illinois telegram, the following message was received:

The Illinois Board is ready to meet Indiana and Ohio Boards at any time or place they may designate.

The message of Governor Hastings read as follows:

I would be glad to do anything in my power to assist in adjusting miners' strike by meeting as you request with the Labor Commissioners of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in Pittsburg, if it were not for the fact that neither the miners nor the operators have made any request upon me so to act.

DAN H. HASTINGS.

A message was received from Governor Bushnell of Ohio, by Secretary Bishop, giving encouragement to the movement as outlined by the joint boards. The communication was as follows:

The meeting at Pittsburg should be held at once, even if Pennsylvania does not join the movement. Public sentiment will commend such action and greatly facilitate a settlement.

Encouraged by this, and having received hearty support from our own Governor, a joint meeting of five State Boards was arranged to convene as designated. On Monday, July 12, 1897, the following gentlemen, members of the various State Boards of Arbitration, met at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburg: Judge Sylvan N. Owen, of Columbus; General John Little, of Xenia; Joseph

Bishop, of Columbus, all members of the State Board of Arbitration of Ohio; H. R. Calif, of Monticello; Daniel J. Keefe, of Chicago; Edward Ridgley, of Springfield, member of the State Board of Arbitration of Illinois; I. V. Barton, of Charleston, State Statistician of West Virginia; L. P. McCormack and B. Frank Schmid, members of the State Labor Commission of Indiana. The Joint Commission organized by electing Gen. John Little, chairman, and Dr. B. Frank Schmid, secretary.

About one hundred and fifty firms and individuals are engaged in the production and distribution of coal in the territory known as the Pittsburg District. The first important fact to confront the Joint Commission at the inception of its work was a strikingly anomalous complication existing in the coal trade in this district in the nature of a quadrangular fight. Factions existed among the operators which for bitterness and ferocity, equaled, if they did not surpass, the animosities which prevailed between the operators and miners. Some of the operators had paid an agreed scale for mining, had given honest weights and maintained other fair advantages in the mines, and had made their payments in money. Others had made their payments in pluck-me-store orders, and enforced a reduced wage scale, while a third class had paid a lower scale than the average, but had observed a system of cash payments. Manifestly, therefore, the two latter classes of dealers, with their less scrupulous methods, could dispose of their products in the markets in ruinous competition with their fairer and more honorable competitors. There were other elements which contributed to the inauspicious conditions, but the foregoing were the more potential facts in the situation as the Joint Commission found it. This disturbed relation had existed for years and each succeeding season brought newly opened mines; an accession of new operators into struggling competition, and an increased tension resulting from decreasing prices in an overstocked market. It was plainly discernible that the real mission of the Joint Commission was rather to conciliate these warring factions among the operators than to attempt negotiations with the hope of ending the strike.

It was learned that W. P. DeArmitt, one of the leading coal operators of Pittsburg, had the previous year, endeavored to get all the operators in the district to form an association, and agree to what was known locally as the "Uniformity Agreement." Each

operator was to deposit bonds of amounts commensurate with the output of his mines, and by contributing a small tax to a general fund, the combined operators were to have the power of inspecting the books and supervising the weighing, screening and loading at the mines, so that if any operator should be caught resorting to dishonest methods he might be punished by a heavy forfeiture of money. It was also to be provided that all wage payments were to be made in money, and pluck-me stores were to be abolished. The "Uniformity Agreement" was considered by Mr. DeArmitt as the solution of all the ills of the districts by guaranteeing honest weights, uniform screens, payments in cash at stated periods, abolition of company stores, establishment of satisfactory differentials, freight rates, etc. But only 67 per cent. of all the operators would agree to this arrangement, and it signally failed at the first attempt at its establishment.

The Joint Commission soon became aware that the two larger operators of this district were W. P. DeArmitt and Francis Robbins, and that whatever was undertaken must be with their co-operation.

Mr. DeArmitt stated emphatically that he was ready and willing to revive and sign the "Uniformity Agreement," and to again labor for its establishment, and that if it was carried out it would eliminate many of the abuses which existed.

In a conference had with representative miners, Secretary Wm. Warner, District Secretary of the United Mineworkers' Union, said:

"With the 'Uniformity Agreement' in force, the operators could afford to pay a good price for mining, because the higher the mining rate the more money the operators would make;" and he commended the matter of arbitration on the basis of the "Uniformity Agreement."

A message was sent to Senator M. A. Hanna, at Washington, D. C., asking for his co-operation along the line of Uniformity, eliciting the following public expression:

If the "Uniformity Agreement" will abolish false weights, cheating screens, and the company store system, I am heartily in favor of it. I am sure that if the issue is submitted to arbitration, the striking miners will receive due recognition. I wired M. A. Hanna & Co. that they should use all their influence with the coal operators at Cleveland and vicinity for

the adoption of the plan. I will do all in my power to further its consummation. I hope that those interested will follow out the plan as outlined.

Patrick Dolan, District President of the United Mine Workers of America, expressed himself as follows:

“If the ‘Uniformity Agreement’ becomes a reality and a stop is put to all fraud and chicanery in the coal trade and there is provided some satisfactory mode of arbitrating the price question, a victory will have been won, not only for peace for the operators and miners, but a victory for the whole people and for civilization.”

On Saturday night, July 17, 1897, copies of the “Uniformity Agreement” were delivered to Messrs DeArmitt, Francis Robbins and the officers of the District Mine Workers.

The progress of negotiations for some days was necessarily slow, owing to the fact of the great interests involved, the grievances of the operators among themselves and the lack of confidence.

On Saturday, July 17, 1897, the following message was sent to President McKinley, at Washington, D. C.:

In view of the fact announced through the daily press that you have consented to give the question of arbitrating the great coal strike, now in progress, your serious attention, we, the undersigned representative citizens of Pittsburg, earnestly ask you to use your best influence, as far as it may be convenient and proper, to persuade the mine owners of the Pittsburg district to agree to the proposed contract, providing for uniform and honest commercial methods for arbitration of the wage question. This seems to be the only hope of ending an appalling struggle, the consequence of which, if it is permitted to continue, can hardly be foreseen.

H. P. FORD,

Mayor of Pittsburg,

J. B. JACKSON,

C. H. FITZWILLIAM,

ALBERT J. BARR.

Another appeal by the Pittsburg City Council was as follows:

Whereas, A sensible and business-like method of settling the great coal strike has been proposed through a contract providing for uniformity and honest methods in production in the Pittsburg district and for arbitration of the price question; and,

Whereas, President McKinley has consented to give the furtherance of this thoughtful attention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the City Council of Pittsburg in regular session, do earnestly urge the President to act as promptly in this matter as his wisdom and conscience may direct before said strike develops into an industrial war, that threatens to violate the public peace and seriously interfere with the business interests of this community.

After two weeks of unremitting effort by the members of the interstate Boards of Arbitration, a meeting of coal operators was arranged for, to be held in the Court House of the City of Pittsburg, and the Joint Commission was commended for its earnest efforts in behalf of peace and order.

Influential coal firms of the Pittsburg district were prevailed upon to lend their good offices in behalf of this call, and the following call was made:

Pittsburg, July 23, 1897.

To the River and Railroad Coal Operators of the Pittsburg District:

The undersigned respectfully request the operators of all coal mines in the Pittsburg coal seam, whether shipping by river or rail, to meet in convention at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 27th day of July, 1897, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburg, to consider and take such action as may be deemed advisable in respect to a "Uniformity Agreement."

This time is peculiarly propitious for such action, as public attention all over the country is aroused and directed to this matter.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

NEW YORK & CLEVELAND GAS COAL CO.,

W. P. DEARMITT, President,

ROBBINS' COAL CO.,

M. A. HANNA & CO.,

J. B. ZERBE & CO.,

W. P. REND & CO.

And fourteen other leading operators.

One hundred and fifty of the leading operators of the country were present. A committee of nine, representing the various interests, was appointed to revise the "Uniformity Agreement" in order to make it conform to existing situation. During two days' deliberation the document was prepared with care, and it was believed that it would give the miners' conditions they were contending for, and would put employers and employes upon a basis of mutual benefit.

January 1, 1898, was set as the time limit in which operators were to sign the agreement as perfected by the committee of the coal operators.

Upon the completion of this work the Indiana Labor Commission returned home to look after existing labor troubles, and the consummation of the Uniformity scheme was left entirely in the hands of the Ohio Labor Commissioners, whose tireless and invaluable services have secured for them the gratitude and thanks of

all who were in sympathy with the efforts of struggling humanity to obtain living wages and fair treatment.

It is not claimed, nor never has been, that the efforts at establishing Uniformity in the Pittsburg district is the more important agency in achieving the splendid agreement secured by miners in their final settlement. Public opinion, practically unanimous in favoring the justice of their claim; the overpowering weight of the press; the current of sympathy springing from all the walks of life; the liberal financial aid rendered at times when gaunt hunger would have rendered resistance powerless, supplemented the efforts of that splendid organization which was largely the outgrowth of the contest, aided in securing the grand results. Yet no fair-minded man will question the statement that the efforts at Uniformity greatly ameliorated the strained relations previously existing between the numerous factions among the operators in and about Pittsburg, and thus contributed in some degree in securing the good results attained at the final settlement.

At a conference held at Columbus, Ohio, on September 2 and 3, between the National Executive Board and District Presidents of the United Mine Workers of North America, and a committee of the Pittsburg district operators, the following propositions were submitted by the Pittsburg operators as the basis of a settlement:

1. The resumption of work at a 64-cent rate of mining. The submitting of the question to a Board of Arbitration to determine what the price shall be, the maximum to be 69 cents and the minimum to be 60 cents per ton, the price to be effective from the date of resuming work.

2. A straight price of 65 cents a ton to continue in force until the end of the year with the additional mutual understanding that a joint meeting of operators and miners shall be held in December, 1898, for the purpose of determining what the rate of mining shall be thereafter.

On September 8, 1897, a delegate convention of miners was held at Columbus, Ohio, at which meeting a proposition to commence work at 65 cents per ton, to remain in force until the end of the year, was considered and voted upon, and as soon as the miners could ratify the proposition, work was to be resumed at all the mines. This proposition also provided for a joint conference for

the adjustment of prices, the operators pledging themselves to meet with the miners prior to the termination of the agreement and determine the rate of mining for the next year.

The strike was brought to an end on the evening of September 11, 1897, so far as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia were concerned. The proposition of the Pittsburg operators was accepted by a vote of 495 for and 317 against its acceptance. Indiana voted solidly for the proposition.

W. W. MOONEY & SONS, COLUMBUS.

On July 12, 1897, Messrs. W. W. Mooney & Sons, harness leather manufacturers of Columbus, announced a reduction in the wage scale of the "currying" department of their tannery. Sixty-five of the employes refused to accept the cut, and were locked out. The reduction amounted to twenty-five per cent., the workmen claimed, but the firm claimed fifteen per cent. Previously the employes had been working piece work, but one of the new conditions imposed was changed from piece to time work. The task allotted, the men claimed, was in excess of their abilities to rightly perform. Attempts at arbitration were made by the employes and two conferences were held. Well disposed citizens and friends also tried mediation, but no satisfactory agreement was reached. Upon the refusal of the men to accept the terms, the firm began the importation of workmen from their branch tannery at Louisville, Kentucky, and from other points.

They first employed a cook and placed in their establishment cooking apparatus to furnish food for their imported workmen, and transformed a part of their shipping room into a sleeping apartment, and furnished their imported employes with beds and bedding. On the evening of July 21, an altercation occurred between some of the imported men and those of the locked-out tanners, in which two or three of the former sustained painful injuries.

Those accused of having committed the assault were arrested, tried, and one of them fined. The others accused were found blameless and released. The men who had sustained injuries were again at work in a day or two.

Further attempts were made to secure an adjustment of the trouble, but to no purpose. As no other departments were interested the work of the tannery continued with slight interruption.

On July 31, the tanners accepted the new scale and the contest ended. On the same date the firm assured your Commissioners that the locked-out men would be taken back at the reduction or as soon as employment could be given them. On August 1, twenty-five of their old employes were put to work and reinstatements continued until all desiring employment in the tannery were taken back.

Messrs. Mooney & Sons claim that the change in their wage scale was made imperative by reductions made by competing firms.

The tone of the locked-out workmen was, as far as your Commissioners were enabled to interpret it, strongly against violation of law, and breathed a manly sentiment in favor of law and order. The workmen were not organized.

THE AMERICAN WIRE NAIL CO., ANDERSON.

On August 21, 1897, The American Wire Nail Co., of Anderson, posted a notice that there would be a change in the system of work and a reduction in the scale of wages. About one hundred men had been working under the "Plate Wire Drawing System," wherein the men "battered" or tempered their own plates, used in wire drawing, and adjusted their own machines. Under the "Plate Setting System," to be adopted, the company "batters" or tempers the plates and readjusts the machines.

A committee of five called at the office of the company on Monday, August 23, and asked a modification of the posted scale. They also requested that they be recognized as an organization. A meeting was held August 26, and a new scale was agreed to, but the company refused to recognize the union. The workmen finally waived this request and agreed to return as individual members. Under the new scale the company agreed to "batter" or temper the plates used. It also agreed to furnish the plates, and the drawers employed their time in wire drawing.

The mill started Monday morning, August 30, 1897, with all their former employes in their old positions.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE WORKS, ELWOOD.

On the 25th of August, 1897, the employes in the Tin House of the American Tin Plate Works, at Elwood, presented to the company a new scale of wages, and solicited a reply thereto within ten days. The proposed scale asked for an advance, and a recognition of their union.

It had been the custom of the managers to meet a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers employed at the works and agree upon a scale of wages to prevail for a period of one year, ending on the 30th of June successively. The wage scales in the other departments of the factory, where labor was not organized, were arranged between the company and the workmen separately.

The company had made large contracts for the sale of tin plate, based on the prevailing scale, to be furnished at stated periods during the year. These contracts the company claimed were of such magnitude as to test the utmost capacity of the factory for many months. When, therefore, the employes of the Tin House asked for an advance, the company urged that an increase in the cost of output would too greatly decrease their profits under existing contracts.

All the Tin House employes, to the number of two hundred and sixty, refused further service and left the works in a body.

Arbitration was offered. The company gave your Commissioners deferential audience, and accepted a proposition to meet a committee, with a view to an adjustment of differences. The men were less inclined to accept overtures. It was officially stated that arbitration would not be accepted. We found their Executive Committee and all the others with whom we came in contact, genial and gentlemanly, but they seemed firm in their purpose to secure a full concession of their demands.

During the first days and nights of the strike a strong sentiment favoring obedience to law was frequently expressed, and we believe these expressions were sincere. Later, however, cordons of men completely surrounded the large factory grounds, kept close watch over the railroad switch leading to the factory, and prevented its use for any purpose by the Tin Plate Company. Attempts were made by the managers to import workmen, and several times squads

ranging from five to fifty were transported from various points in the State and landed at the company's ground, only to fall into the hands of the strikers, who, by earnest pleadings and promises of free return transportation, prevented the company from making satisfactory headway in the procurement of help. These frequent importations of men and their capture and deportation was proving a costly drain upon the exchequer of the newly-formed union; its unwelcome frequency was producing a nervous strain upon the vigilant watchers who, both by day and night, were constantly on the alert for fresh arrivals; the prolonged idleness, with no daily income to meet the wants of home; the lessening prospects of early employment, and the increasing number of idle men thrown upon the streets by the enforced closing down of other departments of the factory, all contributed to intensify the feeling of unrest. Your Commissioners could plainly discern the unpleasant fact that the strikers themselves, a quiet assemblage of orderly men, by the intermeddling of disinterested outsiders, were gradually losing their hold upon the turbulent throng, and it was gaining the strength and temper of a howling mob. So intense grew this feeling that on one occasion while imported workmen were being transferred from the factory to a hotel across the street (leased by the company for the accommodation of its operatives), the disorderly crowd, which had practically taken affairs out of the hands of the original strikers, hurled missiles (some of them large stones), with destructive force, breaking windows, and doing other harmful acts. The striking Tin Plate workers strongly condemned these acts of violence, and on the following day repaired the damages.

Meanwhile, your Commissioners were persistently urging the Executive Committee of the strikers to favorably consider arbitration or conciliation. As a result, a committee of three representing the tinnners and an equal number representing the openers, accompanied by your Commissioners, visited the factory on Monday, September 13, and were met by the officers of the company. The reception was cordial, and after a conference of seven hours a contract was agreed upon and signed which ended the strike and proved the triumphs and wisdom of conciliation.

This settlement terminated the most bitter and threatening contest within our official experience. Outside the high fence sur-

rounding the factory grounds was a surging crowd of possibly 1,500 maddened and excited workmen. They seemed to be possessed of the idea that they had suffered some grievous wrong, and, aided by others whose only intent was mischief, were marching up and down the adjoining highway, many of them seemingly in a frenzy of heated passion. Joined in the demonstration were many women—the mothers, wives and sisters of the strikers and their sympathizers.

When the announcement was made that a satisfactory conclusion had been reached the scene outside presented a complete transformation. Curses gave way to cheers, and denunciation to rapturous exclamations. Until after midnight the streets of Elwood were crowded with a happy throng of jollifiers, who, headed by a band of musicians, marched and cheered in a manner that betokened a gratification that could not find expression in a more moderate way.

Your Commissioners were serenaded, complimented on the successful outcome of the negotiations, and repeatedly assured that arbitration and conciliation were the safer methods of settling differences between Capital and Labor.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS WORKS, ALEXANDRIA.

The American Plate Glass Works, at Alexandria, was once the Washington DePauw establishment, of New Albany. In September, 1898, the company employed about four hundred workmen. Under normal conditions the factory suspended work at noon on each Saturday and resumed operations on the succeeding Monday morning. When business was pressing, however, and accumulating orders required increased running time, the factory would continue in operation during Saturday afternoon and night.

On Saturday, September 25th, the superintendent issued an order that the day force employed in the grinding shed, should continue at work until 6 p. m., and that the night force in the same department should return and work its regular night turn. Many of the night force were averse to Saturday night work. At 6 p. m. two or three Belgians appeared in the grinding shed waving a red

handkerchief, and declared they would not work. They then left the factory, followed by those of their fellow craftsmen who had assembled for work. All those refusing to work were discharged. On the following Monday morning, September 27, the recalcitrant operatives again presented themselves at the factory gate asking to be put to work. They were again informed that they were discharged, and were required to leave the factory grounds.

The grinders based their refusal to work on Saturday night on the ground that during much of the previous week they had been in enforced idleness, and declared that to remain idle during a large portion of the week and then be required to work on Saturday night was an injustice to which they refused to submit. The question of wages was not involved.

The superintendent said that the non-employment of the force during a portion of the week was occasioned wholly by a lack of water, of which a great quantity is used in the manufacture of plate glass. He expressed willingness to employ some of the strikers, provided they would make application as individuals, but he would not receive a committee from any labor organization, or employ workmen as union men. He was bitterly opposed to labor unions, and was determined to destroy the organization to which these workmen belonged, notwithstanding the fact that the organization had nothing to do with the refusal of the men to work. He was especially bitter against the Belgian and French workmen.

Three long conferences were held between the strikers and your Commissioners in the hall of their union. A majority of them refused to entertain the proposition made by the superintendent to apply for work as individuals. The discussion was carried on in French, German and English, and was at times exciting. At the suggestion of the Commission, three of the strikers were chosen to accompany Mr. B. Frank Schmid, of the Labor Commission, to the factory for the purpose of trying to secure a modification of the company's order. The effort failed, as the company stubbornly refused to recede from its original purpose. It was making preparation to supply workmen from distant points, and, indeed, had begun their importation, when at the third conference between the Commissioners and the strikers, it was finally agreed that applications should be made individually for reinstatement. The

discussion leading up to this determination lasted four hours. At a meeting held the succeeding night, Thursday, September 29, it was ascertained that out of the eighty strikers only about two-thirds were taken back at that time. Afterwards most of those at first rejected were installed into their old places, but few were compelled to find employment elsewhere. The workmen were mostly unorganized.

SHARPSVILLE CANNING FACTORY.

On the 22d day of September, 1897, one hundred and twenty-five female employes of the Sharpsville Canning Factory, accompanied by about twenty men and boys, struck for an advance in wages. Prior to the strike the women and girls employed in the canning factory had been paid three and a half cents per bucket (of twelve quarts each) for peeling tomatoes. The management insisted that the vessels should be heaping full, and upon failure, in one instance, a controversy ensued between the superintendent and one of the women, whose tears and wounded feelings enlisted the sympathy of her sisters, resulting in a strike and a demand for an advance in pay. The men and boys engaged in the strike were employed on time work, and had no grievance, but were afforded an excellent opportunity to demand an increase, and they were in no way loath to take advantage of it. To the company the affair was indeed most inopportune, for it was in the midst of the tomato harvest, and they were under a written pledge to complete a contract on the day of the strike, upon failure of which it was required to pay a heavy forfeit. In addition to this a large loss of tomatoes was sustained. The advance asked for was not greater than that paid by many other similar factories, but granting it would, the firm said, wipe out the narrow margin of profit on some of their contracts. Moreover, large contracts had been made for tomatoes, and the ripened fruit was being delivered at the factory daily by an almost endless train of heavily laden wagons. The interruption of the canning process meant a large loss on perishable fruit. There remained but two alternatives, either pay the advance or sustain heavy loss in the manner indicated. The company chose the former course, and the factory paid the advance demanded and resumed operations. The strikers were unorganized.

THOMAS EVANS GLASS FACTORY, MARION.

The Thomas Evans Glass Factory, located at Marion, Grant County, is operated for the manufacture of lamp chimneys. It is divided into "shops." Each "shop" requires three "blowers," a "gatherer" and a "finisher." The latter is usually a boy. Prior to the season of 1895-6, these "finishers" were employed at piece work crimping chimney tops, but during the "fire" or working seasons of 1895-6 and 1896-7 they were employed at "turn," or time work. The Glass Manufacturers' Association, of which this factory is a member, agreed that all factories comprising it should adopt the system as a uniform method of employing "finishers."

When the season of 1897-8 opened, this company conformed to the resolution passed by the Glass Manufacturers' Association, and the boys were put to work at an agreed scale.

After a trial of two weeks the "finishers" complained that they could not maintain themselves at the wages received; that the change had proved a reduction, and petitioned for a restoration of the "turn" or time system. This request was refused them and on Monday, October 4, they refused to continue in the service of the company under the piece system.

The boys were in a determined frame of mind and stubbornly insisted on a change in their manner of employment. They were finally prevailed upon to meet your Commissioners, that their grievances might be considered. The presence of the Superintendent, Mr. Harry Schnellbaugh, was secured. A conference followed, which developed the fact that the principal grievance grew out of the loss of time. The boys expressed willingness to return to work under the "turn" system if the superintendent would guarantee them ten "turns," or five full days' work per week. The company could not make an absolute guarantee to that effect, because of unforeseen accidents which might occur, and because of frequent absence of "blowers," whose movements could not be controlled. The superintendent promised, however, to exert his efforts to reduce accidents and absence of "blowers" to a minimum. Stimulated by this promise, the seventy-five boys returned to work under the piece system on Wednesday morning, October 6. The boys were not organized.

UNION GLASS WORKS, ANDERSON.

The trouble at the Union Glass Works, at Anderson, was adjusted on October 13, 1897. This controversy was the outgrowth of the contest between the Blowers and Gatherers on the one side, and the Cutters and Flatteners on the other, who constitute the four divisions of the Window Glass Workers' Association of North America.

On the 20th of October, 1897, a communication was received from Mr. Forbes Holton making a written demand for the aid of the Labor Commission in starting the factory, of which he is superintendent. In obedience to this demand negotiations were immediately begun. After brief conference with Mr. Holton and his former employes separately, a joint meeting was had in the parlors of the Hotel Anderson, at 3 o'clock p. m., October 13. Statements were made and differences duly considered. Finally an agreement was reached by which the men were all to return to work at a given time, Mr. Holton claiming that it would take about ten days to get the materials necessary to operate the factory. The agreement was signed by the contracting parties and was attested by Judge McClure, ex-officio president of the Board of Arbitration, and your Commissioners. Both sides since claimed to have enjoyed a year of uninterrupted prosperity.

 HARDER & HAFFER, SULLIVAN COUNTY.

The firm of Harder & Hafer, of Chicago, is owner and lessor of several thousands of acres of coal lands in Sullivan County. The shafts at Star City and Hymera are two of its properties.

The screens in use at these mines measured fourteen feet in length by seven feet in width, making a surface area of ninety-eight feet, and the space between the diamond bars was one and three-quarter inches. The regulation screen in this State is six by twelve feet with a space of one and a quarter-inch between the bars.

At both shafts the miners struck on November 20, 1897. At Hymera the demand was for a regulation screen, a check-weighman and a recognition of their union—then recently organized. At Star City the demand was for the restoration of the check-weighman chosen by the men, who had been discharged; for a regulation screen and recognition of the union.

On November 27th, the president of the local union and bank committee at Star City were found willing to adopt arbitration as a means of securing a settlement. The tippie at this place was visited, and the screen, as reported by the miners, was found to be twenty-six superficial feet larger than the regulation size. On the same day Hymera was visited. After examining the screen and arranging for a meeting with the men, your Commissioners returned to Star City, and conferred with Superintendent Scott, who gave a detailed statement of the firm's version of the controversy. Referring to the matters in dispute, he said:

"We are willing to change the screens at Star City to the regulation size, or allow the men to work mine run coal, but will not accept the particular check-weighman selected by the miners. We will, however, accept any other person whom they may choose. As to the trouble at Hymera, we will agree to recognize their union, and will treat with the union committee when differences may arise; we will put in scales for the check-weighman; will give the men mine run coal, and will place the scales and weighing pan in place within eight or ten days. In return, I ask the men to go to work under the old conditions until the changes promised are completed."

On November 27 we met the Miners' Union at Hymera, Superintendent Scott also being an invited guest. Here he renewed his proposition. He also urged the men to return to work under the old terms, pending the arrival of the scale and weighing pan. We urged the acceptance of the proposition, and, with Mr. Scott, withdrew from the meeting to await its final action, but no decision was reached.

It was manifest that the refusal to harmonize differences between the superintendent and the "Bank Committee" at Star City, and the failure to accept the propositions offered at Hymera by that union indicated a deep-seated grievance which would require delicate handling in order to secure desired results. To this end, it was deemed advisable to secure the aid of President Knight, of the Indiana branch of the United Mine Workers' Association. On the following Monday, November 29, Mr. Knight and Mr. Fred Dilcher, of Ohio, a member of the National Executive Board, U. M. W. A., then on an official tour through Indiana, came to Star City, and negotiations for a settlement of the strike were renewed.

We met the president and the "Bank Committee" of the local union at Star City, and arranged for a meeting of the entire organization at 7:30 p. m. of the same day. At Hymera, a meeting of the miners' union was arranged for at 2 p. m. The hall was crowded. Each of the four visitors made a speech of some length, urging an acceptance of the company's propositions. A vote was taken, and it was unanimously agreed that the settlement be delegated to the Indiana Labor Commission and Messrs. Knight and Dilcher. The Star City meeting was equally as well attended and as enthusiastic as that at Hymera. Here again, by a unanimous vote the Labor Commission and Messrs. Knight and Dilcher were authorized to make terms of settlement with the company.

The superintendent again agreed to change the screens to the regulation size, or give the men "mine run" coal; place a check-weighman on each tipple; recognize the miners' union at each bank, and treat with their committees in all controversies; allow the union dues, and the wages of the check-weighman to be deducted from the earnings of the men. The conditions were accepted by the Labor Commission and President Knight, as the representatives of the strikers. The settlement was ratified by the 350 assembled miners who gave abundant manifestations of thankfulness for the aid rendered in arriving at such a favorable conclusion, and the meeting adjourned with the assurance that all would return to work.

On the following day, Tuesday, November 30, we visited both localities to see that the agreements were being fulfilled to the satisfaction of all concerned. At Star City the mine was entered, and all the workmen seen expressed entire satisfaction with the treatment received, and the same condition was found to exist at Hymera. The miners were newly organized.

PITTSBURG PLATE GLASS CO., ELWOOD AND KOKOMO.

The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company is capitalized at \$10,000,000. It has nine factories, located at Tarentum, Creighton, Ford City (2), Charleroi, Duquesne, all in Pennsylvania; Elwood and Kokomo, in Indiana; Crystal City, Missouri. The general offices of this trust are located at Pittsburg. The plants at Kokomo and

Elwood are both extensive and modern, each it is said representing an expenditure of about \$1,000,000. Ordinarily each factory gives employment to about four hundred men, and when running at full capacity, a much larger force is engaged. On November 26, 1897, the following notice was posted in the factories at Elwood and Kokomo, both being at the time in active operation:

NOTICE.

In accordance with instructions from the General Office, the Kokomo and Elwood Polishing Departments will, on December 1, be put on the piece work basis that is now in force at Creighton, Tarentum, Charleroi and Crystal City, which is \$18 per thousand feet, passed to the Ware House, less all returns, but does not include foremen, bookers, shop-cleaners and greasers.

The \$18 per thousand feet is figured, not on the amount passed to stock, but on the amount passed to Ware Room, less returns, or in other words, is the net amount passed to stock plus loss in cutting in Ware Room. For instance, if the amount passed to Ware Room, less returns for the month of December, was 150,000 feet at \$18 per thousand, it would amount to \$2,700 shop money.

On this basis last month the first layer at Creighton earned \$2.99; at Charleroi, \$3.15; and at Tarentum, \$3.05, and the balance of the gang in proportion. Creighton has but twenty-four polishers. Tarentum runs but five days a week, which accounts for their getting less than Charleroi. The Kokomo and Elwood polishing shops are as good as any, and there is no reason why similar wages should not be earned, if as much care in reducing breakage, avoiding red edges, etc., is exercised by every man and boy in the department.

The foregoing notice related only to the Polishing Rooms of the respective plants. In the presentation of this new method of work the company disclaimed any desire or purpose to reduce the wage scale. The purpose claimed was to reduce the per cent. of breakage, returns of glass to the polishing room caused by "short finish," or imperfect polish, "sleeks," or fine scratches caused by grit, "block reeks," caused by worn out felt on the polishing blocks, "red edges," or other imperfections, the correction of which always caused an unnecessary expenditure of time.

The workmen objected to the piece scale because they thought the change meant a reduction of wages. In their opinion, it opened the way to the possibility of heavy dockage because of broken and imperfect glass arising from poor material—faults for which they

were in no wise responsible. They claimed, too, that it would incite disagreeable strife, and result in the withholding of wages until the glass was ready for shipment. The discontinuance of the services of four men and two boys, as provided under the new scale, was also opposed on the ground that it would reduce the force beyond their ability to turn out the required quantity of glass. They also feared that controversies would arise with the company as to quality of work, size of glass, breakage, warehouse returns, and other disagreeable features that would arise. With these objections to the adoption of the piece schedule the Elwood operatives quit work on Saturday, November 27, 1897.

On December 3, 1897, the Labor Commission conferred with Mr. J. M. Howard, Local Superintendent of the Elwood plant, who made the following statement:

“All the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company’s works, except Elwood and Kokomo, are working under the piece work system, and the men are satisfied. General Manager Chisnell decided to inaugurate this system at Elwood and Kokomo. The men, however, were not willing to give the new plan a trial. We urged them to make a trial of piece work, as we felt confident they would earn as much, if not more, than at day work. We shall now wait until they are willing to return upon the piece work basis.”

The Elwood men were found determined to fight against the adoption of the new scale. Our suggestion that a test of the proposed plan be given was respectfully but firmly rejected.

The polishers at Kokomo struck on Wednesday, December 1, 1897. On the following day a long conference was held by them with Mr. Chisnell, at which a detailed explanation was made. The men seemed pleased with the probabilities of increased pay, and agreed to give the proposition a trial, and resolved to return to work on the following day, Friday, December 3. At this juncture a new and unexpected complication arose by a strike in the grinding room, the workmen in this department believing that they, too, would be asked to adopt the piece system. This strike of the Kokomo operatives was soon followed by the Elwood grinders, and resulted in closing down both factories.

At Elwood a meeting was held, and the men marched to the factory, where a lengthy conference was had with the superintendent. A second meeting of the workmen was held in the afternoon,

when the men voted not to return to work, and a committee was sent to Mr. Chisnell with the following answer: "We won't work piece work at any price."

Having failed to secure a settlement, it was thought best to allow matters to take their course for a while, and your Commissioners returned home. After eight or ten days two hundred or more of the Kokomo men decided to apply for work. They were received by Mr. Chisnell as individuals, but he would not receive them as a union. Closely following this others applied for work, and their names were enrolled. Such as were not wanted were so informed. There appeared to have been two factions—organized and unorganized workmen. Forty or more organized men lost their positions. The factory at Kokomo began operations Monday, January 3, 1898, with a full force of workmen.

On Monday, February 7, 1898, the Elwood factory resumed operations with one furnace only, and the employment of about two hundred men, after having remained idle sixty days.

Complaint was made to the Labor Commission that many workmen in both Elwood and Kokomo had been refused employment who were members of the Plate Glass Workers' Union. An investigation proved this to be true. The fact has also been made manifest that this protest against the piece scale was not a union affair, as nonunionists were as numerous and as zealous in the strike as the unionists. This discrimination against unionists simply as such is unjust and illegal. The loss in wages occasioned by this conflict in the two factories amounted to more than \$60,000.

BALL BROS.' GLASS FACTORY, MUNCIE.

On Wednesday, December 29, 1897, 125 "carrier" boys and "lehr tenders" at Ball Bros.' factory, Muncie, struck for an increase of wages. The firm manufactures fruit jars, and owns two contiguous factories, known as No. 1 and No. 2.

Factory No. 1, where this strike started, is divided into "shops," each consisting of three "blowers," two "carrier" boys and one "lehr" boy. Connected with this factory is also a department in which are manufactured the porcelain linings for the zinc caps fitted onto the jars, in the making of which boys are also employed.

Previous to the "fire" of 1897, there has been a limit to the amount of each blower's work per day. During the fall of 1897 the limit was partially lifted, and the blowers were allowed to increase their output. This gave the boys an increase of work by having more pieces to handle. Later on, the blowers lifted the limit of output altogether. By thus removing the limit of output the wages of the blowers, and the firm's increased profits, aggregate from 15 to 20 per cent. The boys, however, were required to do this additional task, within the same limit of time, without extra compensation. This they regarded as an injustice, and asked for an increase of fifty cents per week. The firm made them the proposition that if they would continue at work, it would advance their wages fifty cents per week, provided the advance be held until the end of the "fire," to secure immunity from further trouble; in the event of which the amount was to be withheld, but in the absence of which the accumulated sum earned by each boy would be paid him at the end of the "fire" or working season. The boys rejected this proposition and voted to strike.

Your Commission reached Muncie on Thursday evening, December 30. Hot blood was found to exist between the strikers and the few boys who had refused to join their ranks. The former, to the number of one hundred or more, had, on Friday, assembled at the gate leading to the factory, and indulged in taunts and threats, which were both terrorizing and exasperating. The more timid of those who wanted to work were deterred from entering the gate, and in some instances were driven home, followed by a shower of stones, while others, more courageous, became involved in fistie encounters, out of which, fortunately nothing more serious than bloody noses and ruffled tempers resulted.

To stop this unlawful conduct, secure the company's immunity from damage or further annoyance, and to form the acquaintance of the boys and more fully understand their grievance, we "hired a hall." This corraling expedient was effective, as no more fights or other unlawful acts were indulged in. Here it was first made known that the "lehr" tenders, somewhat older than the rest, who anneal and finish the jars for the packing room at \$5.00 per week, had also joined the strike out of sympathy for the others, and gave their sympathy a practical tinge by demanding an advance of one dollar per week.

The reasons for rejecting the propositions of the company were also made manifest: 1—They had agreed to strike again on May 1 for another 50-cent advance, and in that event, the agreement with the firm, if accepted, would work a confiscation of their retained wages; 2—It is the custom in these factories for the foreman to assess fines for offenses committed by the capricious youngsters—even quarrels and fights being sometimes indulged in. For a repetition of the more vicious offenses discharge follows. The boys believed that by this method of fines the firm would retain all the advance gained. They also complained that the method of promotion was unfair; that no one could attain the position of glass blower's apprentice and gain proficiency at the trade, unless a member of the foreman's church. The first objection to an acceptance of the firm's proposition was easily overcome; the second and third were more difficult to handle. Fining the youngsters was adopted solely for the enforcement of discipline—a condition as imperative in a factory as in a military camp. But the method is illegal, and the knowledge of this fact induced a feeling of resentment and insubordination that complicated a settlement.

The boys were induced to appoint a committee to wait on the foreman, for the purpose of accepting the firm's proposition. Their offer was rejected by the firm, however, and they were told that they must return at the old wages. The firm had filled some of their places with men at \$5.00 per week.

On the following day, by agreement, we visited Mr. Manard, the foreman, and had two hours conference with him. At the close of our pleasant interview he gave us the privilege of making the following proposition to the boys: He would be willing to pay them the fifty cents per week advance asked, commencing March 1, the amount to be held back until the end of the "fire" in June, and to be forfeited should they cause any further trouble during this "fire." The "lehr" boys, he refused an increase. However, he agreed to give them a helper whose duty it would be to wheel away the broken glass.

Monday, January 3, being pay-day, all the boys were at the factory, and a meeting was held. A committee was selected and given full power to act, and retired to the private office of the foreman, where the proposition made to the Labor Commission was dis-

cussed and accepted, and the committee so reported to their comrades. The night shift came on duty, but the constant nagging of the boys by some of the older employes caused them to become restless and dissatisfied, and a second strike followed at 12:30 noon the next day. The night shift, on Tuesday, January 4, came on duty at 5:00 p. m. and worked well until 8 o'clock, when they, too, because of the constant jeering of older workmen, became restless and started to leave their work. However, after pleading with them they returned, and worked until 10 o'clock, when a general stampede took them out on their third strike, all of them climbing a high iron fence to get away, and the works had to close down for the night.

A fourth attempt at settlement was made by the Labor Commission, but the firm refused to longer counsel conciliation. On January 11, the boys returned to work on the proposition made through the Labor Commission, after being out two weeks. The strikers were unorganized.

IRONDALE TIN PLATE FACTORY, MIDDLETOWN.

The Irondale Tin Plate Factory is located at Middletown, Henry County, and when in full running order employs more than four hundred workmen.

Originally the Tin House men worked time work, and received \$2.00 per day, but in December, 1895, a committee waited on the owners and petitioned to have all the work done by the piece at 6 cents per box straight. Having found the petition reasonable, the company accepted the proposition with this modification, that where an operative in the Tin House made forty-two boxes or more he received 6 cents per box, but those who made less than that amount received $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per box. This system continued until February 5, when the following notice was posted in the Tin House:

On Monday, February 7, 1898, a reduction will be made on all "tin sets" or "stacks," of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per box for tinmen, making their pay $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per box, and "catchers" will be paid 3 cents per box as heretofore. "Lead stack" men will be reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, making their pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per box. "Catchers" on "lead stacks" will be reduced 1 cent, making their pay 2 cents per box.

But few of the men were able to make forty-two boxes or more per day, hence the reduction did not affect many of the tinnmen, and as there was in operation but one "lead stack," but two "catchers" were affected.

The firm claimed that it was forced to adopt this rule because its competitors at Elwood, Anderson, Gas City and other gas towns in Indiana were paying this scale, and it could not successfully compete at an advance labor cost of output.

The men conceded that the more expert of their number had received one-half cent more on the box than had been paid in the Indiana gas field, but claimed that owing to the inferior quality of the machinery, the inconstancy of employment, and the unusual number of changes imposed upon them, they were unable even at the half cent advance, to earn as much as was made elsewhere.

The men claim that at times there are as many as ten, twelve and even seventeen changes in the size of tin plate to be worked in a day; that the men have not averaged two-thirds time in two years, and the operatives on the "lead stacks" have not made half time in six months. They also claim that they have been promised more constant employment and increased speed for their machines, neither of which has been realized.

On Monday morning, February 7, a committee of the "Tin House" workmen, visited the factory and held a brief conference with the Tin House foreman, who in turn referred them to Superintendent Decker. The latter, however, refused them audience, and ordered the "Tin House" foreman to procure other men. The men thereupon announced their determination to reject the reduction, and left the factory.

L. P. McCormack, of the Commission, arrived at Middletown early on Thursday, February 10, found the "Tin House" committee, and arranged for a meeting at 11 a. m. of the same day. Previous to the meeting, however, he visited the factory and met Superintendent Decker. The company was firm in enforcing its schedule and manifested little concern with reference to when the "Tin House" resumed operation. It was learned that the Irondale plant was first established and run as a "black plate" factory, and supplied this material for other factories which had tinning process attachments. It seemed an easy matter, therefore, for the Irondale

Company to keep its "Hot-room" and other departments in full operation, make contracts for the manufacture of "black plate," and close the timing department indefinitely. The company claimed to have on hand a two-hundred-ton "black plate" contract, and to be able to secure quite enough such contracts to continuously test the full capacity of the factory.

All the meetings held with the operatives were well attended, and a moderate, temperate feeling prevailed at all times. There was a total absence of rashness in any form, and a wish for conciliation and a return to work seemed universally prevalent. A committee was appointed to accompany the Commissioners to the factory, and the remainder agreed to a man to remain away from the factory until the matter was settled. At the second visit long-distance telephone communication was made with the owner at Richmond, and he insisted that the scale was as high as that paid by any of his competitors, and he could not afford to pay more. He was willing to resume work in the "Tin House" if the men would accept the scale named, otherwise he would keep it closed, and continue to run the rest of the factory in the manufacture of "black plate."

Our report to the meeting the same afternoon was received good naturedly, and discussed dispassionately. On Friday two meetings were held, and three conferences were held with the firm. Again on Friday night a fourth meeting of the workmen was held, and it was voted unanimously to return to work at the proposed scale. The necessary details for resuming operations on Monday, February 14, were consummated on Sunday, and the reinstated men were left in an agreeable frame of mind.

MARION FRUIT JAR AND BOTTLE CO.. MARION.

On Monday, March 7, 1898, ninety presser and carrier boys employed at the Marion Fruit Jar and Bottle Company's factory at Marion, Grant County, struck for higher wages. These strikers range in age from fourteen to twenty-five years, and had received \$3.50 per week, working nine hours per day. The demand was for an advance of \$1.00 per week. The strikers were called together, and were induced to appoint a committee, who were empowered to act in conjunction with the Labor Commission in an effort to reconcile differences.

It was alleged by the boys that at other similar establishments like work was paid for at the rate demanded by themselves, notably at Ball Bros., at Muncie, and we experienced no little difficulty in convincing them of their mistake.

The gentlemen composing the firm, Messrs. J. L. McCulloch and J. Wood Wilson, received us with exceptional cordiality, and were at great pains to explain in detail the essential facts and differences involved in the strike. They conceded that their wage scale for the boys was by no means opulent, nor what they would like to have it. The task of the "presser" and "carrier-out" boys was better adapted to the younger than the older youths, and the latter, when it could be done, were given other situations in the factory which commanded higher wages. But owing to the nature of employment, better situations could not be secured for all, and the less fortunate, some of whom had arrived at man's estate, must seek employment elsewhere or content themselves with their present wages. The specific claims of the company were: First, That at the beginning of this "fire" or working season, the boys' wage scale was voluntarily advanced by the company from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week. Secondly, The nature and extent of their competition was such as to render further advances impossible. Four of their larger competitors employed nonunion glass blowers, at about half their wage scale, and their more formidable competitor used blowing machines, whereby the labor cost is reduced fully two-fifths, while the Marion Company employs union blowers at wages ranging from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day. With these adverse conditions confronting them, any demand for an advance in the wage scale would have to be met with a refusal.

On Saturday morning, March 10, the committee of strikers was taken to the factory, where the foregoing facts were reviewed by the firm, and the committee was kindly but firmly told that the demand for an advance would not be granted. The committee was also told that a majority of them would be given employment on the following Monday, a list being furnished; others would not be taken back.

The boys held a meeting after this conference, and agreed to ask for the scale paid at Ball Bros.' factory, at Muncie, which is \$4.00 per week, with fifty cents of this amount held back each week until

the end of the fire, and to be retained permanently by the company in the event of another strike. This proposition was also rejected. On Tuesday, March 14, all the strikers who could secure renewed employment returned to work. Unorganized.

CRAWFORD & CO., CENTER POINT.

On the 8th of March, 1898, seventy-five miners in the employ of Crawford & Co., at Mine No. 2, Center Point, Clay County, struck to enforce the payment of union dues. The dues amounted to 25 cents per month, payable on the first Monday after the first payday of each month. They are placed on small cards, each member receiving one, which, under the laws of the United Mine Workers' Union, must be secured from the secretary of the respective local unions on payment of the required amount, and the card handed to the mine committee. The rule established at all the mines in Clay County, save the three Crawford mines, is that, upon failure of any one to procure and give his working card to the committee under the conditions named, the "bank boss" is instructed by the company not to allow the recalcitrant miner to work until he procures it. The Crawford Company, however, had failed to adopt this rule, and a few workmen at its mines took advantage of this condition and refused to liquidate.

After repeated efforts to secure the enforcement of their working card system, and as frequent failures, the miners of the Crawford Company declined to work longer with those who would enjoy the advantage which organization secured them, and refused to meet their share of expense.

In company with Hon. Samuel Anderson, President of District No. 8, United Mine Workers, of Knightsville, one member of the Commission visited the striking miners at Center Point on Thursday morning, March 17, 1898, where the local union was called together by Mr. Anderson, and the matter in controversy discussed. No other grievance existed. At the conclusion of the meeting, your Commissioner and Mr. Anderson were requested to negotiate with the Superintendent, Mr. W. W. Richer, for a meeting between himself and a committee of the workmen, with the hope that they might affect a settlement. In the conference which followed, Mr.

Richer claimed that he had been unfairly treated, because he had not been consulted in regard to the grievance, and the strike had occurred at a time when he was absent at Columbus, Ohio, on business of mutual interest to the company and its employes. In view of this fact, and the additional one that the demand for coal was entirely within the limits of the company's other two mines, he was disposed to decline a conference with the committee, to reject all overtures for settlement, and to let the mine remain idle until September following. The first interview ended without practical results.

A second attempt at negotiations was made at the the office of the company in Brazil, on Friday afternoon, March 18, at which time Mr. Anderson and your Commissioner were again associated in Conference. Mr. Richer's feelings had not changed perceptibly. Finally, however, he agreed to meet a committee of the workmen. In the interview which followed, Saturday, March 19, the mine committee was reminded that this was the second offense of recent commission in which the miners at No. 2 had struck without warning and without offering the company an opportunity to investigate alleged wrongs.

The men claimed, on the other hand, that the strike was a necessity growing out of a provision of their law, which required that where any member failed or refused to take out his working card, the rest should refuse to work with him; and added that the trouble could easily have been averted by the Crawford Company had it adopted the expedient of instructing their "bank boss" to send delinquents home until payments were made, as did all the other operators in the district.

Superintendent Richer refused to so instruct his mine bosses, but agreed in future, where a workman would give a written request, he would advance the required amount, the same to be taken out of his wages; and that, where a refusal to pay dues was made known to him by the "bank committee" of the union, he would employ such means as he thought best to bring about the desired result, without subjecting the company to prosecution for an illegal discharge. These two propositions were satisfactory to the committee.

To the end that there should be no more precipitate and ill-advised strikes, it was agreed that in future no stoppage of work shall occur at Mine No. 2, Center Point, on account of any one failing or refusing to pay his dues or assessments until the matter, by a committee of one or more, is submitted to the superintendent or assistant superintendent for such action as the case may require.

On Monday morning, March 21, the conclusions of the committee were ratified by the union at Center Point, and the agreement, over the signatures of the proper officers, was filed in the office of the Crawford Company, at Brazil, by your Commissioner on behalf of Mr. Anderson.

BRAZIL BLOCK COAL CO.

As the first day of April, 1898, approached, the time designated by the Chicago convention for the mutual observance of the new regulations, the miners employed as machine operatives by the Brazil Block Coal Company signified a desire to settle upon the terms of agreement concerning wages. A committee of five, consisting of Hon. Samuel Anderson, President of the Eighth District United Mine Workers; Messrs. Barney Naven, Secretary; George Thompson, Treasurer; Peter Fleming and William Wilson, was selected to negotiate with Mr. James H. McClellan, General Superintendent, for a final settlement of the perplexing question.

The scale asked for was as follows:

Machine runners, eight hours' labor.....	\$2 35
Machine helpers, eight hours' labor.....	2 11
Loaders, per ton.....	38

To this proposition Mr. McClellan declined to accede, but made to the committee the following counter proposal:

Machine runners, eight hours' labor.....	\$2 25
Machine helpers, eight hours' labor.....	2 00
Loaders, per ton.....	29

The scale for the preceding year for the same class of work was:

Machine runners, nine hours' labor.....	\$2 00
Machine helpers, nine hours' labor.....	1 65
Loaders, per ton.....	25

The proposition made by Mr. McClellan was unsatisfactory to the miners' committee. After numerous conferences on Monday, April 11, 1898, the committee received from Mr. McClellan this final proposition:

Machine runners, eight hours' labor.....	\$2 25
Helpers, eight hours' labor.....	2 00
Loaders, per ton.....	30

Free powder and free blacksmithing were added.

This proposition was presented to the miners at both the Brazil and Caseyville shafts by their respective committees, and was immediately taken up for consideration.

The Labor Commission was invited to attend the meeting of the Miners' Union at Brazil on the afternoon of April 11, at which time the proposed scale was under consideration. We were called upon for an expression of opinion, and favored an acceptance of the proposition. Again, on the evening of the same day, a second invitation was accorded, and at which we again urged an adoption of the conditions offered. However, action was deferred until the following day, when a mass meeting of miners from both Caseyville and Brazil was held at Fairview Church, five miles north of Brazil. Here again the Commission was called upon to speak, and a third time urged an acceptance of the terms offered. A vote being taken, the result showed a practically unanimous acceptance of the proposed scale—only four votes out of the hundreds of interested miners being recorded against it.

On the following day, Wednesday, April 13, the mines were again put in full operation.

BRIAR HILL BLOCK COAL CO., CLAY CITY.

The Briar Hill Block Coal Company, of Chicago, owns and operates a mine at Clay City, Clay County.

Several times during the last four years the management of this mine has changed, and owing to frequent clashes and estrangements, a mutual feeling of distrust has been engendered. Machines are used in mining at this bank. The miners, about thirty-five in number, refused to renew operations on April 1 until the

wage scale was settled in accordance with the Chicago agreement. Mr. Barney Naven, secretary for the mine workers of the Eighth District, on behalf of the workmen, requested the Labor Commission to begin negotiations for an adjustment of the trouble.

The miners selected as their committee Messrs. George Rogers, John King and Andrew Miller, while Mr. J. D. Negley, of Chicago, represented the company. The miners asked for an increase of 8 cents per ton for machine running. Mr. Negley made a counter proposition of 4 cents per ton. This the miners' committee refused to accept. After several hours of conference, we suggested that both parties meet in joint session with the Miners' Union, and that all the matters in interest be gone over in its presence. This was agreed to, and the meeting was held on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 13, 1898. It lasted three hours, and resulted in the following proposition from Mr. Negley:

Clay City, Ind., April 13, 1898.

At a meeting held this day, the following settlement was made and entered into between the Briar Hill Block Coal Company and its employes, for machine mining, as follows:

Wide work cutting, per ton.....	\$0 22½
Wide work loading, per ton.....	30½
Narrow work cutting, per ton.....	30
Narrow work loading, per ton.....	40
Gobbing wide places, per room.....	50
Gobbing narrow places, per room.....	25
Cutters to cut not less than twelve inches of clay under the coal.	

BRIAR HILL COAL CO..

Per D. J. NEGLEY.

Miners,

Per GEORGE ROGERS.

Witnesses:

L. P. M'CORMACK,

B. FRANK SCHMID,

Labor Commissioners.

In addition to the foregoing, the company made a reduction of 10 cents per gallon on the price of oil and 25 cents per keg on powder. It was also agreed that a written statement be placed in each pay envelope itemizing the purchases, and the price thereof, at the company's store; and the prices fixed for the removal of fire clay where necessary to gain "mule height."

The last-named matter had been a source of almost constant contention for many years, and its permanent settlement was a source of hearty congratulations to both sides. The mine began operation full-handed on the following day, Thursday, April 14.

On April 28, to our surprise, the following telegram was received:

Clay City, Ind., April 28, 1898.

Labor Commission, Room No. 119 State Capitol, Indianapolis:

Was advance on coal five cents per ton net, "wide" and "narrow," at Briar Hill? Answer by telegram at once.

AMOS BAKER.

Not comprehending the full import of the telegram, our reply was a quotation of the contract above set forth. This, however, did not meet the issue. It was afterward remembered that at the conference between Superintendent Negley and the miners' committee, held in the hotel parlor in the presence of the Labor Commission, Mr. Negley made several concessions to the men, but firmly declared that he would not make more than a 4 cents per ton advance for mining coal in "narrow" measure. Afterward, at the conference, in the presence of the Miners' Union, he granted an advance of 5 cents per ton for "wide" work. At this point the miners seem to have misconceived his proposition, by understanding him to grant the 5 cents advance in both "wide" and "narrow" work, making the "narrow" work, according to their claim, 71 cents per ton for mining and loading, when the written contract provides for 70 cents only. The matter was left to the decision of the Labor Commission, each side obligating itself to abide thereby. At this juncture we were called hastily to Terre Haute on official business. While there we received a communication from Mr. Negley, bearing date of Clay City, April 28, 1898, stating that, pending the decision of the Labor Commission relative to the matter in dispute, the miners had discontinued work, in violation of the conditions of the agreement and in disregard of the National Convention's decision of January, 1898, and of the Brazil agreement of March 24, 1898, which provides for a ten days' notice before a strike should be undertaken. An early decision was also urged.

On Saturday, April 30, Mr. Negley came to Terre Haute, and again represented that his mine was idle; that the men refused to

return to work until the Labor Commission's decision should be rendered; that there were pressing contracts to be filled, and urged your Commissioners to immediately visit Clay City and put the men to work.

On Monday, May 2, we went to Clay City; held a meeting with the men; rendered a decision adverse to their claims, and promptly on Tuesday, May 3, the entire force returned to work without a murmur.

On investigation at our last visit, we found the company culpable of nonperformance of contract, made at our first visit, in many particulars. There was a failure to furnish statements of indebtedness to the men; to furnish oil at the market price; likewise powder; and numerous failures to pay the men the full amounts earned. Failure in making arrangements to cash the company's checks had been a fruitful source of discontent. There had also been loss of time and money to the miners on account of the company's failure to lift clay as per agreement. The Columbus scale had been violated by the company in the payment of the "track layer," "trapper," "bottom cager" and "trip riders." The men gave us assurance that they would not strike again, but take up their grievances in the regular way, and we believe they were sincere. These facts were reported to the company, and the hope expressed that it would see the wisdom of having its subordinates enforce its agreements in the spirit and sincerity in which they were made. No further complaints having been made, we are hopeful that harmony now prevails in Clay City.

ISLAND COAL CO., LINTON.

Four blacksmiths in the employ of the Island Coal Company, at Linton, Greene County, struck for an increase of wages on April 9, 1898. These smiths had been receiving \$2 per day of nine hours, and asked an increase to \$2.25 for the same number of hours, and additional pay of time and a half, or 37½ cents per hour, for Sunday and night work. The company, through its superintendent, Mr. John Hewitt, declined to grant the advance, and regarded the proposition for time and a half as being excessive. Mr. Hewitt asked for a postponement of the further consideration of the matter until the arrival of Mr. A. M. Ogle, president of the company.

The men consented to one week's postponement. The petitioners discontinued work on Saturday, April 9, pending a settlement. On Tuesday, April 19, a letter and telegram were received from Mr. W. D. VanHorn, President of the Eleventh District United Mine Workers, asking the Labor Commission to negotiate for the settlement of the trouble. Upon arrival at Linton, both sides were found willing to have the matter taken up, but the blacksmiths were themselves unwilling to join the Commission in a conference with Mr. Hewitt, alleging as a reason that such a meeting would be more likely to beget estrangement than to promote harmony. The company was willing to pay the customary wages for such work, but claimed that but two of the blacksmiths were worth the wages asked. It offered, therefore, as a compromise, to reinstate the four men, pay the two more skilled workmen the wages asked, give one of the inferior workmen the wages received before the strike, and the fourth was offered work mending mine cars and other less exacting tasks—the company claiming that during the dull summer months the services of but three smiths would be required. This proposition was rejected, the men contending that the company had no right to accept one without accepting all, nor the right to employ and discharge workmen at will.

The men made three propositions:

“1. Having worked one week at the company's terms after an advance was asked, they would return to work at their own proposition pending a settlement.

“2. They would return to work at 25 cents an hour straight.

“3. If the company would restore the four workmen to their old positions at 25 cents per hour, they would recognize its right to employ and discharge at will.”

On the advice of the Commission, the company accepted the first proposition, and the smiths returned to work, pending a final settlement with Mr. A. M. Ogle, which later on resulted in the discharge of the inferior workman and granting the advance to the other three. The miners took no part in the dispute, but 350 of them were forced to remain idle until the matter was adjusted.

BRICKMAKERS, TERRE HAUTE.

The brick manufacturing interests of Terre Haute, until recently, have been represented by seven firms, which have produced all the material of that kind needed for building purposes in that city. The employers claim that no high degree of skill is required in the manufacture of brick, physical endurance being the more essential requisite. Molding and burning the brick are the departments of the industry where greater skill is required, and all else to be done in the process of brick-making is regarded as manual labor pure and simple.

Molders in the Terre Haute yards received \$2.75 per day, while the others engaged in the service received \$2 per day.

About the 15th of February, 1898, the men were notified that for the ensuing season their wages would be reduced 50 cents per day all around. This would fix the molders' wages at \$2.25 per day and the rest at \$1.50. This proposition was refused. Thus the matter rested until preparations for the summer's work were being made, at which time a renewal of the proposition to reduce wages was made. A counter proposition to accept a 25-cent reduction was made by the men and rejected by the employers. This is the condition your Commissioners found on Friday, April 29. Two meetings were held with the men on that date, and we found their purpose to hold out against a reduction was unyielding.

They claimed the prices demanded for work were the same received by them during times of business depression. They also claimed that the cost of food, rent, clothing, etc., was advancing, and that there was no decrease in the amount of brick demanded. They also believed that the brick business was enjoying some of the advantages of increasing prosperity, and that an advance in wages, rather than a reduction, should follow in the natural order of affairs.

On Saturday evening, April 30, your Commissioners met the operators, who claimed the matter in controversy was forced upon them by outside competition. So long as they were allowed to furnish the home market, they were able to pay the wage scale quoted. The use of natural gas, however, in the making of brick enabled manufacturers at Anderson, Marion and other localities to underbid them in their own market. They also claimed that at other

points a much lower wage scale was being paid. These two conditions forced them to either lower their expense account or retire from business. They chose the former alternative. Neither side would yield, and conciliation could not be effected.

At the time of our visit, the workmen were arranging to lease a brick-yard for the purpose of operating it on the co-operative plan. By this method they made, during the year and up to the filing of this report, over 400,000 merchantable brick, all of which have been sold at a fair price. Co-operative brick-making in Terre Haute is now regarded as a fixed industry.

FLINT BOTTLE WORKS, MUNCIE.

On Tuesday, May 3, 1898, 150 boys in the employ of the Muncie Flint Bottle Works struck for an increase in wages. As a result, 350 other employes were subjected to enforced idleness.

The boys were receiving the following wages:

Carrying boys	\$0 50 per day.
Molding boys.....	60 per day.
Cleaning-off boys	60 per day.
Snapper boys.....	50 per day.

Those receiving 50 cents per day asked for 60 cents, and those receiving 60 cents asked for 75 cents, while those receiving 75 cents made no demand for an increase, but struck through sympathy.

The strikers alleged that at other factories in the gas belt better wages were paid, and their demand was because of this fact. An investigation of this statement led to the following:

	Muncie Flint Glass Co.	*Marion Flint Glass Co.	†Co-Operative Flint Glass Co., Marion.	Anderson Flint Glass Co.
Carrier boys.....	50	60	50	65
Molding boys	60	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	65 $\frac{2}{3}$	75
Cleaning-off boys.....	60	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	65
Snapper boys	50	60	60	50

*Molding and cleaning boys work half hour turn about for 75 cents.

†83 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day for molding and cleaning 12 and 16 ounce bottles.

At the Marion Co-operative Flint Bottle Works molding and cleaning-off boys (handling pint and quart bottles) received 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day, and for twelve and sixteen ounce bottles they received 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents.

When these facts were made manifest, Mr. Bolt, President of the company, authorized your Commission to notify the strikers that the wages of the molding and cleaning-off boys would be advanced to \$4 per week, but declined to increase the wages of the carriers. To this extent the proposition was unsatisfactory, and the whole body agreed to remain out. In explanation, the firm claimed that a majority of the carrier boys had outgrown their usefulness in that vocation. The work was peculiarly adapted to boys ranging in age from 14 to 18 years, whose supple limbs insured quick action, and that when a more advanced age was reached, they were less serviceable, and should seek other occupations.

On Saturday afternoon, May 7, an agreement was reached whereby all promised to return to work on Monday, May 9, and at that time forty of them did as they promised. The next day, Tuesday, May 8, found them all at their places.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS WORKS. ALEXANDRIA.

On Tuesday, May 3, 1898, the American Plate Glass Works, at Alexandria, was the scene of a strike, occasioned by a threatened reduction of wages, the importation of foreigners to take the places of home workmen, and an expressed desire to lengthen the hours of labor. The wage reduction extended from the office force downward through most of the departments. On complaint of the foreman of one of the departments that some of his force were not doing a satisfactory amount and quality of work, the management supplanted them with Belgian workmen from Irwin, Pa.

Another cause of complaint was the long hours of labor in the casting and grinding departments. The employes are divided into day and night "gangs," and work twelve hours each day, alternating each week.

The day "gang" is required to work from 6 a. m. until 12 p. m., or eighteen hours continuously, on Saturday of each week, and from Sunday midnight until 6 o'clock a. m. on Monday, after which it becomes the night "gang" for the succeeding week, and the night "gang" of the preceding week becomes the day "gang." The work in the casting and grinding departments, and especially in the former, is excessively laborious, owing to the intense heat

to which the workmen are subjected and the amount of work to be performed. When there is added to this the long hours on Saturday and the inconvenience of beginning again at midnight on Sunday, the burden and disagreeableness of the requirements find frequent expressions in turbulent protestations.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, May 4, a strike having occurred the previous day, upon the urgent recommendation of Mr. D. F. Kennedy, organizer of the American Federation of Labor (your Commission being detained at another point in the State), the men wisely resolved to return to work pending settlement.

Your Commissioners were appraised of another determination to strike unless the company would correct the evils complained of, and took the matter up on Thursday, May 12. The company sent the imported workmen back to their homes in Pennsylvania. In explanation, Mr. M. P. Elliott, superintendent, said it was not the purpose or desire to keep them permanently employed at Alexandria, but as a complaint had been made of lack of efficiency of some workmen, the Belgians were to be employed until their services would be needed again at Irwin.

The second cause of complaint, the wage reduction, was met by a restoration of the old scale in all except the managerial department and office force. This proved satisfactory.

Relative to the long hours of work, it was manifest that the company was making an honest and costly effort to meet this objection.

The trouble is, the casting-room and grinding-hall are not of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the polishing department, and extra hours have to be devoted to labor in the former in order that the latter may be kept busy. Additional buildings are being constructed to meet the requirements, and the company has given satisfactory evidence of its purpose to relieve the workmen of the tedium of the long hours of labor.

On Saturday afternoon, June 4, a telephone message requested the immediate presence of the Labor Commission to consider and adjust a difference of recent origin at the same factory. On investigation it was developed that on Sunday, May 28, a notice was filed with the foreman of the grinding shed that the wages of the two fine sand wheelers, receiving \$2 per day, would be reduced to

\$1.50, and the wages of the ditchers, twelve in number, would be reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day. The firm contended that these were the prices for such work in competing factories, and they only asked that they be placed on the same wage basis as their competitors. The company declared its willingness to pay as high wages in the various departments as are paid for like services in other factories, but insisted that it was unfair to have to pay a higher rate.

In answer to this contention, the men declared that the services by the workmen named were greater than like labor performed elsewhere. The ditchers were expected to keep clean and open two ditches each, while here the task was increased to three ditches. In other factories men were especially employed as shop cleaners, while here the sand wheelers performed this task. For these reasons the workmen believe the reductions were unjust, and a strike followed. Dovetailed into this controversy, and made a part of the final settlement, was a complaint that one of the assistant superintendents was domineering, arrogant, and at times insulting.

The president of the company, on June 5, together with the Labor Commission, took up the adjustment of the difficulties. Meetings were held by your Commissioners with the workmen, and a committee of the strikers was appointed to confer with the management, but it was unable to fix satisfactory terms with the company. The Labor Commission next took the matter in hand, and reached a settlement upon this basis:

First, that the question of wages was referred to Mr. Elliott, superintendent, with the understanding that the scale should be fixed in harmony with the rate paid in other factories.

Secondly, the objectionable assistant superintendent was removed from his position and given employment where he would not come in contact with the foremen or have any authority over them.

Thirdly, the company agreed that in future controversies they would recognize and receive a committee of the workmen.

The men stipulated that in future they would not strike until every effort of arbitration of grievances would be exhausted. This settlement received the approval of both sides on Tuesday evening, June 7, and on the following day the factory was running as usual.

COOPERS, INDIANAPOLIS.

On May 5, 1898, thirteen coopers in the employ of Kingan & Co., of Indianapolis, struck, and, in sympathy, sixty others employed in the shops of Minter and Brandt also walked out.

The importation of machine and nonunion-made barrels, and the too rigid inspection of those made under contract in the factories of Minter and Brandt, were the chief causes of the strike, though there were some minor matters contributing thereto.

Up to recent date, Kingan & Co. used tierces, lard barrels and other packages for curing, storing and shipping their products, which packages were made exclusively in this city. The consumption of these packages by Kingan & Co. amounts to more than 90,000 annually.

Some months before the strike, the packing-house found it necessary to use a small number of cheap barrels for lard shipments, and applied to the two manufacturers just named for their purchase, but the contractors declined to furnish them because there would be no profit at the price offered. Finding they could not get them here, they sent to Chicago and procured them. The fifteen union coopers whom Kingan & Co. keeps in their employ to revamp old barrels and take apart and reshape and tighten new ones, objected to handling the cheap, inferior packages, because they were nonunion-made. But on the assurance that the use of the foreign-made barrels would be reduced to a minimum, they accepted the situation. But the requirements of the business rather increased than diminished the use of cheap barrels, and their increased use contributed largely to the precipitation of the strike.

The barrels made for Kingan & Co. in the local cooper shops are inspected after shipment to their packing-house. Each one is subjected to a strong internal steam pressure. If the slightest defect is noticed, it is returned, and the workman who made it is required to make good the defect free of cost. This system of inspection, it was alleged, grew so rigid as to become unbearable. By reason of it, and the importation of cheap barrels, thereby decreasing the amount of work done at the local shops, the earnings of the coopers during the five months last preceding the strike averaged scarcely more than \$3 per week.

By reason of the disturbed relations in several industrial centers of the State, your Commissioners were unable to take the matter up

until eighteen days after the strike began. Messrs. St. Clair and Cuning, representing the Kingan Company, granted us three audiences, during which all details concerning the subjects out of which the controversy grew were gone over, and the following concession was made:

The company agreed to take one thousand packages (including both barrels and tierces) per week for two months, and to increase the number if business demands would justify.

The coopers accepted this proposition, and signified their desire to go to work immediately. In this settlement the stipulation was made that in future the coopers will not leave the company's employ for any such causes as led to the present difficulty, and to use all efforts at conciliation of differences as a substitute for strikes.

On Tuesday morning, May 24, the coopers returned to their respective tasks, and pronounced themselves highly elated over the settlement secured for them.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., SOUTH BEND.

The wooden case factory of the Singer Sewing Machine Company is located at South Bend. The general manager is Mr. Leighton Pine, who has in his employ upwards of 1,200 workmen. Some weeks before the strike of May 31, 1898, a petition for an increase of wages, signed by about 500 of the employes, was filed with Mr. Pine for approval. This petition was sent to the company's headquarters in New York by the general manager, with the request that it be taken up immediately. The president of the company was in Europe, and Mr. Pine was informed that upon his return, about Saturday, June 11, the petition would be considered. This delay proved vexatious to some of the workmen. On Saturday, May 31, seven band-sawmen, who had been receiving 11 cents per hour, refused to work until an advance was granted. On the same day they were joined by others until the entire factory was closed, some leaving to enforce a demand for an increase of wages, others through sympathy, and some through professed fear. On the following Saturday, June 4, 600 of the strikers assembled in Turner Hall, South Bend, and organized a trade union, and appointed an executive committee consisting of seven persons.

To your Commissioners, the strikers complained of poor pay, bad treatment by some of the subbosses, unreasonable opposition to the union, and frequent reductions since 1892.

The executive committee held a conference with Mr. Pine, who assured them that he had done all within his power to secure an early action on their application. He urged them to return to work, pending settlement, believing that a more favorable consideration of their petition would be given if they were in the employ of the company than would be accorded it if they continued on a strike.

Our investigation began on Monday, June 6. The men were found to be in a determined though pacific, frame of mind. The meetings held by the strikers were largely attended, and some outside influences were being exerted to promote enthusiasm and encourage resistance. At a conference held between the contending parties and the Commissioners, on June 6, the following agreement was submitted by Mr. Pine:

As repeatedly promised to the Singer employes of the Case Factory at South Bend, I agree, when they have returned to work, to take up the question of wages with each department, and present the matter to the company's president for action; and will, as also previously promised, do all I can to have the wages made satisfactory. With full confidence in being able to do this, I also agree to withhold the present pending contracts for cabinet work until Saturday, June 11, 1898, and further agree that any advance in wages of the said employes will be paid on the pay day of June 29, 1898.

The proposition was not considered favorably by the workmen. On Wednesday, June 8, an agreement was reached between the strikers and your Commissioners whereby a mass meeting of the workmen should be held at 3 o'clock on the following Friday, June 10, and that Mr. Pine be requested to attend. Accordingly, 1,000 of the strikers assembled at the rink and listened to a brief address from Mr. Pine, in which he renewed the assurance given in the foregoing proposition.

A motion to accept the proposition was made and adopted, whereupon the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm. On Monday, June 13, the factory reopened with the old employes at work, and the advance recommended by Mr. Pine was granted by the company.

TEAMSTERS, MONTICELLO.

The Town Board of Monticello resolved in the spring of 1898 to enter upon extensive street improvements, and in pursuance of this purpose made a contract with W. W. Hatch & Son, of Goshen. Work on this contract began May 31. Teams were employed at \$2.20 per day and shovelers were given \$1.25 for ten hours' work. The teams were required to haul one and one-half square yards of dirt per load. At the expiration of the first week the teamsters claimed the amount hauled per load was too great, and asked that the size of the load be reduced to one yard. In justification of this demand, they said they were required to make two heavy pulls to each load of dirt. The first was in driving out of the plowed street, sometimes hub-deep in mud, and, after drawing the dirt two squares, were again required to make a heavy pull at the dump prepared for the deposit of the dirt. An additional reason for complaint grew out of the short hauls and consequent number of heavy pulls required for a day's work.

Their demand for a reduction in the size of the load was rejected by the contractor, and on June 6 thirty teamsters struck and seventy shovelers were forced into idleness.

On Monday, June 13, the workmen held a meeting, at which the Commission was present. The teamsters made a proposition to haul one and a quarter yards of dirt at \$2.50 per day, or to haul one yard of dirt at \$2.25 per day. These propositions were rejected by Contractor Hatch.

The Commissioners held a conference with the Town Board, Messrs. M. Waltz, E. McCuaig, John Saunders and George W. Sangster, June 14, at which the situation was canvassed, with the hope of securing moral aid leading to a settlement, but the Board concluded it had no jurisdiction other than to enforce an observance of the contract.

A proposition was made to the contractor by persons at Rensselaer to do the work at the prices paid, but it was found they could not secure the number of teams requisite to prosecute the task.

Sixty-five men at Rensselaer, engaged in crushing stone to be used on this contract, were also thrown out of work by the strike.

On Wednesday, June 15, Mr. Hatch and the Labor Commission met the strikers in council, and made a contract at \$2.50 per day, the teamsters agreeing to haul one and a quarter yards at each load.

The men returned to work on Thursday morning, June 16, and expressed themselves satisfied with the settlement. The men were not organized.

KINGAN & CO., INDIANAPOLIS.

On Friday, June 10, thirty-five butchers in the beef department of Kingan & Co.'s packing house, Indianapolis, struck for an increase of wages, and, as a consequence, about seventy other employes became idle.

On Monday, June 20, a meeting was held with a committee representing the strikers in the office of the Labor Commission, and the following statement elicited:

"During the past year we have asked several times for an increase of wages, and promises have been made leading us to believe that our request would be granted. The foreman of the beef department told us that our wages would be advanced at the proper time. We continued at work, and receiving no increase, then we appointed a committee to wait on the firm. During this interview it was shown that we were working at less wages than were paid for like service at St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Hammond and other competing points.

"We also drew the firm's attention to the fact that we were killing fifty head of cattle more per day than we had been during the three past years, and that this increase of labor justified an increase of wages.

"They flatly refused to make any advances at this time. In consequence of this, we struck on Friday, June 10. The matter was brought before the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, and a committee of two butchers and three members of that body was appointed to wait upon Kingan & Co. A conference was had, and a second refusal to increase the wages given the committee."

Monday, June 20, the Labor Commission was received in conference with the firm. The substance of the reasons why the firm would not increase wages is as follows:

"The beef packing industry is not thoroughly established with us yet," said the company. "We labor under many disadvantages, among the more important being the scarcity of cattle in this

market. Indianapolis is not now a cattle market. However, in the course of years we intend making it so.

“Of eleven cars of cattle just bought only three were out of this market, while the others were bought in St. Louis and Chicago markets.

“As to the statement that the men worked only three-and-a-half days per week, we would say our books indicate that the average has been considerably higher, ranging from four to five days per week. Recognizing the many drawbacks, we can not increase the pay of the butchers at this time. We do not feel justified in paying higher wages until such time as that branch of our business shall show a profit.”

The firm said the business had become demoralized by the strike, and the losses entailed had been considerable, hence they would not take the strikers back at that time. Arrangements had been made with some of the more friendly of the firm's competitors to supply their trade demands, and the future would have to develop what conditions may be imposed upon the striking employes.

Three subsequent interviews were had, the matter settled, and the men returned to work.

BEDFORD, WEIKEL & NUGENT, EVANSVILLE.

On Monday, June 20, sixty or more street laborers on Fulton Avenue, Evansville, struck for a raise of wages from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. The contractors were Bedford, Weikel & Nugent. Most of the strikers were colored men, but some whites were among them. The leader was James Mahaffy, formerly a coal miner, who finally organized them into a Street Laborers' Union.

The wage paid by other contractors of the city was \$1.25, while the city was paying \$1.50 for eight hours' work.

Meetings were held each morning by the strikers, the men were kept under control, and no disturbance or violence of any kind was attempted.

Each evening an open-air mass meeting was held, at which labor orators, lawyers, judges, public men, ministers and the Mayor addressed the shovelers and their sympathizers. Several conferences were held between the Labor Commission, Mayor Akin and a com-

mittee of strikers; we also frequently conferred with the contracting firm. While it conceded that \$1.00 per day was a small wage, it stated that more men applied for work at that price than could be employed. The senior member of the firm said: "When men come and beg for work at \$1.00 a day, and are glad to get it, what am I to do?"

Mayor Akin took great interest in our efforts to settle differences, and proved a constant and valuable counselor.

The following were the wages paid: Shovelers, \$1.00 per day; wheelers, \$1.25 per day, and concrete men, \$1.35 per day.

A proposition was made by Mr. Bedford to raise the wages of the shovelers to \$1.16 per day; wheelers, \$1.33 per day, and concrete men, \$1.42 per day. This proposition was rejected by the men.

The second week of the strike was drawing to a close, when on Friday, July 1, Mr. Bedford offered to pay the shovelers, \$1.25; wheelers, \$1.35, and concrete men, \$1.50. It was also agreed that there should be no discrimination against union men, and that home workmen should be employed exclusively. It was further promised by the Mayor that in all future contracts for work to be done for the city, it should be provided that bids be made by contractors on a basis of \$1.50 per day of eight hours. We urged a favorable consideration by the strikers, and the proposition was accepted with some reluctance. The men made an effort to have the firm agree to hire only union men, and to agree to discharge all nonunion men. This led to another hitch, but the firm repeated its promise not to discriminate against union men, and the street shovelers' strike was declared settled, with a feeling of relief and rejoicing.

On Friday, July 8, a dispatch was received from Evansville, signed by John Watkins, Secretary of the Street Laborers' Union, saying: "The strike is not over. Come at once; on account of contractors."

We were unwilling to make a second journey to Evansville with its attendant expense to the State, without first having more definite information, and thereupon wrote Mayor Akin for information. In reply Mr. Akin, under date of July 11, wrote in part:

The question now at issue between the strikers and the contractors is that of taking back the former, and prejudice against union men. This the strikers claim, while the contractors deny that they use any prejudice

in the selection of their men. Up to this time Bedford & Co. say they take men without prejudice, and do not propose to use any. The work is progressing at the rates agreed on. I have had conferences with both sides, and I have done, I think, all I can do. If you think proper, I will be glad to see you again.

Within an hour of the receipt of Mr. Akin's note, a telegram was received from James Mahaffy, President of the Street Workers' Organization, saying: "Come to Evansville at once; one thousand men on a strike."

Believing that serious developments had taken place, we returned to Evansville on Tuesday, July 12. An investigation showed the work of improving the streets to be progressing satisfactorily. We also found that a superserviceable foreman, who had unwisely been given authority to employ and discharge workmen, had both employed nonresidents and made discriminations against union men. In several instances it was shown he accompanied his acts of discrimination by scurrilous remarks about, and mean flings at, unionists who applied for work. Such conduct was annoying, and was creating a bitterness that, had it not been checked, might have led to unpleasant results. The firm claimed to know nothing of it, and promised to correct the evils complained of. At a meeting of the workmen held on Friday evening, July 15, and addressed by Mayor Akin and the Labor Commission, good feeling prevailed, and the opinion was expressed, that the best settlement the Labor Commission could get had been secured, and the meeting extended to the Commission and Mayor Akin a unanimous vote of thanks. The strikers were only partially organized.

MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION, INDIANAPOLIS.

On July 16, 1898, one hundred and sixty-two painters, members of Painters' Union, No. 47, of Indianapolis, were locked out for refusing to accept a reduction of wages, and an abrogation of a contract made with the Master Painters. The reduction amounted to five cents an hour.

The Master Painters' Association was organized in March, 1898, and hoped to secure the membership of all the firms of the city, but failed, as only fifty-two joined the organization.

A wage scale of 30 cents per hour, also an eight-hour work-day, had been established by agreement between the two organizations, and continued about two months, beginning with May 1.

This agreement provided that the Masters should employ only union men; that union painters should work for Association Masters exclusively; that eight hours should constitute a day's work; that all overtime should be paid for at one-and-a-half prices, and that all violations of these conditions by a member of either organization should be reported to and be investigated by a Joint Executive Committee, and expulsion should follow conviction.

This agreement continued in full force until July 15, when the Master Painters abrogated it by resolution which alleged that the union painters had violated it by working for less than the 30-cent scale; that certain members of the union had offered to work for Association bosses for less than the scale; that certain members of the union had worked for non-Association contractors; that the union admitted to membership all applicants regardless of competency, thus thrusting on the employers many workmen of inferior skill.

In reply to these allegations, the union painters say that in the one instance where a member worked under the agreed scale he was disciplined by a fine, as provided for in the joint agreement; that the Masters' Association persistently refused to name the persons who offered to work below the scale, and for this reason the union could not administer punishment; that in the instance where union painters worked for non-Association contractors the six offenders were tried by the union, two were expelled and four suspended; that regarding the question of incompetency, no workmen were admitted to the union except those working for Association bosses, or recommended for admission by them; and that at no time has the Painters' Union refused or failed to discipline its recalcitrant members when a grievance was made known.

The Master Painters also justified their act of nullification on the ground of cheap competition based on low wages. They had hoped to include in their Association membership all the contractors in the city and vicinity, but in this they were disappointed. Fully one-half of the contractors remained outside, and their cheap competition was so strong as to make a reduction of the union wage scale imperative.

In answer to this, the workmen claim that the failure of the Master Painters to organize all their number was no fault of No. 47, nor should they be called upon to suffer because of such failure. They also assert that the non-Association bosses did not come hurtfully in competition with the Association bosses, for the reason that the former are bidders for small or "shanty" work, and rarely, if ever, bid on work requiring large capital and the employment of large numbers of men, while the Association members strive for this class of work almost exclusively. Hence, the workmen claimed this competition is of the most meager sort. While this was not, in its legal sense, a contract cognizable by law, and could not be enforced, perhaps, by legal process before the courts, nevertheless, the painters said, ethically considered, it was a contract, and its violation was all the more reprehensible, because it was not actionable before the courts.

Several conferences were held by the Labor Commission with the Master Painters, at one of which a committee of the union painters was also present. Our efforts were exerted in the direction of a compromise whereby so sweeping a reduction of wages could be averted, but in this we were defeated.

Meetings with a committee of the workmen were also held at the office of the Commission. Finally the painters accepted the reduction, and returned to work on Saturday, July 23.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., ANDERSON.

A strike in the rod and wire departments of the factory of the American Steel & Wire Company, at Anderson, occurred on July 1, occasioned by a change in the method of work from "time" to "tonnage" or plate-setting system, which, in the opinion of the workmen, meant a reduction in the wage scale. By placing the old and new scales side by side the extent of the reduction can be readily noted.

The former, or "time" system, required that the men do all their own skilled labor, while in the plate-setting system thirteen men are specially employed doing the skilled labor, leaving the majority of the men machine feeders, thereby virtually depriving them of an opportunity to exercise the skill of their trade.

Holes.	Block.	PRICE PER HUNDRED POUNDS.	Old System, July, 1896-97.	Plate-Setting System, July, 1897-98.
1	1	All sizes to and including No. 6.....	3.5 cents.	2.5 cents.
1	1	No. 4 or No. 5 rods to No. 7 (or 8).....	3.4 "	2.8 "
1	1	No. 5 rod to Nos. 8 (8½ or 9).....	3.9 "	3.5 "
1	1	No. 5 rod to Nos. 8½ or 9 (909½).....	4.7 "	4.5 "
2	1	No. 5 rod to Nos. 9 or 9½.....	6. "	5.0 "
2	2	Nos. 4 or 5 rods to No. 9 (or 9½).....	5.1 "	4.0 "
2	2	Nos. 4 or 5 rods to No. 5½ (10).....	5.3 "	4.2 "
2	2	No. 5 rod to Nos. 10 or 10½.....	5.8 "	4.5 "
2	2	No. 5 rod to No. 11.....	6.6 "	5.4 "
2	2	No. 5 rod to No. 11½.....	8.8 "	6.9 "
2	2	No. 5 rod to No. 12.....	9.5 "	7.7 "
2	2	No. 5 rod to No. 12½.....	9.8 "	7.9 "
2	2	No. 5 rod to No. 13.....	12.1 "	10.1 "
2	2	Nos. 8½ and 9 soft or hard (Wire to No. 12 and 12½).....	6.7 "	.....
2	2	Nos. 9 to 13.....	8.4 "	.....
2	2	No 11 to No. 14½.....	10. "	.....

Herewith is appended a tabulated statement of the wages paid in the wire-drawing department of the Anderson mill in 1893, and, also, the scale in the same department paid in 1898, prior to the adoption of the new or plate-setting system, together with the average output per man for ten hours. It is valuable in showing the correctness of the workmen's contention that reductions have been made in the wage scale from time to time since 1893:

Hole.	SIZES.	Scale of 1893, per 100 Pounds.	Scale of 1898, per 100 Pounds.	Average Output per Man for Ten Hours.
1	All sizes to 6.....	4½ cents	2 ³ / ₁₀ cents	From 11,000 to 13,000
1	7 to 8.....	5 "	2 ³ / ₁₀ "	" 10,000 to 11,000
1	8½ to 9.....	5½ "	3 "	" 7,000 to 8,000
1	9.....	8 "	3 ² / ₁₀ "	" 7,000 to 8,000
1	9½.....	8½ "	3 ³ / ₁₀ "	" 6,000 to 7,000
1	10.....	8½ "	3 ⁸ / ₁₀ "	" 6,500 to 7,500
1	10½.....	9 "	3 ⁹ / ₁₀ "	" 5,000 to 6,500
1	11.....	9½ "	4 "	" 5,000 to 5,500
1	12.....	14 "	5 ⁶ / ₁₀ "	" 3,500 to 4,000
1	12½.....	14 "	5 ⁸ / ₁₀ "	" 3,000 to 3,500

SMALL BENCH.

3	16.....	16 cents	12 cents	From 2,000 to 2,500
3	15.....	13 "	7 ⁴ / ₁₀ "	" 2,200 to 2,500
3	14.....	10 "	4 "	" 2,500 to 3,000
3	12.....	8 "	2 ⁸ / ₁₀ "	" 3,000 to 4,000

Following is the earnings for 204 days of an average workman in the wire-drawing department for the year 1897. It was conceded that some workmen earned slightly more than the amounts set forth below, and many earned considerably less. It will be noted that scarcely more than two-thirds time was consumed by this workman during the year indicated.

	Earnings.	Amount Per Day.
Eleven days' work	\$24 45	\$2 22
Eleven days' work	29 25	2 66
Eight days' work	23 40	2 92
Five days' work	14 60	2 92
Ten days' work	29 50	2 95
Ten days' work	31 20	3 12
Eight days' work	24 90	3 11
Nine days' work	24 50	2 72
Twelve days' work	38 80	2 23
Eleven days' work	34 60	3 15
Ten days' work	32 05	3 20
Eleven days' work	34 40	3 13
Seven days' work	22 80	3 26
Ten days' work	33 70	3 37
Ten days' work	32 80	3 28
Eight days' work	25 50	3 19
Eleven days' work	35 05	3 19
Eleven days' work	32 00	2 91
Eleven days' work	34 25	3 11
Nine days' work	26 40	2 93
Six days' work	15 85	2 64
Five days' work	14 20	2 84

In the previous years the company formed a scale of wages, and the workmen did likewise, and these new scales were compared, modified and agreed upon in joint conference, and copies posted in the mill and given to the committees of the respective departments.

This year the custom was not observed, but, instead, the company formulated and gave one of the foremen the new scale, and each man who wanted to know its provisions was required to go into the foreman's office and examine it individually, not even being allowed to make notes of it. This led to mistrust, and was, the operatives claim, a source of inconvenience. Under these circumstances the men refused to work, claiming they were being taken advantage of.

Following this, General Manager Baekus arrived in Anderson, and committees representing different departments waited on him. They were admitted separately, and the rod-mill men returned to work, they not having been reduced. The common laborers were reduced from 10 to 15 cents per day, but they and the boys employed about the mill accepted the reduction and returned to work.

The committee of galvanizers was next admitted, and a change of system from day work to tonnage was presented them for acceptance. The company agreed that if, under the tonnage system, the employes in this department were not able to earn their old wages, they would be given a premium, which would bring their wages up to that under the old system. The change meant an increased burden for each workman of about two-thirds more than under the

old system, practically meaning a reduction of 44 to 78 per cent., while the proffered premium was regarded by the men as not being a rational business proposition, but a mere subterfuge or bait. The proposition was to be given a trial, providing the other departments came to an agreement.

The Wire-Drawers' Committee was then admitted, and asked if that department would return under the proposed scale, which they refused to do, stating they could not stand a cut of wages amounting to 17 and 33 per cent.

The Nailers' Committee followed, and refused to take a reduction of 30 cents a day in wages and an additional duty of running three to five more machines, which meant the discharge of ten men, requiring the twenty-six men to do the work of thirty-six.

Helpers claim they were cut 25 cents per day, and each required to run two extra machines. The extra task would cause the discharge of eight or ten helpers.

Tool makers also claimed that under the new scale they were reduced 30 cents on the day, and that all common laborers were cut from 10 to 25 cents per day.

It was also alleged that there was no guarantee of steady employment. They said frequent stoppages had been made. The factory rarely ran more than nine months during the year, and during the running season stoppages of three and four days a week were frequent. The loss of time thus sustained reduced the earning capacity of the workmen in the Wire-Drawing department alone to an average of not more than \$300 per year.

After securing the foregoing statements from the locked-out workmen, your Commissioners sought information from the company. Mr. Gedge, the local manager, received us courteously on Friday, July 29, but asked time to consult with the officers at Chicago before answering our interrogatories. Accompanied by the company's local attorney, Mr. Kittenger, he proceeded to Chicago to lay the interrogatories before the officers of the company, and on Saturday, August 6, we received the desired answer, as follows:

ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES SUBMITTED BY STATE LABOR COMMISSIONERS OF INDIANA TO THE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY.

Question. What is the name of the corporation?

Answer. American Steel & Wire Company.

Q. What are the names and titles of the officers?

A. John W. Gates, Chairman; John Lamber, President; William Edenborn, First Vice-President; Isaac L. Ellwood, Second Vice-President; S. H. Chisholm, Third Vice-President; Elbert H. Gary, General Counsel; Frank Backus, General Manager; E. T. Schuler, Treasurer; E. J. Buffington, Secretary; E. A. Shearson, Auditor; Isaac L. Ellwood, William Edenborn, John W. Gates, S. H. Chisholm, E. J. Buffington, Executive Committee.

Q. Where is the main office located?

A. Chicago, Illinois.

Q. Is it a combine, trust or pool?

A. It is not a combine, trust nor pool.

Q. How many mills are comprehended in the organization?

A. Fourteen mills.

Q. Where are they located?

A. Two at Joliet, Illinois; two at De Kalb, Illinois; one at Salem, Ohio; one at Anderson, Indiana; one at Rankin, Pennsylvania; one at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; one at Allentown, Pennsylvania; three at Cleveland, Ohio; one at St. Louis, Missouri.

Q. How many factories are owned by other companies?

A. The number of factories owned by other companies is unknown. There are probably fifty or more not owned by the American Steel & Wire Company making nails, and a larger number making wire.

Q. What is the per cent. of output of all the outside factories?

A. We have no means of knowing, and cannot state.

Q. Give the number of employes in your different factories by departments.

A. The total number of employes of the company is about 10,000, distributed as follows: About 1,000 in rod mills, about 3,000 in nail mills, about 4,000 in wire mills, about 500 in galvanizing mills, about 750 in barb wire department, and about 750 common laborers.

Q. When did you adopt the "plate-setting" system, and how long has it been in use elsewhere?

A. The American Wire Nail Company at Anderson changed to "plate-setting" about July, 1897, and the same system has been continued since the American Steel & Wire Company purchased the property. The "plate system" has been in vogue in other mills for many years.

Q. Why was this change made at Anderson?

A. It was introduced at Anderson because considered more economical and had long been in force at other mills.

- Q. Why did your company refuse to join with your employes in making the wage scale in the same manner as formerly?
- A. The American Steel & Wire Company, which acquired the property at Anderson about April 1, 1898, had nothing to do with any previous conferences, if any were had. This company has attempted to adjust wages so as to make them substantially uniform at its different mills, and so as to allow what was considered fair compensation and all the company could afford to pay while competing with so many other manufacturers in the same line located at various places in the United States, many of whom are paying lower wages.
- Q. Why was it necessary to withdraw stocker and plate setters?
- A. The same system has been introduced at Anderson which was in vogue at other mills. The company insists that the present arrangement is proper and necessary, and does not increase labor.
- Q. Was not the adoption of the new method a reduction of wages in the rod mill?
- A. This company is paying its employes at Anderson about 12 per cent. less wages on the average than the American Wire Nail Company paid; but is paying larger wages than the average of all the mills of the country.
- Q. Why was the change from "time" to "plate-setting" system made?
- A. Because more economical and in accordance with practice of other mills generally. It is done without any reduction in wages, and is a benefit to the employes.
- Q. Does not the change from day work to tonnage system greatly increase the work in the galvanizing departments?
- A. No.
- Q. What reduction do the wire-drawers sustain by this change?
- A. It is about 20 per cent. on the average.
- Q. Have not the nailers sustained a reduction of wages by the adoption of the tonnage system?
- A. Yes, if this refers to the Anderson mill. The nailers were getting more than nailers at other mills. They are now getting more than the average.
- Q. Does not the change also reduce the wages of helpers?
- A. Yes, for the same reason given in answer just preceding this one.
- Q. What cut was made in the wages of cleaners and laborers?
- A. Cleaners were cut 15 cents per day and laborers 5 cents per day. That is, the scale of the American Steel & Wire Company is this much less than it is believed the American Wire Nail Company paid. As already explained, the changes have been made so as to put all the mills on a substantial basis.
- Q. What were the daily average earnings formerly paid in the rod, nail, wire and galvanizing mills of the Anderson plant, and what reductions were made in those two departments?
- A. The daily average earnings in the rod mill at Anderson in the past were about \$4 or more. There has been no material change in the scale. In the nail mill in the past, about \$2.25 per day, and on the average it is about the same by the present scale. In the wire mill the average was \$3.50 per day; the present scale is about \$3 per day

on an average. Contemplated improvements will increase wages. In the galvanizing mill the average earnings were about \$1.80 per day, and on the tonnage basis now proposed, men can earn more per day. The average wages of the common laborers were about \$1.35; the present scale is \$1.30, and larger than any other companies pay in that vicinity.

Q. Are you willing to arbitrate disputed questions?

A. We do not believe this company has any question to arbitrate.

Q. Do you want the men to return to work, and will you confer with them in reference thereto?

A. We wish the men to return to work as individuals when the business demand permits, provided they believe it is for their interest to do so. The company will have no difficulty in obtaining employes as individuals at the wages fixed by the scale.

Q. Are you willing to compromise on the proposed scale of wages?

A. The company and its officers believe that the wages offered are fair and reasonable.

Q. Are you willing and ready to open your factory if the workmen shall agree to return to work?

A. While the company has a number of mills and has a very large and abnormal stock of manufactured goods on hand, and can easily supply the present demands without opening the factory at Anderson, still it is the policy of the company to operate all its mills, provided the same can be done without loss to the company. Therefore, the company expects to open the factory at Anderson when the demands of the trade and other surrounding circumstances justify.

After an investigation at Anderson, your Commissioners were at some pains to ascertain what fluctuations, if any, had occurred in the price of nails, and find that a decrease of from five to twenty-five cents per keg on the base price has taken place within two years past.

The employes of other mills belonging to the same corporation have also struck against similar reductions, the most notable being at Cleveland. An attempt was made, after several weeks' idleness, to start those mills by the employment of Polanders and other foreign workmen. As a result, a conflict ensued, and several persons were injured. The firm denies that it contemplated making a like attempt at Anderson. All attempts at arbitration or conciliation failed.

Subsequently, the corporation secured from the United States Court at Cleveland, Ohio, a blanket injunction perpetually enjoining the strikers at its two mills in that city, and those at other points in Ohio, and at Anderson, from trespassing upon its property, interfering with its operation, or with those who might take service

with it. At Anderson, it is proper to add, no attempts of this kind had been made or contemplated. The injunction broke the strike and the men were forced to accept the reduction or give way to foreigners ready and willing to take their places. Upon application all were taken back but twenty.

EVANSVILLE MIRROR & BEVELING CO.

The Evansville Mirror & Beveling Company was established four years ago. The workmen were mostly taken to Evansville from other cities where like establishments existed, and were skilled in the following branches of the industry: Roughers, Emery Grinders, Smoothers, Polishers and Silverers.

The pay of the men was based upon the number of inches of glass beveled per day, and at first they were required to bevel 3,000 inches of mirror glass, either pattern or square, for which they received \$15.00 per week. Within two years the amount has been increased to 4,500 inches per day for the same wages. Last fall the task was again increased to 6,000 inches per day with no advance in wages. To all of this increase of work the men submitted, owing to business depression.

On July 28, 1898, the manager of the works posted a notice, reading as follows: "Must have 7,000 inches in square glass, 6,000 inches in pattern glass. Smoothers must keep up."

This meant an increase of work, and, as they had already submitted to successive increases with no advance in pay, they felt they were being taxed to such a degree that it would be impossible for them to do the work asked. The "roughers" refused to work, and the "emery grinders" and "smoothers" also stopped in sympathy with them. This closed the factory, and about thirty-five men were thrown out of employment.

The superintendent made a compromise proposition that they bevel 6,500 inches. This was rejected. Another was made that they accept piece work, the firm agreeing to pay 4 cents per hundred inches, which would require them to grind 6,250 inches per day in order to earn the old wages—\$15.00 per week. This proposition was accepted. Then the question of pay for an apprentice came up. He had been beveling 4,500 inches, and had been re-

ceiving \$1.25 per day. The men insisted that he also receive 4 cents for each hundred inches beveled. This the firm would not agree to, claiming they should not be required to pay an apprentice the same rate as a jour. The next proposition of the men was, that they would go to work at the old wages, which was rejected by the firm. The superintendent went to New York to hire workmen. At this juncture the Labor Commission was called in. The strike had been in progress for a week, and all negotiations had been closed between the contending parties.

The following statement was made by the manager, Mr. Bills:

"We posted a notice requiring our roughers to bevel 7,000 inches of square and 6,000 inches of pattern work per day. This was necessary in order to compete with imported glass, and with firms in Cincinnati, who, we understood, were requiring their men to do this amount of work."

The men, however, made contrary statements, and verified them with letters from Cincinnati and Chicago, in which it was shown that a task of 4,000 to 5,000 inches was considered a day's work.

As the statements made by the firm and the men were greatly at variance, information was gathered by the Labor Commission at Cincinnati, which elicited the following replies by telegraph:

Don't require "roughers" to do any stipulated number of inches per day. On fancy patterns and squares 5,000 inches is an average day's work.
WESTON MIRROR PLATE CO.

From 3,500 to 5,000, according to kind of work. Our average runs about 3,900.
THE CINCINNATI BEVELING AND SILVERING CO.

Confronted by these statements, your Commission finally succeeded in getting the firm to telegraph the superintendent in New York not to bring new men, and to agree to take back all of their old employes at their former wages. The workmen were not organized.

SHARPSVILLE CANNING CO.

On Monday, August 15, Mr. J. F. Lindsay, of Sharpsville, Tipton County, solicited the official aid of your Commissioners in arbitration of a wage scale to be paid during the season at the Sharpsville Canning Factory. The employes were willing to enter into a written contract, which would be mutually protective and binding under the law, to such conclusions as might be reached by the Commission. Proceeding to Tipton we communicated with Judge W. W. Mount, of the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit, who is, under the law, ex officio a member and president of the Arbitration Board. Judge Mount formulated the following petition, which was taken to Sharpsville and signed by twenty-five employes in the various departments of the factory who served as representatives of the 150 employes, and Mr. B. R. Pratt, Secretary of, and representing, the company.

STATE OF INDIANA, TIPTON COUNTY, ss.:

The undersigned employes of the Sharpsville Canning Company, not less than twenty-five in number, and their employers, between whom differences exist as to scale of wages, which have not resulted in any open rupture or strike, hereby petition and apply to the Labor Commission of said State, for an arbitration of their said differences. All as provided for in an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 4, 1897. (The signatures of the petitioners follow.)

The following decision was reached:

Come now the undersigned, duly appointed, qualified and acting Labor Commissioners in and for the State of Indiana, together with the Judge of the Circuit Court of Tipton County, of said State, and pursuant to the foregoing application, made by the employes of the Sharpsville Canning Company, and make the following scale of wages, all as prayed for in said petition:

OCCUPATION.	To Be Paid in 1898.	Paid in 1897.
Tippers	\$0 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per hour.	\$0 15 per hour.
Inspectors	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	10 " "
Crankers	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	10 " "
Fillers	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	10 " "
Carriers (bucket).....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	10 " "
Scalders.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	10 " "
Platform men.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	10 " "
Carriers (slop).....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Women at filling table.....	10 " "	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Lid placers at table.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
Can boys.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
Machine men.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Night watchman.....	1 25 " night.	1 25 " night.
Hot cans.....	15 " M.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " M.
Labelers.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " M.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ " M.

The foregoing was accepted by the committees representing the different departments.

In the matter of wages to be paid in the peeling department of the factory, the following decision was rendered by the said Board of Arbitration, which was accepted by both parties:

Twelve-quart bucket well filled	\$0 03
Twelve-quart bucket poorly filled	02½
Twelve-quart bucket half full	01½

By well-filled bucket is understood a bucket well rounded up.

By a poorly filled bucket is understood a bucket level full, and not well rounded up.

By a half-bucket is understood a bucket the body of which is half full.

The 2½-cent checks are not payable until the end of the season, or until the holder quits work.

The foregoing contract was accepted by the peelers through a committee.

The decisions were recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Tipton County, on Wednesday, August 17, in accordance with the requirements of law, in such cases made and provided, and was a substantial increase over last year's wages, which the company freely made.

W. B. CONKEY PUBLISHING CO., HAMMOND.

The W. B. Conkey Publishing Co., now at Hammond, Lake County, was for many years located at Chicago, but owing to high rents and a desire to secure cheaper labor, it announced a determination to remove to a more advantageous locality.

In January last, prominent professional and business men of Hammond, some of whom were interested in the Hammond Land and Improvement Co., opened negotiations with Mr. Conkey with a view to having his printing plant removed to their locality. As a result of the negotiations the citizens of Hammond, by means of a popular subscription, offered a bonus of \$75,000 in cash, a donation of ten acres of land, free water for five years, and exemption from all but a nominal city tax for a like period.

This proposition was accepted, and a bond of \$50,000 given by the company to employ regularly five hundred employes. The erection of the building began about February 10, and the structure as stipulated in the contract was finished.

On Monday, August 15, the company began business, and announced a desire to employ labor, including printers, pressmen, stereotypers, bookbinders, pressfeeders, bindery girls, etc., and received numerous applications for work from persons representing the several branches of the printing business.

On the same day a committee of printers, pressmen and feeders representing the organized printing trades of Chicago, visited Hammond and sought an interview with Mr. Conkey at the factory. They inquired the wages to be paid, and were informed that they would be as high, and, in some respects, higher than paid elsewhere in the State of Indiana. The committee was also informed that the company would not run a strictly union establishment, but that both union and nonunion workmen would be employed. The committee asked that the Chicago scale be paid, and that the establishment be unionized throughout. This request was refused. The committee sought to reason the matter with Mr. Conkey, but he was firm in his determination not to recognize organized labor or pay Chicago prices. Thereupon he was informed that his business would be antagonized, and that as the most of his business came from Chicago, and he was competing with Chicago firms, he would be forced to conform to the prices paid by his Chicago competitors.

The factory continued in operation with a small force without further occurrences of moment until Wednesday, August 17, when an assault was committed upon the person of John King, a press-builder of Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. King was assaulted near the factory, and was painfully but not seriously injured. The alleged offender was arrested for assault and battery with intent to kill, confined in the city prison for three days, and finally bailed out on a five-hundred-dollar bond to answer the charge at the coming September term of the Lake County Circuit Court. A conspiracy is alleged in this case in which President Day and George Thompson, of the Chicago Typographical Union, Peter Dienhart, pressman, and John Frederick, pressfeeder, were charged with being implicated, and the last three named, together with Fred S. Bailey,

of Pressmen's Union, No. 3, of Chicago, were arrested, charged with conspiracy to commit assault and battery with intent to kill. Mr. Thompson was subsequently given a preliminary trial before a local magistrate, and released from custody, there not being in the opinion of the court incriminating evidence sufficient to justify the retention of the prisoner.

On Friday evening, August 19, your Commissioners had an audience with Mr. W. B. Conkey, in which he said: "I do not compete with the Chicago people. I can not do any small work, such as letter-heads, bill-heads, envelopes, etc., down here. It is only big work that I bother about. Before I moved to Hammond I wrote to employers in all the principal cities in the State with the request that they send me the union scale of wages paid by them. I found that the highest wages for printers were paid in Indianapolis, while pressmen received more in Fort Wayne than in Indianapolis or any other place in Indiana. I have built a model plant here. I have done everything possible to make it pleasant for the work-people. I want to make everybody in the establishment contented and happy, and as far as the building and comforts are concerned, I know I have succeeded. All I want is fair play."

While located in Chicago he claims to have given bindery girls from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per week. At Hammond, he offered for the same class of work, \$2.00 per week. He said, however, that he intended to secure the services of a number of his former Chicago bindery women at the old scale, in order that they might teach the inexperienced Hammond operatives the trade, and that when they shall have acquired sufficient facility the Chicago scale will be given them. In the conference Mr. Conkey admitted that he had moved to Hammond in the hope of securing cheap labor. The company still maintains a business office in Chicago, and will continue to do so. Your Commission visited Chicago on Friday, August 19, and met representatives of the Allied Printing Trades at Typographical Union Headquarters. Mr. George W. Day, President of that organization, in explanation of the position and purpose of the Chicago Allied Printing Trades said:

"When we heard that the Conkey Company contemplated a removal to Hammond, we applied to International Typographical Union for power of jurisdiction over that territory. At the time

we made this application Mr. Conkey recognized the union, and his entire establishment was being run under its rules, and for this reason, if for no other, we believed that our extension of jurisdiction would be not only unobjectionable but agreeable to him. We understand now why Mr. Conkey moved to Hammond. It was to employ cheap labor. He is both an unfair competitor and a hard taskmaster. By his removal he saves \$48,000 annually for rent. In addition he gets a bonus of \$75,000 in money, free water and almost complete exemption from municipal tax, together with a donation of valuable land. These enormous advantages will enable him to successfully compete with all Chicago competitors on the same wage scale. But he is not satisfied with these advantages. He proposes to reduce the printers' wages \$1.50 per week below the Chicago scale, and the pressmen's wages \$3.00 per week. With these cheap scales he will come into the Chicago market for nine-tenths of his business. Every dollar's worth of work he is doing at Hammond is from Chicago patrons, and he has said repeatedly, that he will continue to maintain a business office in Chicago. The result will be that the master printers of Chicago will be compelled to reduce our wages to meet his cheaper scale. This we will prevent, if possible. The master printers of Chicago are perfectly willing to pay the prevailing scale if they are properly protected against this cheap competition. Our duty is clear. Self-preservation compels us to antagonize Mr. Conkey. We do not ask that Chicago workmen be employed, as Mr. Conkey has stated. He can secure his employes from any source. All we ask is that, inasmuch as he competes almost exclusively with our Chicago employers, he pay the same wages. We are greatly interested, because it affects the wages of between 6,000 and 7,000 workmen in Chicago and their families."

Mr. Day added: "We will make Mr. Conkey, through your Commission, these two propositions:

"1. We will recognize his undisputed right to procure his employes from any source whatsoever, and be secure absolutely in their employment so far as our Allied Printing Trades are concerned.

"2. We ask that he employ union workmen in the composing and press rooms for a period of one year, and pay the Chicago wage scale for the time mentioned."

With these propositions your Commissioners returned to Hammond, believing that a settlement could be made on the foregoing basis. Messrs. Gostlin and Griffin were called into council, and urged, one as the confidential friend and the other as the legal advisor of Mr. Conkey, to recommend the overtures offered. Preliminary to this, it was agreed by the gentlemen named, that, as an evidence of a desire for reconciliation and to promote a better feeling, no further effort at prosecution of the men under arrest should be made. When these gentlemen laid the propositions before Mr. Conkey, he declined to accept the overtures, repeating a former declaration that there were no Chicago workmen in his employ, and that he would entertain no proposition from workmen living in another State, and added that he would not run a union office. He added, however, that if workmen from any part of Indiana approached him on the subject, he would gladly consider any proposition that might be submitted.

On Saturday morning, August 20, the three defendants, who sought release under habeas corpus proceedings, were held in \$500 bail each to answer the same charge before the Circuit Court. Bail was furnished by Typographical Union, No. 16, of Chicago, and they were released. They were tried and acquitted, and since have instituted suits for malicious prosecution.

There was plainly manifest a genuine desire on the part of the workmen to affect a settlement that would be agreeable to Mr. Conkey and secure them an uninterrupted enjoyment of their present wage scale. Your Commission was requested to again counsel with the Executive Board of the Allied Printing Trades of Chicago. The result of this conference was an attempt to secure a conference between Messrs. Gostlin and Griffin and the Board referred to. These gentlemen, in their individual capacities, agreed to accept the proffered invitation, and were preparing to visit Chicago for that purpose, when Mr. Conkey refused to countenance it, and said he would reject any proposition which might emanate from such conference. Thus, after seven days' endeavor in trying to reconcile differences our only reward was failure.

MODES-TURNER GLASS CO., CICERO.

The Modes-Turner Glass Company is located at Cicero, Indiana, and is engaged in the manufacture of green, amber and flint bottles. The company works 300 employes, about 125 of whom are boys. It has been the custom, previous to this year, to run the factory day and night during the week and until midnight on Saturday, and the boys received a full day's wages for the Saturday night services from 5:00 until 12:00 o'clock. By the contract made between the blowers and manufacturers, the Saturday night work was discontinued, and by the same agreement the blowers were paid for that time. The boys asked for the same pay, but it was refused them. In October a committee of the boys waited on the management and asked to have the wages restored to them. This was refused, and on the same day at noon 125 of them, including "carry-in," "laying-up," "snapper" and "molding" and "gathering" boys, struck for the restoration of their wages.

The following wages had been paid:

Carry-in boys, 50 cents a day.

Laying-up boys, $83\frac{1}{3}$ cents a day.

Gathering boys, $\$1.16\frac{2}{3}$ a day.

Snapper and molding boys, 65 cents a day.

The company was persistent in its refusal to allow the demand, but an agreement was made whereby they should be paid semi-monthly instead of monthly as heretofore. After being out twenty-four hours the youthful strikers returned to work on October 6. They were not organized.

 TYPOTHETAE, INDIANAPOLIS.

On Monday, October 3, 1898, sixty-five members of the Press-feeders' and Helpers' Union, No. 39, of Indianapolis, struck for an advance, a recognition of their union, and the establishment of a uniform scale of wages in all the printing offices employing its members. On July 5, 1898, they had served notice on the United Typothetae, an organization composed of the employing printers of Indianapolis, for the desired advance.

After the filing of this notice, the Labor Commission was called in conference by the local Typothetae, and a meeting was held at W. B. Burford's printing-house. The opinion of the master printers was that a majority of the members of the Pressfeeders' Union were of immature years, and this fact seemed to incite the fear that if granted recognition, there would be further trouble. For this reason, the employing printers desired that there be formed a closer alliance between the Pressfeeders' and the Pressmen's Union, the latter being composed of older and more conservative persons.

The wages paid the feeders and helpers varied in different offices, and ranged from \$5 to \$10 per week.

An investigation of the ages showed that the average of the entire membership was twenty-three years, and that several of them had arrived at the meridian of life, and a few had passed considerably beyond that period.

When the time for the taking effect of the uniform scale arrived the request had not been granted, and a second petition was filed, and a committee of the Pressfeeders' Union twice waited upon the local Typothetae to urge an agreement for an advance and uniform scale. Failing to secure an agreement, the men struck on Monday, October 3, 1898. A conference between the contending parties was arranged between themselves and a committee of the local Typothetae, the Executive Committee of the Pressfeeders' and Helpers' Union and a committee of the Pressmen's Union met at the business office of the German Telegraph on Monday evening, October 3. After a conference of an hour the following advance scale was adopted, the Pressfeeders' Union recognized, the strike declared off, and the men all returned to work the next day.

Pony feeders	\$6 50 per week.
Large presses	8 00 per week.
Newspaper feeders	10 00 per week.
Assistants	10 00 per week.
Job pressman running one press	6 50 per week.
Job pressman running two presses	8 00 per week.
Job pressman running three or more	10 00 per week.

ATLANTA STEEL AND TIN PLATE FACTORY.

A strike occurred in the Tin House of the Atlanta Steel and Tin Plate Factory on Thursday, October 20, 1898, and was precipitated by a cut in wages of the "risers" who had been getting $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per box, and were reduced to 3 cents per box. The strikers were met by Mr. Morgan, General Manager, and requested to return to work, he declining to recognize them until all should do so who were not directly affected by the cut. Under a promise of recognition they returned the following day, 21st, and continued work until 9 a. m. of the 22d, at which time a mill committee of four members was appointed to confer with the General Manager. Two of the committee claim to have been ordered off the premises, but this is denied by Mr. Morgan. He claims to have asked them to go to the company's office, where differences could be discussed. The committee having reported to the President of the Tin Plate Workers' Union, that some of their number had been ordered out of the factory, he ordered the men to strike a second time on Saturday morning, October 22, at which time fifty-seven members of the organization quit work, together with about thirty others—some in sympathy, and some of necessity, and the following strike notice was posted about Atlanta:

* The employes of the Tin House of the Atlanta Tin Plate Works are out on a strike on account of a reduction of wages. Keep away.

By order of the Committee.

To the Labor Commissioners the men complained of the bad treatment their committee had received, and also of a system of fines in vogue at the factory. Two and three conferences were held daily for a week between the contestants and Labor Commission before a final basis of settlement was reached. After being out ten days a satisfactory agreement was signed October 29, 1898, and went into effect at once.

APPENDIX.

Arbitration and conciliation of labor troubles have been provided for in some form or other by the law-making power of twenty-four States in the Federal Union. Of this number, permanent State boards are established in sixteen States, as follows: Massachusetts, New York, Montana, Michigan, California, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Utah, Connecticut, Illinois, Colorado, Idaho and Indiana.

Wyoming has a constitutional provision empowering the Legislature to establish courts of arbitration, from the decision of which appeals may taken to the Supreme Court.

In Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania and Texas the law courts are authorized to appoint voluntary tribunals of arbitration. In Maryland, in addition to these voluntary tribunals, the Board of Public Works can investigate industrial disturbances when one party is a corporation chartered under the State law, offer arbitration, and, if accepted, can provide the method. But if either side rejects, it devolves upon the Board to investigate the facts and report the same to the next Legislature.

The Commission of Labor Statistics of the State of Missouri is required to establish local boards of arbitration, and to mediate if so requested. North Dakota and Nebraska have similar laws.

In the following pages we give the important features of the laws of the several States:

MASSACHUSETTS.

Section 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall, on or before the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, appoint three competent persons to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. One of them shall be an employer or selected from some association representing employers of labor, one of them shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor, the third be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two: Provided, however, That if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days,

he shall then be appointed by the Governor. They shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed. On the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint three members of said Board in the manner above provided, one to serve for three years, one for two years and one for one year, or until their respective successors are appointed; and on the first day of July in each year thereafter the Governor shall in the same manner appoint one member of said Board to succeed the member whose term then expires, and to serve for the term of three years, or until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall in the same manner appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term; and he may in like manner remove any member of said Board. Each member of said Board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. They shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman. Said Board may appoint and remove a clerk of the Board, who shall receive such salary as may be allowed by the Board, but not exceeding twelve hundred dollars a year.

Sec. 2. The Board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the Governor and Council.

Sec. 3. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit at law or bill in equity exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in this Commonwealth, the Board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the Secretary of said Board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for; and the said Board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or town where said business is carried on.

Sec. 4. Said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of said Board, if it shall be made within three weeks of the date of filing said application. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the Board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to representing such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said Board. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application the Secretary of said Board shall cause pub-

lic notice to be given for the time and place for the hearing thereon; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the Board may order; and the Board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request.

When notice has been given as aforesaid, each of the parties to the controversy, the employer on the one side, and the employes interested on the other side, may in writing nominate, and the Board may appoint, one person to act in the case as expert assistant to the Board. The two persons so appointed shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the dispute has arisen. It shall be their duty, under the direction of the Board, to obtain and report to the Board information concerning the wages paid and the methods and grades of work prevailing in manufacturing establishments within the Commonwealth of a character similar to that in which the matters in dispute have arisen. Said expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, such oath to be administered by any member of the Board, and a record thereof shall be preserved with the record of the proceedings in the case. They shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the Commonwealth such compensation as shall be allowed and certified by the Board, together with all necessary traveling expenses. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the Board from appointing such other additional expert assistant or assistants as it may deem necessary. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the Board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The Board shall have power to summon as witnesses any operative in the department of business affected, and any person who keeps the record of wages earned in those departments, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Summonses may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the Board.

Sec. 5. Upon the receipt of such application, and after such notice, the Board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the Board and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the General Court on or before the first day of February in each year.

Sec. 6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

Sec. 7. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section three of this act may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two

arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board. Such board shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the State Board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the State Board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the State Board. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the Mayor of such city or the Board of Selectmen of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration. Whenever it is made to appear to the Mayor of a city or the Board of Selectmen of a town that a strike or lockout, such as described in section eight of this act, is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the Mayor of such city or the Board of Selectmen of such town shall at once notify the State Board of the facts.

Sec. 8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board, either by notice from the Mayor of a city or the Board of Selectmen of a town, as provided in the preceding section, or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any city or town of the Commonwealth, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing, or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing, not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the State Board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employes, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them, provided that a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the State Board; and said State Board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame. The Board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section three of this act.

Sec. 9. Witnesses summoned by the State Board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the Board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be paid forthwith by the Board.

and for such purpose the Board shall be entitled to draw from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, as provided for in chapter one hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

Sec. 10. The members of the said State Board shall, until the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, be paid five dollars a day each for each day of actual service; and on and after said date they shall each receive a salary at the rate of two thousand dollars a year, to be paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth; and both before and after said date they shall be allowed their necessary traveling and other expenses, which shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

AN ACT relating to the duties and compensation of expert assistants appointed by the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

(Approved June 15, 1892.)

Section 1. In all controversies between an employer and his employes in which application is made to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, as provided by section four of chapter two hundred and sixty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, as amended by section three of chapter two hundred and sixty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and by section one of chapter three hundred and eighty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety, said Board shall appoint a fit person to act in the case as expert assistant to the Board. Said expert assistant shall attend the sessions of said Board when required, and no conclusion shall be announced as a decision of said Board, in any case where such assistants have acted, until after notice given to them, by mail or otherwise, appointing a time and place for a final conference between said Board and expert assistant on the matters included in the proposed decision. Said expert assistants shall be privileged to submit to the Board, at any time before a final decision shall be determined upon and published, any facts, advice, arguments or suggestions which they may deem applicable to the case. They shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties by any member of said Board, and a record thereof shall be preserved with the record of the proceedings in the case. They shall be entitled to receive for their services, from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, the sum of seven dollars for each day of actual service, together with all their necessary traveling expenses.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

NEW YORK.

AN ACT in relation to labor, constituting chapter thirty-two of the general laws.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Article X—State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Section 140. Organization of Board.

141. Secretary and his duties.
142. Arbitration by the Board.
143. Mediation in case of strike or lockout.
144. Decisions of Board.
145. Annual report.
146. Submission of controversies to local arbitrators.
147. Consent; oath; powers of arbitrators.
148. Decision of arbitrators.
149. Appeals.

Section 140. There shall continue to be a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, consisting of three competent persons to be known as arbitrators, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of three years, and receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars. The term of office of the successors of the members of such Board in office when this chapter takes effect shall be abridged so as to expire on the thirty-first day of December preceding the time when each such term would otherwise expire, and thereafter each term shall begin on the first day of January.

One member of such Board shall belong to the political party casting the highest, and one to the party casting the next highest number of votes for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election. The third shall be a member of an incorporated labor organization of this State.

Two members of such Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meeting at any time or place within the State. Examinations or investigations ordered by the Board may be held and taken by and before any of their number, if so directed, but a decision rendered in such a case shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the Board.

Sec. 141. The Board shall appoint a Secretary, whose term of office shall be three years. He shall keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the Board, and all documents and testimony forwarded by the local boards of arbitration, and shall perform such other duties as the Board may prescribe. He may, under the direction of the Board, issue subpoenas and administer oaths in all cases before the Board, and call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy.

He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable in the same manner as that of the members of the Board.

Sec. 142. A grievance or dispute between an employer and his employes may be submitted to the Board of Arbitration and Mediation for their determination and settlement. Such submission shall be in writing and contain a statement in detail of the grievance or dispute and the cause thereof, and also an agreement to abide the determination of the Board, and during the investigation to continue in business or at work, without a lock-out or strike.

Upon such submission the Board shall examine the matter in controversy. For the purpose of such inquiry, they may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and take and hear testimony. Witnesses shall be allowed the same fees as in courts of record. The decision of the Board must be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation.

Sec. 143. Whenever a strike or lock-out occurs, or is seriously threatened, the Board shall proceed as soon as practicable to the locality thereof, and endeavor, by mediation, to effect an amicable settlement of the controversy. It may inquire into the cause thereof, and for that purpose has the same power as in the case of a controversy submitted to it for arbitration.

Sec. 144. Within ten days after the completion of every examination or investigation authorized by this article, the Board, or majority thereof, shall render a decision, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the controversy and the points disposed of by them, and make a written report of their findings of fact and of their recommendations to each party to the controversy.

Every decision and report shall be filed in the office of the Board and a copy thereof served upon each party to the controversy, and in case of a submission to arbitration, a copy shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or counties where the controversy arose.

Sec. 145. The Board shall make an annual report to the Legislature, and shall include therein such statements and explanations as will disclose the actual work of the Board, the facts relating to each controversy considered by them and the decision thereon, together with such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmony in the relations of employers and employes.

Sec. 146. A grievance or dispute between an employer and his employes may be submitted to a board of arbitrators, consisting of three persons, for hearing and settlement. When the employes concerned are members in good standing of a labor organization, which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, one arbitrator may be appointed by such central body and one by the employer. The two so designated shall appoint a third, who shall be chairman of the board.

If the employes concerned in such grievance or dispute are members of good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, the organization of which they are members may select and designate one arbitrator. If such employes are not members of a labor organization, a majority thereof, at a meeting duly called for that purpose, may designate one arbitrator for such board.

Sec. 147. Before entering upon his duties, each arbitrator so selected shall sign a consent to act and take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county or counties where the controversy arose. When such board is ready for the transaction of business, it shall select one of its members to act as secretary, and notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given to the parties to the controversy.

The board may, through its chairman, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and take and hear testimony.

The board may make and enforce rules for its government and the transaction of the business before it, and fix its sessions and adjournments.

Sec. 148. The board shall, within ten days after the close of the hearing, render a written decision, signed by them, giving such details as clearly show the nature of the controversy and the questions decided by them. Such decision shall be a settlement of the matter submitted to such arbitrators, unless within ten days thereafter an appeal is taken therefrom to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

One copy of the decision shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or counties where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Sec. 149. The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration shall hear, consider and investigate every appeal to it from any such board of local arbitrators, and its decisions shall be in writing, and a copy thereof filed in the clerk's office of the county or counties where the controversy arose, and duplicate copies served upon each party to the controversy. Such decision shall be final and conclusive upon all parties to the arbitration.

MONTANA.

(Act approved March 15, 1895.)

Section 3330. There is a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation consisting of three members, whose term of office is two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The Board must be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term, and he may in like manner remove any member of said Board.

Sec. 3331. One of the Board must be an employer, or selected from some association representing employers of labor; and one of them must be a laborer, or selected from some labor organization, and not an employer of labor, and the other must be a disinterested citizen.

Sec. 3332. The members of the Board must, before entering upon the duties of their office, take the oath required by the Constitution. They shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman. Said Board may appoint and remove a clerk of the Board, who shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the Board, but not exceeding five dollars per day for the time employed. The Board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules or modes of procedure as are necessary, subject to the approval of the Governor.

Sec. 3333. Whenever any controversy or dispute, not involving questions which may be the subject of a civil action exists between an employer (if he employs twenty or more in the same general line of business in the State) and his employes, the Board must, on application, as is hereinafter provided, visit the locality of the dispute and make inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done, by either or both, to adjust said dispute, and the Board must make a written decision thereon. The decision must at once be made public, and must be recorded in a book kept by the clerk of the Board, and a statement thereof published in the annual report, and the Board must cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the county where the dispute arose.

Sec. 3334. The application to the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation must be signed by the employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of said Board, if it shall be made within four weeks of the date of filing said application. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the Board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said Board. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the Secretary of said Board shall cause public notice to be given for the time and place for the hearing thereon; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such a manner as the Board may order; and the Board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. When notice has been given as aforesaid, each of the parties to the controversy, the employer on one side and the employes interested on the other side, may in writing nominate, and the Board may appoint, one person to act in the case as expert assistant to the Board.

The two persons so appointed shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the dispute has arisen. It shall be their duty, under the direction of the Board, to obtain and report to the Board information concerning the wages paid, the hours of labor and the methods and grades of work prevailing in manufacturing establishments, or other industries or occupations, within the State of a character sim-

ilar to that in which the matters in dispute have arisen. Said expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; such oath to be administered by any member of the Board; and a record thereof shall be preserved with the record of the proceedings in the case. They shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the State such compensation as shall be allowed and certified by the Board, not exceeding ——— dollars per day, together with all necessary traveling expenses. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the Board from appointing such other additional expert assistant or assistants as it may deem necessary, who shall be paid in like manner. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the Board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The Board shall have power to summon as witness any operative or employe in the department of business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the Board.

Sec. 3335. Upon the receipt of such application, and after such notice, the Board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the Board, and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the Governor on or before the first day of December in each year.

Sec. 3336. Any decision made by the Board is binding upon the parties who join in the application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. The notice must be given to employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, office, factory, store, mill or mine where the employes work.

Sec. 3337. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in Sec. 3333 of this code may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may be either mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes, or their duly authorized agent, another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board. Such board shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the State Board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed to by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the State Board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the State Board and entered on its records. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the country in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment shall be approved by the

Commissioners of said county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

Whenever it is made to appear to the Mayor of any city or two Commissioners of any county, that a strike or lock-out, such as described hereafter in this section, is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the Mayor of such city, or said Commissioners of such county, shall at once notify the State Board of the fact.

Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board, either by notice from the Mayor of a city or two or more Commissioners of a county, as provided in this section, or otherwise, that a strike or lock-out is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any city or county of this State, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing, or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing, not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city, town or county in this State, it shall be the duty of the State Board to put itself in communication, as soon as may be, with such employer and employes, and endeavor, by mediation, to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them, provided that a strike or lock-out has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the State Board; and said State Board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame. The Board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by Sec. 3333 of this code.

Witnesses summoned by the State Board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the Board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be (see Sec. 9 of Massachusetts act, and make such provision as deemed best) certified to the State Board of Examiners for auditing, and the same shall be paid as other expenses of the State from any moneys in the State Treasury.

Sec. 3338. The arbitrators hereby created must be paid five dollars for each day of actual service and their necessary traveling expenses and necessary books or record, to be paid out of the Treasury of the State, as by law provided.

MICHIGAN.

Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful to submit the same in writing to a court of arbitrators for hearing and settlement, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. After the passage of this act, the Governor may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a State Court of Mediation and Arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, who shall hold their terms of office, respectively, one, two and three years, and upon the expiration of their respective terms the said term of office shall be uniformly for three years. If any vacancy happens, by resignation or otherwise, he shall, in the same manner, appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term. If the Senate shall not be in session at the time any vacancy shall occur or exist, the Governor shall appoint an arbitrator to fill the vacancy, subject to the approval of the Senate when convened. Said Court shall have a clerk or secretary, who shall be appointed by the Court, to serve three years, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the Court, and also all documents, and to perform such other duties as the said Court may prescribe. He shall have power, under the direction of the Court, to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths in all cases before said Court, to call for and examine all books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by the courts of record, or the judges thereof, in this State. Said arbitrators and clerk shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. An office shall be set apart in the Capitol by the person or persons having charge thereof for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said Court.

Sec. 3. Any two of the arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the State. Examinations or investigations ordered by the Court may be held and taken by and before any one of their number, if so directed. But the proceedings and decisions of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the Court or a majority thereof. Each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

Sec. 4. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said State Court, and shall jointly notify said Court or its clerk, in writing, of such grievance or dispute. Whenever such notification to said Court or its clerks is given, it shall be the duty of said Court to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said Court, in writing, succinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said court as to matters so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike, until the decision of said Court, provided it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The Court shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony, under oath, in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its chairman or

clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to the same extent as such power is possessed by courts of record, or the judges thereof, in the State.

Sec. 5. After the matter has been fully heard the said Board, or majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them, or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by them. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the Court in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

Sec. 6. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or is seriously threatened, in any part of the State, and shall come to the knowledge of the Court, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by meditation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy; and, if in its judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy, and to that end the Court is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers, in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized to do by section four of this act.

Sec. 7. The fees of witnesses shall be one dollar for each day's attendance, and seven cents per mile traveled by the nearest route in getting to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the Court, to be allowed by the board of State auditors upon the certificate of the Court. All subpoenas shall be signed by the Secretary of the Court, and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the court to serve the same.

Sec. 8. Said court shall make a yearly report to the Legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the Court, and such suggestions as to legislation, as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of, and disputes between, employers and the wage-earning.

Sec. 9. Each arbitrator shall be entitled to five dollars per day for actual service performed, payable from the treasury of the State. The clerk or secretary shall be appointed from one of their number, and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars, without per diem, per year, payable in the same manner.

Sec. 10. Whenever the term "employer" or "employers" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm" "joint stock association," "company" or "corporation," as fully as if each of the last named terms was expressed in each place.

CALIFORNIA.

Section 1. On or before the first day of May of each year, the Governor of the State shall appoint three competent persons to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. One shall represent the employers of labor, one shall represent labor employes, and the third member shall represent neither, and shall be Chairman of the Board. They shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occurs, as soon as possible thereafter the Governor shall appoint some one to serve the unexpired term: provided, however, that when the parties to any controversy or difference, as provided in section two of this Act, do not desire to submit their controversy to the State Board, they may by agreement each choose one person, and the two shall choose a third, who shall be Chairman and umpire, and the three shall constitute a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the special controversy submitted to it, and shall for that purpose have the same powers as the State Board. The members of the said Board or Boards, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall be sworn to faithfully discharge the duties thereof. They shall adopt such rules of procedure as they may deem best to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. Whenever any controversy or difference exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership, or corporation, which, if not arbitrated, would involve a strike or lockout, and his employes, the Board shall, upon application, as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit, if necessary, the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either, or both, to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the Board.

Sec. 3. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work, without any lockout or strike, until the decision of said Board, which must, if possible, be made within three weeks of the date of filing the application. Immediately upon receipt of said application, the Chairman of said Board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for hearing. Should the petitioners fail to keep the promise made therein, the Board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. And the party violating the contract shall pay the extra cost of the Board entailed thereby. The Board may then reopen the case and proceed to the final arbitration thereof as provided in section two hereof.

Sec. 4. The decision rendered by the Board shall be binding upon the parties who join in the application for six months, or until either party has given the other a written notice of his intention not to be further

bound by the conditions thereof after the expiration of sixty days or any time agreed upon by the parties, which agreement shall be entered as a part of the decision. Said notice may be given to the employes by posting a notice thereof in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

Sec. 5. Both employers and employes shall have the right at any time to submit to the Board complaints of grievances and ask for an investigation thereof. The Board shall decide whether the complaint is entitled to a public investigation, and if they decide in the affirmative, they shall proceed to hear the testimony, after giving notice to all parties concerned, and publish the result of their investigations as soon as possible thereafter.

Sec. 6. The arbitrators hereby created shall be paid five dollars per day for each day of actual service, and also their necessary traveling and other expenses incident to the duties of their office shall be paid out of the State Treasury; but the expenses and salaries hereby authorized shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for the two years.

Sec. 7. The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the Board for the first two years after its organization.

Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

NEW JERSEY.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature growing out of the relation of employer and employe shall arise or exist between employer and employes, it shall be lawful to submit all matters respecting such grievance or dispute, in writing, to a Board of Arbitrators, to hear, adjudicate and determine the same: said Board shall consist of five persons; when the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of any labor organization, which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said central body shall have power to designate two of said arbitrators; and the employer shall have the power to designate two others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person as arbitrator, who shall be Chairman of the Board; in case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall have the power to select and designate two arbitrators for said Board, and said Board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; and in case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employes, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitrators for said Board, and the said Board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided.

2. And be it enacted, That any Board as afore said selected may present a petition to the county judge of the county where such grievances or disputes to be arbitrated may arise, signed by at least a majority of said Board, setting forth in brief terms the nature of the grievance or dispute between the parties to said arbitration, and praying the license or order of such judge establishing and approving said board of arbitration; upon the presentation of said petition it shall be the duty of the said judge to make an order establishing such Board of Arbitration and referring the matters in dispute to it for hearing, adjudication and determination; the said petition and order or a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the said judge resides.

3. And be it enacted, That the arbitrators so selected shall sign a consent to act as such, and shall take and subscribe an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths, to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein such arbitrators are to act; when the said Board is ready for the transaction of business, it shall select one of its members to act as Secretary, and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing; the Chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers, and for the attendance of witnesses, to the same extent that such power is possessed by the courts of record or the judges thereof in this State; the Board may make and enforce the rules for its government and transaction of the business before it and fix its sessions and adjournments, and shall bear and examine such witnesses as may be brought before the Board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matters in dispute.

4. And be it enacted, That after the matter has been fully heard, the said Board, or a majority of its members shall within ten days render a decision thereon, in writing, signed by them, giving such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the matters adjudicated and determined; such adjudication and determination shall be a settlement of the matter referred to said arbitrators, unless an appeal is taken therefrom as hereinafter provided; the adjudication and determination shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and the other transmitted to the Secretary of the State Board of Arbitration hereinafter mentioned, together with the testimony taken before said Board.

5. And be it enacted, That when the said Board shall have rendered its adjudication and determination its powers shall cease, unless there may be in existence at the time other similar grievances or disputes between the same classes of persons mentioned in section one, and in such case such persons may submit their differences to the said Board, which shall have power to act and adjudicate and determine the same as fully as if said Board was originally created for the settlement of such other difference or differences.

6. And be it enacted, That within thirty days after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint a State Board of Arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold his office for the term

of five years; one of said persons shall be selected from a bona fide labor organization of this State. In any vacancy happens, by resignation or otherwise, the Governor shall, in the same manner, appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term; said Board shall have a secretary, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Board and whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the Board and also possession of all documents and testimony forwarded by the local boards of arbitration, and perform such other duties as the said Board may prescribe; he shall have power, under the direction of the Board, to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths in all cases before said Board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by the courts of record, or the judges thereof, in this State; said arbitrators of said State Board and the clerk thereof shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same; an office shall be set apart in the Capitol by the person having charge thereof, for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of the said Board.

7. And be it enacted, That an appeal may be taken from the decision of any local board of arbitration within ten days after the filing of its adjudication and determination of any case; it shall be the duty of the said State Board of Arbitration to hear and consider appeals from the decisions of local boards and promptly to proceed to the investigation of such cases, and the adjudication and determination of said Board thereon shall be final and conclusive in the premises upon all parties to the arbitration; such adjudications and determinations shall be in writing, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to each party; any two of the State Board of Arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the State; examinations or investigations ordered by the State Board may be held and taken by and before any one of their number if so directed; but the proceedings and decision of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the Board or a majority thereof; each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

8. And be it enacted, That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said State Board in the first instance, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall jointly notify said Board or its clerk, in writing, of such election; whenever such notification to said Board or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said Board to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute; the parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said Board, in writing, succinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally agree, in writing, to submit to the decision of said Board as to matters so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike until the decision of said Board, provided that it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation; the

Board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to the same extent as such power is possessed by courts of record, or the judges thereof, in this State.

9. And be it enacted, That after the matter has been fully heard, the said Board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision, and the points disposed of by them; the decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the Board in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

10. And be it enacted, That whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or is seriously threatened in any part of the State, and shall come to the knowledge of the Board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy; and, if in its judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause of the controversy, and to that end the Board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers, in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized to do by section eight of this act.

11. And be it enacted, That the fees of witnesses of aforesaid State Board shall be fifty cents for each day's attendance and four cents per mile traveled by the nearest route in getting to or returning from the place where attendance is required by the Board; all subpoenas shall be signed by the Secretary of the Board and may be served by any person of full age, authorized by the Board to serve the same.

12. And be it enacted, That said Board shall annually report to the Legislature, and shall include in their report such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the Board, and such suggestions with regard to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and disputes between employers and employes, and the improvement of the present system of production by labor.

13. And be it enacted, That each arbitrator of the State Board and the Secretary thereof shall receive ten dollars for each and every day actually employed in the performance of his duties herein and actual expenses incurred, including such rates of mileage as are now provided by law, payable by the State Treasurer on duly approved vouchers.

14. And be it enacted, That whenever the term "employer" or "employers" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint stock association," "company," "corporation," or "individual and individuals," as fully as if each of said terms was expressed in each place.

15. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

A SUPPLEMENTAL ACT.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That Samuel S. Sherwood, William M. Doughty, James Martin, Charles A. Houston, Joseph L. Moore be and they are hereby constituted a Board of Arbitration, each to serve for the term of three years from the approval of this supplement, and that each arbitrator herein named shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of all fees, per diem compensation and mileage, and one of said arbitrators shall be chosen by said arbitrators as the Secretary of said Board, and he shall receive an additional compensation of two hundred dollars per annum, the salaries herein stated to be payable out of moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

2. And be it enacted, That in case of death, resignation or incapacity of any member of the Board, the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an arbitrator to fill the unexpired term of such arbitrator or arbitrators so dying, resigning or becoming incapacitated.

3. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the arbitrators now acting as a board or arbitrators, shall, upon the passage of this supplement, cease and terminate, and the persons named in this supplement as the Board of Arbitrators shall immediately succeed to and become vested with all the powers and duties of the Board of Arbitrators now acting under the provisions of the act of which this act is a supplement.

4. And be it enacted, That after the expiration of the terms of office of the persons named in this supplement, the Governor shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate their successors for the length of term and at the salary named in the first section of this supplement.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

 OHIO.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That within thirty days after the passage of this act, the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three competent persons to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. One of them shall be an employer or selected from some association representing employers of labor, one of them shall be an employe or an employe selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; provided, however, that if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall be appointed by the Governor; and provided, also, that appointments made when the Senate is not in session may be confirmed at the next ensuing session.

Sec. 2. One shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for three years or until their respective successors are appointed in the manner above provided. If, for any reason a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall, in the same manner, appoint some person to serve out the unexpired term, and he may remove any member of said Board.

Sec. 3. Each member of said Board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as Chairman, and one of their number as Secretary. The Board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the Governor.

Sec. 4. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit or action in any court of the State exists between an employer (whether an individual, copartnership or corporation) and his employes, if, at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in this State, the Board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided and as soon as practical thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come, or be subpoenaed before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute. The term employer in this act includes several employers co-operating with respect to any such controversy or difference, and the term employes includes aggregations of employes of several employers so co-operating. And where any strike or lockout extends to several counties, the expenses incurred under this act are not payable out of the State Treasury, shall be apportioned among and paid by such counties as said Board may deem equitable and may direct.

Sec. 5. Such mediation having failed to bring about an adjustment of the said differences, the Board shall immediately make out a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the Secretary of said Board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said Board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or county where said business is carried on.

Sec. 6. Said application for arbitration and conciliation to said Board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy; and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the Board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said Board.

Sec. 7. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of the application, without any lockout

or strike, until the decision of said Board, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application; provided, a joint application may contain a stipulation that the decision of the Board under such joint application shall be binding upon the parties to the extent so stipulated, and such decision to such extent may be made and enforced as a rule of court of common pleas of the county from which such joint application comes, as upon a statutory award.

Sec. 8. As soon as may be, after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said Board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing herein, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the Board may order, and the Board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the Board shall proceed no further therein without the written consent of the adverse party.

Sec. 9. The Board shall have power to subpoena as witnesses any operative in the department of business affected, or other persons shown by affidavit, on belief, or otherwise, to have knowledge of the matters in controversy or dispute, and any who keeps the records of wages earned in such departments, and examine them under oath touching such matters, and to require the production of books or papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the Board. A subpoena or any notice may be delivered or sent to any sheriff, constable or police officer, who shall forthwith serve or post the same, as the case may be, and make due return thereof according to directions, and for such service he shall receive the fees allowed by law in similar cases, payable from the treasurer of the county wherein the controversy to be arbitrated exists, upon the warrant of the county auditor, issued on the certificate of the Board that such fees are correct and due. And the Board shall have the same power and authority to maintain and enforce order at its hearings and obedience to its writs of subpoena as by law conferred on the court of common pleas for like purposes.

Sec. 10. The parties to any controversy or difference, as described in section four of this act, may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board.

Sec. 11. Such local board of arbitration shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the State Board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive

the advice and assistance of the State Board. The decision of said Board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the city or county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the State Board.

Sec. 12. Each of such arbitrators of such a local board shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or county in which the controversy or difference, that is the subject of the arbitrators exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the city council or the administrative board of such city or board of county commissioners of such county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

Sec. 13. Whenever it is made to appear to a mayor or probate judge in this State that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, in his vicinity, he shall at once notify the State Board of the fact, giving the name and location of the employer, the nature of the trouble, and the number of employes involved, so far as his information will enable him to do so. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board, either by such notice or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, in this State, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing, or, up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout, was employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in the State, it shall be the duty of the State Board to put itself in communication, as soon as may be, with such employer and employes.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the State Board in the above described cases to endeavor, by meditation or conciliation, to effect an amicable settlement between them, or, if that seems impracticable, to endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the State Board; and said Board may, if it deem it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes, and assigning such responsibility or blame. The Board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section nine of this act; provided, if neither a settlement nor an arbitration be had because of the opposition thereto of one party to the controversy, such investigation and publication shall, at the request of the other party, be had. At the expense of any publication under this act shall be certified and paid as provided therein for payment of fees.

Sec. 15. Witnesses summoned by the State Board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the Board is in session. Each witness shall state in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and said State Board shall certify the amount due each witness to

the auditor of the county in which the controversy or difference exists, who shall issue his warrant upon the treasury of said county for the said amount.

Sec. 16. The said State Board shall make a yearly report to the Governor and Legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the Board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the Board conducive to the friendly relations of, and to the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes between employers and employes.

Sec. 17. The members of said Board of Arbitration and Conciliation hereby created shall each be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service, and their necessary traveling and other expenses. The chairman of the Board shall, quarterly, certify the amount due each member and on presentation of his certificate the Auditor of State shall draw his warrant on the Treasury of the State for the amount. When the State Board meets at the Capitol of the State, the Adjutant-General shall provide rooms suitable for such meeting.

Sec. 18. That an act entitled "An act to authorize the creation and to provide for the operation of tribunals of voluntary arbitration to adjust industrial disputes between employers and employes," of the Revised Statutes of the State, passed February 10, 1895, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

LOUISIANA.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That within thirty-five days after the passage of this act, the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint five competent persons to serve as a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. Two of them shall be employers, selected or recommended by some association or board representing employers of labor; two of them shall be employes, selected or recommended by the various labor organizations, and not an employer of labor, and the fifth shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other four; provided, however, that if the four appointed do not agree on the fifth man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall be appointed by the Governor; provided, also, that if the employers or employes fail to make their recommendation as herein provided within thirty days, then the Governor shall make said appointments in accordance with the spirit and intent of this act; said appointments, if made when the Senate is not in session, may be confirmed at the next ensuing session.

Sec. 2. Two shall be appointed for two years, two for three years, and one, the fifth member, for four years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for four years, or until their successors are appointed in the manner above provided. If, for any reason, a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall in the same manner appoint some person to serve out the unexpired term.

Sec. 3. Each member of said Board shall before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as Chairman and one of their number as Secretary. The Board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish rules of procedure.

Sec. 4. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit or action in any court of the State, exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employes not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city or parish of this State, the Board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, and advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute.

Sec. 5. Such meditation having failed to bring about an adjustment of the said differences, the Board shall immediately make out a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the Secretary of said Board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said Board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the court of the city or parish where said business is carried on.

Sec. 6. Said application for arbitration and conciliation to said Board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy, and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by a majority of the employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the Board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving authority shall be kept secret by said Board.

Sec. 7. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of the application without any lockout or strike until the decision of said Board, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application.

Sec. 8. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the Secretary of said Board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing therein, but public notice need not be given when both parties join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the Board may order, and the Board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or peti-

tioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the Board shall proceed no further therein until said petitioner or petitioners have complied with every order and requirement of the Board.

Sec. 9. The Board shall have power to summon as witnesses any operative in the department of the business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and examine them under oath, and to require the production of books and papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the Board. The Board shall have the right to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of papers.

Sec. 10. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city or the judge of any district court in any parish, other than the parish of Orleans, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city or judge of the district court of such parish shall at once notify the State Board of the fact. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board, either by the notice of the mayor of a city or the judge of the district court of the parish, as provided in the preceding part of this section, or otherwise, that a lockout or strike is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, in any city or parish of this State, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing, or up to the occurrence of a strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city or parish in the State, it shall be the duty of the State Board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employes.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the State Board in the above-described cases to endeavor, by mediation or conciliation, to effect an amicable settlement between them, and to endeavor to persuade them, provided a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation; and the State Board shall, whether the same be mutually submitted to them or not, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and shall make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame. The Board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by Section 9 of this act.

Sec. 12. The said State Board shall make a biennial report to the Governor and Legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the Board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to the relations of and disputes between employers and employes.

Sec. 13. The members of said State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, hereby created, shall each be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service, and their necessary traveling and other expenses. The

Chairman of the Board shall quarterly certify the amount due each member, and, on presentation of his certificate, the Auditor of the State shall draw his warrant on the Treasury of the State for the amount.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WINCONSIN.

Section 1. The Governor of the State shall within sixty days after the passage and publication of this act appoint three competent persons in the manner hereinafter provided, to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. One of such Board shall be an employer, or selected from some association representing employers of labor; one shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor; and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; provided, however, that if the two appointed by the Governor as herein provided do not agree upon the third member of such Board at the expiration of thirty days, the Governor shall appoint such third member. The members of said Board shall hold office for the term of two years and until their successors are appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time the Governor shall appoint a member of such Board to serve out the unexpired term, and he may remove any member of said Board. Each member of such board shall before entering upon the duties of his office be sworn to support the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office. Said Board shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as Chairman and another as Secretary.

Sec. 2. Said Board shall as soon as possible after its organization establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the Governor and Attorney-General.

Sec. 3. Whenever any controversy or difference not the subject of litigation in the courts of this State exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employes not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city, village or town in this State, said Board shall upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what (if anything) should be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be published in two or more newspapers published in the locality of such dispute, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the Secretary of said Board, and succinct statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and said Board shall cause a copy of such decision to be filed with clerk of the city, village or town where said business is carried on.

Sec. 4. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise and agreement to continue in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said Board; provided, however, that said Board shall render its decision within thirty days after the date of filing such application. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application the Secretary of said Board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereof; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and request in writing that no public notice be given. When notice has been given as aforesaid the Board may in its discretion appoint two expert assistants to the Board, one to be nominated by each of the parties to the controversy; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the Board from appointing such other additional expert assistants as they may deem necessary. Such expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, such oath to be administered by any member of the Board. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise and agreement made in said application, the Board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The Board shall have power to subpoena as witnesses any operative in the departments of business affected by the matter in controversy, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in such departments and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the Board.

Sec. 5. The decision of the Board herein provided for shall be open to public inspection, shall be published in a biennial report to be made to the Governor of the State with such recommendations as the Board may deem proper, and shall be printed and distributed according to the provisions governing the printing and distributing of other State reports.

Sec. 6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by such decision from and after the expiration of sixty days from the date of said notice. Said notice may be given by serving the same upon the employer or his representative, and by serving the same upon the employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory, yard or upon the premises where they work.

Sec. 7. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section three of this act may submit the matters in dispute in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; said board may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one of such arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of such local board; such board shall in respect to the matters referred to it have and exercise all the powers which the State Board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed

upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the State Board. Such local board shall render its decision in writing within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it, and shall file a copy thereof with the Secretary of the State Board. Each of such local arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the city, village or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the mayor of such city, the board of trustees of such village, or the town board of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

Sec. 8. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city, the village board of a village, or the town board of a town, that a strike or lockout, such as is described in section nine of this act, is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city, or the village board of such village, or the town board of such town, shall at once notify the State Board of such facts, together with such information as may be available.

Sec. 9. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board by notice as herein provided, or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, which threatens to or does involve the business interests of any city, village or town of this State, it shall be the duty of the State Board to investigate the same as soon as may be and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between employers and employes, and endeavor to persuade them, provided a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation as herein provided for, or to the State Board. Said State Board may, if it deems advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame.

Sec. 10. Witnesses subpoenaed by the State Board shall be allowed for their attendance and travel the same fees as are allowed to witnesses in the circuit courts of this State. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him upon approval by the Board shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

Sec. 11. The members of the State Board shall receive the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties under this act, and the further sum of five dollars a day each for the number of days actually and necessarily spent by them, the same to be paid out of the State Treasury.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

MINNESOTA.

Section 1. That within thirty (30) days after the passage of this act the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, consisting of three competent persons, who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. On the first Monday in January, 1897, and thereafter biennially, the Governor, by and with like advice and consent, shall appoint said Board, who shall be constituted as follows: One of them shall be an employer of labor, one of them shall be a member selected from some bona fide trade union and not an employer of labor, and who may be chosen from a list submitted by one or more trade and labor assemblies in the State, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two as hereinafter provided, and shall be neither an employe, or an employer of skilled labor; provided, however, that if the two first appointed do not agree in nominating one or more persons to act as the third member before the expiration of ten (10) days, the appointment shall then be made by the Governor without such recommendation. Should a vacancy occur at any time, the Governor shall in the same manner appoint some one having the same qualifications to serve out the unexpired term, and he may also remove any member of said Board.

Sec. 2. The said Board shall, as soon as possible after their appointment, organize by electing one of their members as President and another as Secretary, and establish, subject to the approval of the Governor, such rules of procedure as may seem advisable.

Sec. 3. That whenever any controversy or difference arises, relating to the conditions of employment or rates of wages between any employer, whether an individual, a copartnership or corporation, and whether resident or non-resident, and his or their employes, if at the time he or it employes not less than ten (10) persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in this State, the Board shall, upon application, as hereinafter provided, as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make a careful inquiry into the causes thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and within ten days after said inquiry make a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public and a short statement thereof published in a biennial report hereinafter provided for, and the said Board will also cause a copy of said decision to be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county where said business is carried on.

Sec. 4. That said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievance alleged, and shall be verified by at least one of the signers. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the Board shall, before proceeding further, satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names

of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said Board. Within three days after the receipt of said application the Secretary of said Board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place where said hearing shall be held. But public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the Board may order; and the Board may at any stage of the proceedings cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request.

Sec. 5. The said Board shall have power to summon as witnesses any clerk, agent or employe in the departments of the business who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and require the production of books containing the records of wages paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the Board. Witnesses summoned before the Board shall be paid by the Board the same witness fees as witnesses before a district court.

Sec. 6. That upon the receipt of an application, after notice has been given as aforesaid, the Board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, and shall be recorded upon the records of the Board and published at the discretion of the same in a biennial report which shall be made to the Legislature on or before the first Monday in January of each year in which the Legislature is in regular session.

Sec. 7. In all cases where the application is mutual, the decision shall provide that the same shall be binding upon the parties concerned in said controversy or dispute for six months, or until sixty days after either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same. Such notice may be given to said employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory or place of employment.

Sec. 8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of said Board, either by notice from the Mayor of a city, the County Commissioners, the President of a Chamber of Commerce or other representative body, the President of the Central Labor Council or Assembly, or any five reputable citizens, or otherwise, that what is commonly known as a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, in any city or town of the State, involving an employer and his or its present or past employes, if at the time such employer is employing, or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing, not less than ten persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in this State, and said Board shall be satisfied that such information is correct, it shall be the duty of said Board, within three days thereafter, to put themselves in communication with such employer and employes and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to persuade them to submit the matter in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as hereinafter provided, or to said State Board, and the said State Board may investigate the cause or causes of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible for the continuance of the same, and may make

and publish a report assigning such responsibility. The said Board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given them by sections three and four of this act.

Sec. 9. The parties to any controversy or difference, as specified in this act, may submit the matter in dispute in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbiters, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbiters so designated may choose a third, who shall also be chairman of the board. Each arbi-ter so selected shall sign a consent to act as such, and shall take and subscribe an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths to faithfully and impartially discharge his duty as such arbiter, which consent and oath shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the county where such dispute arises. Such board shall, in respect to the matters submitted to them, have and exercise all the powers which the State Board might have and exercise, and their decisions shall have what-ever binding effect may be agreed to by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. Vacancies in such local boards may be filled in the same manner as the regular appointments are made. It shall be the duty of said State Board to aid and assist in the formation of such local boards throughout the State in advance of any strike or lockout, whenever and wherever in their judgment the formation of such local boards will have a tendency to prevent or allay the occurrences thereof. The juris-diction of such local boards shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to them; but they may ask and receive the advice and assist-ance of the State Board. The decisions of such local boards shall be ren-dered within ten days after the close of any hearing held before them; such decision shall at once be filed with the Clerk of the District Court of the county in which such controversy arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the State Board.

Sec. 10. Each member of said State Board shall receive as compensa-tion five (\$5) dollars a day, including mileage, for each and every day actually employed in the performance of the duties provided for by this act; such compensation shall be paid by the State Treasurer on duly de-tailed vouchers approved by said Board and by the Governor.

Sec. 11. The said Board, in their biennial reports to the Legislature, shall include such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the Board and such suggestions with regard to legis-lation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and the disputes between employers and employes; and the improvement of the present relations between labor and capital. Such biennial reports of the Board shall be printed in the same manner and under the same regu-lations as the reports of the executive officers of the State.

Sec. 12. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes of car-rying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CONNECTICUT.

Section 1. During each biennial session of the General Assembly, the Governor shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of two years. One of said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the greatest number of votes for Governor of this State, and one of said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the next greatest number of votes for Governor of this State, and the other of said persons shall be selected from a bona fide labor organization of this State. Said Board shall select one of its number to act as Clerk or Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the Board, and also to keep and preserve all documents and testimony submitted to said Board; he shall have power under the direction of the Board, to issue subpoenas, and to administer oaths in all cases before said Board, and to call for and examine the books, papers and documents of the parties to such cases. Said arbitrators shall take and subscribe to the constitutional oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 2. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall notify said Board, or its Clerk, in writing, of such election. Whenever such notification to said Board or its Clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said Board to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of the grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said Board, in writing, succinctly, clearly, and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally promise and agree to continue in business, or at work, without a strike or lockout, until the decision of said Board is rendered; provided, it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The Board shall thereupon proceed fully to investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its Chairman or Clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers.

Sec. 3. After a matter has been fully heard, the said Board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by the members of the Board, or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by said Board. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the Clerk of the Board in the office of the Town or City Clerk in the town where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

Sec. 4. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur, or is seriously threatened in any part of the State, and shall come to the knowledge of the Board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such strike or lockout; and, if in the judgment of said Board it is best, it shall inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy, and to that end the Board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, and send for persons and papers.

Sec. 5. Said Board shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the Governor, and shall include therein such statements, facts, and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the Board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to it conducive to harmony in the relations between employers and employed, and to the improvement of the present system of production.

Sec. 6. Whenever the term "employer" or "employers" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint-stock association," "company" or "corporation," as fully as if each of the last-named terms was expressed in each place.

Sec. 7. The members of the Board shall receive as compensation for actual services rendered under this act, the sum of five dollars per day and expenses, upon presentation of their voucher to the Comptroller, approved by the Governor.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect from its passage.

ILLINOIS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: As soon as this act shall take effect, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be styled a State "Board of Arbitration," to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation; one and only one of whom shall be an employer of labor, and one, and only one of whom, shall be an employe, and shall be selected from some labor organization. They shall hold office until March 1, 1897, or until their successors are appointed, but said Board shall have no power to act as such until they and each of them are confirmed by the Senate. On the first day of March, 1897, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons as members of said Board in the manner above provided, one to serve for one year, one for two years and one for three years, or until their respective successors are appointed, and on the first day of March in each year thereafter the Governor shall in the same manner appoint one member of said Board to succeed the member whose term expires, and to serve for the term of three years, or until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall in the

same manner appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term. Each member of said Board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. The Board shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as Chairman, and they shall, as soon as possible after such organization, establish suitable rules of procedure. The Board shall have power to select and remove a Secretary, who shall be a stenographer, and who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the Board, not to exceed \$1,200 per annum and his necessary traveling expenses, on bills of items to be approved by the Board, to be paid out of the State treasury.

Sec. 2. When any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of an action at law or a bill in equity, exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his employes in this State, the Board shall, upon application as herein provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make a careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the Secretary of said Board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the Board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the Clerk of the city, town or village where said business is carried on.

Sec. 3. Said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said Board, if it shall be made within three weeks of the date of filing said application. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the Secretary of said Board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereon, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the Board may order, and the Board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. The Board shall have the power to summon as witness any operative, or expert in the departments of business affected and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, or any other person, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. The Board shall have power to issue subpoenas, and oaths may be administered by the Chairman of the Board.

Sec. 4. Upon the receipt of such application, and after such notice, the Board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the rec-

ords of the Board and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the Governor before the first day of March in each year.

Sec. 5. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employes by posting in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

Sec. 6. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the State, involving an employer and his employes, if he is employing not less than twenty-five persons, it shall be the duty of the State Board to put itself in communication, as soon as may be, with such employer or employes, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to the State Board.

Sec. 7. The members of the said Board shall each receive a salary of \$1,500 a year, and necessary traveling expenses, to be paid out of the treasury of the State, upon bills of particulars approved by the Governor.

Sec. 8. Any notice or process issued by the State Board of Arbitration shall be served by any sheriff, coroner or constable to whom the same may be directed or in whose hands the same may be placed for service.

Sec. 9. Whereas, an emergency exists, therefore it is enacted that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

UTAH.

Section 1. As soon as this act shall be approved, the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, not more than two or whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be styled a State Board of Labor, Conciliation and Arbitration, to serve as a State Board of Labor, Conciliation and Arbitration, one of whom and only one of whom shall be an employer of labor, and only one of whom shall be an employe, and the latter shall be selected from some labor organization, and the third shall be some person who is neither an employe nor an employer of manual labor, and who shall be Chairman of the Board. One to serve for one year, one for three years and one for five years, as may be designated by the Governor at the time of their appointment, and at the expiration of their terms, their successors shall be appointed in like manner for the term of four years. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall, in the same manner appoint some one to serve the unexpired term and until the appointment and qualification of his successor. Each member of the said Board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof.

Sec. 2. The Board shall at once organize by selecting from its members a Secretary, and they shall, as soon as possible after such organization, establish suitable rules of procedure.

Sec. 3. When any controversy or difference, not involving questions which may be the subject of an action at law or bill in equity, exists between an employer (whether an individual, copartnership or corporation) employing not less than ten persons, and his employes, in this State, the Board shall, upon application as herein provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute, and make a careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein, who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof.

Sec. 4. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon the proper book of record to be kept by the Secretary of said Board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 5. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until a decision of said Board, if it shall be made within three weeks of the date of filing the said application.

Sec. 6. As soon as may be after receiving said application, the Secretary of said Board shall cause public notice to be given, of the time and place for the hearing thereon, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the Board may order, and the Board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice, notwithstanding such request.

Sec. 7. The Board shall have the power to summon as witnesses by subpoena any operative or expert in the department of business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, or any other person, and to administer oaths, and to examine said witnesses and to require the production of books, papers and records. In case of a disobedience to a subpoena the Board may invoke the aid of any court in the State in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and documents under the provisions of this section. Any of the district courts of the State, within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on, may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any such witness, issue an order requiring such witness to appear before said Board and produce books and papers if so ordered, and give evidence touching the matter in question. Any refusal to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

Sec. 8. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice, the Board shall proceed as before provided and render a written decision, and the findings of the majority shall constitute the decision of the Board, which decision shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the Board and published in an annual report to be made to the Governor before the first day of March in each year.

Sec. 9. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application, or who have entered their appearance before said Board, until either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same, and for a period of 90 days thereafter. Said notice may be given to said employes by posting in three conspicuous places where they work.

Sec. 10. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the State involving any employer and his employes, if he is employing not less than ten persons, it shall be the duty of the State Board to put itself into communication as soon as may be, with such employer and employes, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them and endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to the State Board.

Sec. 11. The members of said Board shall each receive a per diem of three dollars for each day's service while actually engaged in the hearing of any controversy between any employer and his employes, and five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place where engaged in hearing such controversy, the same to be paid by the parties to the controversy, appearing before said Board, and the members of said Board shall receive no compensation or expenses for any other service performed under this act.

Sec. 12. Any notice or process issued by the State Board of Arbitration shall be served by any sheriff, to whom the same may be directed, or in whose hands the same may be placed for service without charge.

INDIANA.

Section 1. That there shall be, and is hereby, created a commission to be composed of two electors of the State, which shall be designated the Labor Commission, and which shall be charged with the duties and vested with the powers hereinafter enumerated.

Sec. 2. The members of said Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. One of said Commissioners shall have been for not less than ten years of his life an employe for wages in some department of industry in which it is usual to employ a number of persons under single direction and control, and shall be at the time of his appointment affiliated with the labor interest as distinguished from the capitalist or employing interest. The other of said Commissioners shall have been for not less than

ten years an employer of labor for wages in some department of industry in which it is usual to employ a number of persons under single direction and control, and shall be at the time of his appointment affiliated with the employing interest as distinguished from the labor interest. Neither of said Commissioners shall be less than forty years of age; they shall not be members of the same political party, and neither of them shall hold any other State, county, or city office in Indiana during the term for which he shall be appointed. Each of said Commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath, to be endorsed upon his commission, to the effect that he will punctually, honestly, and faithfully discharge his duties as such Commissioner.

Sec. 3. Said Commission shall have a seal and shall be provided with an office at Indianapolis, and may appoint a Secretary who shall be a skillful stenographer and typewriter, and shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum and his traveling expenses for every day spent by him in the discharge of duty away from Indianapolis.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners upon receiving creditable information in any manner of the existence of any strike, lock-out, boycott, or other labor complication in this State affecting the labor or employment of fifty persons or more to go to the place where such complication exists, put themselves into communication with the parties to the controversy and offer their services as mediators between them. If they shall not succeed in effecting an amicable adjustment of the controversy in that way they shall endeavor to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration, either under the provisions of this act or otherwise, as they may elect.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of arbitration under this act, the Labor Commissioners and the Judge of the Circuit Court, of the county in which the business in relation to which the controversy shall arise, shall have been carried on shall constitute a Board of Arbitrators, to which may be added, if the parties so agree, two other members, one to be named by the employer and the other by the employes in the arbitration agreement. If the parties to the controversy are a railroad company and employes of the company engaged in the running of trains, any terminal within this State, of the road, or any division thereof, may be taken and treated as the location of the business within the terms of this section for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Judge of the Circuit Court to act as a member of the Board of Arbitration.

Sec. 6. An agreement to enter into arbitration under this act shall be in writing and shall state the issue to be submitted and decided and shall have the effect of an agreement by the parties to abide by and perform the award. Such agreement may be signed by the employer as an individual, firm or corporation, as the case may be, and execution of the agreement in the name of the employer by any agent or representative of such employer then and theretofore in control or management of the business or department of business in relation to which the controversy shall have arisen shall bind the employer. On the part of the employes, the agreement may be signed by them in their own person, not less than

two-thirds of those concerned in the controversy signing, or it may be signed by a committee by them appointed. Such committee may be created by election at a meeting of the employes concerned in the controversy at which not less than two-thirds of all such employes shall be present, which election and the fact of the presence of the required number of employes at the meeting shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the chairman and secretary of such meeting attached to the arbitration agreement. If the employes concerned in the controversy, or any of them, shall be members of any labor union or workingmen's society, they may be represented in the execution of said arbitration agreement by officers or committeemen of the union or society designated by it in any manner conformable to its usual methods of transacting business, and others of the employes represented by committee as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 7. If upon any occasion calling for the presence and intervention of the Labor Commissioners under the provisions of this act, one of said Commissioners shall be present and the other absent, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which the dispute shall have arisen, as defined in section five, shall, upon the application of the Commissioners present, appoint a Commissioner pro tem. in the place of the absent Commissioner, and such Commissioner pro tem. shall exercise all the powers of a Commissioner under this act until the termination of the duties of the Commission with respect to the particular controversy upon the occasion of which the appointment shall have been made, and shall receive the same pay and allowances provided by this act for the other Commissioners. Such Commissioner pro tem. shall represent and be affiliated with the same interests as the absent Commissioner.

Sec. 8. Before entering upon their duties the arbitrators shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to the effect that they will honestly and impartially perform their duties as arbitrators and a just and fair award render to the best of their ability. The sittings of the arbitrators shall be in the court room of the Circuit Court, or such other place as shall be provided by the County Commissioners of the county in which the hearing is had. The Circuit Judge shall be the presiding member of the Board. He shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses who do not appear voluntarily, directed to the Sheriff of the county, whose duty it shall be to serve the same without delay. He shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses, enforce order, and direct and control the examinations. The proceedings shall be informal in character, but in general accordance with the practice governing the Circuit Courts in the trial of civil causes. All questions of practice, or questions relating to the admission of evidence shall be decided by the presiding member of the Board summarily and without extended argument. The sittings shall be open and public, or with closed doors, as the Board shall direct. If five members are sitting as such Board three members of the Board agreeing shall have power to make an award, otherwise, two. The Secretary of the Commission shall attend the sittings and make a record of the proceedings in shorthand, but shall transcribe so much thereof only as the Commission shall direct.

Sec. 9. The arbitrators shall make their award in writing and deliver the same with an arbitration agreement and their oath as arbitrators to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the hearing was had, and deliver a copy of the award to the employer, and a copy to the first signer of the arbitration agreement on the part of the employes. A copy of all the papers shall also be preserved in the office of the Commission at Indianapolis.

Sec. 10. The Clerk of the Circuit Court shall record the papers delivered to him as directed in the last preceding section, in the order book of the Circuit Court. Any person who was a party to the arbitration proceedings may present to the Circuit Court of the county in which the hearing was had, or the Judge thereof in vacation, a verified petition referring to the proceedings and the record of them in the order book and showing that said award has not been complied with, stating by whom and in what respect it has been disobeyed. And thereupon the Court or Judge thereof in vacation shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged, to show cause within five days why said award has not been obeyed, which shall be served by the Sheriff as other process. Upon return made to the rule the Judge or Court, if in session, shall hear and determine the questions presented and make such order or orders directed to the parties before him in personam, as shall give just effect to the award. Disobedience by any party to such proceedings of any order so made shall be deemed a contempt of the court and may be punished accordingly. But such punishment shall not extend to imprisonment except in case of wilful and contumacious disobedience. In all proceedings under this section the award shall be regarded as presumptively binding upon the employer and all employes who were parties to the controversy submitted to arbitration, which presumption shall be overcome only by proof of dissent from the submission delivered to the arbitrators, or one of them, in writing before the commencement of the hearing.

Sec. 11. The Labor Commission, with the advice and assistance of the Attorney-General of the State, which he is hereby required to render, may make rules and regulations respecting proceedings in arbitrations under this act not inconsistent with this act or the law, including forms, and cause the same to be printed and furnished to all persons applying therefor, and all arbitration proceedings under this act shall thereafter conform to such rules and regulations.

Sec. 12. Any employer and his employes, not less than twenty-five in number, between whom differences exist which have not resulted in any open rupture or strike, may of their own motion apply to the Labor Commission for arbitration of their differences, and upon the execution of an arbitration agreement as hereinbefore provided, a Board of Arbitrators shall be organized in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the arbitration shall take place and the award be rendered, recorded and enforced in the same manner as in arbitrations under the provisions found in the preceding sections of this act.

Sec. 13. In all cases arising under this act requiring the attendance of a Judge of the Circuit Court as a member of an Arbitration Board, such duty shall have precedence over any other business pending in this

court, and if necessary for the prompt transaction of such other business it shall be his duty to appoint some other Circuit Judge, or Judge of a Superior or the Appellate or Supreme Court to sit in the Circuit Court in his place during the pendency of such arbitration, and such appointee shall receive the same compensation for his services as is now allowed by law to Judges appointed to sit in case of change of Judge in civil actions. In case the Judge of the Circuit Court, whose duty it shall become under this act to sit upon any Board of Arbitrators shall be at the time actually engaged in a trial which can not be interrupted without loss and injury to the parties, and which will in his opinion continue for more than three days to come, or is disabled from acting by sickness or otherwise, it shall be the duty of such Judge to call in and appoint some other Circuit Judge, or some Judge of a Superior Court, or the Appellate or Supreme Court, to sit upon such Board of Arbitrators, and such appointed Judge shall have the same power and perform the same duties as member of the Board of Arbitration as are by this act vested in and charged upon the Circuit Judge regularly sitting, and he shall receive the same compensation now provided by law to a Judge sitting by appointment upon a change of Judge in civil cases, to be paid in the same way.

Sec. 14. If the parties to any such labor controversy as is defined in section four of this act shall have failed at the end of five days after the first communication of said Labor Commission with them to adjust their differences amicably, or to agree to submit the same to arbitration, it shall be the duty of the Labor Commission to proceed at once to investigate the facts attending the disagreement. In this investigation the Commission shall be entitled, upon request, to the presence and assistance of the Attorney-General of the State, in person or by deputy, whose duty it is hereby made to attend without delay, upon request by letter or telegram from the Commission. For the purpose of such investigation the Commission shall have power to issue subpoenas, and each of the Commissioners shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. Such subpoena shall be under the seal of the Commission and signed by the Secretary of the Commission, or a member of it, and shall command the attendance of the person or persons named in it at a time and place named, which subpoena may be served and returned as other process by any Sheriff or Constable in the State. In case of disobedience of any such subpoena, or the refusal of any witness to testify, the Circuit Court of the county within which the subpoena was issued, or the Judge thereof in vacation, shall, upon the application of the Labor Commission, grant a rule against the disobeying person or persons, or the person refusing to testify, to show cause forthwith why he or they should not obey such subpoena, or testify as required by the Commission, or be adjudged guilty of contempt, and in such proceedings such court, or the Judge thereof in vacation, shall be empowered to compel obedience to such subpoena as in the case of subpoena issued under the order and by authority of the court, or to compel a witness to testify as witnesses in court are compelled to testify. But no person shall be required to attend as a witness at any place outside the county of his residence. Witnesses called by the Labor Commission under this section shall be paid \$1 per diem fees out of the expense fund provided by this act, if such payment is claimed at the time of their examination.

Sec. 15. Upon the completion of the investigation authorized by the last preceding section, the Labor Commission shall forthwith report the facts thereby disclosed affecting the merits of the controversy in succinct and condensed form to the Governor, who, unless he shall perceive good reason to the contrary, shall at once authorize such report to be given out for publication. And as soon thereafter as practicable, such report shall be printed under the direction of the Commission and a copy shall be supplied to any one requesting the same.

Sec. 16. Any employer shall be entitled, in his response to the inquiries made of him by the Commission in the investigation provided for in the two last preceding sections, to submit in writing to the Commission, a statement of any facts material to the inquiry, the publication of which would be likely to be injurious to his business, and the facts so stated shall be taken and held as confidential, and shall not be disclosed in the report or otherwise.

Sec. 17. Said Commissioners shall receive a compensation of ten dollars each per diem for the time actually expended, and actual and necessary traveling expenses while absent from home in the performance of duty, and each of the two members of a Board of Arbitration chosen by the parties under the provisions of this act shall receive the same compensation for the days occupied in service upon the Board. The Attorney-General, or his deputy, shall receive his necessary and actual traveling expenses while absent from home in the service of the Commission. Such compensation and expenses shall be paid by the Treasurer of State upon warrants drawn by the Auditor upon itemized and verified accounts of time spent and expenses paid. All such accounts, except those of the Commissioners, shall be certified as correct by the Commissioners, or one of them, and the accounts of the Commissioners shall be certified by the Secretary of the Commission. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this act that the arbitrations and investigations provided for in it shall be conducted with all reasonable promptness and dispatch, and no member of any Board of Arbitration shall be allowed payment for more than fifteen days' service in any one arbitration, and no Commissioner shall be allowed payment for more than ten days' service in the making of the investigation provided for in section fourteen and sections following.

Sec. 18. For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of the Commission, the compensation of the Commissioners and other arbitrators, the traveling and hotel expenses herein authorized to be paid, and for witness fees, printing, stationery, postage, telegrams and office expenses there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars for the year 1897 and five thousand dollars for the year 1898.

IDAHO.

Section 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, on or before the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, appoint three competent persons to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. One of them shall be an employer or selected from some association representing employers of labor; one of them shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor; the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; Provided, however, That if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall then be appointed by the Governor. On or before the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three members of said Board in the manner above provided; one to serve for six years; one for four years; and one for two years; or until their respective successors are appointed; and on or before the fourth day of March of each year during which the Legislature of this State is in its regular biennial session thereafter, the Governor shall in the same manner appoint one member of said Board to succeed the member whose term then expires and to serve for the term of six years, or until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall in the same manner appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term; and he may in like manner remove any member of said Board. Each member of said Board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. They shall at once organize by the choice of one of their members as chairman. Said Board shall choose one of its members as Secretary and may also appoint and remove a Clerk of the Board, who shall receive pay only for time during which his services are actually required and that at a rate of not more than four dollars per day during such time as he may be employed.

Sec. 2. The Board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the Governor and Senate.

Sec. 3. Whenever any controversy or difference, not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit at law or bill in equity, exists between an employer, whether an individual, co-partnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town or village or county in this State, the Board shall upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the Secretary of said Board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said Board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the County Recorder of the county where such business is carried on.

Sec. 4. Said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent or by both parties and shall contain a concise statement of the grievance complained of, and a promise to continue in the business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of said Board, if it shall be made in three weeks of the date of filing said application, when an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the Board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said Board. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the Secretary of said Board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereof; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request be made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the Board may order and the Board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the Board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The Board shall have the power to summons as witness any operative in the departments of business affected, and any person, who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments and to examine them under oath and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the Board.

Sec. 5. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice, the Board shall proceed as before provided and render a written decision which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the Records of the Board and published at the discretion of the same, in an annual report to be made to the Governor of the State on or before the first day of February of each year.

Sec. 6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory, mill or at the mine where they work or are employed.

Sec. 7. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section three of this act may submit the matters in dispute, in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation. Such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent, another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board.

Such board shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the State Board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission.

The jurisdiction of such board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the State Board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the recorder of the county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the State Board. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the county in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the Board of Commissioners of such county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration, whenever it is made to appear to the Mayor of a city or the Board of Commissioners of a county that a strike or lockout such as described in section eight of this act is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the Mayor of such city or the Board of Commissioners of such county shall at once notify the State Board of the facts.

Sec. 8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board, either by notice from the Mayor of a city or the Board of Commissioners of a county, as provided in the preceding section or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any county or town of the State, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing, or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any county or town in the State, it shall be the duty of the State Board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employes, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them: Provided, That a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the State Board; and said State Board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame. The Board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section three of this act.

Sec. 9. Witnesses summoned by the State Board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the Board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be paid forthwith by the Board, and for such purpose the Board shall be entitled to draw from the treasury of the State for the payment thereof any of the unappropriated moneys of the State.

Sec. 10. The members of said State Board shall be paid six dollars per day for each day that they are actually engaged in the performance

of their duties, to be paid out of the treasury of the State, and they shall be allowed their necessary traveling and other expenses, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the State.

COLORADO.

Section 1. There shall be established a State Board of Arbitration consisting of three members, which shall be charged, among other duties provided by this act, with the consideration and settlement by means of arbitration, conciliation and adjustment, when possible, of strikes, lock-outs and labor or wage controversies arising between employers and employes.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint a State Board of Arbitration, consisting of three qualified resident citizens of the State of Colorado and above the age of thirty years. One of the members of said Board shall be selected from the ranks of active members of bona fide labor organizations of the State of Colorado, and one shall be selected from active employers of labor or from organizations representing employers of labor. The third member of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor from a list which shall not consist of more than six names selected from entirely disinterested ranks submitted by the two members of the Board above designated. If any vacancy should occur in said Board, the Governor shall, in the same manner, appoint an eligible citizen for the remainder of the term, as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 3. The third member of said Board shall be Secretary thereof, whose duty it shall be, in addition to his duties as a member of the Board, to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the Board and perform such clerical work as may be necessary for a concise statement of all official business that may be transacted. He shall be the custodian of all documents and testimony of an official character relating to the business of the Board; and shall also have, under direction of a majority of the Board, power to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths to witnesses cited before the Board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents necessary for examination in the adjustment of labor differences, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by courts of record or judges thereof in this State.

Sec. 4. Said members of the Board of Arbitration shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. The Secretary of State shall set apart and furnish an office in the State Capitol for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said Board.

Sec. 5. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between employer and employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said Board, in case such parties elect to do so,

and shall jointly notify said Board or its Clerk in writing of such desire. Whenever such notification is given it shall be the duty of said Board to proceed with as little delay as possible to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of such grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to the said Board, in writing, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints and the cause or causes therefor, and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said Board as to the matters so submitted, promising and agreeing to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike until the decision is rendered by the Board, providing such decision shall be given within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The Board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto; and shall have power under its Chairman or Clerk to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers in like manner and with the same powers as provided for in section three of this act.

Sec. 6. After the matter has been fully heard, the said Board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by them. The Clerk of said Board shall file four copies of such decision, one with the Secretary of State, a copy served to each of the parties to the controversy, and one copy retained by the Board.

Sec. 7. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or seriously threaten in any part of the State, and shall come to the knowledge of the members of the Board, or any one thereof, by a written notice from either of the parties to such threatened strike or lockout, or from the Mayor or Clerk of the city or town, or from the Justice of the Peace of the district where such strike or lockout is threatened, it shall be their duty, and they are hereby directed, to proceed as soon as practicable to the locality of such strike or lockout and put themselves in communication with the parties to the controversy and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy, and, if in their judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy; and to that end the Board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers in like manner and with the same powers as is authorized by section three of this act.

Sec. 8. The fees of witnesses before said Board of Arbitration shall be two dollars (\$2.00) for each day's attendance, and five (5) cents per mile over the nearest traveled routes in going to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the Board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the Secretary of the Board and may be served by any person of legal age authorized by the Board to serve the same.

Sec. 9. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in Section 5 of this act may submit the matters in dispute in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; said board may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one of such arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the

two arbitrators so designated may choose a third who shall be chairman of such local board; such board shall in respect to the matters referred to it have and exercise all the powers which the State Board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matter submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the State Board. Such local board shall render its decision in writing, within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it, and shall file a copy thereof with the Secretary of the State Board. Each of such local arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the city, village or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of arbitration exists, if such payment is approved by the Mayor of such city, the board of trustees of such village, or the town board of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration: Provided, That when such hearing is held at some point having no organized town or city government, in such case the costs of such hearing shall be paid jointly by the parties to the controversy: Provided, further, That in the event of any local board of arbitration or a majority thereof failing to agree within ten (10) days after any case being placed in their hands, the State Board shall be called upon to take charge of said case as provided by this act.

Sec. 10. Said State Board shall report to the Governor annually, on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year, the work of the Board, which shall include a concise statement of all cases coming before the Board for adjustment.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of State shall be authorized and instructed to have printed for circulation one thousand (1,000) copies of the report of the Secretary of the Board, provided the volume shall not exceed four hundred (400) pages.

Sec. 12. Two members of the Board of Arbitration shall each receive the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) annually, and shall be allowed all money actually and necessarily expended for traveling and other necessary expenses while in the performance of the duties of their office. The member herein designated to be the Secretary of the Board shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum. The salaries of the members shall be paid in monthly installments by the State Treasurer upon the warrants issued by the Auditor of the State. The other expenses of the Board shall be paid in like manner upon approved vouchers signed by the Chairman of the Board of Arbitration and the Secretary thereof.

Sec. 13. The terms of office of the members of the Board shall be as follows: That of the members who are to be selected from the ranks of labor organizations and from the active employers of labor shall be for two years, and thereafter every two years the Governor shall appoint one from each class for the period of two years. The third member of the Board shall be appointed as herein provided every two years. The Governor shall have power to remove any members of said Board for cause and fill any vacancy occasioned thereby.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of the General Revenue Fund the sum of seven thousand dollars for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898, only one-half of which shall be used in each year, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 15. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WYOMING.

Article V of the Constitution of Wyoming has the following provisions for the arbitration of labor disputes:

Sec. 28. The Legislature shall establish Courts of Arbitration, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine all differences and controversies between organizations or associations of laborers and their employers, which shall be submitted to them in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

Sec. 30. Appeals from decisions of compulsory Boards of Arbitration shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the State, and the manner of taking such appeals shall be prescribed by law.

IOWA.

Section 1. That the District Court of each county, or a Judge thereof in vacation, shall have power, and upon the presentation of a petition, or of the agreement hereinafter named, it shall be the duty of said court, or a Judge thereof in vacation, to issue in the form hereinafter named, a license or authority for the establishment within and for each county of tribunals for voluntary arbitration and settlement of disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing, mechanical or mining industries.

Sec. 2. The said petition or agreement shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least twenty persons employed as workmen, and by four or more separate firms, individuals, or corporations within the county, or by at least four employers, each of whom shall employ at least five workmen, or by the representative of a firm, corporation or individual employing not less than twenty men in their trade or industry: Provided, That at the time the petition is presented, the Judge before whom said petition is presented may, upon motion, require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that said petitioners do not represent the will of a majority, or at least one-half of each party to the dispute, the license for the establishment of said tribunal may be denied, or may make such other order in this behalf as to him shall seem fair to both sides.

Sec. 3. If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of both employers and workmen, and be in proper form and contain the names of the persons to compose the tribunal, being an equal number of employers and workmen, the Judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license substantially in the form hereinafter given, authorizing the existence of such tribunal and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof, and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the District Court of the county in which the petition originated.

Sec. 4. Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year from date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing, or mining industry, or business, who shall have petitioned for the tribunal, or have been represented in the petition therefor, or who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the Judge or Court that licensed said tribunal, from three names, presented by the members of the tribunal remaining in that class, in which the vacancies occur. The removal of any member to an adjoining county shall not cause a vacancy in either the tribunal or post of umpire. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. The place of umpire in any of said tribunals and vacancies occurring in such place shall only be filled by the mutual choice of the whole of the representatives, of both employers and workmen constituting the tribunal, immediately upon the organization of the same, and the umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure during three meetings held and full discussion had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal, or by parties submitting the same.

Sec. 5. The said tribunal shall consist of not less than two employers or their representatives, and two workmen or their representatives. The exact number which shall in each case constitute the tribunal shall be inserted in the petition or agreement, and they shall be named in the license issued. The said tribunal, when convened, shall be organized by the selection of one of their members as chairman and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members, or if such majority cannot be had after two votes, then by secret ballot, or by lot, as they prefer.

Sec. 6. The members of the tribunal shall receive no compensation for their services from the city or county, but the expenses of the tribunal, other than fuel, light and the use of the room and furniture, may be paid by voluntary subscription, which the tribunal is authorized to receive and expend for such purposes. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a room in the court house or elsewhere for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the County Board of Supervisors.

Sec. 7. When no umpire is acting, the chairman of the tribunal shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and in-

vestigation of books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matters in hearing before the tribunal, and belonging to either party to the dispute: Provided, That the tribunal may unanimously direct that instead of producing books, papers and accounts before the tribunal, an accountant agreed upon by the entire tribunal may be appointed to examine such books, papers and accounts and such accountant shall be sworn to well and truly examine such books, documents and accounts as may be presented to him, and to report the results of such examination in writing to said tribunal. Before such examination, the information desired and required by the tribunal shall be plainly stated in writing, and presented to said accountant, which statement shall be signed by the members of said tribunal, or by a majority of each class thereof. Attorneys at law or other agents of either party to the dispute shall not be permitted to appear or to take part in any of the proceedings of the tribunal, or before the umpire.

Sec. 8. When the umpire is acting he shall preside and he shall have all the power of the chairman of the tribunal, and his determination upon all questions of evidence, or other questions in conducting the inquiries there pending, shall be final. Committees of the tribunal consisting of an equal number of each class may be constituted to examine into any question in dispute between employers and workmen which may have been referred to said committee by the tribunal, and such committee may hear, and settle the same finally; when it can be done by a unanimous vote; otherwise the same shall be reported to the full tribunal, and be there heard as if the question had not been referred. The said tribunal in connection with the said umpire shall have power to make or ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body when in session to enable the business to be proceeded with, in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments; but such rules shall not conflict with this statute nor with any of the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of Iowa.

Sec. 9. Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal, or a majority thereof of each class, or by the parties submitting the same, and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon, after hearing, shall be final. The umpire shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The submission and his award may be made in the form hereinafter given, and said umpire must make his award within ten days from the time the question or questions in dispute are submitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal; and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the District Court of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of any one interested, enter judgment thereon; and when the award is for a specific sum of money may issue final and other process to enforce the same.

Sec. 10. The form of the joint petition or agreement praying for a tribunal under this act shall be as follows:

"To the District Court of County (or to a Judge thereof, as the case may be):

"The subscribers hereto being the number, and having the qualifications required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the (here name the branch of industry) trade, and having agreed upon A, B, C, D and E representing the employers, and G, H, I, J and K representing the workmen, as members of said tribunal, who each are qualified to act thereon, pray that a license for a tribunal in the trade may be issued to said persons named above."

EMPLOYERS.	Names.	Residence.	Works.	Number Employed.

EMPLOYEES.	Names.	Residence.	By Whom Employed.

Sec. 11. The license to be issued upon such petition may be as follows:
"State of Iowa, County, ss.:

"Whereas, The joint petition or agreement of four employers (or representatives of a firm or corporation or individual employing twenty men as the case may be), and twenty workmen have been presented to this Court (or if to a Judge in vacation so state), praying the creation of a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the workman trade within this county and naming A, B, C, D and E representing the employers, and G, H, I, J and K representing the workmen. Now in pursuance of the statute for such case made and provided said named persons are hereby licensed, and authorized to be, and exist as a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen for the period of one year from this date, and they shall meet and organize on the day of A. D. at

"Signed this day of A. D.

"Clerk of the District Court of County."

Sec. 12. When it becomes necessary to submit a matter in controversy to the umpire it may be in form as follows:

"We, A, B, C, D and E representing employers, and G, H, I, J and K representing workmen, composing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration, hereby submit, and refer unto the umpirage of L (the umpire of the tri-

bunal of the.....trade) the following subject-matter, viz.: (Here state full and clear the matter submitted), and we hereby agree that his decision and determination upon the same shall be binding upon us, and final, and conclusive upon the questions thus submitted, and we pledge ourselves to abide by, and carry out the decision of the umpire when made.

"Witness our names this.....day of.....A. D....."

"(Signatures)....."

"....."

Sec. 13. The umpire shall make his award in writing to the tribunal, stating distinctly his decision on the subject-matter submitted, and when the award is for a specific sum of money, the umpire shall forward a copy of the same to the clerk of the proper court.

KANSAS.

Section 1. That the District Court of each county, or a Judge thereof in vacation, shall have the power, and upon the presentation of a petition as hereinafter provided it shall be the duty of said Court or Judge to issue a license or authority for the establishment within and for any county within the jurisdiction of said Court, of a tribunal for voluntary arbitration and settlements of disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries.

• Sec. 2. The said petition shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least five persons employed as workmen, or by two or more separate firms, individuals, or corporations within the county who are employers within the county: Provided, That at the time the petition is presented, the Judge before whom said petition is presented may, upon motion, require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that the requisite number of said petitioners are not of the character they represent themselves to be, the establishment of the said tribunal may be denied, or he may make such other order in that behalf as shall to him seem fair to both sides.

Sec. 3. If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of either employers or workmen, and be in proper form, the Judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license, authorizing the existence of such a tribunal and containing the names of four persons to compose the tribunal, two of whom shall be workmen and two employers, all residents of said county, and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof; and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the District Court of the county in which the petition originated.

Sec. 4. Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year, from the date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing, mining, or other industry, who may submit their disputes in writing to

such tribunal for decision. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the Judge or Court that licensed said tribunal. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. Said Court at the time of the issuance of said license shall appoint an umpire for said tribunal, who shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure to agree during three meetings held and full discussion had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal, or by parties submitting the same. And the award of said tribunal shall be final and conclusive upon the questions so submitted to it: Provided, That said award may be impeached for fraud, accident or mistake.

Sec. 5. The said tribunal when convened shall be organized by the selection of one of their number as chairman, and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members.

Sec. 6. The members of the tribunal and the umpire shall each receive as compensation for their services, out of the treasury of the county in which said dispute shall arise, two dollars for each day of actual service. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a suitable room for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the County Commissioners.

Sec. 7. All submission of matters in dispute shall be made to the chairman of said tribunal, who shall file the same. The chairman of the tribunal shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and investigation of books, documents and accounts necessary, material, and pertaining to the matters in hearing before the tribunal, and belonging to either party to the dispute. The umpire shall have power when necessary to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and examine and investigate books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matters submitted to him for decision.

Sec. 8. The said tribunal shall have power to make, ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body, when in session, to enable the business to be proceeded with in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments; but such rules shall not conflict with this statute nor with any of the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the State: Provided, That the chairman of said tribunal may convene said tribunal in extra session at the earliest day possible, in cases of emergency.

Sec. 9. Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal or a majority thereof, or by the parties submitting the same; and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon after hearing shall be final; and said umpire must make his award within five days from the time the question or questions in dispute are sub-

mitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal; and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award of money, or the award of a tribunal, when it shall be for a specific sum, may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the District Court of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may on motion of anyone interested, enter judgment thereon; and when the award is for a specific sum of money may issue final and other process to enforce the same: Provided, That any such award may be impeached for fraud, accident or mistake.

Sec 10. The form of the petition praying for a tribunal under this act shall be as follows:

"To the District Court of County (or a Judge thereof, as the case may be): The subscribers hereto being the number and having the qualifications required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries, pray that a license for a tribunal of voluntary arbitration may be issued, to be composed of four persons and an umpire, as provided by law."

Sec. 11. This act to be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the official State paper.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Whereas, The great industries of this Commonwealth are frequently suspended by strikes and lockouts, resulting at times in criminal violation of the law and entailing upon the State vast expense to protect life and property and preserve the public peace;

And, whereas, No adequate means exist for the adjustment of these issues between capital and labor, employers and employes, upon an equitable basis where each party can meet together upon terms of equality to settle the rates of compensation for labor and establish rules and regulations for their branches of industry in harmony with law and a generous public sentiment; Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any differences arise between employers and employes in the mining, manufacturing or transportation industries of the Commonwealth which cannot be mutually settled to the satisfaction of a majority of all parties concerned, it shall be lawful for either party, or for both parties jointly, to make applicatoin to the Court of Common Pleas wherein the service is to be performed about which the dispute has arisen to appoint and constitute a Board of Arbitration to consider, arrange and settle all matters at variance between them which must be fully set forth in the application, such application to be in writing and signed and duly acknowledged before a proper officer by the representatives of the persons employed as workmen, or by the representatives of a firm, individual or corporation, or by both,

if the application is made jointly by the parties; such applicants to be citizens of the United States, and the said application shall be filed with the record of all proceedings had in consequence thereof among the records of said court.

Sec. 2. That when the application duly authenticated has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said Court, if in its judgment the said application allege matters of sufficient importance to warrant the intervention of a board of arbitrators in order to preserve the public peace, or promote the interests and harmony of labor and capital, to grant a rule on each of the parties to the alleged controversy, where the application is made jointly, to select three citizens of the county of good character and familiar with all matters in dispute to serve as members of the said Board of Arbitration which shall consist of nine members all citizens of this Commonwealth: as soon as the said members are appointed by the respective parties to the issue, the Court shall proceed at once to fill the Board by the selection of three persons from the citizens of the county of well-known character for probity and general intelligence, and not directly connected with the interests of either party to the dispute, one of whom shall be designated by the said Judge as President of the Board of Arbitration.

Where but one party makes application for the appointment of such Board of Arbitration the Court shall give notice by order of Court to both parties in interest, requiring them each to appoint three persons as members of said Board within ten days thereafter, and in case either party refuse or neglects to make such appointment the Court shall thereupon fill the Board by the selection of six persons who, with the three named by the other party in the controversy, shall constitute said Board of Arbitration.

The said Court shall also appoint one of the members thereof Secretary to the said Board, who shall also have a vote and the same powers as any other member, and shall also designate the time and place of meeting of the said Board. They shall also place before them copies of all papers and minutes of proceedings to the case or cases submitted.

Sec. 3. That when the Board of Arbitrators has been thus appointed and constituted, and each member has been sworn or affirmed and the papers have been submitted to them, they shall first carefully consider the records before them and then determine the rules to govern their proceedings: they shall sit with closed doors until their organization is consummated after which their proceedings shall be public. The President of the Board shall have full authority to preserve order at the sessions and may summon or appoint officers to assist, and in all balloting he shall have a vote. It shall be lawful for him at the request of any two members of the Board to send for persons, books and papers, and he shall have power to enforce their presence and to require them to testify in any matter before the Board, and for any wilful failure to appear and testify before said Board, when requested by the said Board, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county where the offence

is committed, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. That as soon as the Board is organized the President shall announce that the sessions are opened and the variants may appear with the attorneys and counsel, if they so desire, and open their case, and in all proceedings the applicant shall stand as plaintiff, but when the application is jointly made, the employes shall stand as plaintiff in the case, each party in turn shall be allowed a full and impartial hearing and may examine experts and present models, drawings, statements and any proper matter bearing on the case, all of which shall be carefully considered by the said Board in arriving at their conclusions, and the decision of the said Board shall be final and conclusive of all matters brought before them for adjustment, and the said Board of Arbitration may adjourn from the place designated by the Court for holding its sessions, when it deems it expedient to do so, to the place or places where the dispute arises and hold sessions and personally examine the workings and matters at variance to assist their judgment.

Sec. 5. That the compensation of the members of the Board of Arbitration shall be as follows, to wit: each shall receive four dollars per diem and ten cents per mile both ways between their homes and the place of meeting by the nearest comfortable routes of travel to be paid out of the treasury of the county where the arbitration is held, and witnesses shall be allowed from the treasury of the said county the same fees now allowed by law for similar services.

Sec. 6. That the Board of Arbitrators shall duly execute their decision which shall be reached by a vote of a majority of all the members by having the names of those voting in the affirmative signed thereon and attested by the Secretary, and their decisions, together with all the papers and minutes of their proceedings, shall be returned to and filed in the Court aforesaid for safe-keeping.

Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

TEXAS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas. That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature, growing out of the relation of employer and employes, shall arise or exist between employer and employes, it shall be lawful upon mutual consent of all parties, to submit all matters respecting such grievance or dispute in writing to a Board of Arbitrators to hear, adjudicate, and determine the same. Said Board shall consist of five (5) persons. When the employes concerned in such grievance or dispute as the aforesaid are members in good standing of any labor organization which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said central body shall have power to designate two

(2) of said arbitrators, and the employer shall have the power to designate two (2) others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person as arbitrator, who shall be Chairman of the Board. In case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not resented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall designate two members of said Board, and said Board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; and in case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employes, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitrators for said Board, and said Board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided: Provided, that when the two arbitrators selected by the respective parties to the controversy, the District Judge of the district having jurisdiction of the subject matter shall, upon notice from either of said arbitrators that they have failed to agree upon the fifth arbitrator, appoint said fifth arbitrator.

Sec. 2. That any Board as foresaid selected may present a petition in writing to the District Judge of the county where such grievance or dispute to be arbitrated may arise, signed by a majority of said Board, setting forth in brief terms the facts showing their due and regular appointment, and the nature of the grievance or dispute between the parties to said arbitration, and praying the license or order of such Judge establishing and approving of said Board of Arbitration. Upon the presentation of said petition it shall be the duty of said Judge, if it appear that all requirements of this act have been complied with, to make an order establishing such Board of Arbitration and referring the matters in dispute to it for hearing, adjudication and determination. The said petition and order, or a copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the District Clerk of the county in which the arbitration is sought.

Sec. 3. That when a controversy involves and affects the interests of two or more classes or grades of employes belonging to different labor organizations, or of individuals who are not members of a labor organization, then the two arbitrators selected by the employes shall be agreed upon and selected by the concurrent action of all such labor organizations, and a majority of such individuals who are not members of a labor organization.

Sec. 4. The submission shall be in writing, shall be signed by the employer or receiver and the labor organization representing the employes, or any laborer or laborers to be affected by such arbitration who may not belong to any labor organization, shall state the question to be decided, and shall contain appropriate provisions by which the respective parties shall stipulate as follows:

1. That pending the arbitration the existing status prior to any disagreement or strike shall not be changed.

2. That the award shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the county in which said Board of Arbitration is held, and shall be final and conclusive upon both parties, unless set aside for error of law, apparent on the record.

3. That the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same, and that the same may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit.

4. That the employes dissatisfied with the award shall not by reason of such dissatisfaction quit the service of said employer or receiver before the expiration of thirty days, nor without giving said employer or receiver thirty days' written notice of their intention so to quit.

5. That said award shall continue in force as between the parties thereto for the period of one year after the same shall go into practical operation, and no new arbitration upon the same subject between the same parties shall be had until the expiration of said one year.

Sec. 5. That the arbitrators so selected shall sign a consent to act as such and shall take and subscribe an oath before some officer authorized to administer the same to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court wherein such arbitrators are to act. When said Board is ready for the transaction of business it shall select one of its members to act as Secretary and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing, which shall be not more than ten days after such agreement to arbitrate has been filed.

Sec. 6. The Chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers and for the attendance of witnesses to the same extent that such power is possessed by the Court of Record or the Judge thereof in this State. The Board may make and enforce the rules for its government and transaction of the business before it and fix its sessions and adjournment, and shall herein examine such witnesses as may be brought before the Board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matter in dispute.

Sec. 7. That when said Board shall have rendered its adjudication and determination its powers shall cease, unless there may be at the time in existence other similar grievances or disputes between the same class of persons mentioned in section 1, and in such case such persons may submit their differences to said Board, which shall have power to act and adjudicate and determine the same as fully as if said Board was originally created for the settlement of such difference or differences.

Sec. 8. That during the pendency or arbitration under this act it shall not be lawful for the employer or receiver party to such arbitration, nor his agent, to discharge the employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty, or where reduction of force is necessary, nor for the organization representing such employes to order, nor for the employes to unite in, aid or abet strikes or boycotts against such employer or receiver.

Sec. 9. That each of the said Board of Arbitrators shall receive three dollars per day for every day in actual service, not to exceed ten (10) days, and traveling expenses not to exceed five cents per mile actually traveled in getting to or returning from the place where the Board is in session. That the fees of witnesses of aforesaid Board shall be fifty cents for each day's attendance and five cents per mile traveled by the

nearest route to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the Board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the Secretary of the Board and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the Board to serve the same. That the fees and mileage of witnesses and the per diem and traveling expenses of said arbitrators shall be taxed as costs against either or all of the parties to such arbitration, as the Board of Arbitrators may deem just, and shall constitute part of their award, and each of the parties to said arbitration shall, before the arbitration (arbitrators) proceed to consider the matters submitted to them, give a bond, with two or more good and sufficient sureties in an amount to be fixed by the Board of Arbitration, conditioned for the payment of all the expenses connected with the said arbitration.

Sec. 10. That the award shall be made in triplicate. One copy shall be filed in the District Clerk's office, one copy shall be given to the employer or receiver, and one copy to the employes or their duly authorized representative. That the award being filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court, as hereinbefore provided, shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon accordingly at the expiration of ten days from such filing, unless within such ten days either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent on the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation and judgment rendered accordingly when such exceptions shall have been fully disposed of by either said District Court or on appeal therefrom.

Sec. 11. At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the District Court upon exceptions taken to said award as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision, unless during the said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the Court of Civil Appeals holding jurisdiction thereof. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the Appellate Court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said exceptions and to be decided. The determination of said Court of Civil Appeals upon said questions shall be final, and being certified by the Clerk of said Court of Civil Appeals, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said District Court. If exceptions to an award are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered setting aside the award; but in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject matter of the controversy, which judgment, when entered, shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award.

Sec. 12. The near approach of the end of the session, and the great number of bills requiring the attention of the Legislature, creates an imperative public necessity and an emergency that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read in each house on three several days be suspended, and it is so suspended.

MARYLAND.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever any controversy shall arise between any corporation incorporated by this State in which this State may be interested as a stockholder or creditor, and any persons in the employment or service of such corporation, which, in the opinion of the Board of Public Works, shall tend to impair the usefulness or prosperity of such corporation, the said Board of Public Works shall have power to demand and receive a statement of the grounds of said controversy from the parties to the same; and if, in their judgment, there shall be occasion so to do, they shall have the right to propose to the parties to said controversy, or to any of them, that the same shall be settled by arbitration; and if the opposing parties to said controversy shall consent and agree to said arbitration, it shall be the duty of said Board of Public Works to provide in due form for the submission of the said controversy to arbitration, in such manner that the same may be finally settled and determined; but if the said corporation or the said person in its employment or service, so engaged in controversy with the said corporation, shall refuse to submit to such arbitration, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Public Works to examine into and ascertain the cause of said controversy, and report the same to the next General Assembly.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That all subjects of dispute arising between corporations, and any person in their employment or service, and all subjects of dispute between employers and employes, employed by them in any trade or manufacturer, may be settled and adjusted in the manner hereintofore mentioned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever such subjects of dispute shall arise as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for either party to the same to demand and have an arbitration or reference thereof in the manner following, that is to say: Where the party complaining and the party complained of shall come before, or agree by any writing under their hands, to abide by the determination of any judge or justice of the peace, it shall and may be lawful for such judge or justice of the peace to hear and finally determine in a summary manner the matter in dispute between such parties; but if such parties shall not come before, or so agree to abide by the determination of such judge or justice of the peace, but shall agree to submit their said cause of dispute to arbitrators appointed under the provisions of this act, then it shall be lawful for any such judge or justice of the peace, and such judge or justice of the peace is hereby required on complaint made before him, and proof that such agreement for arbitration has been entered into, to appoint arbitrators for settling the matters in dispute, and such judge or justice of the peace shall then and there propose not less than two nor more than four persons, one-half of whom shall be employers and the other half employes, acceptable to the parties to the dispute, respectively, who together with such judge or justice of the peace, shall have full power finally to hear and determine such dispute.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all such cases of dispute as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties mutually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a different mode to the one hereby prescribed, such agreement shall be valid, and the award and determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful in all cases for an employer or employe, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every determination of dispute by any judge or justice of the peace shall be given as a judgment of the court over which said judge presides, and of the justice of the peace determining the same; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall award execution thereon as upon verdict, confession or nonsuit; and every award made by arbitrators appointed by any judge or justice of the peace under these provisions of this statute, shall be returned by said arbitrator to the judge or justice of the peace by whom they were appointed; and said judge or justice of the peace shall enter the same as an amicable action between the parties to the same in the court presided over by said judge or justice of the peace, with the same effect as is said action had been regularly commenced in said court by due process of law, and shall thereupon become a judgement of said court, and execution thereon shall be awarded as upon verdict, confession or nonsuit; in the manner provided in article seven of the Public General Laws of Maryland; and in all proceedings under this act, whether before a judge or justice of the peace, or arbitrators, costs shall be taxed as are now allowed by law in similar proceedings, and the same shall be paid equally by the parties to the dispute; such award shall remain four days in court during its sitting, after the return thereof, before any judgment shall be entered thereon; and if it shall appear to the court within that time that the same was obtained by fraud or malpractice in or by surprise, imposition or deception of the arbitrators, or without due notice to the parties or their attorneys, the court may set aside such award and refuse to give judgment thereon.

MISSOURI.

Section 1. Upon information furnished by an employer of laborers, or by a committee of employes, or from any other reliable source, that a dispute has arisen between employers and employes, which dispute may result in a strike or lockout, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspection shall at once visit the place of dispute and seek to mediate between the parties, if, in his discretion it is necessary so to do.

Sec. 2. If a mediation can not be effected, the Commissioner may at his discretion direct the formation of a Board of Arbitration, to be com-

posed of two employers and two employes engaged in a similar occupation to the one in which the dispute exists, but who are not parties to the dispute, and the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspection, who shall be President of the Board.

Sec. 3. The Board shall have power to summon and examine witnesses and hear the matter in dispute, and, within three days after the investigation, render a decision thereon, which shall be published, a copy of which shall be furnished each party in dispute, and shall be final, unless objections are made by either party within five days thereafter; Provided, that the only effect of the investigation herein provided for shall be to give the facts leading to such dispute to the public through an unbiased channel.

Sec. 4. In no case shall a Board of Arbitration be formed when work has been discontinued, either by action of the employer or the employes; should, however, a lockout or strike have occurred before the Commissioner of Labor Statistics could be notified, he may order the formation of a Board of Arbitration upon resumption of work.

Sec. 5. The Board of Arbitration shall appoint a clerk at each session of the Board, who shall receive three dollars per day for his services, to be paid, upon approval by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, out of the fund appropriated for expenses of the bureau of labor statistics.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Chapter 46, of the Acts of 1890, defining the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, has the following:

Section 7. If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing twenty-five or more employes, and such employes threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employes, or a lockout on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employes, or by the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employes.

NEBRASKA.

The law creating the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of the State of Nebraska, makes the following provision:

Sec. 4. The duties of said Commissioner shall be to collect, collate and publish statistics and facts relative to manufacturers, industrial classes, and material resources of the State, and especially to examine into the relations between labor and capital; the means of escape from

fire and protection of life and health in factories and workshops, mines and other places of industries; the employment of illegal child labor; the exaction of unlawful hours of labor from an employe; the educational, sanitary, moral and financial condition of laborers and artisans; the cost of food, fuel, clothing and building material; the causes of strikes and lock-outs, as well as kindred subjects and matters pertaining to the welfare of industrial interests and classes.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Introduction	5
Expressions of approval	6
Variety of interests involved in settlements	6
Conciliation and arbitration	7
Obstacles to settlements	7
Assessments of fines	8
State's intervention to prevent strikes	9
Interstate efforts at conciliation	9
Successful conciliation by organized trades	10
Lack of a proper knowledge of economics	10
Importation of foreign workmen	11
Trusts	11
Promotion of more harmonious relations	12
Tabulation of Labor Commission's work	14
Three important facts	15
Detailed Statement of Investigations and Settlements—	
Cabel & Kauffman, Washington.....	17
National Coal Miners' strike.....	22
W. W. Mooney & Sons, Columbus	30
American Wire Nail Co., Anderson	31
American Tin Plate Works, Elwood.....	32
American Plate Glass Works, Alexandria.....	34-60
Sharpsville Canning Factory	36-81
Thomas Evans Glass Factory, Marion	37
Harder & Hafer, Star City and Hymera	38
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., Elwood and Kokomo.....	40
Ball Bros. Glass Factory, Muncie.....	43
Irondale Tin Plate Factory, Middletown.....	46
Marion Fruit Jar and Bottle Co.....	48
Crawford & Co., Center Point	50
Brazil Block Coal Co.....	52
Briar Hill Block Coal Co., Clay City.....	53
Island Coal Co., Linton	56
Brickmakers, Terre Haute	58
Flint Bottle Works, Muncie	59
Coopers, Indianapolis	63
Singer Sewing Machine Co., South Bend	64
Teamsters, Monticello	66
Kingan & Co., Indianapolis	67
Bedford, Weikel & Nugent, Evansville	68
Master Painters' Association, Indianapolis	70

	Page.
American Steel and Wire Co., Anderson	72
Mirror and Beveling Co., Evansville	79
W. B. Conkey Publishing Co., Hammond	82
Modes-Turner Glass Co., Cicero	87
Typothetae, Indianapolis	87
Atlanta Steel and Tin Plate Factory	89
Appendix.—Arbitration and Conciliation Laws of Different States—	
Massachusetts	91
New York	96
Montana	98
Michigan	101
California	104
New Jersey	105
Ohio	109
Louisiana	113
Wisconsin	116
Minnesota	119
Connecticut	122
Illinois	123
Utah	125
Indiana	127
Idaho	133
Colorado	136
Wyoming	139
Iowa	139
Kansas	143
Pennsylvania	145
Texas	147
Maryland	151
Missouri	152
North Dakota	153
Nebraska	153

8
BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Fish Commissioner

FOR INDIANA.

Z. T. SWEENEY, COMMISSIONER.

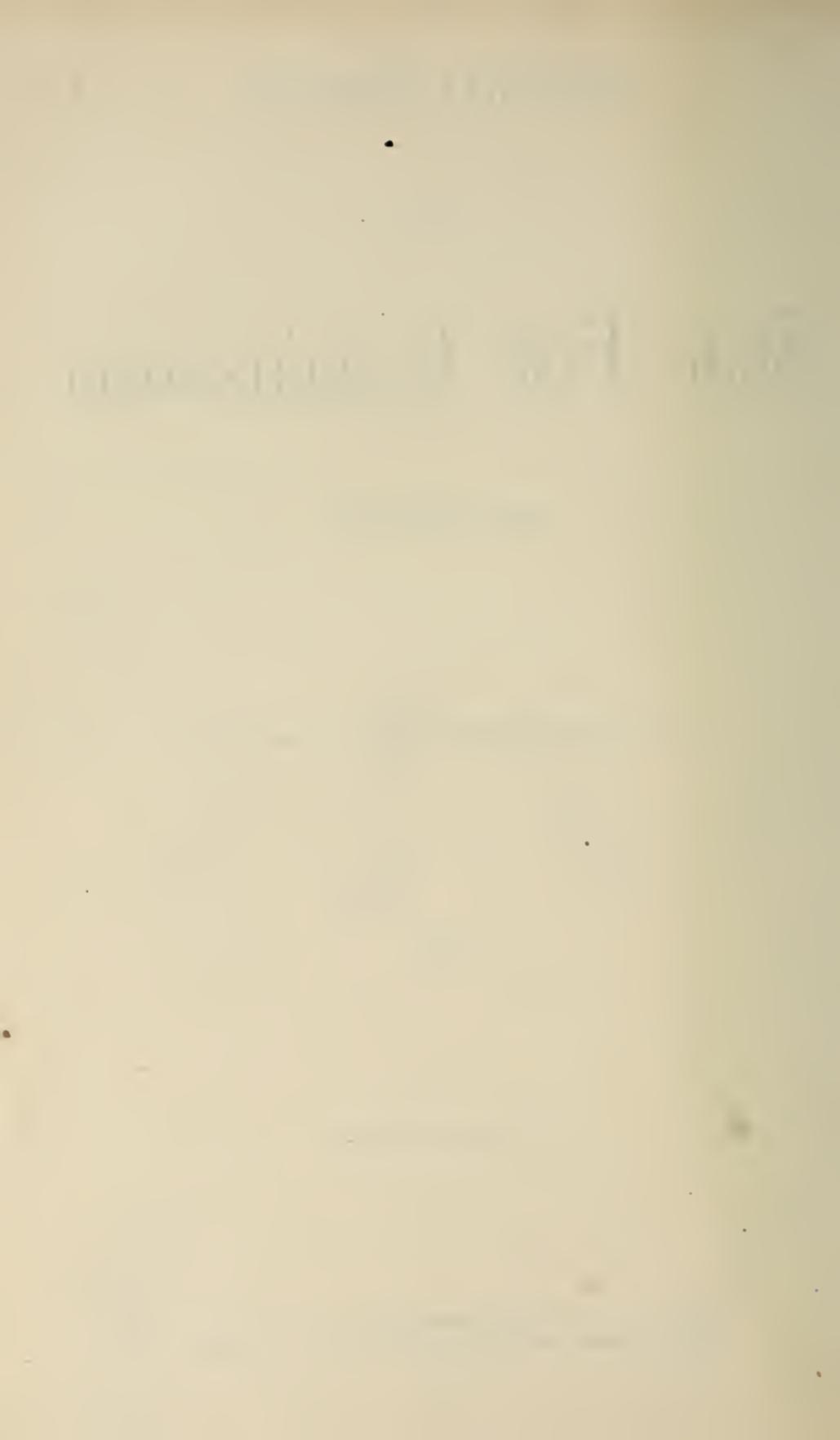
1898.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1898.



THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, October 24, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, October 24, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

OCTOBER 24, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

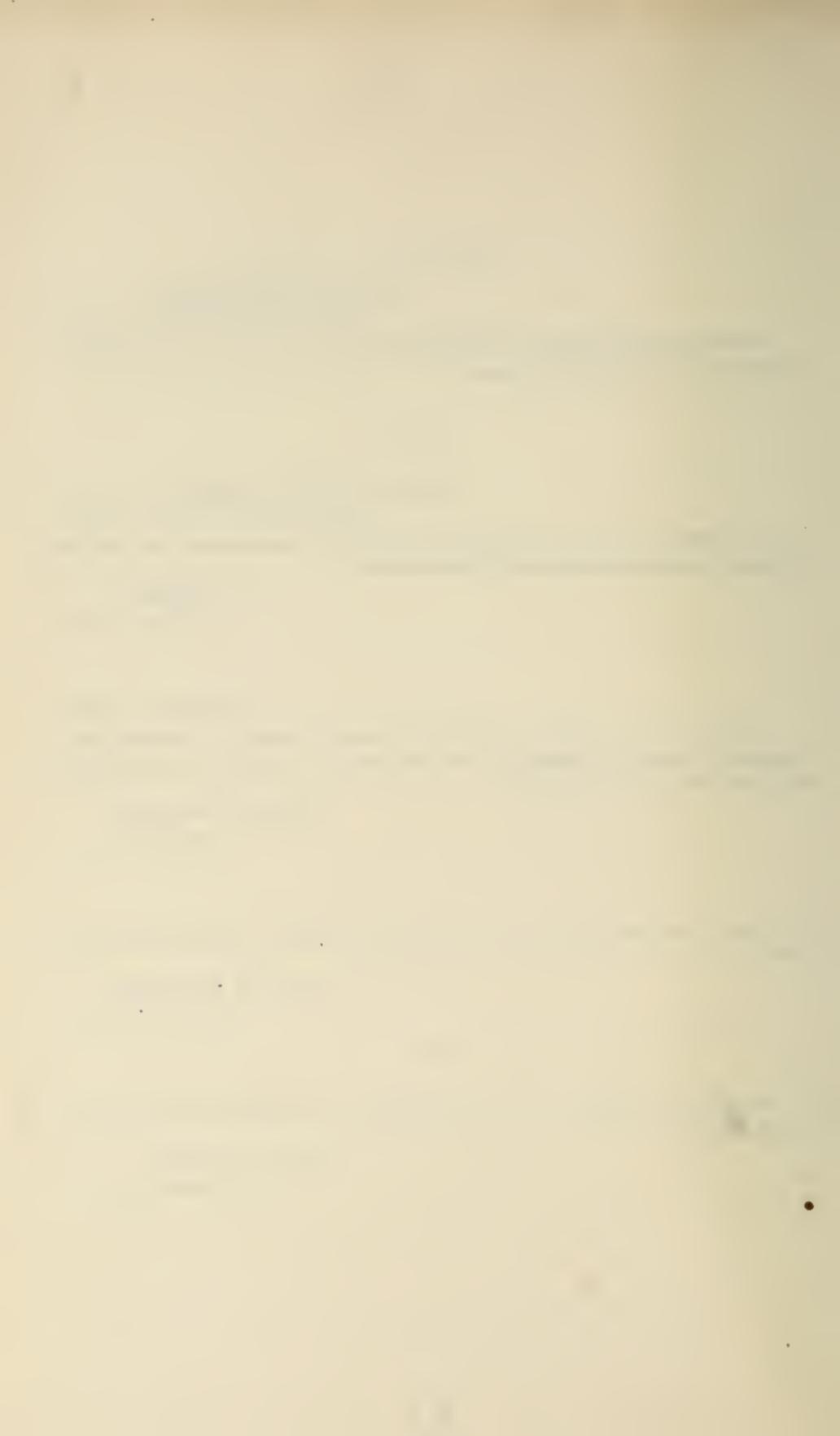
CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, October 24, 1898.

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 24th day of October, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.



INDEX

TO

BIENNIAL REPORT FOR 1897 AND 1898.

	PAGE.
Commissioner's Report.....	7
The Plankton of Turkey Lake, by Chancey Juday.....	17
Physical Survey of Lakes Tippecanoe, Eagle, Webster and Cedar.....	31
Small-mouthed Black Bass.....	39
Large-mouthed Black Bass.....	41
Yellow Perch.....	43
Wall-eye, or Pike Perch.....	45
Rock Bass, Red-eye, or Goggle-eye.....	47
Crappie, or Goggle-eye.....	49
Calico Bass, or Strawberry Bass.....	51
War-mouth.....	53
Blue gill.....	55
Common Sunfish.....	57
Long-eared Sunfish.....	59
Yellow Cat.....	60
Common Bullhead.....	61
Buffalo Fish.....	62
Small-scaled Sucker.....	63
Striped Sucker.....	64
White Sucker.....	65
Carp.....	66
Leather Carp.....	67
Cisco.....	69
Common Eel.....	70
Baits for the Capture of the Black Bass.....	71
Description of Bass Broodery at Richmond, Indiana.....	75
Difficulty in Enforcing the Present Law.....	77
Pheasant Rearing.....	79
Synopsis of Game and Fish Laws in Indiana and Adjacent States.....	81
Fish Laws of Indiana.....	85
Duties of Road Supervisors.....	90
Game Laws of Indiana.....	91
Fish Ladder.....	97
List of Fish Commissioners, etc.....	98
Work of U. S. Fish Commission in Indiana.....	107

A BOOK BY THE BROOK.

Give me a nook and a brook,
And let the proud world spin round;
Let it scramble by hook or by crook
For wealth or name with a sound,
You are welcome to amble your ways,
Aspirers to place or to glory;
May big bells jangle your praise,
And golden pens blazon your story;
For me, let me dwell in my nook,
Here by the curve of this brook,
That croons to the tune of my book,
Whose melody wafts me forever
On the waves of an unseen river!

—Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

FISH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency James A. Mount,
Governor of Indiana:

Sir—As Commissioner of Fisheries, I have the honor to submit the following

REPORT OF MY WORK FOR 1897 AND 1898, A. D.

The people of the State of Indiana have pursued a most short-sighted and ruinous policy in regard to their fisheries. This is because they have underestimated their value. This value has a threefold bearing, viz.: Commercial, Sanitary and Moral. In my report, I shall be necessarily compelled to limit myself almost entirely to the commercial aspect, though I by no means undervalue the other two.

COMMERCIAL VALUE.

In discussing the commercial value of our fisheries, I would say that according to a statement of the late Prof. Baird—Ex-United States Commissioner of Fisheries—one who was as well versed in the matter as this country afforded, “one acre of water properly cared for will produce five times as much as an acre of land.” I do not understand him to state that any acre of water will produce five times as much as any acre of land. There is as great a difference in the producing quality of waters as there is in soils. He evidently means an average acre of water compared with an average acre of land.

According to the Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Indiana has 440 square miles of water. This will make 290,400 square acres. According to the report of one of my predecessors, Col. W. T. Dennis, Indiana has 312,000 square acres. In my calculation, I shall divide the difference between these reports and make an even 300,000 acres as the basis of my calculation. Assuming that the gross production of an average acre of land is ten dollars, and that an average acre of water will produce five times as much, it will give the sum of \$50 per acre for our water. Now, 300,000 acres of

water at \$50 per acre will make the enormous sum of \$15,000,000. This does not represent the amount of present actual production, but the possible production of the State under favorable circumstances. The above calculation is purely theoretic—based upon careful estimates of those best informed. How far is it borne out by the facts in the case? This can only be ascertained by appealing to such facts as are at our command. Mr. Carl G. Thompson, of Warren, Ind., has a fish pond, 60 by 120 feet in surface dimensions, and from four to six feet deep. In May, 1895, he placed in this pond four pairs of small-mouthed black bass. Fifteen months later, he seined the pond and took therefrom, by actual count, 1,017 black bass averaging one pound each. In addition to the above, he took between six and seven hundred yellow perch weighing, according to his statement, “not less than 250 pounds.” This makes the production of the pond amount to 1,267 pounds for a period of fifteen months. Making the amount 1,250 pounds for easy calculation, and valuing them at eight cents per pound, we have the sum of \$100 taken from a pond 60 by 120 feet. At the same rate, an acre of water will produce \$600 instead of \$50, as in my theoretic calculation. This will make the waters of Indiana represent the enormous value of \$180,000,000 possible production. Mr. Thompson furnished them with no artificial food. Had he done so, they would certainly have increased 25 per cent. more rapidly, which would swell the amount to \$225,000,000 instead of the \$15,000,000 in my theoretic calculation. Mr. Thompson’s experiment was doubtless made under most favorable conditions.* It is not to be supposed that all the waters of Indiana will be so prolific, but if they will average 25 per cent. of what he actually produced, we have the enormous amount of \$56,000,000 as the amount Indiana can produce with proper care and protection. This sum divided again will give us \$28,000,000 as a certainly reasonable estimate of what the commercial value of our fishery industry should be. I have purposely pared this great amount down as low as possible to meet all the objections that can be reasonably urged against the calculation. I have other experiments made in Indiana waters that fully sustain the above estimate, but the space in my report is not sufficient to permit my introducing them.

* Since writing the above, I have received letters from Hon. W. T. Dennis and Mr. Carl G. Thompson stating that the pond in which the fish were reared, mentioned in above report, was inferior in producing value to the average Indiana waters if unpolluted.

According to the Bureau of Statistics for Indiana for the same year in which Mr. Thompson tried his experiment, I find that Indiana produced as follows:

Clover hay	\$1,741,068 00
Timothy hay	7,026,516 00
Irish potatoes	2,000,000 00
Wheat	12,088,800 00
Corn	29,723,844 00
Wages to employes of manufacturing industries, more than 40 kinds reporting.....	28,052,083 00
Value of fisheries industries.....	28,000,000 00

By the above table we see the respective values of the leading industries in the State. By comparison, we find our fishery industry would be double the united value of our clover and timothy hay crop; more than one and a half times the value of our wheat crop; more than twelve times our Irish potatoe crop, and more than nine-tenths the value of the corn crop. It lacks but a few thousand dollars of being equal to all the wages paid to the employes in our various manufacturing industries. The amounts quoted in regard to our corn, wheat and oats, etc., represent a vast output of both money and labor to produce them, while our fisheries represent no labor but the actual taking from the water. The amount of our fisheries may, ergo, be considered net, while our other products are gross gain.

Shall this great source of food supply and wealth be permitted to become extinct for the lack of attention? All other States are waking up to the importance of their fisheries and taking active steps to replenish and protect them, except Indiana. Maine has four hatcheries, and is spending annually \$25,000. Massachusetts spends \$17,000; New York, with no better nor more fishing territory than Indiana, spends annually \$154,034; Pennsylvania, \$20,000; Michigan, \$30,000; Illinois, \$10,000; Wisconsin, \$20,000; Indiana, less than \$1,000. These are important facts when we consider that Indiana is one of the best States in the Union for fish protection. The men who are making laws for these other States are far-seeing men. They are beginning to realize that they have a source of wealth and pleasure that must be fostered. I do not believe the thoughtful and progressive Hoosiers will be content to sleep on in a Rip Van Winkle nap and allow all other States to leave us behind in progressive legislation.

I find also by accurate information that Michigan is drawing upon the resources of Indiana to the extent of \$250,000, moneys spent by our fishermen in Michigan on account of its superior fishing facilities. This is independent of hay-fever patients and pleasure seekers. I ascertained this by extensive correspondence with railroad officials, and am not at liberty to use names, but can vouch for the accuracy of the statement. Wisconsin and Minnesota derive another hundred thousand from us. Ninety per cent. of this can be saved to the State and spent in it if our fisheries are properly fostered.

In addition thereto, there is a large amount going from the Southern States through Indiana to the above mentioned States, which would stop in Indiana if our fisheries were protected. This inflow, added to the above mentioned outflow, would aggregate at least \$500,000.

SANITARY VALUE.

In regard to the sanitary value, I would say in brief that one of the best ways to prevent disease is by a variety in food. Man is an omnivorous animal, and can not live well upon a singular diet. Draper (*Intellectual Development of Europe*) and Buckle (*History of Civilization*) attempt most earnestly to show that all the differences between the savage and civilized races may be accounted for by diet, climate and shelter. Whether or not this be true, we know that, in Hoosier dialect, "a change of pasture makes fat calves." If the farmers of Indiana, instead of confining themselves to salt meats, with an occasional beefsteak, could have four or five times per week, good, fresh fish upon their tables—well known as being one of the most valuable of foods—the sanitary blessings that would flow therefrom would overbalance even the large commercial value of our fisheries. In confirmation of the above statement, I insert a statement from Part XVI of the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries:

"Late inquiry in agricultural and biological chemistry has brought out some facts which emphasize the importance of fish culture, and the greater use of fish as food, from the standpoints of hygiene and domestic, agricultural, and even national economy. Our national dietary is one-sided. Our food contains relatively too much fat, sugar and starch, and too little of protein. This is a

natural result of our agricultural conditions, which have led to the production of large quantities of maize (which is relatively deficient in protein) and excessively fat beef and pork. Our agricultural production is in this same sense one-sided. Our soils are becoming depleted by culture. The evil results of this are already evident in the older and are becoming so even in some of the newer States of the Union. Of the ingredients of plant food which are needed for the restoration of fertility, the costliest and scarcest is nitrogen, which is the characteristic element of the protein compounds of our food.

“A very large amount of the waste products which are left from the consumption of food, instead of being returned to the soil for restoring its fertility and increasing its production, is carried off in drainage waters and through the sewers of the large cities into the rivers and sea. The nitrogenous products are thus especially exposed to loss. The nitrogen, however, is not lost necessarily in this way. It goes for the support of marine vegetation, which forms the food of fish. It may thus again be utilized as food for man. Fish has relatively less of fats and more of protein than meats and vegetable foods. By fish culture, then, we are enabled to supply the very materials which are lacking in our dietaries, and from the waste products may be saved the valuable fertilizing elements, including phosphorus and especially nitrogen.

“As population becomes denser, the capacity of the soil to supply food for man gradually nears its limits. Fish gather materials that would otherwise be inaccessible and lost, and store them in the very forms that are most deficient in the produce of soil. Thus, by proper culture and use of fish, the rivers and sea are made to fulfill their office with the land in supplying nutriment for man.”

Our streams and lakes are so arranged that this would be an easy matter with an intelligent supervision of our fisheries.

MORAL VALUE.

In regard to the moral value, I would say that it is a well known fact that children reared on farms almost universally desire to “go to town.” This is largely because they associate the farm with hard, drudging toil and “town” with pleasure. Our forests have largely disappeared; our birds have gone, and the depletion of our streams has left the farmer boy with hardly anything in the shape of recreation. Hence he must “go to town” if he would take any

pleasure. We all know what "town" has nowadays for the farmer lad. Far better a fishing-rod on the banks of a beautiful stream back of the old home than a billiard cue in a "town" saloon. If the farmers will try to make home life a little more attractive, their sons and daughters will feel more like staying there.

WHAT IS NEEDED

In order to put Indiana into line with other States?

First.—Stop the pollution of our beautiful streams with the putrescent refuse from factories and cities. The cities and towns have no more right to discharge their sewage into the streams than have factories. Modern science has rendered it not only easy but economic for them to dispose of it in other ways. The Insane Hospital at Logansport, instead of emptying its sewage into the Wabash—all to be lost—uses it as a fertilizer at a saving of \$800 per annum, which is only a sample of what can be done all over the State and is being done in other countries. Many cities in the United States have adopted such systems, and there is no excuse for discharging their sewage into our streams, to be drunk by persons below, when we can fertilize our land with it much cheaper. In regard to the factories, I find the managers generally disposed to do what is right if they can find it out. It is no light problem that confronts the officer of the law. If the factory manager is enjoined from emptying into the river, he must pen it up, and if it becomes foul the adjacent municipality enjoins him from doing that. If he stops running his factory, it becomes a public calamity. At any hazard, the streams should be kept free from pollution, and the next Legislature should see to it that the riparian rights of the land-owners are respected, and the public health conserved.

Second.—Put an end to dynamiting by making it a felony, and punish with fine and imprisonment. This will meet the hearty approval of all classes of people; only desperate and lawless classes resort to it now, and they are a menace to the public weal. A man who will kill fish with dynamite will not hesitate to put it in a hole where the timbers of a railroad bridge are, and thus risk the lives of many that he may capture a few fish.

Third.—Modify the present laws in various ways, so that there may be the largest liberty in taking fish consistent with the proper protection and propagation of the same. The following points should be covered by the next Legislature:

(1) A closed season from the 1st of May to the 1st of July; no fish to be taken in any manner during these two months.

(2) Trout lining should be allowed from the 1st of July to the 31st of December. Seining, with a seine not more than 100 feet long, nor more than 8 feet wide, and with not less than a 2-inch mesh, permitted from the 1st of July to the 31st of October.

(3) It should, however, be made a trespass to enter upon enclosed lands or streams adjacent to enclosures for the purpose of fishing with trout line, or seine, or fish in any other manner except with hook and line, without the consent of the owner or the occupant of such enclosed lands or adjacent enclosures.

(4) No black bass should be allowed to be taken from the waters of Indiana less than 9 inches in length, by any means.

(5) No fishing upon the inland lakes in any other manner than with hook and line.

(6) Make it a penalty to sell, buy or transport game fishes caught in the waters of Indiana for the next three years.

(7) Require all fish sold to be sold with heads on and no disfiguring marks allowed.

There are some things in the above legislation that I do not like, but I believe the people of the State desire such a law, and if we can get such a law passed and an adequate appropriation for it by the next Legislature, we can make some vast improvements in our fisheries.

Fourth.—Encourage the attempt now being made to secure uniformity of fish legislation among the northwestern States. This will render the laws more easily enforced and prevent much violation along the border of the different States.

Fifth.—By all means give the Deputy Commissioners police powers. This will aid greatly in enforcing the law. The Commissioners in all the States except Indiana, so far as I can learn, have it now, and all report that it is impossible to enforce the laws without it.

Sixth.—Establish a State Broodery, where game fish can be cared for till they are able to care for themselves. While it is true, in most places, that "protection is propagation," it is not true in some localities. Moreover, there is a large and constantly increasing demand for game fishes with which to supply private ponds. This want is not adequately met by the United States Commission, and should be met by the State. I would discriminate between a

Broodery and a Hatchery. It is not yet practical to, artificially, propagate black bass. It must be done naturally. There are a number of sites that can be procured, where the Brooderies can be located, and I have the offer of a number, free of cost to the State, if it will only take charge of and use them. In view of the great expense incurred by other States for such a purpose, the liberality of the offer should certainly be acknowledged by the State in its acceptance of the same. It would also be wise for the State to encourage the erection of private brooderies. An account of such an one is elsewhere presented in this report, furnished at my special request by Mr. Will S. Iliff, of Richmond, Ind., and illustrated.

Seventh.—The Commissioner of Fisheries' position should be enlarged to that of Fish and Game Commissioner. It should be made his duty to study such game as can be successfully introduced into Indiana, and provide for the introduction of the same. The deputies should have the same power to enforce the game laws as the fish laws. Indiana is admirably adapted for the propagation of the Mongolian pheasant and other birds that would soon become a greater source of food supply to the people than is our quail at present. Such States as New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska and Texas, and others, favor the union of the Fish and Game Commission. Other States, like Michigan, Maine and others, oppose it, but only for the reason that such an union would impose too much work upon one office.

Eighth.—Appropriate not less than \$7,500 for the expense of the Game and Fish Commission—the carrying on of brooderies, distribution of fish and game birds, and the enforcement of the laws for the protection of fish and game. It should further appropriate \$1,500 for salary of Fish and Game Commissioner, and \$1,000 for his office and traveling expenses. This would make a total of \$10,000, a far less sum than is spent by any other State of the importance and wealth of Indiana.

ACCOMPLISHED.

In regard to work done, will say that I have only held the office for twenty-one months, and as it took some time to organize the State in harmony with the new laws, I have only to report for eighteen months' active operation. During that period my deputies have captured 14,440 feet of seines, three fish traps and 25 hoop nets. They have made 244 convictions for violating the fish laws,

and have turned over to the State, \$2,239.96. Thus the fees paid into the State Treasury have more than doubled the whole appropriation for enforcing the laws. I have induced 18 mill-owners to put in fish ladders. I say induced, because as the law now stands it is impossible to compel them to do so. A most notable and commendable example of voluntary conformity to this law is the case of Mr. Dennis Uhl, of Logansport, whose dam was lower than required by the law to compel a dam, nevertheless, when the spirit and meaning of the law was explained to him, he most cheerfully consented to erect a ladder—a handsome iron one. It is believed that his example has been of great service in stimulating others to conform to the law. The above summary may not seem to be very much until it is compared with the reports of other States. It will then be found that Indiana takes rank among the foremost States in the Union for convictions and returns of money into the State Treasury. This has been accomplished by the deputies, who did not possess police powers. If her officers had possessed the same powers as possessed by deputies in other States, the State would have stood far in advance of any State in the Union. In addition to the cases already decided, there are twenty cases still pending that will swell the above amount considerably when finally disposed of.

THE DEPUTIES.

While I have not had more than twenty active deputies, I have found them as a rule honest and fearless. They have been subject to all sorts of misrepresentations and persecutions, but in the face of the fact that they were enforcing a law that public sentiment does not uphold, they have bravely discharged their duties. Occasionally one has been found who was dishonest, and as soon as clearly so demonstrated, they have been discharged.

In conclusion, I wish to most emphatically affirm that no money spent by the State has brought richer returns in every way. This is because the deputies and others have been greatly aided by outside parties who, often at their own risk and expense, have nobly assisted in the work.

A great advance in public sentiment has also been made, and the people of Indiana are now ready for a reasonable law, and will support it when given them.

I present herewith a statement of the expenses and disbursements of the office:

*EXPENDITURES FOR 1897 AND 1898.

Deputy	\$360 38	
Postage	54 06	
Railroad fare	286 02	
Stenographer	104 49	
Hotel bill	108 97	
Express charges	10 73	
Sundries	59 77	
		\$984 42

ALLOWANCE.

1897.		
February	\$23 70	
March	40 15	
April	36 03	
May	42 74	
June	47 96	
July	56 48	
August	111 15	
September	71 73	
November	67 41	
December	74 17	
1898.		
January	10 10	
February	25 60	
March	44 43	
April	13 30	
May	21 00	
June	25 95	
July	26 90	
August	97 95	
September	93 19	
		\$929 94
Less errors in addition.....	67	
		929 27
Amount paid out in excess of appropriation.....		\$55 15
The balance due Mr. Sweeney is the account of October, 1897....		42 06
Balance September account, 1898.....		13 09
		\$55 15

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Z. T. SWEENEY,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

November 1, 1897.

* Additional statement is on file at the office of the Auditor of State.

THE PLANKTON OF TURKEY LAKE.

BY CHANCEY JUDAY,
Evansville High School.

The material for this report was collected at the I. U. Biological Station during the summers of 1896-97-98. I am very much indebted to Dr. C. H. Eigenmann, Director of the Station, for plans and suggestions. The notes on the physical features and temperature have been taken mainly from reports of Messrs. Ridgley and Dolan, published in Proc. Ind. Acad. of Science, 1895 and 1896.

LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Turkey Lake, or Lake Wawasee, is one of the numerous lakes and lakelets found in Kosciusko County, Indiana. It is in the northeastern part of the county, in Turkey Creek Township, and lies just north of the divide which separates the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Basins. The divide passes about midway between Turkey Lake and Lakes Tippecanoe and Webster.

The lake is made up of two parts, connected by a channel about three-fourths of a mile long. The general trend is from northwest to southeast, and the greatest length along this line is five and one-half miles. The width at right angles to this line rarely exceeds a mile.

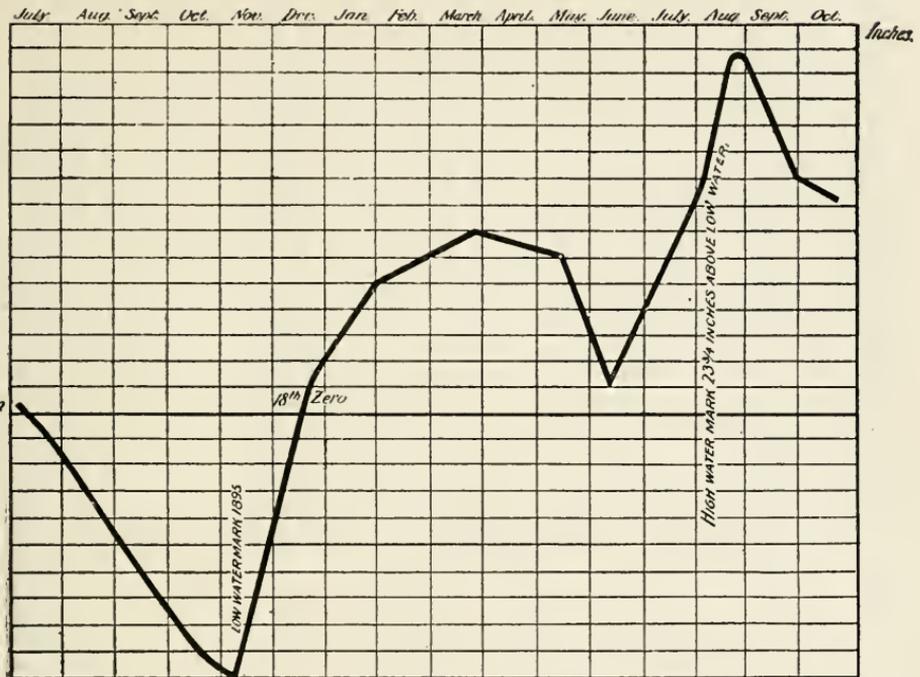
The length of the shore line is about 20 miles. The area of the two parts is 5.6 square miles. The northwest part, commonly called Syracuse Lake, has an area of three-fourths square mile.

The average depth is about 18 feet. More than half the area is 10 feet and less in depth. The soundings show that the bottom is of the same general rolling character as the surrounding land. There are five depressions, separated more or less by elevations. One of these is in Jarrett's Bay, 70 feet deep, the deepest basin in the lake; one in Crow's Bay, 50 feet deep; one northeast of the

Biological Station, 66 feet deep; one in the central part of the lake, 64 feet deep; and one west of Black Stump Point, 63 feet deep. These basins are all connected by channels from 30 to 40 feet deep. The deepest part of Syracuse Lake is 33 feet. The depth of the entire lake is increased about five feet by a dam in the outlet, Turkey Creek, at Syracuse.

The principal sources of water supply are Upper Turkey Creek, springs and rain. There are six small lakes southeast of Jarrett's Bay, and one east of Syracuse Lake, that drain into Turkey Lake during high water. The inflow during the summer months comes principally from springs, and Mr. Ridgley has estimated that it is about equal to the outflow. This would make the fluctuations in level due almost entirely to rainfall and evaporation. The following diagram and tables from Mr. Dolan's report show the fluctuations for 1895-96:

RISE AND FALL OF TURKEY LAKE FROM JULY 6, 1895, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1896



* Spaces are units of inches.

Ten and one-half inches below zero of July 6, 1895, is lowest stage reached.
 Thirteen and one-fourth inches above zero of July 6, 1895, is highest stage reached.

TABLE OF PRECIPITATIONS AT TURKEY LAKE MEASURED IN RAINFALL INCHES FROM JULY, 1895, TO DECEMBER 1, 1896.

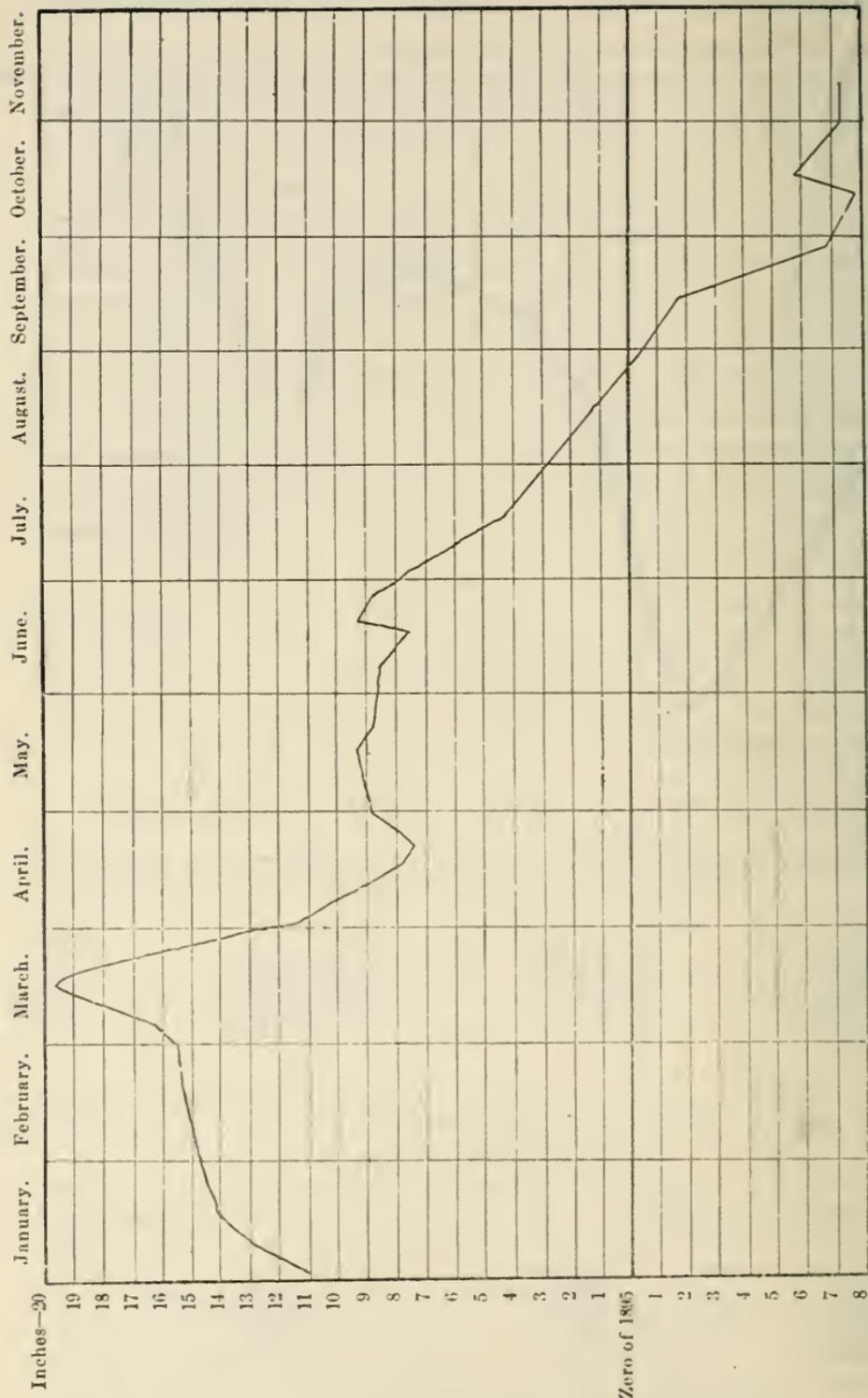
1895.	Inches.	1896.	Inches.	1896.	Inches.
July.....	2.10	January.....	1.95	July.....	8.93
August.....	2.25	February.....	1.55	August.....	5.9
September.....	1.53	March.....	2.55	September.....	4.54
October.....	1.59	April.....	2.51	October.....	.59
November.....	4.71	May.....	3.43	November.....	2.49
December.....	7.35	June.....	2.64	December.....	....

TABLE OF RISE AND FALL OF TURKEY LAKE FROM JULY, 1895, TO DECEMBER 1, 1896.

Rise and fall measured in inches.

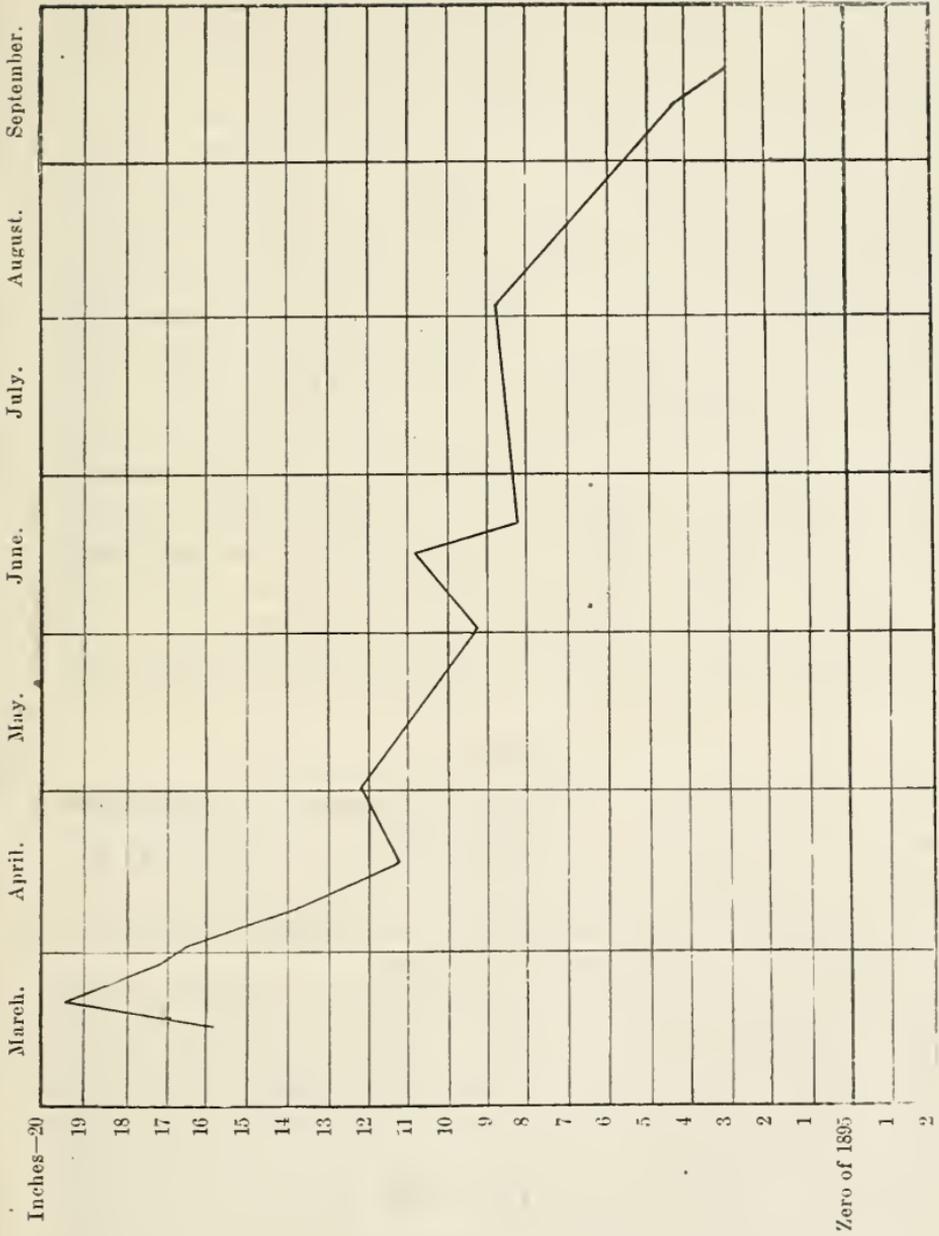
1895.	Loss.	Gain.	1896.	Loss.	Gain.	1896.	Loss.	Gain.
July.....	2.25	.....	January.....	.....	3	July.....	.....	7.5
August.....	2	.....	February.....	.....	1	August.....	.....	4.75
September.....	2.5	.....	March.....	.....	1.5	September.....	.....	.....
October.....	3.75	.....	April.....	.....	.75	October.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	4.5	May.....	.....	3.00	November.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	7.5	June.....	.....	2.25	December.....	.....	.....

Total gain, 29.75 inches; total loss, 16.50 inches; net gain, 13.25 inches.



RISE AND FALL OF TURKEY LAKE FROM JANUARY 3, 1897, TO NOVEMBER 7, 1897.

Ice left lake March 10, 1897.



RISE AND FALL OF TURKEY LAKE FROM MARCH 17, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 18, 1898.

Ice left the lake March 12, 1898.

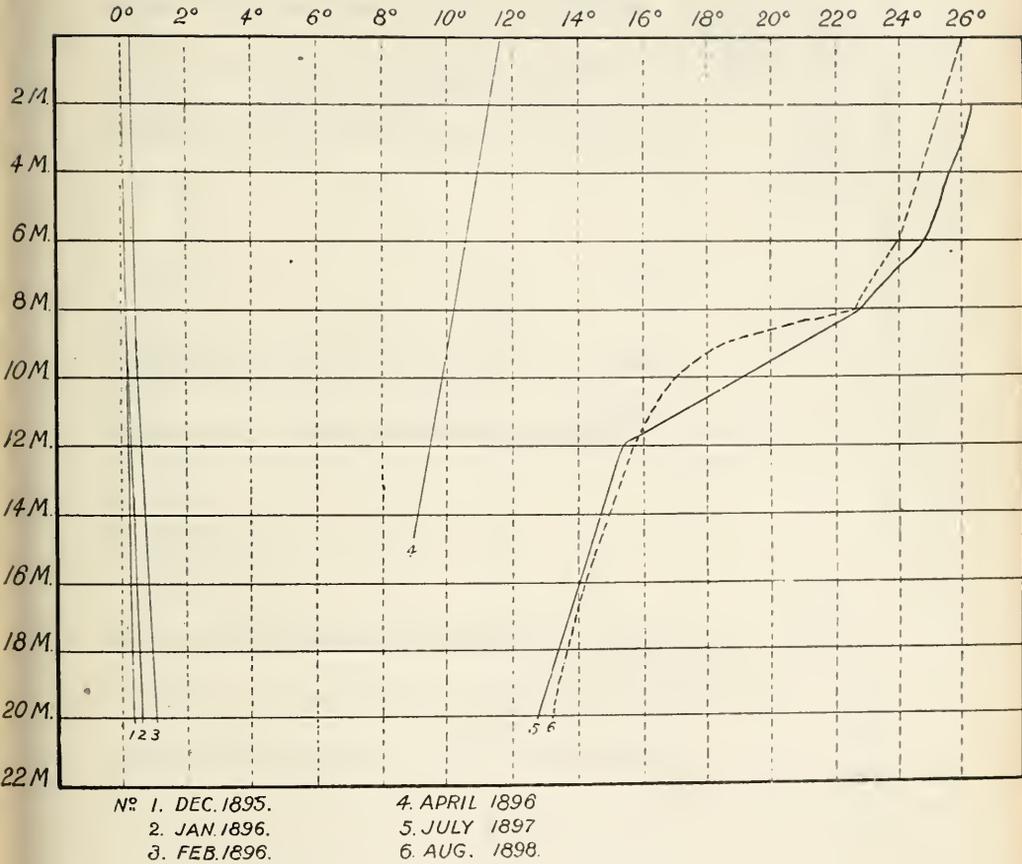
TEMPERATURE.

Turkey Lake is covered with ice about three months each year, beginning about the middle of December and lasting until the middle of March. During this time the temperature remains almost constant, being 0° C. for the surface, and $\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ to 1.5° for the bottom. In March the temperature of both surface and bottom begins to rise. The surface continued to rise until a maximum of 26.5° was reached on August 13, 1895; August 10, 1896; July 26, 1897, and August 1, 1898. At a depth of 20 M. the temperature gradually rises until about the middle of June or first of July, reaching a maximum of 13° to 13.5° . Then it remains almost stationary until about the first of October. During summer the difference between top and bottom temperatures is from 10° to 13.5° . This decline is not gradual from top to bottom. There is a layer about 3 M. in thickness, where the decline is very rapid. This is known as the "thermocline" (Birge, 1897). The region of most rapid decline lies at a depth of about 7.5 M. by July 1st, and gradually moves down to a depth of 9 M. by August 1st to 10th. The decline is from 3° to 3.5° between 7.5 M. and 9 M., and 4° to 5° between 9 M. and 10.5 M. The diagram on opposite page shows this decline.

PLANKTON.

The study of the plankton of Turkey Lake has been very incomplete, as the observations have been confined to the months of July and August, 1896 and 1897, and August, 1898. A study of its increase in spring, decrease in the fall, and its abundance during winter would be very interesting and profitable.

Hensen, the author of the term "plankton," applied it to all plants and animals which are found floating free and are carried about involuntarily by winds, waves, tides, or currents. The study of these minute organisms was pursued with special reference to the crustaceans. These are of importance because they form the primitive food of many fishes. Hence the survival of these fishes depends upon the abundance of these small crustaceans. If they are scarce, only a small number of the fry depending on them will be able to secure sufficient food, and only a few fry will have chances of reaching the adult stage. In July and August, small crustaceans compose from one-half to three-fourths of the bulk of the plankton of Turkey Lake.



A general idea of the net and its modus operandi may be obtained from the accompanying plate, showing the net and boat. The net was lowered to the desired depth and then raised to the surface at an average rate of about 63.5 cm. per second. When enough of the water had filtered off, the organisms were put into a bottle, killed, and preserved in alcohol. The catch was allowed to stand an hour or two, so most of the alcohol could be siphoned off without losing any of the organisms. The remaining alcohol, with the organisms, was placed in sedimentation tubes graduated to tenths of a cubic centimeter, and was subjected to a centrifugal force of 3150 revolutions per minute, about 391,680 dynes, for one minute. Then readings were made, and the mass of the organisms thus treated is recorded below:

CONDITIONS OF.

VOLUME OF PLANKTON IN CUBIC CENTIMETERS.

Month.	TIME, 1896.		HAUL.		Bottom.	Depth in Meters.	WATER.		AIR.			Taken in Vertical Net.	Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.	Per Cubic Meter of Water.
	Day.	Hour.	Serial Number.	Depth in Meters from Which Drawn.			Velocity in Meters per Second.	Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.	Top.	Bottom.	Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.				Wind Direction.	Sky.
July	1	4:00 PM	I ₁	4.5	Muck	6.00	Deg.	Deg.				3.25	84.41	18.03
"	1	5:20 "	I ₁	6.09	Marl	8.5	20.5	26				3.9	98.89	16.23
August	1	9:30 AM	II ₁	6.09	"	8.8	20	26				4.72	119.8	19.68
"	1	9:50 "	II ₁	6.09	"	8.8	21	27.5				3.3	83.07	13.74
"	1	10:10 "	II ₁	3.04	"	8.8	21	27.5				3.17	131.09	43.1
"	1	10:20 "	II ₁	3.04	"	8.8	21	27.5				4.15	105.38	34.6
July	2	4:15 PM	II ₁	19.2	"	20.7	9.5	25				2.75	69.73	3.63
August	21	9:15 AM	III ₁	3.04	"	20.7	14	25				1.98	50.33	16.5
"	21	9:30 "	III ₁	3.04	"	20.7	14	25				2.41	53.5	17.6
"	21	10:15 "	III ₁	6.09	"	20.7	14	25				3.36	85.19	13.9
"	21	10:30 "	III ₁	6.09	"	20.7	14	25				2.74	69.5	11.41
"	21	11:05 "	III ₁	12.1	"	20.7	14	25				2.55	64.66	5.3
July	10	2:10 PM	IV ₁	6.09	"	20.1	11	22				3.12	79.24	13
"	10	2:30 "	IV ₂	6.09	"	20.1	11	22				2.74	62.75	10.3
"	10	3:00 "	IV ₃	6.09	"	20.1	11	22				3.23	82.08	13.47
"	10	3:20 "	IV ₄	6.09	"	20.1	11	22				2.67	67.77	11.12
"	20	10:00 AM	IV ₆	6.09	"	20.1	11	21.5				3.99	81.77	13.42
"	20	10:15 "	IV ₆	15.2	"	20.1	11	21.5				2.55	61.34	4.22
"	20	10:30 "	IV ₇	3.04	"	20.1	11	21.5				2.51	63.54	21
August	6	10:50 "	IV ₈	18.2	"	20.1	11	21.5				4.1	103.9	5.68
"	6	11:10 "	IV ₈	6.09	"	20.1	14.5	28				4.74	120.19	19.73
"	6	11:25 "	IV ₈	6.09	"	20.1	14.5	28				4.27	107	17.6
"	17	3:30 PM	IV ₁₀	6.09	"	20.1	16	26.5				3.91	99.27	16.3
"	17	3:45 "	IV ₁₂	6.09	"	20.1	16	26.5				2.75	69.73	11.4
"	19	9:50 AM	IV ₁₃	6.09	"	20.1	15.5	25				3.85	148.3	21.3

Calculated, Using Mean Velocity .035 Meter per Second.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

Month.

Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.

Per Cubic Meter of Water.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Wind Direction.

Sky.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Surface.

Depth in Meters.

Bot. tom.

Top.

Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.

Velocity in Meters per Second.

Serial Number.

Hour.

Day.

19	10:15	"	76	6.09	20.1	15.5	25	"	16.6	N.E.	"	3.86	97.87
"	10:25	"	68	6.09	20.1	15.5	25	"	16.5	N.E.	"	4.24	107.5
"	2:25 PM	"	68	6.09	20.1	15	25	"	25.5	N.E.	"	2.82	117.6
20	11:00 AM	"	61	6.09	20.1	16	23	"	22	N.W.	Cloudy.	1.62	41.2
"	3:30 PM	Muck	43	6.09	2.4	21.5	22	"	22	N.W.	"	1.5	38
"	3:30 PM	Marl.	76	6.09	11.27	18	21	"	23	N.W.	Broken clouds.	2.23	56.5
"	4:30	"	61	6.09	11.27	18	22	"	23	W.	"	2.17	55.15
"	4:30	"	30	9.14	1.8	22	22	"	23	W.	"	1.51	38.3
"	9:27 AM	Sand	71	2.1	3.2	22	22	"	23.5	W.	"	1.8	45.6
"	10:09	"	76	6.09	13.1	15	23	"	24	W.	"	2.5	63.3
3	2:37 PM	Marl.	76	7.62	10	19	23	"	26.5	W.	"	6.17	156.5
12	3:00	"	68	6.09	10	21	29	"	26.5	E.	"	6.52	163.3
"	3:20	"	68	6.09	10	21	29	"	26.5	E.	"	5.42	137.5
"	3:20	"	55	3.04	10	21	29	"	26.5	E.	"	7.75	196.5
17	11:20 AM	"	76	6.09	7.3	23	26.5	"	26	E.	"	5.17	131.2
"	11:30	"	76	6.09	7.3	23	26.5	"	26	E.	"	3.6	91.2
"	3:00 PM	"	46	1.37	2.1	26.5	28	"	28	E.	"	3.41	80.5
"	3:20	Sand	55	1.37	2.1	26.5	28	"	28	E.	"	2.76	70
"	3:20	"	68	6.09	14	16	28	"	29	E.	"	4.9	124.2
8	10:09 AM	Marl.	71	6.09	14	16	28	"	29	E.	"	4.68	118.8
"	10:10	"	61	3.04	14	16	28	"	29	E.	"	6.5	161.8
"	10:25	"	61	3.04	14	16	28	"	29	E.	"	4.59	116.4
"	10:40	"	43	1.5	14	16	28	"	29	E.	"	3.85	97.6
"	11:00	"	51	1.5	14	16	28	"	29	E.	"	8.2	287.9
"	10:20	Muck	45	3.3	27	28	25	"	25.5	None.	Cloudy	4.8	121.7
12	4:00 PM	"	45	1.8	3.01	28	25	"	26.5	None.	"	3.39	85.9
17	9:00 AM	Marl.	61	9.14	10.6	26.5	23	"	23	"	"	4.5	114.1
"	9:35	"	60	2.1	3.04	26	26.5	"	23	"	"	4.11	104.3
"	9:45	"	70	2.1	3.04	26	26.5	"	23	"	"	4.8	121.7
17	10:50	"	61	3.04	4.5	26	27	"	23	"	"	4.09	103.8
"	11:45	"	61	3.04	4.5	26	27	"	23	N.W.	Cloudy	1.8	45.6
"	3:30 PM	Marl.	61	6.09	13.3	19	25.5	"	28	N.W.	"	2.39	60.7
21	4:00	"	76	6.09	13.3	19	25.5	"	28	N.W.	"	1.72	43.7
"	4:15	"	70	6.09	13.3	19	24.5	"	28	N.W.	"	1.71	43.3
"	4:15	Muck	76	6.09	7.3	23	24.5	"	26.5	N.W.	Hazy	1.91	48.5
25	4:30	"	68	6.09	7.3	23	24.5	"	26.5	N.W.	"	1.91	48.5

August

CONDITIONS OF.

VOLUME OF PLANKTON
IN CUBIC CENTIMETERS.

Month.	TIME, 1897.		HAUL.			WATER.		AIR.			Taken in Vertical Net.	Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.	Per Cubic Meter of Water.	
	Day.	Hour.	Serial Number.	Depth in Meters from Which Drawn.	Velocity in Meters per Second.	Depth in Meters.	Temperature in Degrees.	Bottom.	Top.	Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.				Wind Direction.	Sky.
July	19	9:25 AM	IV ₁		.60	20	Deg.	Deg.	25	E	A little cloudy	1.2	31.046	10.35
"	19	9:35 "	IV ₂		.75	20	15	15	25	E	"	1.55	36.031	6.046
"	19	9:45 "	IV ₃		.75	20	15	15	25	E	"	1.38	32.07	5.345
"	19	10:00 "	IV ₄		.60	20	15	15	25	E	"	.55	14.229	4.743
"	19	10:10 "	IV ₅		.80	20	26	15	25	E	"	1.475	33.433	4.18
"	23	8:15 "	IV ₆		.75	20	25.5	.....	23.5	N.W.	Broken clouds	.725	16.765	2.794
"	23	8:30 "	IV ₇		.90	20	25.5	.....	23.5	N.W.	"	1.5	33.825	3.075
"	23	3:00 PM	IV ₈		.80	20	26	14	28	N.W.	"	7	15.867	1.324
"	26	9:25 AM	IV ₉		.60	20	26.5	13	28	N.W.	"	.45	11.642	3.88
"	26	9:45 "	IV ₁₀		.75	20	26.5	13	28	N.W.	"	.85	19.656	3.276
"	26	10:00 "	IV ₁₁		.80	20	26.5	13	28	N.W.	"	1.324	29.878	2.987
"	26	10:15 "	IV ₁₂		.80	20	26.5	13	28	N.W.	"	1.175	26.633	1.775
"	28	8:25 "	IV ₁₃		.90	20	25	13	21	N.W.	"	.825	18.043	1.24
"	28	8:50 "	IV ₁₄		1.00	20	25	13	24	N.W.	"	1.1	24.75	1.65
"	28	9:05 "	IV ₁₅		.90	20	25	13	24	N.W.	"	1.325	29.878	3.319
"	28	9:20 "	IV ₁₆		.75	20	25	13	24	N.W.	"	.85	19.656	8.276
"	28	9:35 "	IV ₁₇		.60	20	25	13	24	N.W.	"	.675	17.463	5.821
"	28	10:10 "	IV ₁₈		.60	20	25	13	24	N.W.	"	.65	16.816	5.663
August	2	9:30 "	IV ₁₉		.90	20	25.5	13	25	N.W.	Hazy	1.075	24.241	1.347
"	2	10:10 "	IV ₂₀		.80	20	25.5	13	25	N.W.	"	.75	17.000	1.133
"	10	10:20 "	IV ₂₁		.75	20	25.5	13	25	N.W.	"	1.175	27.171	3.019
"	10	10:30 "	IV ₂₂		.60	20	25.5	13	25	N.W.	"	.775	17.921	2.987
"	10	10:40 "	IV ₂₃		.60	20	25.5	13	25	N.W.	"	.65	17.316	5.772
"	10	10:25 "	IV ₂₄		.80	20	26	13	25	N.W.	Cloudy	.925	20.866	1.103
"	4	10:40 "	IV ₂₅		.75	20	26	13	27	N.W.	"	.9	20.812	1.085

Scarcely any.

Smooth.

Slight waves.

CONDITIONS OF.

VOLUME OF PLANKTON
IN CUBIC CENTIMETERS.

Month.	TIME, 1898.		HAUL.		WATER.			AIR.		Taken in Vertical Net.	Under 1 sq. m. of Surface.	Per Cubic Meter of Water.
	Day.	Hour.	Serial Number.	Depth in Meters From Which Drawn.	Depth in Meters.	Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.	Top.	Bottom.	Temperature in Degrees Centigrade.				Wind Direction.	Sky.
August	1	10:45 AM	I	6	20.1	13.5	26.5	13.5	28	N. W.	Partly cloudy	62.1
"	1	10:35 "	2	6	20.1	13.5	26.5	13.5	28	N. W.	"	43.6
"	1	11:05 "	3	3	20.1	13.5	26.5	13.5	28	N. W.	"	32.9
"	3	1:45 PM	4	12	20.1	13.5	25.75	13.5	27	N. W.	"	41.0
"	3	2:30 "	5	6	20.1	13.5	25.7	13.5	27	S. W.	"	51.9
"	3	2:55 "	6	9	20.1	13.5	25.7	13.5	27	S. W.	"	45.6
"	3	2:50 "	7	8	20.1	13.5	25.7	13.5	27	S. W.	"	7.8
"	4	10:40 AM	8	12	20.1	13.5	25	13.5	27.5	N. W.	"	47.4
"	4	10:50 "	9	9	20.1	13.5	25	13.5	27.5	N. W.	"	46.1
"	4	11:00 "	10	6	20.1	13.5	25	13.5	27.5	N. W.	"	49.4
"	4	11:10 "	11	3	20.1	13.5	25	13.5	27.5	N. W.	"	47.7
"	5	11:05 "	12	3	20.1	13.5	26.5	13.5	25	N. W.	Clear	35.3
"	5	11:15 "	13	6	20.1	13.5	26.5	13.5	25	N. W.	"	25.8
"	5	11:30 "	14	9	20.1	13.5	26.5	13.5	25	N. W.	"	44.3
"	5	11:45 "	15	12	20.1	13.5	26.5	13.5	25	N. W.	"	33.4
"	8	10:15 "	16	3	20.1	13.5	25.2	13.5	26.2	N. W.	Cloudy	27.8
"	8	10:30 "	17	3	20.1	13.5	25.2	13.5	26.2	N. W.	"	51.2
"	8	10:40 "	18	9	20.1	13.5	25.2	13.5	26.2	N. W.	"	50.7
"	8	10:50 "	19	9	20.1	13.5	25.2	13.5	26.2	N. W.	"	45.6
"	10	10:45 "	20	3	20.1	13.5	26	13.5	27.2	N. W.	Partly cloudy	37.1
"	10	11:00 "	21	6	20.1	13.5	26	13.5	27.2	N. W.	"	27.1
"	10	11:10 "	22	9	20.1	13.5	26	13.5	27.2	N. W.	"	39.1
"	10	11:20 "	23	12	20.1	13.5	26	13.5	27.2	N. W.	"	31.6
"	11	9:00 "	IV ₂₄	3	20.1	13.5	24.5	13.5	27.2	N. W.	"	20.9
"	11	9:10 "	IV ₂₅	6	20.1	13.5	24.5	13.5	27.2	S. W.	Hazy	6.87
"												4.22

In the tables the stations are indicated by Roman numerals, and the number of the haul by Arabic.

The first column of figures under "volume" shows the amount of the catch. The second shows the volume under 1 sq. m. of surface. It is the amount of the catch multiplied by 11.44 and 2.21. The area of the top is 873.5 sq. cm., or 1-11.44 of a sq. m. In raising the net some of the water is forced aside and not strained. At a velocity of 63.5 cm. per second it strains about half the column of water; hence to get the entire amount of plankton in the column, the amount of the catch must be multiplied by 2.21. The third column is the amount under 1 sq. m. divided by the depth of the haul.

The stations for the hauls made in 1896 were widely distributed, as the accompanying map will show, and it was found that the plankton is almost uniformly distributed. All the hauls made in 1897 and 1898 were at Station IV. The seventeen hauls made here in 1896 contained from three to four times as much plankton as those of 1897, and from two to three times as much as those of 1898. No cause has yet been discovered for this difference. It was probably due to some annual variation of some of the species composing the plankton. The rainfall for July and August of these years was: 1896, 14.02 inches; 1897, 5.77 inches; 1898, up to August 26, 7.52 inches. This shows the greatest abundance during the greatest precipitation.

In vertical distribution the greater part of the plankton was found within 3 m. of the surface. Crustaceans extended to the middle of the thermocline, 9 m., and only a few algae and oligochetes were found below the thermocline.

PHYSICAL SURVEY OF LAKES TIPPECANOE, EAGLE, WEBSTER AND CEDAR.*

BY THOMAS LARGE, ASSISTED BY C. O. AND A. D. FISHER.

(From Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, 1896.)

The method of measurement in this work was the same as that employed by Messrs. Juday and Ridgley and myself last year in the survey of Turkey Lake, differing only in an attempt to follow such established lines as section lines, quarter and half-section lines, which are usually indicated by farm fences, and, therefore, can be readily found, and are thus permanently marked. Profiting by the experience of the previous year, we made but few cross lines, as they are very confusing, particularly when made in rough weather.

Three of the lakes sounded this year are parts of the Tippecanoe drainage system—that river flowing through Lakes Webster and Tippecanoe, and being connected with Eagle Lake by a small stream. Cedar Lake has for its outlet a small stream flowing to the Kankakee River. Of these lakes Tippecanoe is the largest, least known and retains most nearly its primitive condition. No damming or draining have in any way affected it. The principal alterations by man being the removal of the largest trees from its shores for lumber, and clearing of eight tracts for farming, which border it in its twelve and three-fourths miles of shore line. Did we know that the government surveyors in 1834 had followed the shore faithfully, we could now draw some conclusions of value concerning the rapidity with which this basin is filling. I have good reasons to believe, however, that those surveys can not be depended on for such work. The area, as computed for the lake by the “weighing method” used last year, is 1.41 square miles.

The amount of marsh land about the shore is very much less, comparatively, than that about Turkey Lake. This may be accounted for by the fact that Tippecanoe lies in the middle of a sys-

*Contributions from the Department of Zoology of the Indiana University under the direction of C. H. Eigenmann. No. 21.

tem rather than at the head, as in the case of the former. The low wooded hills come quite close to this lake at almost all points excepting the eastern end on the north and south sides. It is in three basins: James Lake, of about a half square mile area at the east end connected by a channel through swamp to the main lake, which is of about one and one-half square miles in area; and Oswego Lake, below, also connected by a channel, and having an area of about thirty acres. The channels are usually about four feet in depth, and are much frequented by minnows and young fish. Here and in the mouths of streams are found the pond-lily plants (*Nymphaea*) and spatter-dock (*Naphur*), the root-stalks being in many instances four or five inches in diameter and usually washed bare and shining. They were roasted and used for food by the Indians; remains of pits lined with boulders and used for this purpose are yet found on the south shore near "Indian Furnace Point."

This lake being greater in general depth (the greatest depth found is 121 feet in the main lake) than any of the others, Turkey included, has less of the aquatic vegetation than they. Bullrushes and bladderwort (*Utricularia*) not seeming to thrive in water more than eight or ten feet in depth, and these are usually the advance guards of the vegetable encroachments.

Eagle Lake being second of those under consideration in general depth, stands next to Tippecanoe fewest in water plants. As Prof. S. Coulter is investigating the conditions of life there I gladly leave that in his hands.

The measurements of Eagle Lake are as accurate as those of the others, but owing to a flood at the time the work was done, much that would be of interest was inaccessible. It will be noticed from the map that the lake consists of a main body of water of almost a square mile in area and a small bay on the west side connected by a shallow channel. The outlet is a small stream from the south end of this bay. Two creeks and several springs on the east shore contribute water to this lake. The amount of marshy land is small, lying principally at the southeast end near the outlet.

The margin of the lake, according to the government survey (1834), is at some distance from the present shore line, but I am inclined to think that that only marked the edge of marshy ground, since at many points within this line are quite large trees growing. I have not been able to obtain accurate information concerning this

matter. The greatest changes made in the form of this lake are by the construction of a race-track by filling in a part of the lake on the east side and excavation of a canal from the northwest part of the bay to a point near the railroad depots. We are indebted to the members of the Winona Summer School for boats for our work and admission to the grounds at the time we were making soundings. The area is .987 square mile.

Webster Lake has been more changed than either of the others by human agencies. It was formerly a group of two or three lakes of about thirty-five feet at their deepest point, lying in the positions indicated by the dotted lines on the accompanying map, surrounded by a marsh of about the extent of the present lake. A dam was constructed for water power for a flouring mill, and this raised the water to seven feet above its former level. In the north part of the lake numerous stumps of various sizes indicate the position of a shore line. "The Backwater" was entirely produced by this dam. The total area at present is 1.057 square miles.

This lake presents a greater diversity than either of the others; being shallow, it has great abundance of water plants, the "Backwater" being literally crowded with splatterdock and pond lilies. It has eight wooded islands, and shore with variety of meadow, wood, marsh and hill. On the shore also is a variety in vegetation. The edge of the backwater in many places is crowded with cat-tails, while a bog of about five acres in extent at the most northern part of this bay was covered with pitcher plants (*Sarracenia purpurea*), and on a ridge somewhat farther east was found a considerable diversity of fungus growth. The marsh at the northeast part of the main lake was peculiar because of the height of the quaking, grass-grown bog. In two places it was almost twelve feet in height and quite near the lake. Lying behind this was bog lower than that mentioned. I can not account for this formation satisfactorily, unless it is caused by powerful springs of water beneath making deposits there.

An instance where springs have built up bog to a greater height is to be seen at the northeast of "the backwater" on either side of a gravelly ridge, but here the water may follow the ridge out from the higher ground.

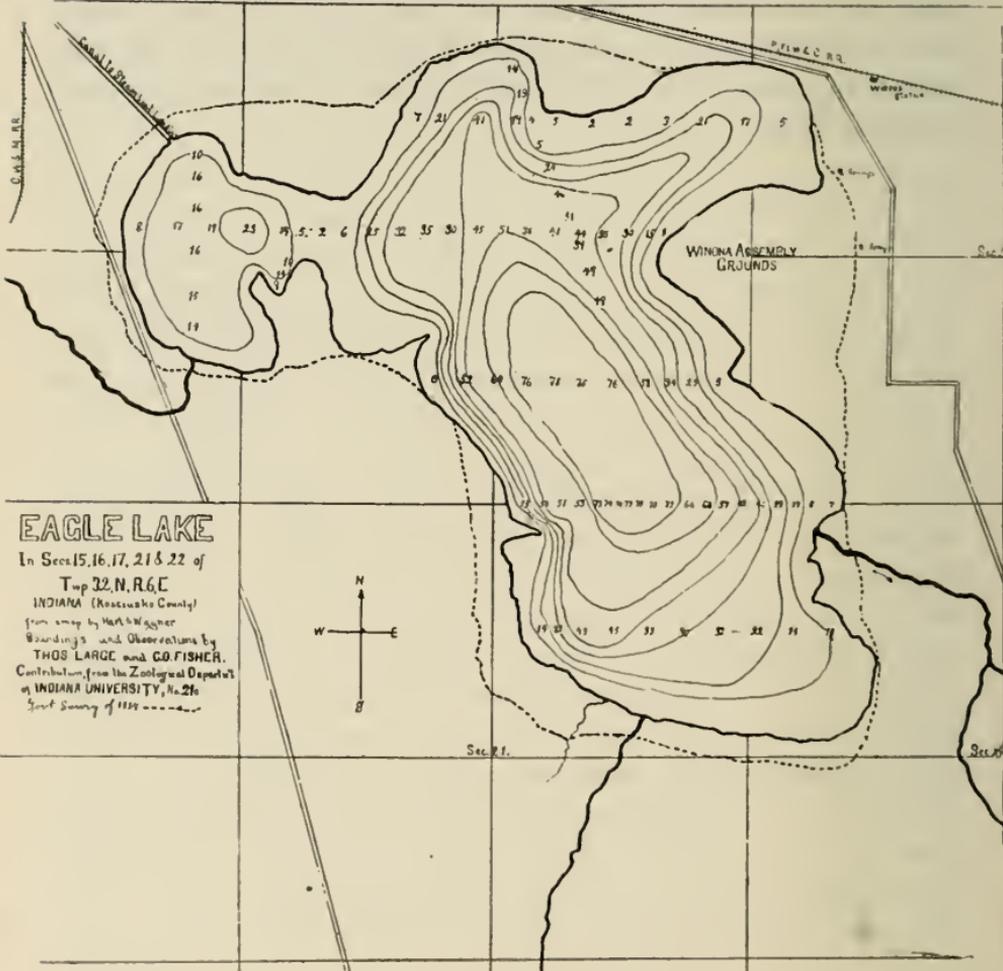
A noticeable thing about all of the Tippecanoe lakes in contrast to the Turkey Lake is the amber appearance of the water, given, perhaps, by the bogs from whence it flows. In Turkey Lake the water has a clear, almost greenish appearance. The measurements of inflow and outflow taken will have no value, because of the swollen condition of the streams at the time they were taken.

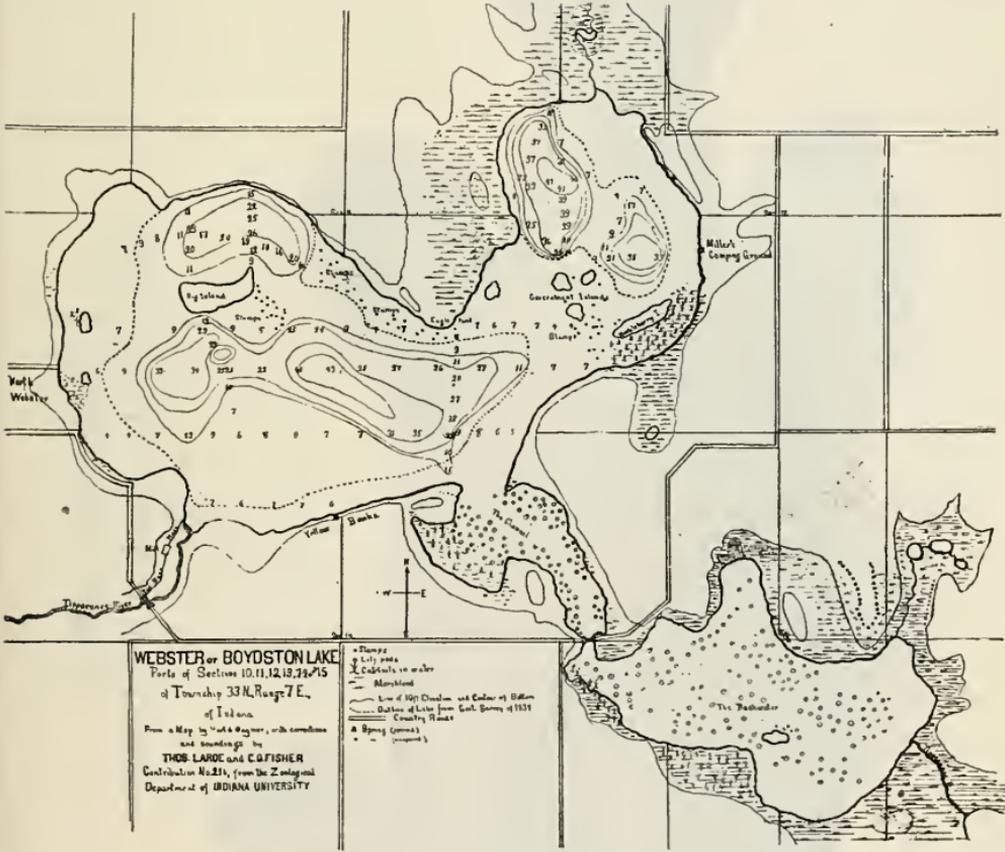
Cedar Lake (or Clear Lake of the Government Surveys, also "The Lake of the Red Cedars") is a shallow, regular body of water having a more than ordinarily uniform slope of basin, and in no place exceeding twenty feet in depth. About its shores are wooded hills which in almost every part come very near the shore, the south end excepted. Here there is some marshy land. At the north end the hills reach a height of sixty feet. They are a part of the moraine which separates the Mississippi and St. Lawrence valleys. Within a fourth of a mile from the north end of the lake is a narrow ridge 150 feet in length, 30 feet wide and 8 feet high, in appearance very like a railroad embankment, which crosses a narrow hollow and divides the waters which flow into these two systems. To the north of it is a swamp of perhaps fifty acres in extent, extending to the ridge. On the south side a narrow channel twenty feet in width, choked with grasses, etc., but still with stagnant water in it, starts a few feet from it; further down the soil has washed in and closed it, except for a narrow stream. The whole appearance of the ridge is that it is very recent formation, but I am informed it was there when the white men came. The moraine at the north, the appearance of a wide valley to the southward and the shallowness of the lake make the conclusion almost irresistible that this lake basin has been formed by the washing of the water of the melting glacier which has rested on the north of it, as the water found its way to the Kankakee. The present outlet is by a small stream flowing past the town of Lowell to the southeast into the Kankakee.

The ice beaches on this lake are larger than those of any other I have noticed. On the north is a ridge of sand, probably formed in this way, 1,000 feet long, 35 feet wide, and about 7 feet high in the highest part. On the east side are two others, but much less conspicuous. The bottom of the lake is generally sand. Vegetation is less abundant than generally in the shallow lakes in the eastern part of the State. The muskrat is very abundant, building, according

to its habit, reed houses in the fall in great numbers at a little distance in the lake. At the northwest side near the end of the great sand ridge was found an Indian mound. This had been opened, and a number of skeletons found in it. On top of it grew formerly an oak tree showing almost 200 "growth marks."

I am under obligations to Rev. Timothy Ball, of Crown Point; Dr. Herbert S. Ball, of Crown Point; Mr. A. D. Fisher, of Indiana University, and the Monon Railroad Company for valuable assistance, information, etc. My report of this lake would be very meager indeed had I not received the assistance from the gentlemen at Crown Point.





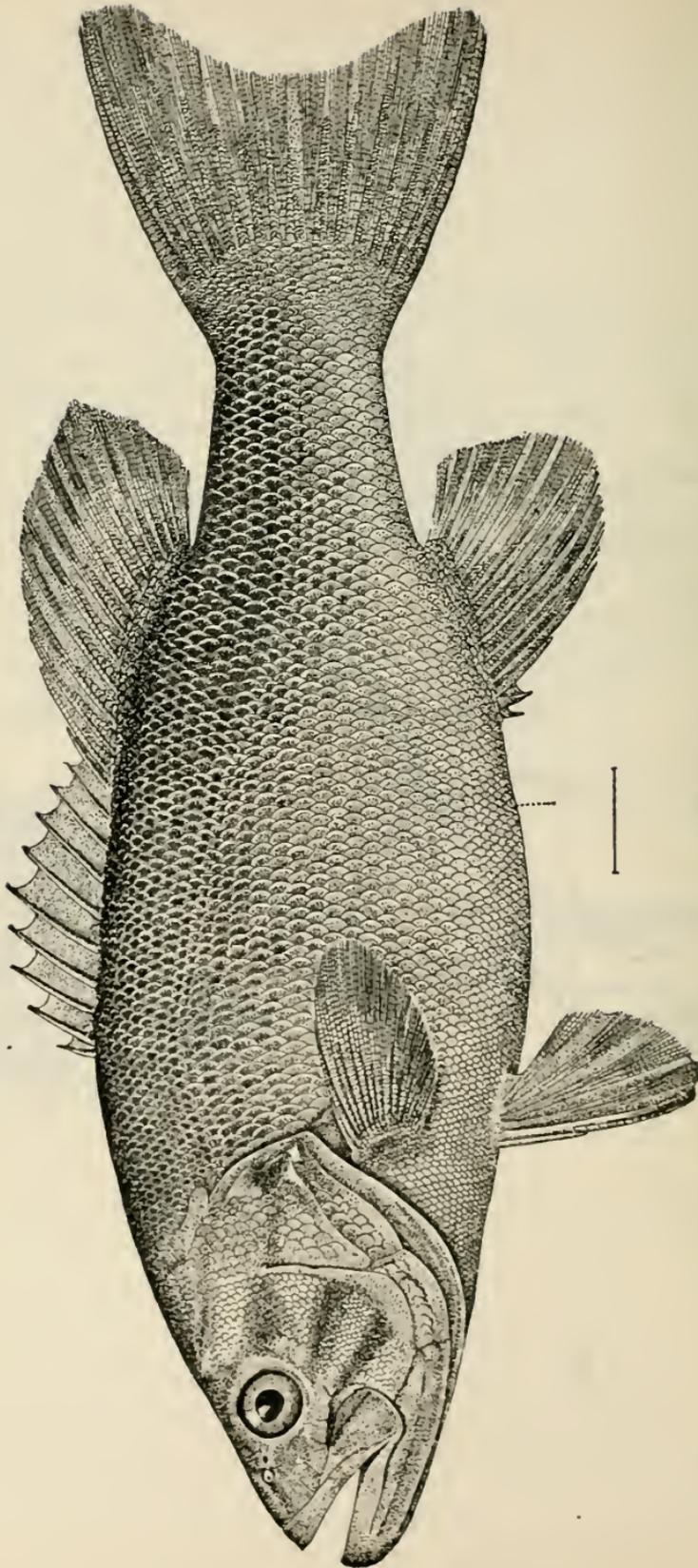


Fig. 18.

SMALL-MOUTHED BLACK BASS.

Micropterus dolomieu.

SMALL-MOUTH BLACK BASS.

Similar in form to large-mouth bass. Mouth smaller, the maxillary terminating in front of posterior edge of eye, except in very old specimens. About 17 rows of small scales on the cheeks; body scales small, 11-74-17. Dorsal fin less deeply notched than in other species, with 10 spines and 13 to 15 rays; anal with 3 spines and 12 or 13 rays. General color dull golden-green, belly white; young with dark spots along sides tending to form irregular vertical bars, but never a lateral band; caudal fin yellowish at base, white at tip, with dark intervening area; dorsal with bronze spots and dusky edge; three radiating bronze stripes extending backward from eye; dusky spots on point of opercle.—U. S. Manual of Fish Culture.

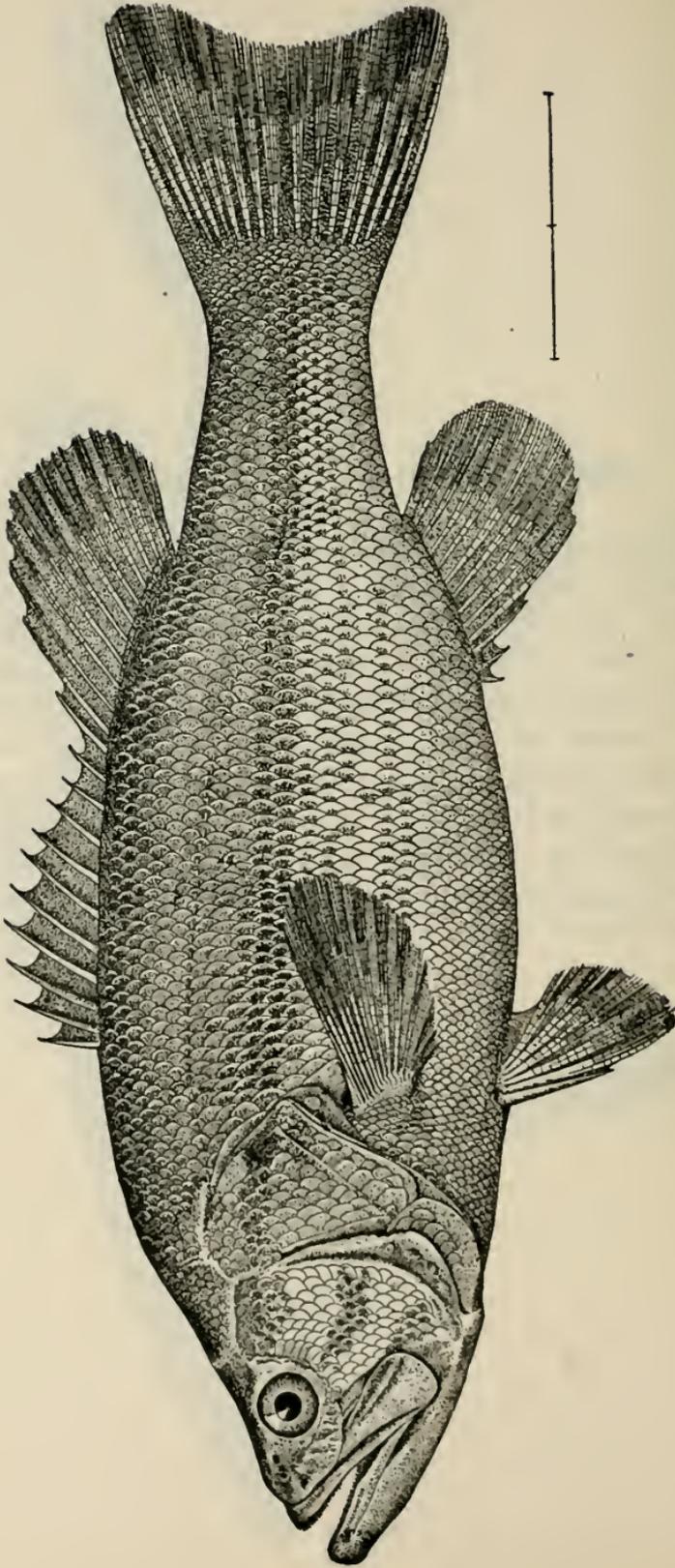


Fig. 19.

LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS.

Micropterus salmoides.

LARGE-MOUTH BLACK BASS.

Body comparatively long, the depth about one-third the length; back little elevated; head large, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in body; eye 5 to 6 in head; mouth very large, the maxillary in adults extending beyond eye, smaller in young. Ten rows of scales on the cheeks; body scales large, about 68 in the lateral line, and 7 above and 16 below the line. Dorsal fin low, deeply notched, larger than anal, with 10 spines and 12 or 13 soft rays; anal with 3 spines and 10 or 11 rays. Color above dark-green, sides greenish-silvery, belly white; young with a blackish band along sides from opercle to tail, the band breaking up and growing paler with age; caudal fin pale at base, white on edge and black between; older specimens almost uniformly dull greenish; three dark oblique stripes across opercle and cheek; dark blotch on opercle.—U. S. Manual of Fish Culture.

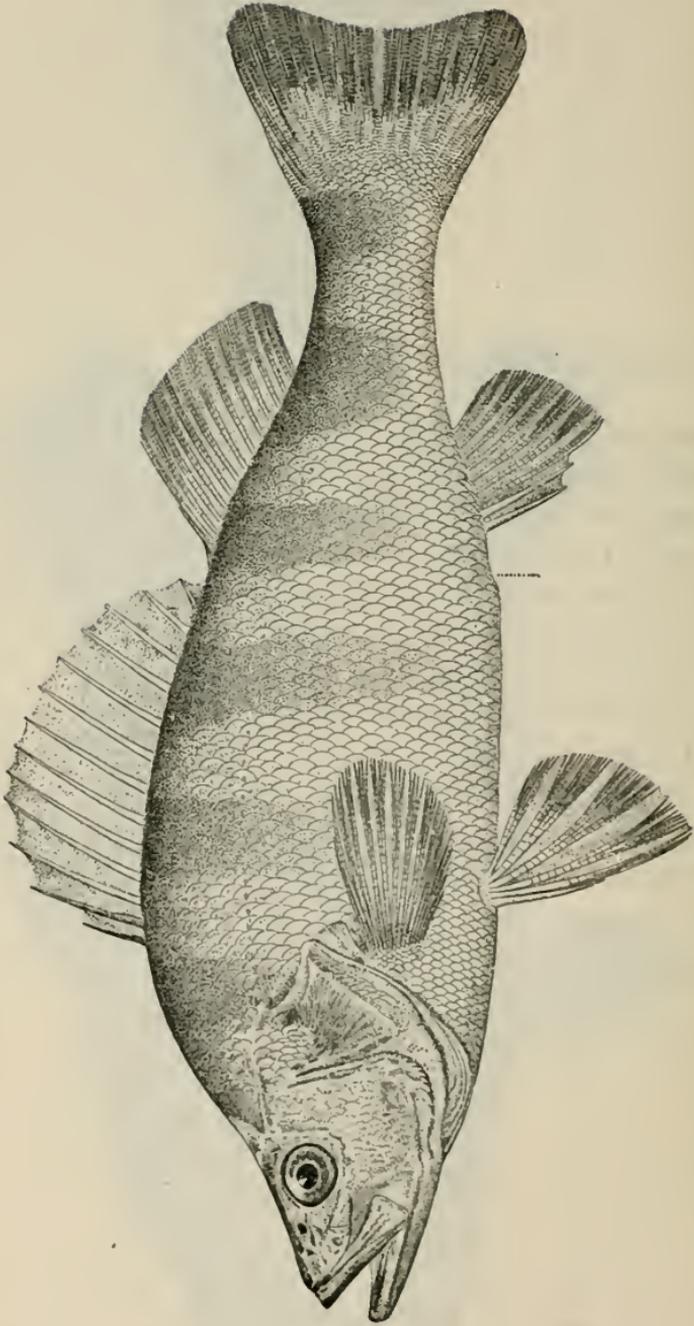


Fig. 20.
YELLOW PERCH.
Perca flavescens.

THE YELLOW PERCH.

The yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), known also as ring perch, striped perch, and raccoon perch, is one of the most strikingly marked and best known fresh-water fishes of the Atlantic and North-central States. It is commonly regarded as the type of the spiny-rayed fishes and in some systems of classification is given the first place among fishes.

The general body color is golden yellow, the back being greenish and the belly pale; six or eight broad vertical blackish bars extend from the back nearly to the median line of abdomen; the lower fins are largely bright red or orange, most highly colored in the breeding male; the dorsal fins are dull greenish. The body is elongated, back arched, mouth large and provided with bands of teeth on jaws, vomer, and palate.

It is found from Nova Scotia to North Carolina in coastwise waters, throughout the Great Lakes, and in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and in most parts of its range is very abundant. Through the efforts of the Commission it has been very successfully introduced into lakes in California, Washington, and other Western States, and is now met with regularly in the markets of some of the cities of that region.

The usual length of the yellow perch is less than 10 inches, and its average weight is under a pound. It is a food-fish of fair quality, and is taken for market in very large quantities annually in the Middle States and Great Lakes, fyke nets, gill nets, seines, traps, and lines being used. The value of the output is over \$300,000 yearly, more than a third of which sum represents the fishery in the Great Lakes. It bites readily at the baited hook and is caught in large quantities by anglers.

Artificial propagation, in the full sense of the term, has not been attempted with the yellow perch. The eggs have neither been artificially taken nor artificially impregnated, but the brood fish have been impounded and their naturally fertilized eggs hatched. The extent to which this modified cultivation of yellow perch may be carried on in the coast rivers, in the Great Lakes, and elsewhere is almost limitless.—U. S. Manual of Fish Culture.

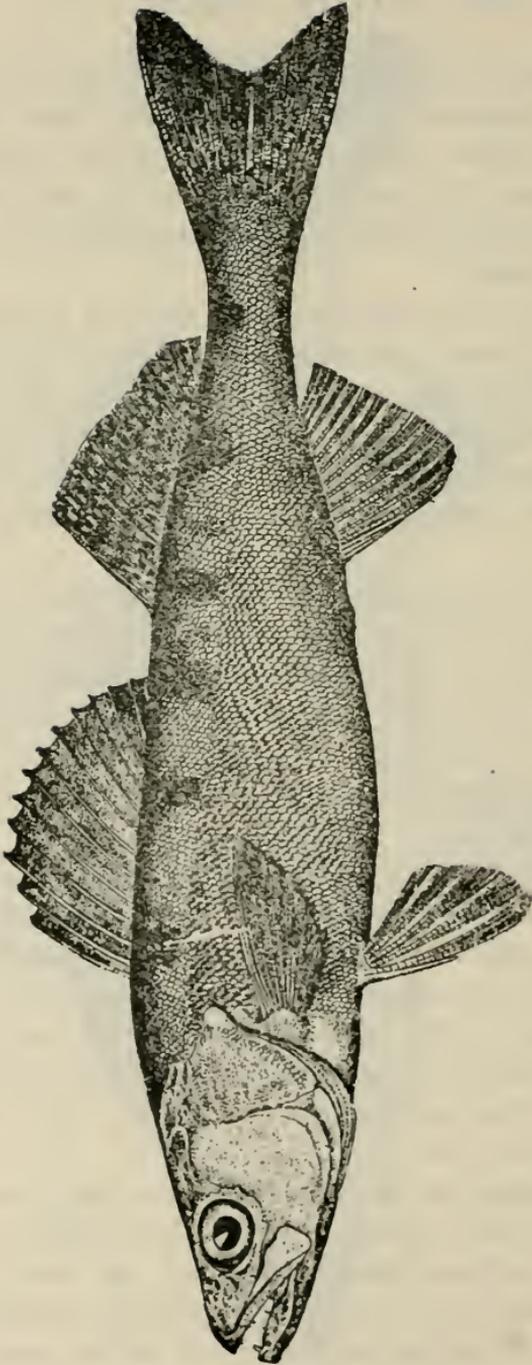


Fig. 21.

WALL-EYE, OR PIKE PERCH.

Stizostedion vitreum.

THE WALL-EYED PIKE OR PIKE-PERCH.

The wall-eyed pike or pike-perch, so called, belongs to the Acanthoptherous species bearing, as the name signifies, spines.

These fish have various names, in various localities. In the Northwest, and along the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, they are, for some unknown reason, called salmon, and many of those who thus misname them will insist most tenaciously that they are salmon, and no amount of argument will convince them to the contrary. This reminds me of the "trout" in the Southern States, that are, as every well-informed angler knows, black bass.

The wall-eyed pike is gregarious, nearly always running together in schools of greater or less numbers, and when fishing for them, if you get one wall-eye, you will generally get more.

They are found in most northern waters, and in some are very numerous; are eager biters, and not particular as to bait, taking almost anything that is offered. They spawn in spring on the cobblestones or pebbles that line the shores of the lakes or streams.—A. A. Mosher.

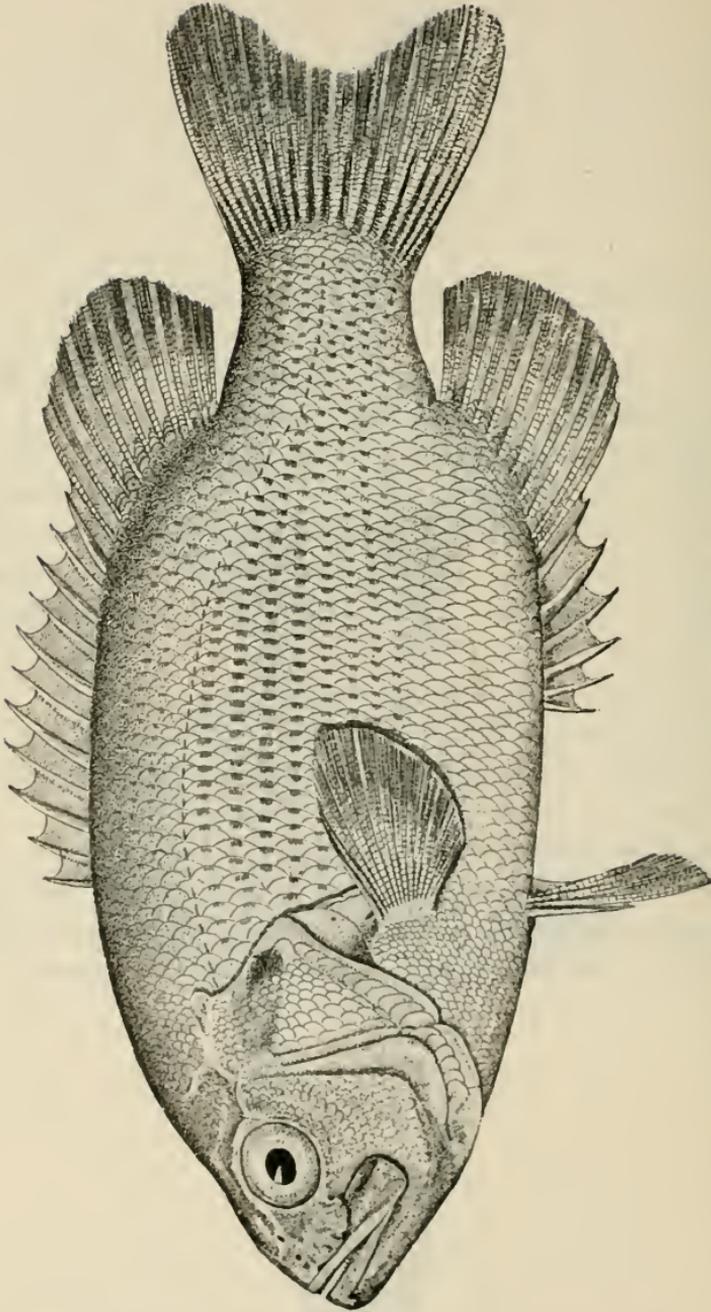


Fig. 13.

ROCK BASS, RED-EYE, OR GOGGLE EYE.

Ambloplites rupestris.

ROCK BASS.

This well-known fish marks the transition from sunfish to bass, and for its angler-lovers, the transition from youth to manhood. It is a fish of ponds, lakes and sluggish waters. You can catch them in the canals or in any place where a fish of meditative habits can maintain itself. It is abundant throughout the great lake region, and thence southwestward in every stream as far as Texas.

East of the mountains, I have seen it only in the Roanoke. It is most plentiful in the North, as it is not fond of warm water or of mud. Besides its name "Rock Bass," a good name of long standing, and embalmed in the specific name "rupestris," it has some other names equally good and appropriate, as "Redeye" and "Goggle-eye," and by any of these names the angler will know it anywhere. It is a pity to waste three good names on one fish, when so many other reputable fishes have no distinctive names at all, but are compelled to wear the cast-off or made-over names of other fishes.—D. S. Jordan.

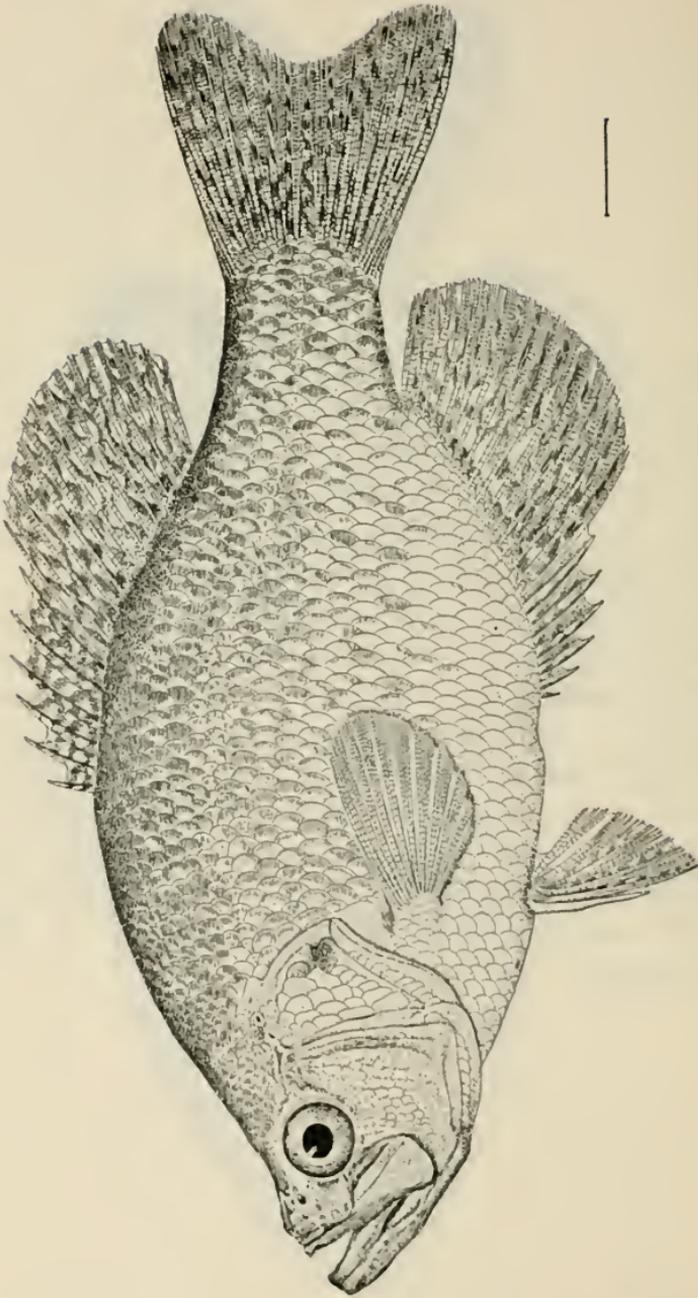


Fig. 12.

CRAPPIE.

Pomoxis annularis.

CRAPPIE.

Body short, greatly compressed, back much elevated; depth $2\frac{1}{3}$ in length; eye large, one-fourth length of head; head long, 3 in length; profile with double curve; mouth large, snout projecting. Scales on checks in 4 or 5 rows; scales in lateral line 36 to 48. Dorsal fin smaller than anal, with 6 spines and 15 rays, the spinous part the shorter; anal with 6 spines and 18 rays; dorsal and anal fins very high. Color silvery white or olive, with mottlings of dark green; the markings mostly on upper part of body and tending to form narrow, irregular vertical bars; dorsal and caudal fins with dark markings; anal nearly plain.—U. S. Manual of Fish Culture.

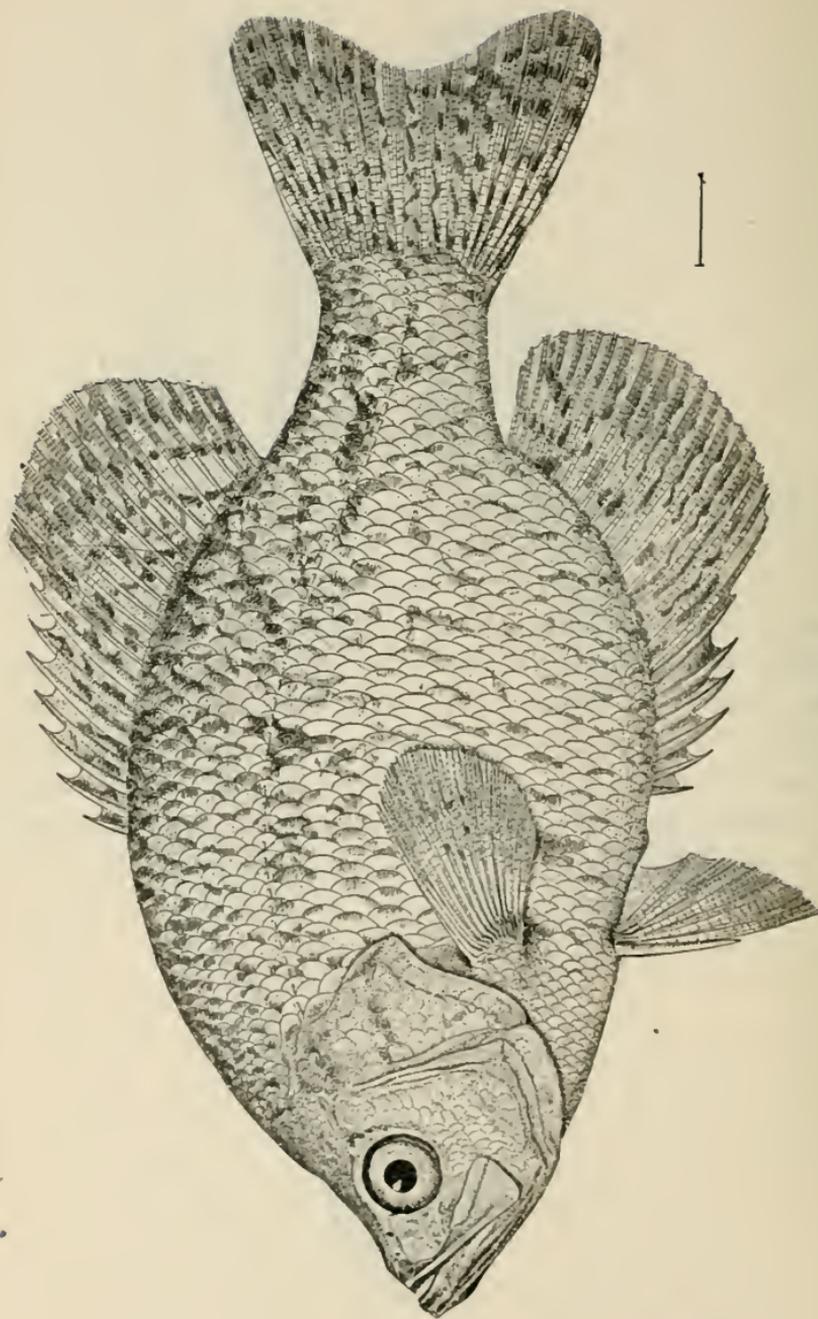


Fig. 11.

CALICO BASS, OR STRAWBERRY BASS,

Pomoxis sparoides,

CALICO BASS.

Similar in form to crappie, but the body shorter, back more elevated, and profile of head straighter; depth, one-half length; head one-third length; mouth smaller than in crappie; snout less projecting. Six rows of scales on cheeks, and 40 to 45 along lateral line. Dorsal and anal fins higher than in crappie; dorsal spines 7 or 8, rays 15; anal spines 6, rays 17 or 18. Color, light silvery-green, with dark-green irregular mottlings over entire body; dorsal, caudal, and anal fins with dark-olive reticulations surrounding pale areas; whole body sometimes with a delicate pink reflection (whence the name strawberry bass).—U. S. Manual of Fish Culture.

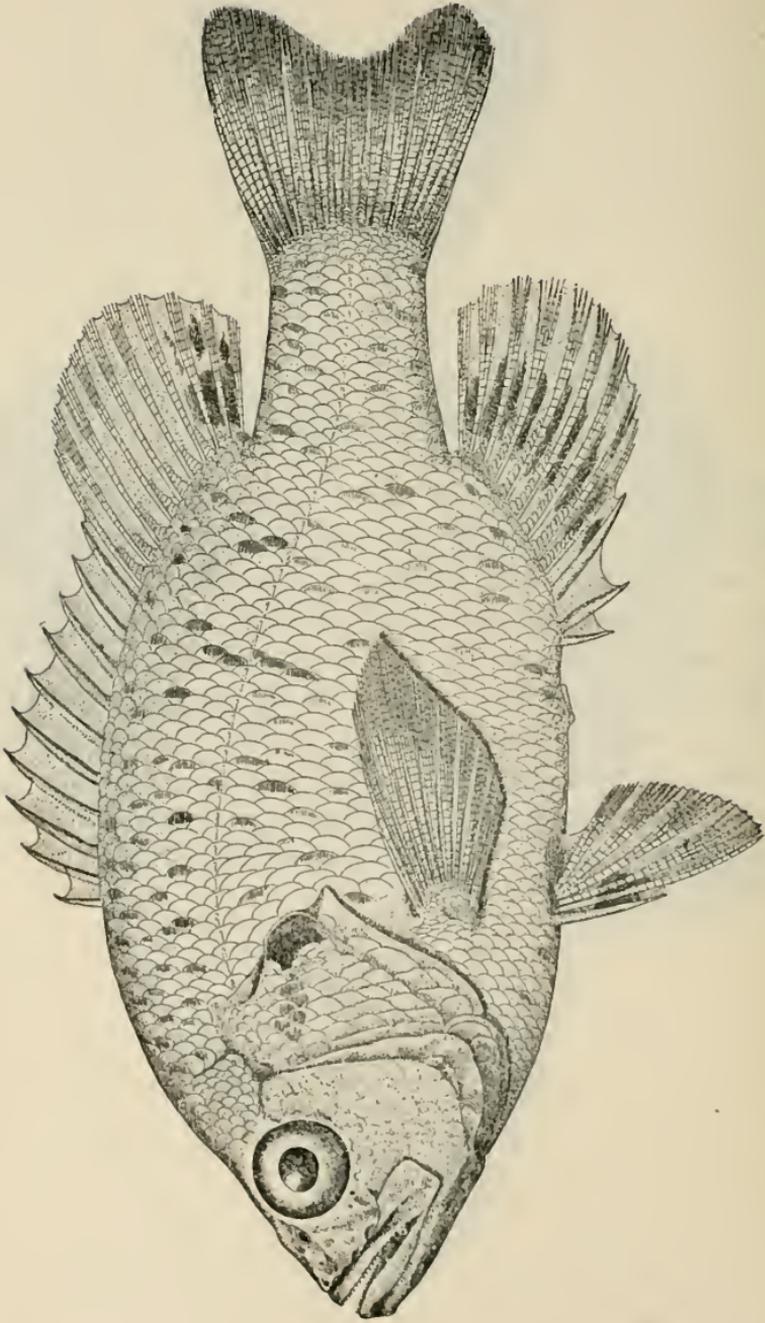


Fig. 14.

WAR-MOUTH.

Charobryttus gulosus.

WAR-MOUTH.

A big, hearty, voracious fellow, the war-mouth lives in the deep pools under the logs, and is the terror of the minnows and chubs. The species is common in all the lowland streams from North Carolina to Texas, and then northward into the Great Lakes, but it reaches its greatest abundance in the South. In size, color and habits, he is the duplicate of his cousin the Redeye or Rock Bass, and as a game fish is equally interesting.—D. S. Jordan.

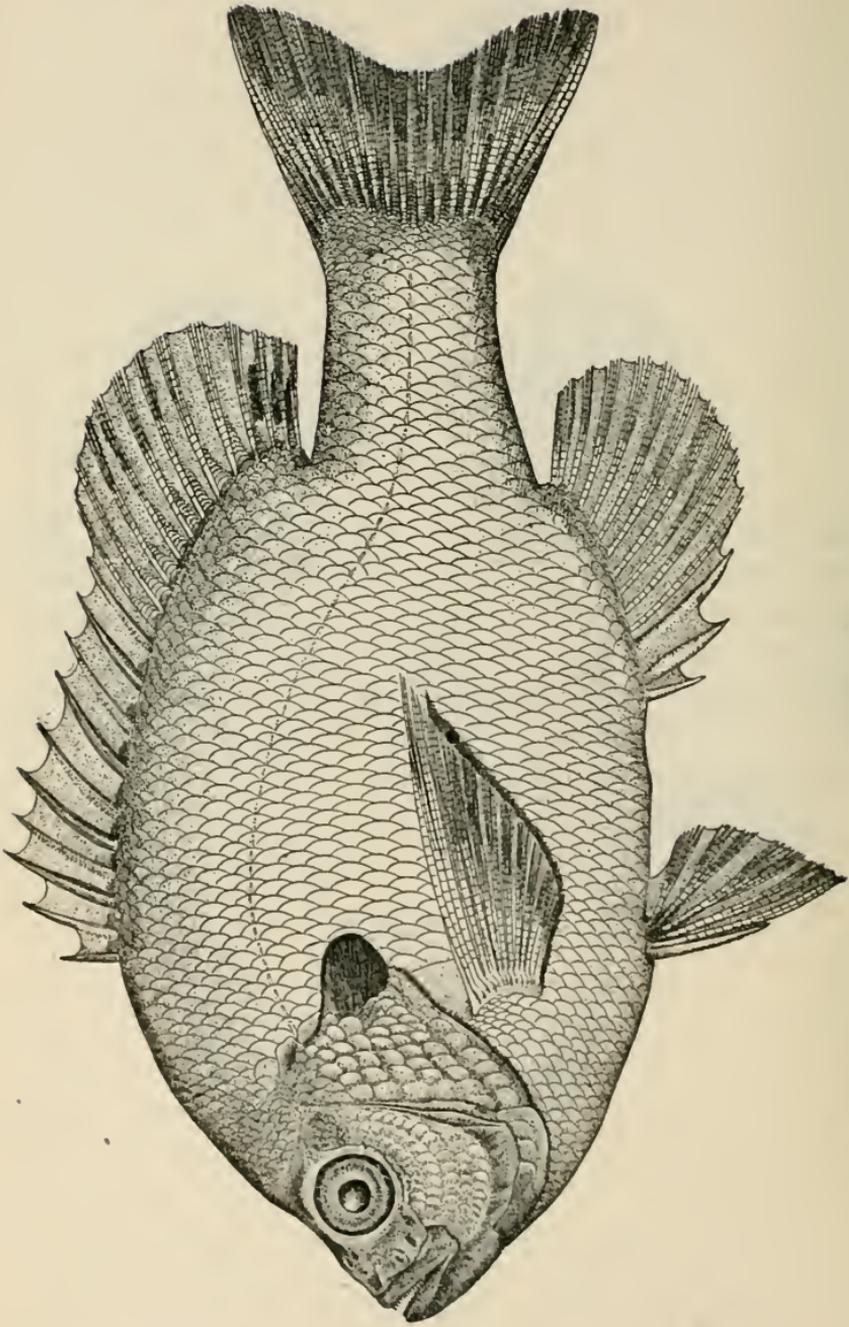


Fig. 15.

BLUE-GILL.

Lepomis pallidus.

THE BLUE-GILL OR DOLLARDEE.

[*Lepomis pallidus* (Mitchell).]

Body deep and compressed, rather elongate, with slender caudal peduncle when young; short, deep and almost orbicular in very old specimens; head moderate, about one-third the length, with short snout, large eye, and steep profile; depth of body about half the length, in old specimens, somewhat more; mouth quite small, the maxillary not reaching eye; opercular flap large, entirely black, with narrow margin at base, nearly as broad as long in adults; in young specimens the flap is usually quite small, and broader than long; fins large; dorsal spines very high, often higher than soft rays in young, their length about equal to the distance from snout to posterior margin of eye; pectoral fins very long and falcate, reaching beyond beginning of anal; scales moderate, those on cheeks in about six rows; lateral line with forty-five to forty-eight. Coloration, adults, dark olive or bluish green; belly and lower parts more or less coppery; no blue stripes on the cheek; a large dusky or "inky" spot on the last rays of dorsal and anal; young specimens show several undulating or chain-like transverse olive bars, and a bright purplish lustré in life. Length, 6 to 10 or 12 inches.

This species is the most widely diffused of all our sunfishes, and westward it is everywhere the most abundant. Like *Lepomis megalotis* it is subject to very great variations in form, coloration and general appearance, yet it is usually, of all sunfishes, the species most readily recognized.

This fish, called the Blue-Gill, in Michigan, is abundant in all waters from New York to Dakota, and thence southward to Florida and the Rio Grande. It reaches a larger size in the North, and in the vicinity of Lake Michigan it is the most important of the tribe. In large lakes it grows large, but in small streams it adapts its body to what it can find to eat—an arrangement not unknown elsewhere in the class of fishes.—D. S. Jordan.

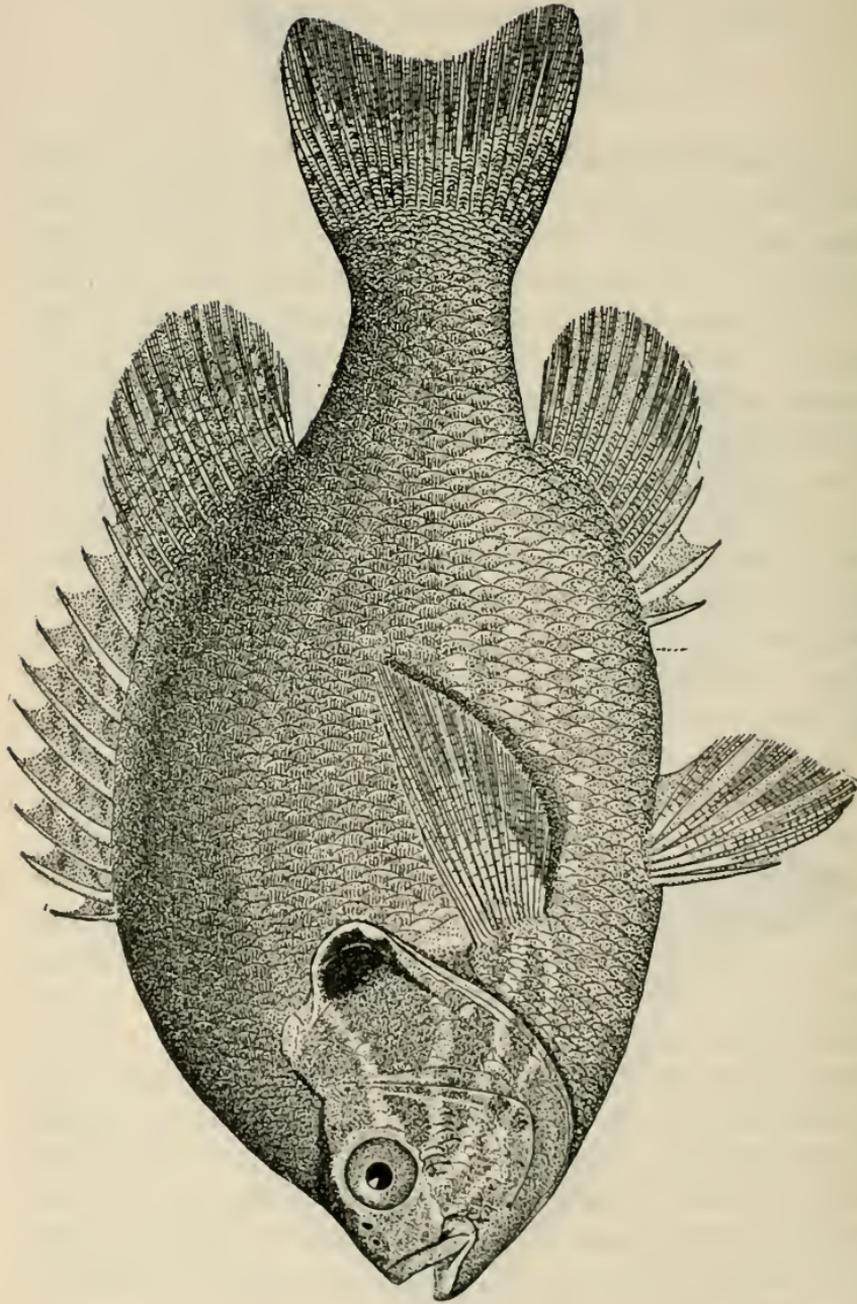


Fig. 17.

COMMON SUNFISH.

Lepomis gibbosus.

COMMON SUNFISH.

The common sunfish is found throughout the Great Lake Region, in the upper Mississippi, eastward to the rivers of Maine, and thence southward as far as Georgia in the streams east of the Alleghenies. Its geographical range, singularly enough, exactly coincides with that of the yellow perch, but no other fish whatever shows the same eccentricity of going southward on the east side of the mountains, while avoiding the middle and lower Mississippi.

The sunfish is pre-eminently a boy's fish. It is active, handsome and voracious. Any bait small enough for it to swallow, it will take with an energy worthy of a fish ten times its size.

The following account of its nest-building habits is given by Dr. Holbrook. I suppose that other sunfishes share these habits, but no other species has been so carefully observed.

"This fish prefers still and clear waters. In the spring, the female prepares herself a circular nest by removing all reeds or other dead aquatic plants from a chosen spot of a foot or more in diameter, so as to leave bare the clean gravel or sand; this she excavates to the depth of three or four inches, and then deposits her spawn, which she watches with the greatest vigilance, and it is curious to see how carefully she guards this nest against all intruders; in every fish, even those of her own species, she sees only an enemy, and is restless and uneasy until she has driven it away from her nursery. We often find groups of the nests placed near each other along the margin of the pond or river that the fish inhabits, but always in very shallow water; hence they are liable to be left dry in season of great drought. These curious nests are frequently encircled by aquatic plants, forming a curtain around them, but a large space is invariably left open for the admission of light."—D. S. Jordan.

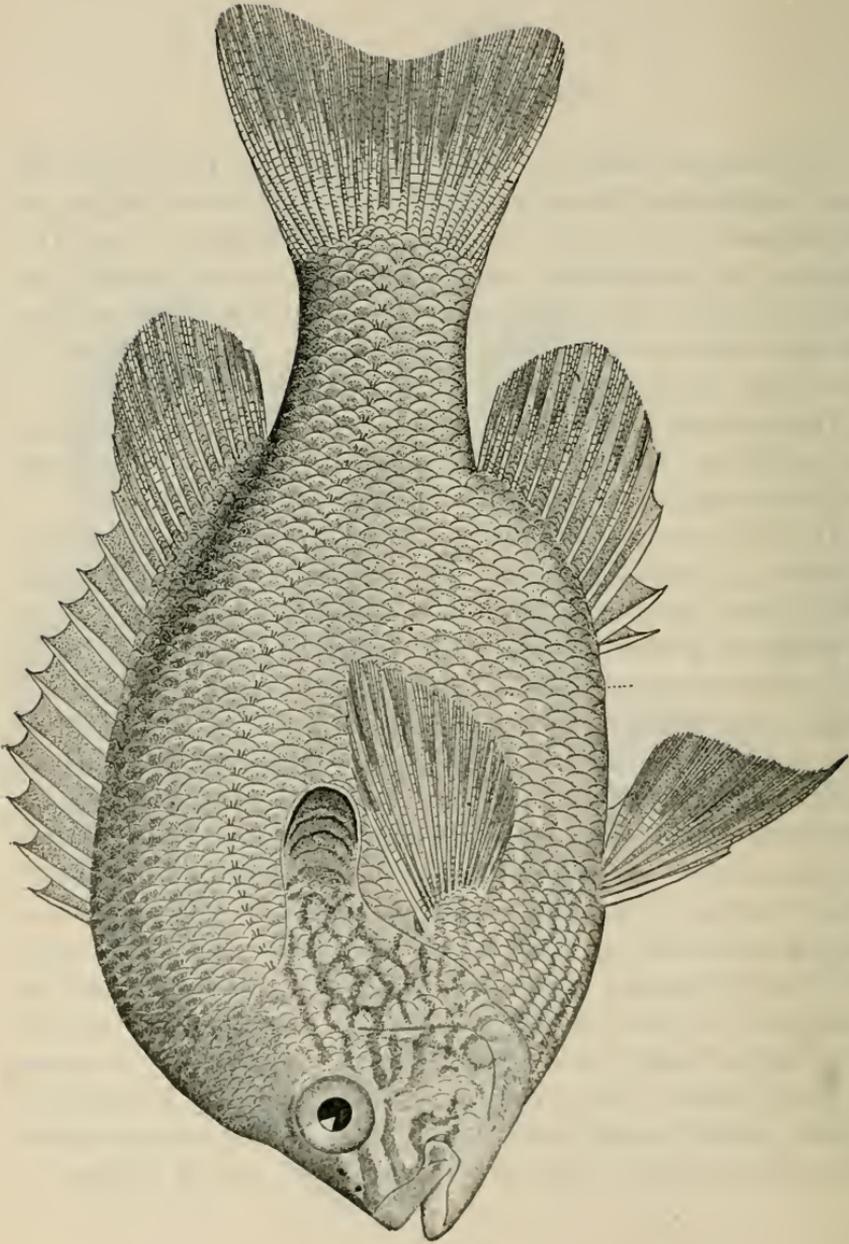


Fig. 16.

LONG-EARED SUNFISH.

Lepomis megalotis.

THE LONG-EARED SUNFISH.

[*Lepomis megalotis* (Rafinesque).]

Body deep and rather short, the profile high and strongly curved; dorsal outline convex; depth more than half the length; head with flap a little less; dorsal spines low, lower than in most of the other species, in adults shorter than from snout to middle of eye; pectorals not reaching vent; gill-rakers very short and soft; opercular flap very long in adult, always with broad pale edge which is pinkish behind and blueish in front; in young specimens the flap exhibits every stage of development, no two individuals being alike in this respect. Colors very brilliant, more so than in any other of our sunfishes, but fading rapidly after death. The general color of an adult specimen is brilliant blue and orange, the back chiefly blue, the belly entirely orange, the orange forming irregular longitudinal rows of spots, the blue in wavy vertical lines along the series of scales; vertical fins with the soft rays blue and the membranes orange, sometimes fiery red; ventral and anal, dusky blue; lips blue; cheeks with blue and orange stripes; top of head and neck black; iris bright red; fins unspotted; young specimens with the ear-flap small, and the coloration variously dull; D. X, 10; A. III, 10; lat. I, 40.

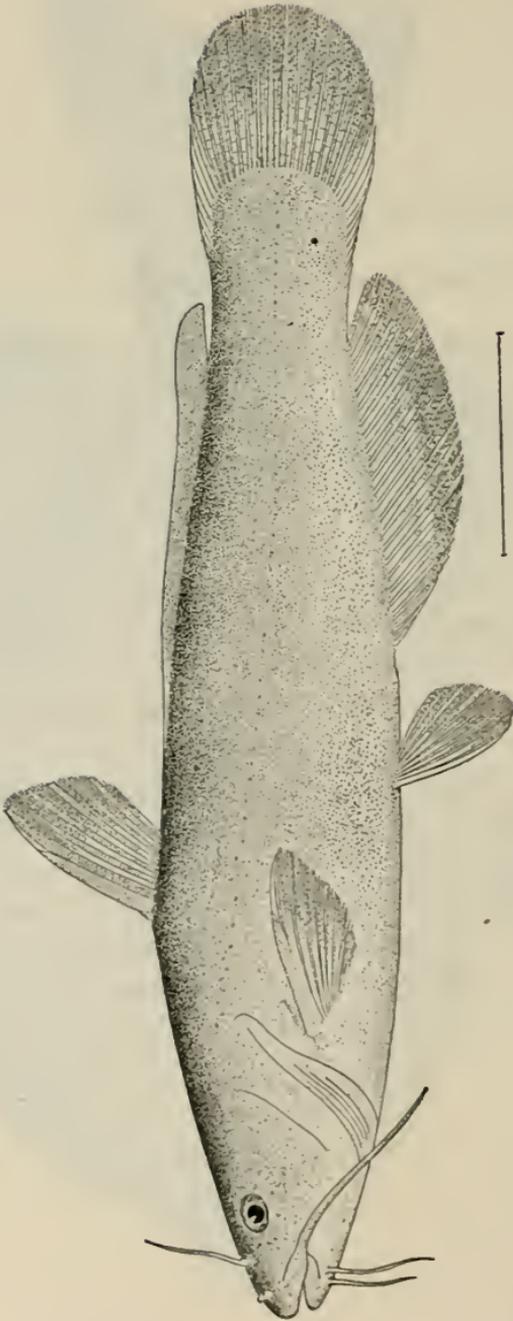


Fig. 1.

YELLOW CAT.

Ameiurus natalis.

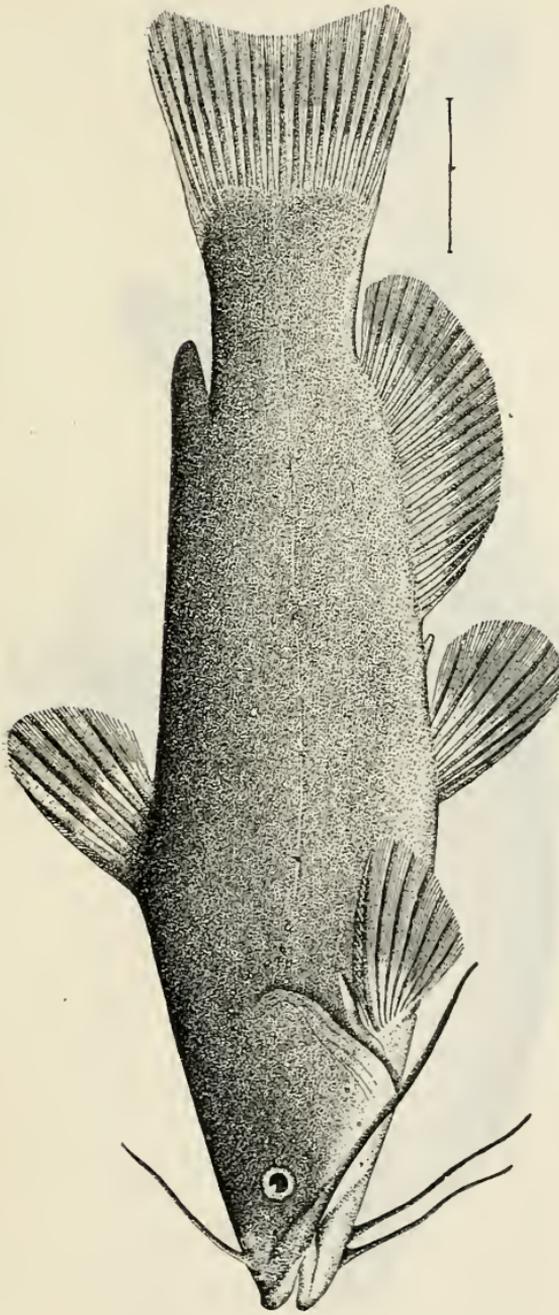


Fig. 2.

COMMON BULLHEAD.

Ameiurus nebulosus.

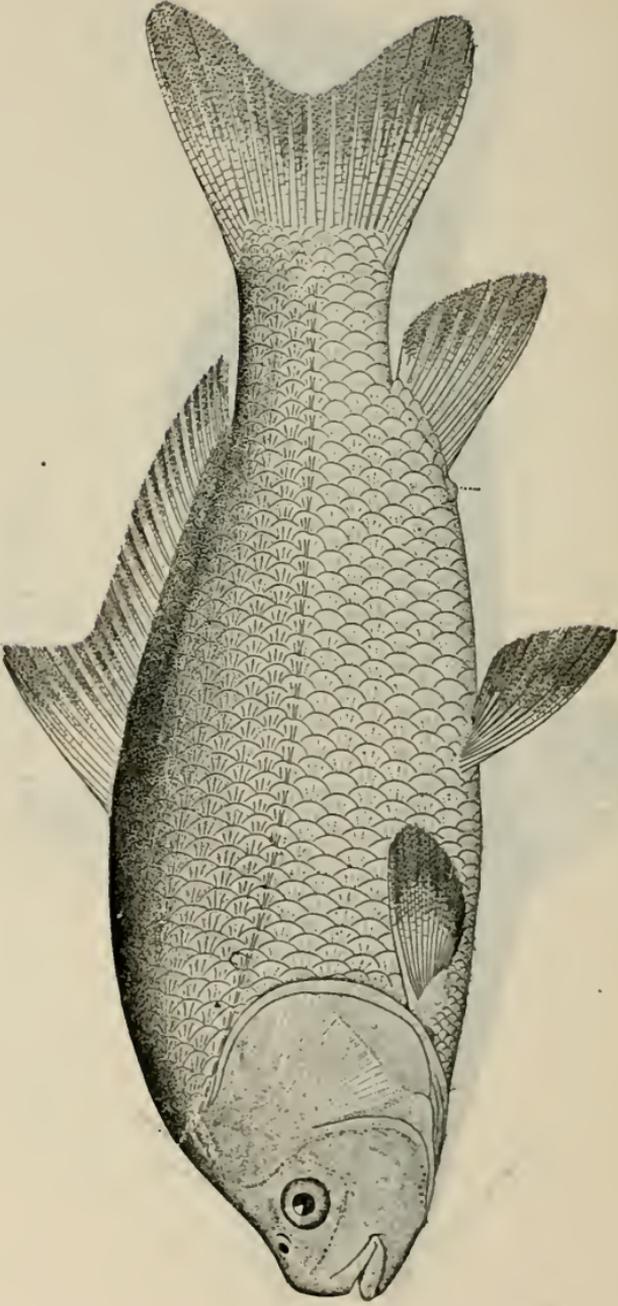


Fig. 3.
BUFFALO FISH.

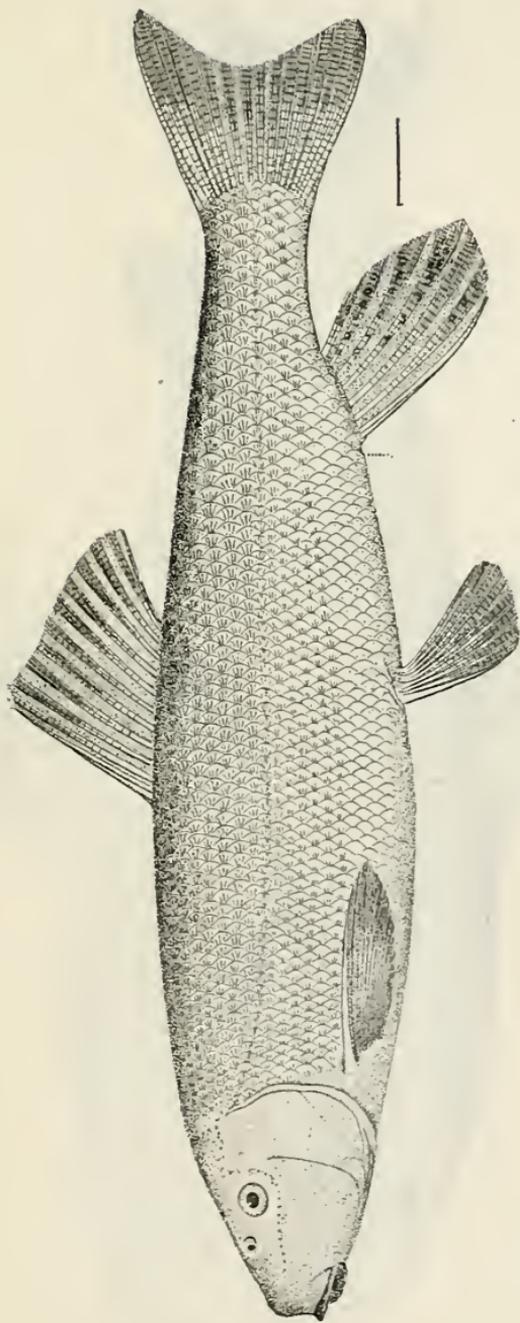


Fig. 4.

SMALL-SCALED SUCKER.

Catostomus teres.

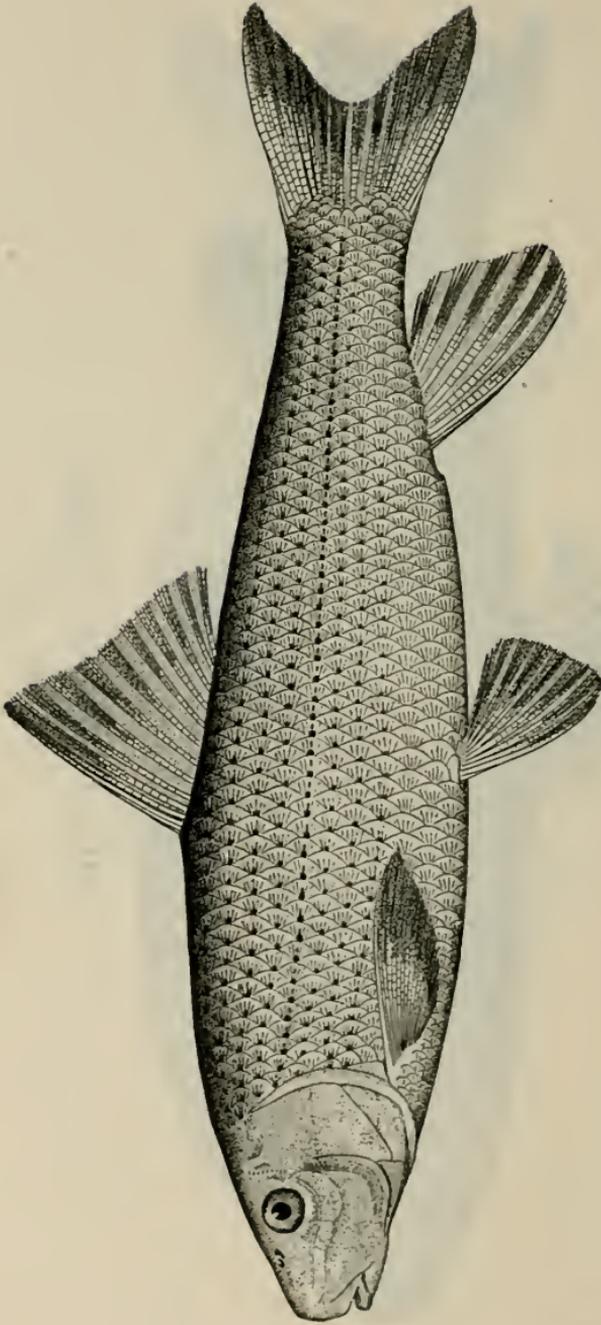


Fig. 5.
STRIPED SUCKER.
Mingyremia melanops.

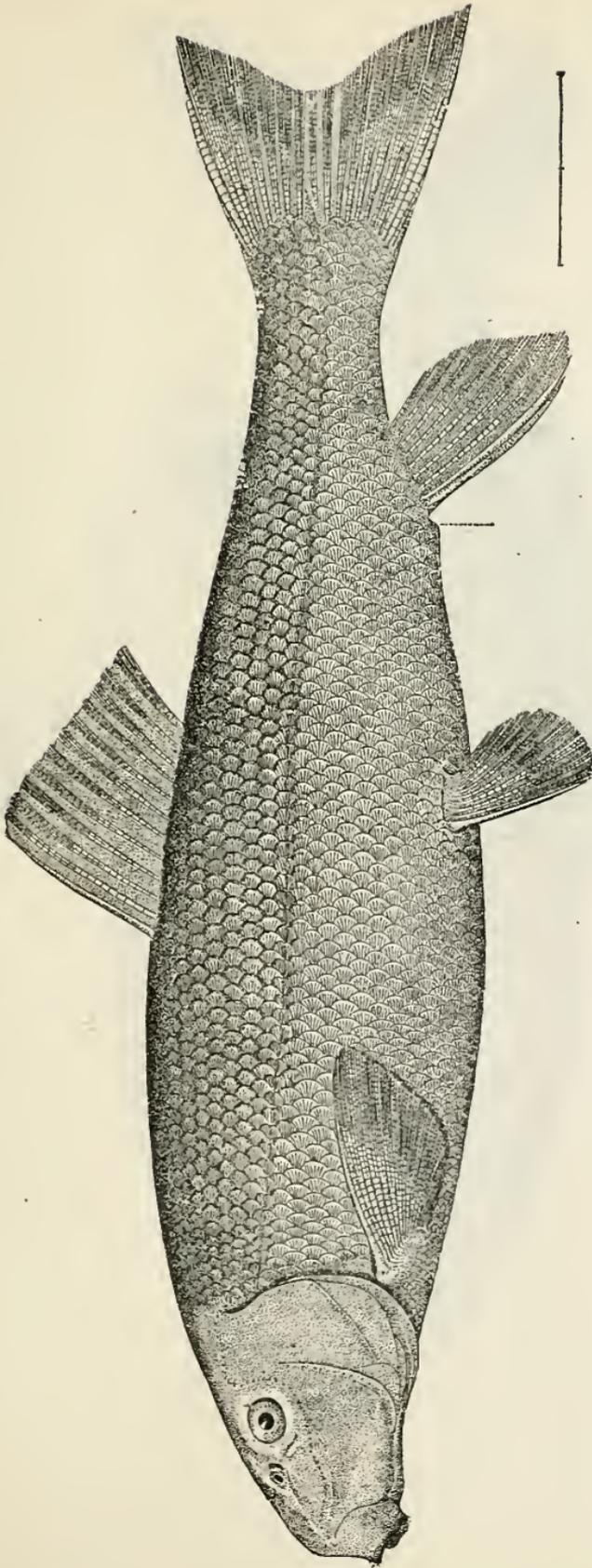


Fig. 6.

WHITE SUCKER.

Moxostoma macrolepidotum duquesnei.

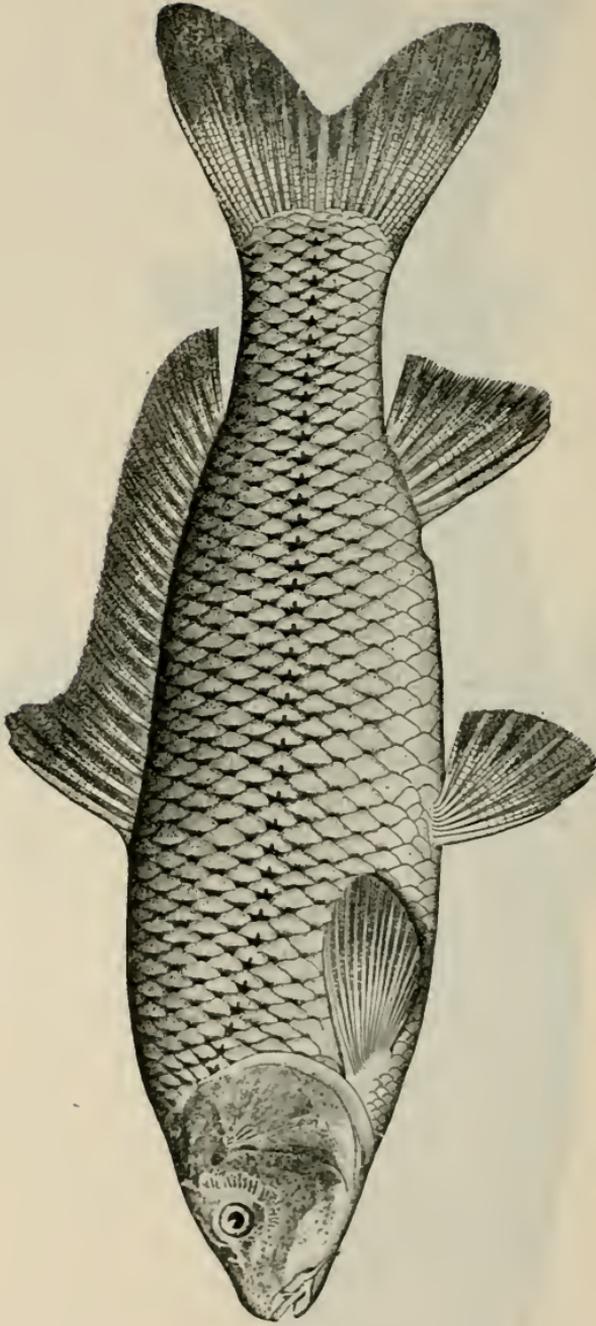


Fig. 7.

CARP.

Cyprinus carpio.

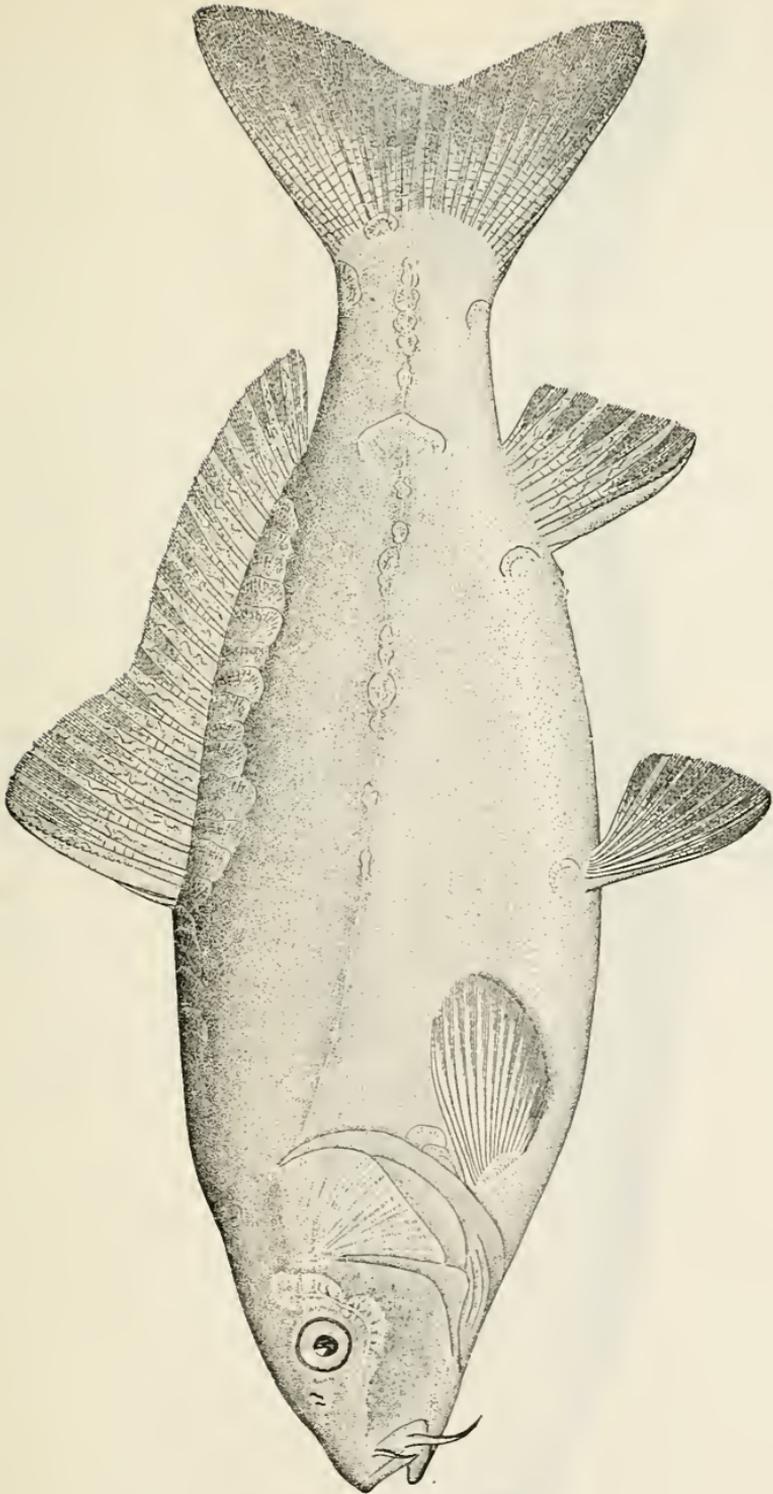


Fig. 8.

LEATHER CARP.

Cyprinus carpio coreaceus.

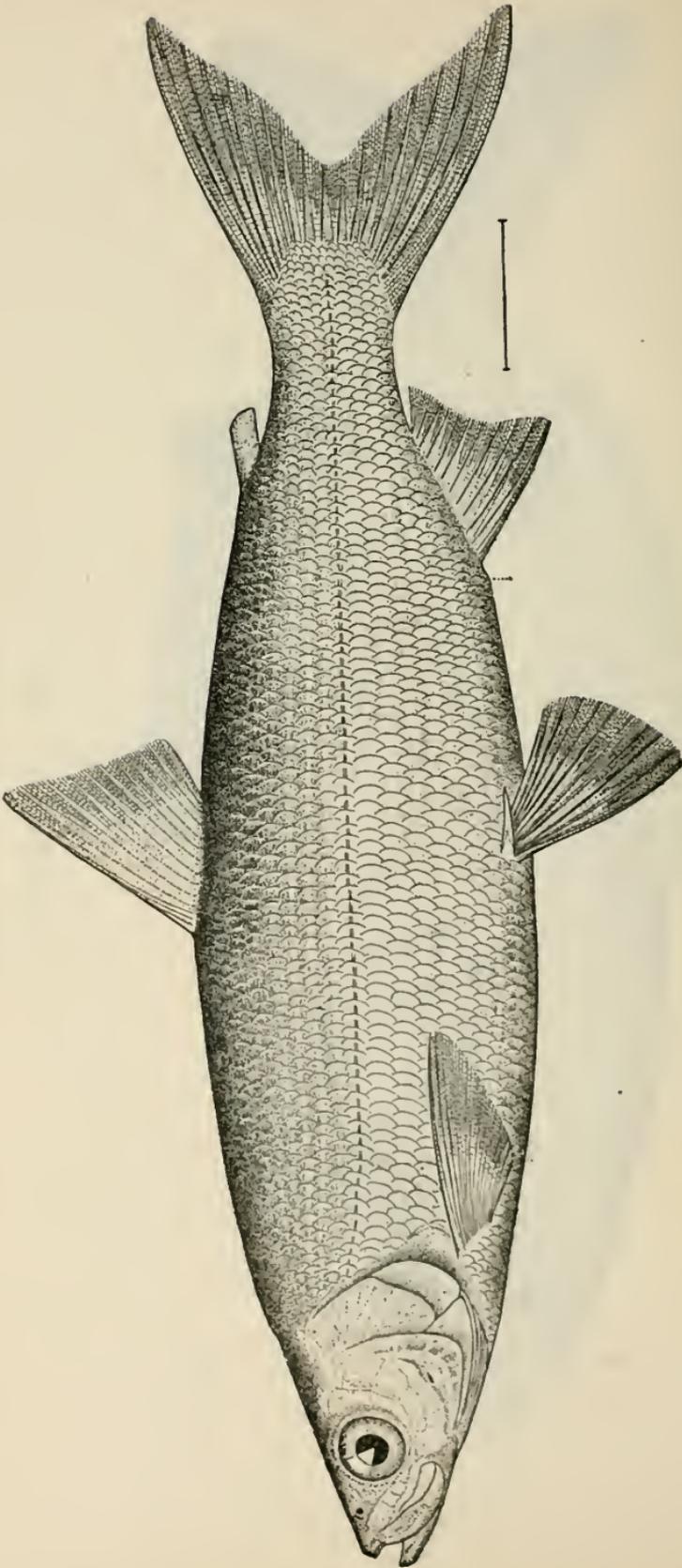


Fig. 9.

CISCO.

Coregonus artedii sisco.

CISCO.

The lake herring is readily distinguished from the common whitefish by its smaller size, projecting lower jaw, long and numerous gillrakers, absence of arch on back, etc. It is the most abundant of the whitefishes, being especially numerous in lakes Erie, Michigan, and Huron, and larger quantities are taken each year than of all other species combined. The average length is 12 to 14 inches, and the average weight is under a pound, although a maximum weight of 3 or 4 pounds is attained. The fish is generally known as "herring," but has numerous other names, among which are cisco, blueback herring, greenback herring, grayback herring, and Michigan herring.

The spawning season of the lake herring begins somewhat later and terminates sooner than that of the whitefish. The eggs are procured and hatched in the same manner as are those of *C. clupeiformis*, and require about the same time for incubation, namely, 4 to 5 months, depending on the temperature of the water. The eggs are smaller than those of the common whitefish, 70,000 making a fluid quart.—U. S. Manual of Fish Culture.

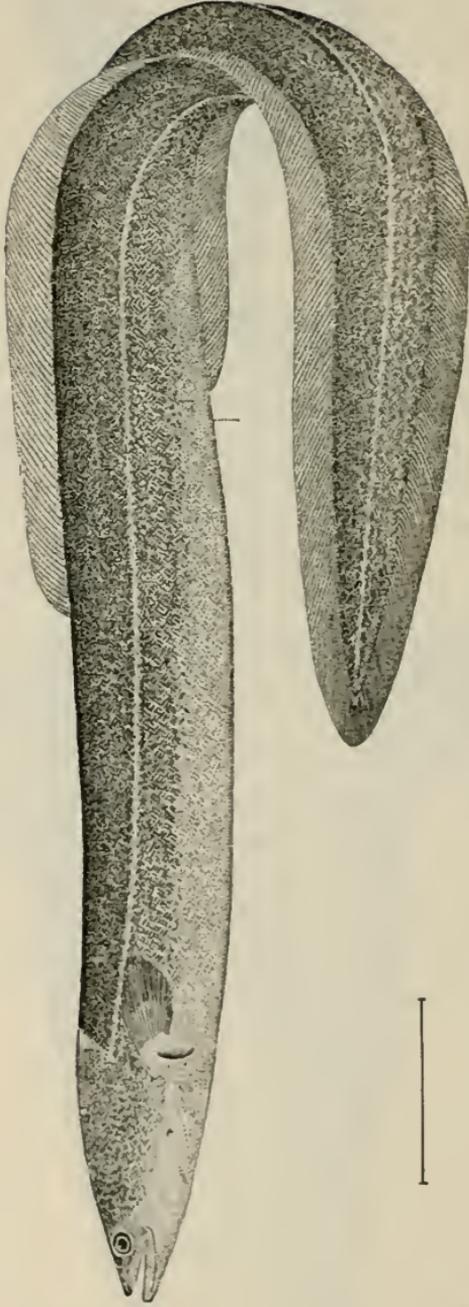


Fig. 10.
COMMON EEL.
Anquilla chrysypa.

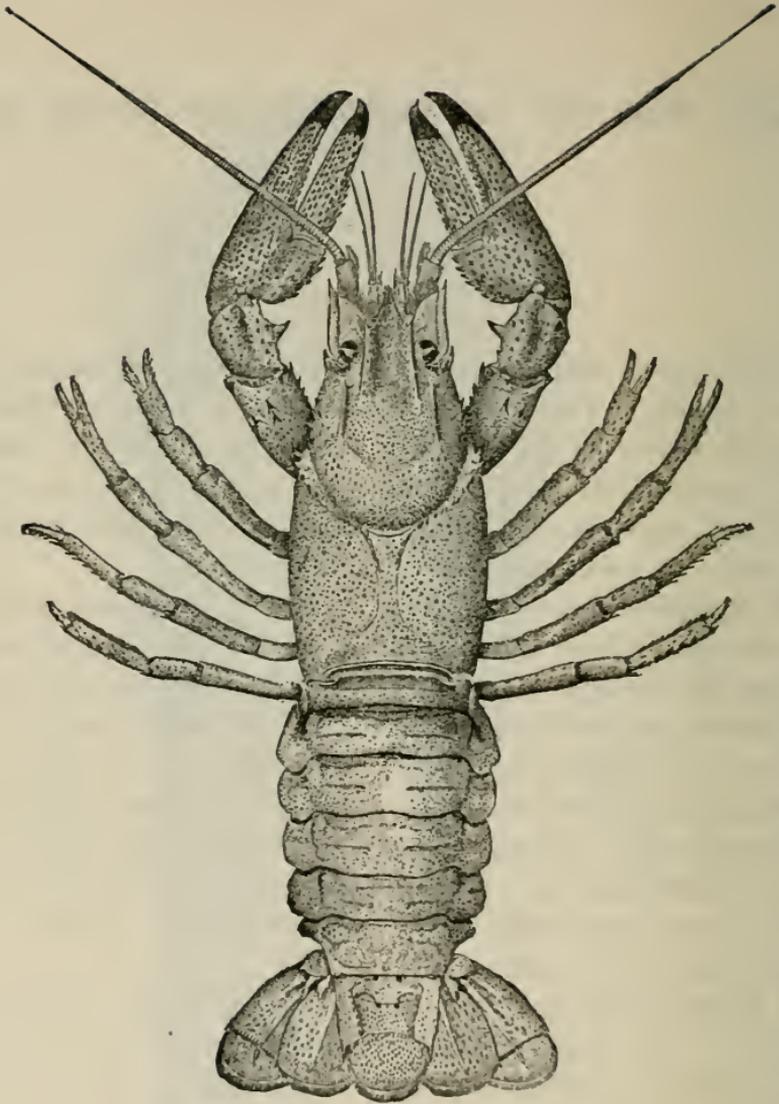
BAITS FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE BLACK BASS.

BY U. S. WOLF,
North Madison, Ind.

The object of this article is to interest as many as possible in the art of angling. The more who take interest in this elevating pastime, the better our fish laws will be obeyed, and with a closed season at spawning time and a limit to time of seining and size of mesh to be used, our streams will again abound with the gamiest fish, inch for inch, that swims, and king of Indiana waters.

In this article I shall use plain, every-day words, and begin with fish-worms, a killing bait for bass in all our lakes, but not so good in running streams. They may be used as dug from the ground, but treated in the following manner there is nothing better for lake fishing: Take a nail keg, cover the bottom three inches deep with moss, such as is found on rocks and trees, then a thin layer of worms and moss until you have as many as needed, finishing by a thick layer of moss, and all well dampened; cover up and set in cellar. After about three weeks these worms will become clear and transparent and make a killing bait.

A splendid bait, good for all waters and at all times except late in the fall, is the crawfish. He is used in four stages of maturity. First, he is a hard-shell, and to make good bait in this stage, pinch off head, back and pincers, leaving on the legs; remove the hard shell from the top of tail, insert hook at first joint under side of tail, bringing the point out at last joint under side. The next stage is the double shell: This stage occurs from one to thirty-six hours before the shell is dropped, and by carefully using the thumb nail, the hard shell can be removed, leaving the craw as soft and limp as an oyster, a bait a bass will seldom pass. Hook as directed in first stage and care must be used that the hook does not come out in the body, as it then kills the craw. Properly hooked they will live a long time and by their movements attract fish. The next stage is the soft-shell, which occurs after the shell is naturally dropped.

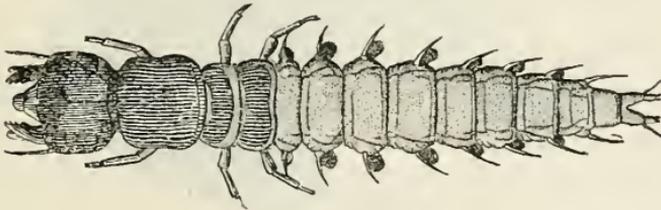


CRAYFISH. *Cambarus affinis*.

There is nothing better. The last stage is the paper-back, when the shell begins to harden, and is about the thickness of brown paper; hence the name. Crawfish will be found more killing in streams that are not rocky, as they are much more plenty in rocky streams and not so much sought after by the bass.

Minnows may be used at all times, and by many are considered the best of bait. They should always be used alive, hooked through both lips, beginning from the under side, taking a light hold, or by catching the hook lightly under the fin at top of back, taking care

not to hit the back bone, as it will kill the minnow. Hooked in this manner he will dart off in a wiggling zigzag way, attracting the bass, while a minnow cast hooked through the lips might not be noticed. There are many kinds of minnows. Those known as steel backs or ripple chubs are the best, as they will live much longer on the hook and carry better in the bucket. They are long and slim, dark on back and white on belly, with a tough sucker like mouth. A good bait for fall fishing is the shiner minnow. He is very bright and silvery, which makes him an attractive bait.

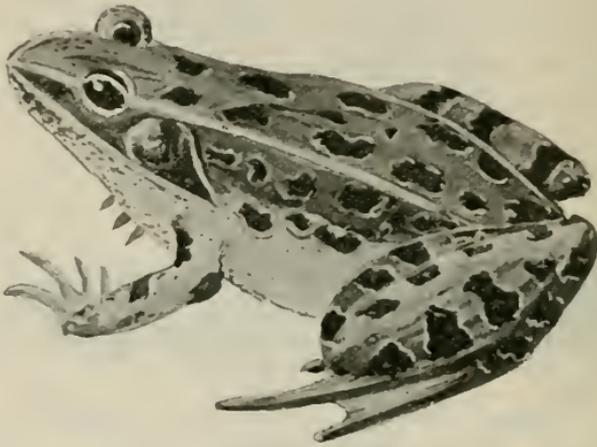


HELLGRAMITE.

A bait highly prized by all experts is the hellgramite, a worm of dark color resembling the so-called thousand-legged worm, but never found on land. This worm is found in rotten logs that are floating or lodged in drift piles. They may be readily chopped out; their presence being indicated by the holes bored, but I have found them much more plentiful and easily caught on swift rocky ripples. To catch them, let one hold a minnow net at lower side of riffle, while one goes above, stirring up and turning over the rocks under which they live. Thus dislodged, the swift current will sweep them down and paste them against the net, holding them there. Hook them by doubling head and tail together, catching the hook lightly through top of back. They will then open and shut like a pair of shears and are very attractive.

Grasshoppers are good bait for fall fishing, and I once caught twenty-eight bass with the seventeen-year locust, casting them as a fly without sinker. All kinds of artificial flies can be used with more or less success, but the water must be much clearer than for bait fishing, a condition that Indiana streams are seldom found in, since they have become stocked with that pest, the German carp. His hoggish ways keep him rooting in the mud and grass roots, never allowing the water to become clear. They may eventually drive the bass from our streams.

I once caught a three-pound bass that had two field mice in his stomach. I mention this to show that a hungry fish will take most anything. These mice probably fell out of an overhanging snag, and swimming for shore attracted the attention of the fish.



COMMON FROG, OR LEOPARD FROG. *Rana virescens*.

Small green frogs are a killing bait. Hooked through the lips they will live all day, and are a very successful bait in our lakes. One day, fishing with a friend on the Big Miami with frogs for bait, he complained, after patiently waiting for an hour, that he got no bites, while I had caught several good ones. He had cast out towards a big drift calculating for his frog to drift down under the drift for a big one, and had set his rod. On looking out I saw his frog on the drift. There he sat with the hook in his mouth looking wise and solemn, as much as to say: I defy any fish that swims as long as I am permitted to hold this log. But my friend yanked him off that log, and being caught by the current drifted down under the drift and was gobbled by a four-pounder that amply paid Mr. B. for his long wait.

By a little study of the habits of the bass, and using such baits as I have tried to describe, any boy with a pawpaw rod and a cotton line should be able to take a passable string. He might not get as many big ones as the old stager with his steel rod and Frankfort reel, but enough to make a day's sport that has no equal. Always use a No. 20 Indiana or Cincinnati bass hook, or any other hook of same size. This I have found to be the happy medium; a larger hook tears and kills the bait.

ACCOUNT OF BASS BROODERY AT RICHMOND, IND.

BY W. S. ILIFF,
Richmond, Ind.

August 13, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Sweeney:

You will find enclosed a sketch of our fishing club's career, and their experiments. One point I neglected to mention, that our nursery pond cost us about \$400; and another item, that the large pond was drained and all fish, except bass, removed, and the same system of "pen-stock," gates and box constructed as in the small nursery pond, and connected by large sewer drain. This work cost us about \$850.

Yours truly,

W. S. ILIFF.

On May 18, 1895, the organization of the Richmond Rod and Gun Club was effected, with a membership of fifty. The membership fee and the annual dues were made \$5.00. The principal object of the club was the propagation of black bass. Through the Union Ice Co., a lease was obtained, covering a period of fifteen years, on their spring-water pond, or lake. This pond covers an area of about five acres, and is in the shape of a horseshoe; it varies in width from 75 to 300 feet, and in depth from 5 to 18 feet; it is fed entirely by springs. For a period of thirty years, or more, this pond has contained small-mouth bass, suckers, catfish, common sunfish, Mackinaw trout, channel catfish, perch, etc. With such a heterogeneous accumulation it was only natural that some species must decrease in number, and the young bass fry were the food supply of the sunfish, perch, etc., as soon as hatched.

The first purpose of the club was the construction of a nursery pond, where the small bass fry could be placed and properly cared for until large enough to protect themselves. This pond was made during the fall of 1895, and the dimensions were 75 feet in width and 100 feet in length, the basin being shallow at the upper end

and about six feet deep at the lower end, where a "pen-stock," or water gates, with box was constructed. This box is ten feet square, and lies twelve inches below the bottom of the pond, and in front of the water gates, so that when the gates are removed from the top, the water flows out, bringing down the small bass that drop into the box and are easily removed with a ten-foot net. The upper or shallow end of the pond was planted with dock and lilies, whose broad leaves attract flies and water-bugs that lay their eggs and thus supply the first food to the little bass.

In June, 1896, the first crop of bass fry was gathered in the large pond, with soft cheese-cloth nets, and at once placed in buckets containing fresh, clean water, and transferred to the nursery pond. When a month old, they were fed creek minnows chopped up in small pieces, and at three months old, they would take small live minnows, one and a half to two inches long. In order to cultivate a supply of these small minnows, a section of an old race-way was divided off with wire netting, making a space about 12 by 40 feet. This space was graveled, and fine sand put along the edge, and the banks literally planted with spear grass. Shiners and ripple chubs were propagated. In October, 1896, the gates of the nursery pond were raised, and the nursery pond drained, bringing the bass into the box. This first crop counted 1,508, and ranged in size from four to seven inches long, and were transferred to the large pond. After stocking the nursery pond in 1897, heavy rains in August flooded the pond over the banks, and most of the small bass were washed out, though 587, that remained, were taken out in October of that year.

This season the pond was divided, and is now connected by large sewer pipe with the upper large pond, and the prospects are excellent for a crop of 3,000 to 5,000 small bass this fall. An important feature, that has not as yet been put into effect, is a division, or assorting, of the bass fry, after one month old, taking out the largest and placing them in a separate part of the pond, divided off. This should be done each month, until all are five months old, when they are large enough for transferring to other water. The reason for sorting them each month is that some of the bass fry grow to twice and three times the size of the smallest ones, and the larger destroy the smaller.

DIFFICULTY IN ENFORCING THE PRESENT LAW.

To show the difficulty attending a proper enforcement of the law, I append a part of the report of Deputy E. E. Earle, who scored more convictions than any other Deputy in the State:

“I was greatly retarded in my work, first, because of not having police powers; and second, on account of lack of funds. The need of police powers was especially noticeable in dealing with violators from other States, who were fishing in Indiana waters near the State line. I have frequently seen men from Illinois seining and netting in the Wabash River. I could go up to them and talk to them, but before I could get to a Justice of the Peace and secure a warrant, they would be across the line and safe. I had the same trouble to contend with in the lakes of the northern counties of the State, except that the offenders there were Michigan men. A great many times, too, I have seen our own citizens flagrantly violating our fish laws at night, and being strangers to me, I could not identify them. Of course, I could and did frequently have a constable with me, but have lost a great many cases because I did not have police authority. The lack of sufficient money has been the great drawback in my work. The present appropriation does not begin to cover the necessary expenses. Railroad fare, hotel bills, livery and boat hire, and a great many small expenses that foot up in the aggregate, all must be paid from the Deputy's fees aided by the \$500 appropriation. In some localities I have had a great deal of trouble to get constables to act, because I could not pay them their fees and expenses in case the convicted persons failed to pay up. I have frequently gone to a constable with a warrant to search some house or place for seines or nets, and he would say: ‘Well, have you got a rig?’ I would reply: ‘No; haven't you?’ ‘No, I just sold my horse last week,’ or something like that would be his reply. Then he would say: ‘Now here, suppose we go out there and search that place, and don't find anything; how am I going to get my money out of it?’ I would explain to him that the same fee law in other misdemeanors applied to this, and if we didn't make a case, he would get no fee. The result of the conference was invariably that I went to a livery stable and hired a rig. I paid one constable

in Warren County \$14.50 for serving search warrants and subpoenas, besides the fees he got. I paid another man (a constable in Kosciusko County) \$12, and in several other counties I paid smaller sums. I remember paying a special constable \$5, and livery bills amounting to \$7 in Noble County. In this raid we captured and destroyed four nets and made one conviction, from which I received a fee of \$10. At Cromwell I paid \$6.50 livery bill, and captured three nets and convicted three men, all of whom went to jail, and I received nothing. In a great many of the counties, notably Lake, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Marshall and Vigo counties, I found efficient officers who paid their share of the expenses, and in one or two instances, more than their share, and taking chances on getting it back in fees, and they generally succeeded. I paid a special constable in Knox County \$18.

"I find that there is a general feeling throughout the State against German carp. People complain that they are not a good food fish, and that they are very destructive to other fish. It is claimed that they destroy the spawn of bass and other game fish, and that on account of their habit of burrowing in the mud in the bottoms of rivers and lakes they make the water so muddy the other fish will not remain, and finally, that they are increasing so rapidly that they will soon entirely supplant our other fish. Any legislation that will decrease the carp will be welcomed by the people generally.

"There is a great deal of antagonism to the present fish law, because of the set-line section. The farmers living along the various streams are the complainers, and they claim that during the fishing season they are compelled to be at work and do not have time to fish with a pole and line. They say, if permitted, they could put out a line after supper and the next morning they could have fish enough for their own use without loss of time and without danger to the fish supply. They further allege that they rarely catch game fish on a set line; that their catch usually consists of carp, catfish and bullheads, and sometimes a buffalo. There are a lot of market fishermen living along the lakes in the northern part of the State, however, who use lines having from 500 to 1,000 hooks. I think a law permitting the use of a simple set-line with not to exceed 50 hooks, would meet general approval."

Very truly yours,

E. E. EARLE,

Deputy Fish Commissioner.

PHEASANT REARING.

Norwalk, O.

Editor American Field:

I have had so many letters concerning the Oregon (Mongolian) pheasant that to reply in full to each would require a large amount of writing and time. I had not the slightest idea so many people and clubs were interested, and it gives me pleasure to give my experience in full. I am fully aware that hunting trips are much more enjoyable reading, and I think I could myself entertain your many readers with a brief account of one of my many trips to Texas or Dakota in the past twenty years, but as there seems to be such a demand for information on pheasant rearing, I will, as briefly as possible, give my experience.

It requires some little preparation, but inexpensive, unless it is to be carried on on a large scale. First of all, procure some gentle bantam chickens that have been handled, and are not wild. Bantams are usually pets and very tame. I have found the Pekin bantam the best, as they are quiet mothers; but any kind will do. When a bantam hen wants to sit, she wants to sit bad, and can be lifted up and handled, and will sit anywhere. See that she is not lousy; lice are sure death to young pheasants. Give the hen a good sprinkling of insect powder twice a week as she sits. Eleven eggs is about all an ordinary bantam can cover well. I always set my hens on the ground; the eggs will all hatch, and require no watching. If set in a coop with board bottom to nest, the eggs should be thoroughly sprinkled with warm water two or three times the last week before hatching, otherwise the skin inside the eggs dries onto the little bird, and it cannot get out of the shell. I find the nearer you approach Nature in setting your hen and feeding your little birds, the better results; so set your hen on the ground. Take an ordinary box, about the size you would put a hen in with chicks, knock off the top and bottom, then put the top on slanting, so it will shed water, and leave a board loose for a door. Make a yard in front of box, say eight feet long, and as wide as the box—two feet six inches will do—of foot-wide boards; cover top with one-half inch mesh wire, tacked on edge of boards with staples, leaving a board at end near coop for door. Then you have a door to both coop

and yard. Put laths on in front, same as any chicken coop; scoop out a small place in corner of box and put in a little straw, then the eggs. Remove your bantam hen at night and set her on the eggs; she will sit there all right. Leave a slat off the front of coop so she can come off in the yard, and have corn and wheat, water and a shovel of fine sand in the yard. She will eat, drink, dust herself and go back on the eggs, and every one will hatch.

When your young birds hatch they are like quails, wild as hawks. Remove all shells and straw and tack slat on, so that the hen is fast in the coop and only the birds can get in the yard. Feed the hen corn, but not a thing to the birds until twenty-four hours old.

Now comes the key to success, and let me say here that I spent two years corresponding, and visiting pheasant breeders, to learn what I never could from them—how to feed the young. About five days before your birds hatch, get a couple of beef livers, hang them half way down a barrel and put two or three inches of bran in the bottom; sprinkle it, not too wet, and cut a few slits in the liver. It will be alive with maggots in three days, if hot weather; they will drop in the bran and get fat, they are then ready for the little pheasants. Do not feed too much at a time; feed four times daily; keep them a little hungry, and keep raising more maggots as you begin to get short. If you live where you can, get pissant eggs from their hills; feed them just as you do the maggots. They are about the same size and look like a miniature new potato. You can find them in these large ant-hills by the thousands.

If anybody tells you to feed custard, curd, lettuce or seeds of any kind until the birds are six or eight weeks old, do not pay the least attention to it. I've gone crazy over custard and all such stuff. Your birds always look droopy, and if you raise twenty-five per cent. you will do well. You will raise every bird on the maggots and ant eggs; they never droop. Be particular and not overfeed; little and often is better. When the chicks are six weeks old you can feed a little cracked wheat once a day and gradually wean to grain entirely. Put them in a large yard then, with grass in it and some shade, and fine gravel; one-inch mesh wire will hold them then, and the bantam is no longer required.

They are a beautiful game bird and there is no reason why we can not have them in every State where our winters are not too severe.—W. L. Gardiner, in *American Field*.

SYNOPSIS OF GAME AND FISH LAWS OF INDIANA AND ADJACENT STATES.

For the benefit of sportsmen we present herewith a carefully revised synopsis of the laws of Indiana and adjacent States. Sportsmen going into other States to hunt or fish may save themselves much trouble and expense by studying them before going. They have been carefully revised and corrected to date by Mr. C. W. Conant, Editor of *The American Field*:

ILLINOIS.—Deer and turkeys, September 1 to January 15. Pinnated grouse or prairie chickens, September 15 to November 1. Ruffed grouse and quails, October 1 to December 1. Woodcocks, July 15 to September 15. Geese, brants, ducks, or other waterfowl, September 15 to April 15. Gray, red, fox or black squirrels, June 1 to December 15. Doves, larks, song and insectivorous birds protected. Possession and sale of game prohibited in close season, except game brought in from other States, which may be sold from October 1 to February 1. The sale or transportation of quails, grouse, squirrels and turkeys killed within the State prohibited. Bounty of two cents per head paid on English sparrows during winter months. The law prohibits the taking of fish with any device other than hook and line, except minnows for bait, within one-half mile of any dam, prohibits fishing through the ice.

INDIANA.—Deer, October 1 to January 1; chasing or worrying at any time and trapping prohibited. Quails and pheasants (ruffed grouse), November 10 to January 1. Wild turkeys, November 1 to February 1. Prairie chickens, September 1 to February 1. Woodcocks, July 1 to January 1. Wild ducks, September 1 to April 15. Squirrels, June 1 to December 20. Wild pigeons and doves protected. Exportation of game prohibited. Artificially stocked waters protected for three years after planting fish. Hook and line fishing in any lake, June 15 to April 1. See State laws, printed separately.

IOWA.—Until October 1, 1897, the following open seasons will prevail: Prairie chickens, September 1 to December 1. Woodcocks, July 10 to January 1. Ruffed grouse or pheasants, quails, wild turkeys, October 1 to January 1. Wild fowl, August 15 to May 1. Not more than twenty-five game birds may be killed in any one day by any one person, or more than one dozen shipped in one day within the State. Exportation prohibited. The new law will take effect October 1, 1897, the open seasons being as follows: Prairie chickens, September 1 to December 1. Woodcocks, July 10 to January 1. Quails, October 1 to December 1. Wild ducks, geese, brants, September 1 to April 15. Squirrels, June 1 to January 1. Ruffed grouse and wild turkeys protected until 1900. Deer, elk, September 1 to January 1. Killing any game for purpose of traffic prohibited: no one person allowed to kill during any one day more than twenty-five of game birds mentioned, nor is any one person permitted to ship within the State more than one dozen of any game bird mentioned in any one day. Exportation prohibited. Beaver, minks, muskrats, otters, November 1 to April 1. Salmon, trout, March 1 to November 1. Bass, pike, croppies, or other game fish, May 15 to April 1.

KENTUCKY.—Deer, September 1 to March 1. Squirrels, June 15 to February 1. Geese, woodducks and all other wild ducks, August 15 to April 1. Wild turkeys, September 1 to February 1. Woodcocks, June 20 to February 1. Quails, partridges, pheasants, November 15 to January 1. Doves, August 1 to February 1. Plumage and insectivorous birds protected. No close season on hook and line fishing.

OHIO.—Quails, November 10 to December 15. Woodcocks, July 4 to November 15. Prairie chickens, rabbits, squirrels, September 1 to December 15. Rails, snipes, kildeer, plovers, coots or mudhens, or any wild duck, September 1 to April 10. Killing ducks before 6 a. m. or after 5 p. m. of any day prohibited. Deer, Mongolian and English or ring-necked pheasants protected. Ducks shall not be hunted on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of any week. Doves and turkeys are not mentioned in the laws we have, but we believe the open season for each is: Turkeys, October 1 to December 15; doves, September 1 to December 15. Sunday hunting prohibited at all times. Swans protected at all times. Disturbing

pigeon roosts or discharging any firearm at any wild pigeon within one-half mile of a wild pigeon roost, prohibited. Killing for the purpose of sale, or exportation, of any quail, ruffed grouse, or pheasant, prohibited. Brook trout, salmon, landlocked salmon, or California salmon, March 15 to September 15. With these exceptions there are no restrictions to fishing with hook and line, with bait or lure, except that bass under six inches in length and fish in private or posted waters are protected. Netting, trapping, poisons, explosives, etc., prohibited.

MICHIGAN.—Deer, November 8 to November 30 inclusive. A license to hunt deer, good for one season only, must first be procured, the fee for nonresidents being \$25, and for residents 75 cents. Nonresidents must procure license of the county clerk of the county in which their camp is located; residents from the clerk of the county in which they reside. Not more than five deer allowed to be killed in any one season by one person. Deer are protected in the following counties until 1903: Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair, Tuscola, Alcona, Allegan and Ottawa. Deer and elk are protected on Bois Blanc Island until November 10, 1899. Hounding prohibited. Deer in red coat and spotted fawns protected. Killing deer in the water prohibited. Ruffed grouse (partridge), quails (pheasant or colin), spruce grouse, October 1 to December 1 (except that in the Upper Peninsula ruffed grouse, September 15 to November 15). Ducks, geese, brants, or other wild waterfowl, September 1 to February 1. (In the Upper Peninsula, September 1 to January 15.) Snipes, woodcocks, plovers, October 1 to December 1. Squirrels, October 1 to January 1. Wild turkeys and wild pigeons, Mongolian and English pheasants protected. Speckled trout, California trout, grayling, landlocked salmon, May 1 to September 1. Mascalonge and bass, with hook, rod and line, at any time. Exportation of game and fish prohibited.

MINNESOTA.—Antlered moose, antlered caribou, November 5 to November 10. Deer, October 25 to November 15. Not more than five deer, one moose and one caribou allowed to be killed by any one person in any one season. Exportation of any game animal or bird prohibited. Trespass prohibited. Pinnated grouse (prairie chickens), white breasted or sharptailed grouse, woodcocks, snipes, upland plovers, doves, September 1 to November 1. Ruffed grouse

(partridges), quails (pheasants), October 1 to December 1. Plovers (prairie, golden or upland), July 4 to November 1. Any variety of wild duck or goose, brants, and any variety of any aquatic fowl whatever, September 1 to April 15. Mongolian, English and Chinese pheasants protected. Bass, May 15 to March 1. Any variety of trout, May 1 to September 1. Any other food fish, May 1 to March 1. Fish less than six inches in length protected. Not more than twenty-five birds or fifty fishes allowed to be killed by any person in one day.

NEW YORK.—Deer, August 15 to November 15 (protected in the counties of Ulster, Greene and Delaware). Fawns protected. Not more than two deer allowed in any one season to any one person. Hounding prohibited. Ruffed grouse (partridges), or any variety of grouse, August 16 to January 1. Woodcocks, August 16 to January 1 (except in Richmond County, July 4 to January 1). Quails, November 1 to January 1; protected until November 1, 1898, in the counties of Genesee, Wyoming, Orleans, Livingston, Monroe, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Tompkins, Tioga, Onondaga, Ontario, Steuben, Cortland, Otsego, Chemung. Plovers, rails, mudhens, gallinules, curlews, water chickens, snipes, bitterns, surfbirds, grebe, baybirds, September 1 to May 1. Webfooted wildfowl, except geese and brants, September 1 to April 1. Squirrels and rabbits, October 15 to February 15. Beavers, meadow larks, ring-necked pheasants, protected. Trout, April 16 to September 1. Salmon, trout, landlocked salmon, May 1 to October 1. Black bass, June 15 to January 1; protected until June 1, 1899, except during the month of August, in the Schoharie River and Foxes Creek. Pike, pickerel, May 1 to February 1 (does not apply to the St. Lawrence, between Tibbet's Point Lighthouse and Ogdensburg). Mascalonge, May 30 to March 1. Salmon, March 1 to August 15, and less than eighteen inches in length protected. Bass less than eight inches, and trout or landlocked salmon less than six inches protected.

FISH LAWS OF INDIANA.

REVISED STATUTES.

SEC. 2119. Poisoning Fish.—Whoever throws or places in any stream, lake or pond, any lime or other deleterious substance with intent to injure fish; or any drug, medicated bait, coculus indicus or fish berries, with intent thereby to poison or catch fish, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 2120. Using Seines, Dynamite, Etc.—Whoever sets any gill-net; or who uses a seine, or puts into the water a dip-net or other net (except a minnow net not to exceed fifteen feet long, and to be used only for catching minnows for bait); or who puts dynamite, giant powder, or any other explosive matter into any of the lakes, rivers, or other waters of this State, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense, to which may be added imprisonment in the County Jail for any determinate period; but this shall not prohibit the catching, by net, of minnows for bait or to be kept in aquariums.

AN ACT to amend Section 209 of an act entitled "An act concerning public offenses and their punishment," approved April 14, 1881, the same being section 2117 of the Revised Statutes of 1881, and declaring an emergency.

(Approved March 5, 1889.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Section 209 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: Whoever shall take any fish with a gig or spear during the months of March, April, May, June, January, February, November or December of any year; or whoever shall in any month of any year take any fish from any lake which has been stocked with fish by the United States Government at any time during the first three succeeding years after it has been stocked by the

United States Government, with a gig or spear; or whoever shall at any time of any year take from the lakes, rivers or small streams of the State by means of exploding dynamite or any other explosive material in the lakes, rivers or small streams of this State any fish, or shall take any fish with a net, seine, gun or trap of any kind, or set-net, weir or pot in any of the lakes, ponds, rivers or small streams of this State, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars for each fish so taken. But the provisions of this section shall not apply to the taking of ciscoes, commonly called lake herring, by means of a spear or net during the month of November, nor to legitimate fishing with hook, line and pole, nor to persons catching small minnows for bait with a seine not over fifteen feet in length, nor to the taking of fish out of the Ohio River at any time, or out of the St. Joseph River and the Kankakee River between the first day of April and the first day of June of any year. Any person keeping a net or seine to let, or who loans or lets a net or seine for the purpose of fishing in any of the lakes or streams in this State in violation of the provisions of this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared a misdemeanor for any person to have in his possession any gill net or seine (except a minnow net, as prescribed in Section 1 of this act, and except for use in Lake Michigan), and any one convicted of having such gill net or seine in his possession shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense, to which may be added imprisonment in the County Jail for any determinate period, and every day's possession of such gill net or seine shall constitute a separate and distinct offense under this act: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons who may have such nets or seines wholly for use in the St. Joseph River or in private ponds.

SEC. 3. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore this act shall be in force immediately after its passage.

AN ACT providing for the construction and repairing of fish ladders, defining certain misdemeanors, providing penalties, and declaring an emergency.

(Approved March 5, 1885.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the owner, or owners, of any dam across any of the rivers, streams or water courses in this State, when such dam is of the height of four feet or over, shall, within six months after the passage of this act, construct and maintain fish ladders on such dam sufficient to allow the fish below such dam to pass over such dam into the waters above the same. Such fish ladders to be constructed in such manner and of such material as shall be directed by the Commissioner of Fisheries of Indiana.

SEC. 2. If the owner, or owners, of any such dam shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of the first section of this act, then it shall be the duty of the Trustee of the township in which such dam is situated, notwithstanding it may be within some incorporated city or town, to proceed to erect on said dam such ladders as will afford a passage for such migrating fish below, over, into the waters above such dam, and the cost thereof shall be a debt due from the owner, or owners, of such dam to said Trustee, and shall be a first lien on said dam and water power, and so much of the real estate on each side of said dam as may be used in connection therewith, belonging to such owners, and necessary to a proper use and enjoyment of such dam and water power, and if the owner of such dam shall fail or refuse to pay the amount thereof to such Trustee, on demand, he shall sue and recover the same, and may also have foreclosure of such lien as in case of foreclosure of mortgages, and the Court shall order the sale of such dam, water power and real estate as other real property is sold on execution, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws; and wherever any dam is now located or may be constructed across any river, stream or water course forming the boundary line between two townships, or between two counties, then the Trustee of either township in which any part of said dam is situate, in case of such failure, may construct such ladder and have the same remedy against such owner, or owners, as is above provided where any such dam is situate wholly in one township.

SEC. 3. When any dam shall hereafter be constructed across any river, stream or water-course in this State, of the height specified in the first section of this act, the owner, or owners, shall construct on the same such fish ladders as are above provided for, and the duties of Township Trustees in relation thereto shall be the same as are in this act above provided, and they shall have the same remedies against the owners thereof on failure to comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. When any such fish ladder shall get out of repair, it shall be the duty of such owner, or owners, to put the same in repair, and if out of repair for thirty days after being notified by such Trustee, then the Trustee shall make such repairs and recover the cost thereof from such owner, or owners, in the same manner as above provided in cases of failure to construct such fish ladders.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall construct any fish trap or other device for catching fish, or shall shoot, spear, gig, or in any manner take or kill any fish on or near any fish ladder constructed on any dam in the State of Indiana, save and except by hook and line, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than seventy-five dollars, and the Township Trustee shall, or any other person may, destroy any fish trap or other device for catching fish found on or near any such fish ladder.

Justices may issue warrants to search for nets, seines, etc.

[Acts 1895, p. 365. Approved March 11, 1895.]

SEC. 46. Justices of the Peace may issue warrants to search any house or place for gill nets, seines, or for any implement or device used, or kept for use, for taking fish unlawfully from any of the lakes or streams of this State.

AN ACT for the protection of fish.

[Acts 1895, p. 411. Approved March 11, 1895.]

[Senate Bill 297 was signed by the Governor March 11, and filed in the office of Secretary of State, but the House Journal on file in the office of the Secretary of State shows that at the time it was enrolled and received the attesting signatures it had not passed the House, but had been defeated by a vote of 59 nays to 16 yeas.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful for any one to take any fish from any of the lakes of this State between the first day of April

and the fifteenth day of June, except it be for the purpose of introducing the variety of fish into other lakes or rivers.

SEC. 2. The State Commissioner of Fisheries shall enforce the provisions of this act, and may appoint deputies, and may for that purpose use any money provided by the Legislature for his office.

Any one violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and upon the second conviction of the same person, imprisonment may be added, not exceeding 60 days.

SEC. 3. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

AN ACT for the protection of fish in the waters of the State, and providing a penalty for the violation of its provisions.

(S. 96. Approved March 2, 1897.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall not be lawful to take, catch or kill, or attempt to take, catch or kill, any fish in any of the waters of this State except Lake Michigan and the Ohio River, and except also any private pond, by means of any spear, seine, pond net, gill net, dip net or other kind of net, trap, or set line, or to kill or destroy, or attempt to kill or destroy, any fish by means of dynamite or other explosive compounds or substance, or by the use of Indian cockle, fish berries, or any other substance which has a tendency to stupefy or poison the fish; or to take, catch, kill or destroy any fish in any manner whatever, except with a hook and line, which line shall be held in the hand or be attached to a pole or rod which is held in the hand, and no line shall be used which has to exceed three (3) hooks attached thereto. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the taking of minnows for bait with a seine not to exceed twelve feet in length, the meshes of which seine shall not be less than three-eighths of an inch.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall be found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

ROAD SUPERVISORS ENFORCE GAME AND FISH LAWS.

AN ACT conferring the powers of Constables on Road Supervisors in certain cases, and describing the same, and affixing a penalty for failure to discharge said duties.

[Acts 1889, p. 449. Approved March 11, 1889. In force May 10, 1889.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be the duty of the Road Supervisors to arrest or cause to be arrested and to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted, any or all persons violating any of the provisions of the acts, or any law heretofore or hereafter to be enacted, for the protection of game and fish. And, said Road Supervisors shall be allowed a fee of five dollars, to be taxed as costs against each person convicted of violating any of the provisions of said laws.

SEC. 2. Any Road Supervisor who shall fail or refuse to discharge the duties of Constables as aforesaid, and make or cause to be made said arrests, and prosecute or cause to be prosecuted all cases coming to his knowledge of violation of the game or fish laws of the State, shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

GAME LAWS OF INDIANA.

BIRDS AND GAME.

[Acts 1881, p. 174. Approved April 14, 1881. In force September 19, 1881.]

SEC. 196. R. S., Sec. 2105. Whoever, between the first day of January and the first day of October, in each year, shoots, traps or kills, in any manner, any deer, buck, doe or fawn, or chases or worries the same at any time, shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 197. Whoever nets or traps quail at any time shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars for each offense. Each act of netting or trapping shall be deemed and held to be a separate and distinct offense, and punishable as such.

[Acts 1893, p. 153. Approved February 27, 1893. In force May 18, 1893.]

SEC. 198. R. S. 1893, Sec. 2209. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Section 198 of an act entitled an act concerning public offenses and their punishments, and approved April 14, 1881, be and is hereby amended to read as follows: Section 198. Whoever shoots or destroys, or pursues for the purpose of shooting or destroying, or has in his possession any quails or pheasants during the period from the first day of January of any year to the tenth day of November of the same year, or shoots or kills any wild turkey between the first day of February and the first day of November of any year, shall be fined in the sum of two dollars for each quail, wild turkey or pheasant so killed, and the sum of one dollar for each quail or pheasant so pursued or had in his possession.

SEC. 199. R. S., Sec. 2107. Whoever shoots prairie hens or chickens between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year, shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars for each prairie hen or chicken so shot; and whoever ensnares, traps, or nets quails, pheasants, prairie hens or chickens at any time, shall be fined five dollars for each bird so ensnared, trapped or netted.

SEC. 201. R. S., Sec. 2109. Whoever nets, traps, kills or injures, or pursues with intent so to do, any woodcock, between the first days of January and July of any year, or nets or traps at any time, or kills any wild duck between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of September in any year, shall be fined in the sum of two dollars for each wild duck or woodcock so unlawfully trapped, netted or shot.

[Acts 1891, p. 407, as amended, S. p. 407. Approved March 9, 1891. In force June 3, 1891.]

SEC. 202. R. S., Sec. 2110. Whoever hunts with a dog or dogs, or hunts or shoots with any kind of firearms, on enclosed lands, without having first obtained the written consent of the owner or occupant thereof, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars nor less than five dollars: Provided, That no prosecution shall be instituted under the provisions of this section, except upon the consent of the owner of the land entered.

[Acts of 1881, p. 174. Approved April 14, 1881. In force September 19, 1881.]

SEC. 203. R. S., Sec. 2111. Whoever, while hunting upon the lands of another, carelessly or wantonly injures any cow, horse, hog, sheep, chicken, turkey, duck, or other property, either real or personal, of such land owner, shall be fined in any sum not less than the value of the property destroyed or the amount of injury done, nor more than double the value of the property destroyed, or amount of the injury done: Provided, That no prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this section shall be instituted, except upon the express consent of such land or property owner first obtained.

SEC. 204. R. S., Sec. 2112. Whoever sells, keeps or exposes for sale, or has possession of any quail or pheasant between the twentieth day of December in any year and the fifteenth day of October of the succeeding year; or keeps, or exposes for sale, or has possession of any prairie chicken or grouse from the first day of February to the first day of September in any year; or sells, keeps, exposes for sale, or has possession of any woodcock between the first day of January and the first day of July in any year; or keeps, sells or exposes for sale, or has possession of any wild duck between the

thirteenth day of April and the first day of September in any year, shall be fined one dollar for each and every quail, pheasant, prairie chicken, woodcock or wild duck so unlawfully kept, sold, exposed to sale, or possessed.

SEC. 205. R. S., Sec. 2113. Every agent or officer of any express company or railroad company, or any other person or persons, who receives or transports any game, whether deer, quails, pheasants, woodcock, wild duck or prairie chickens, which shall have been killed, taken or captured, or held in violation of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of ten dollars for each deer, buck, doe, or fawn so received or transported, and the sum of two dollars for each quail, pheasant, prairie chicken, wild duck, or woodcock so received or transported.

SEC. 206. R. S., Sec. 2114. Whoever sells, exposes to sale, or has possession of for the purpose of selling, any quail, pheasant, prairie chicken, or wild duck that has not been killed by shooting, shall be fined one dollar for each and every quail, pheasant, prairie chicken or wild duck so sold, exposed to sale, or possessed for the purpose of selling.

SEC. 207. R. S., Sec. 2115. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, their officers, agents or servants, or any other person or persons, to transport, carry, or take beyond the limits of the State, or to receive for the purpose of transporting, carrying, or taking beyond the limits of this State, any deer, buck, doe, or fawn, any quail, pheasant, wild duck, grouse, prairie chicken, or woodcock; and any such railroad company, express company, or common carrier, their agents, officers, or servants, or any other person or persons, violating the provisions of this section, shall be fined in any sum not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, for each offense so committed.

SEC. 208. R. S., Sec. 2116. Whoever kills, maims, or discharges any firearms at any wild pigeon or pigeons, at or within one-half mile of where they are gathered together in bodies, known as pigeon roostings and nestings, when and while they are nesting, shall be fined not more than ten dollars nor less than one dollar.

AN ACT for the protection of squirrels and providing for the penalties for the violation thereof.

[Acts 1889, p. 374. Act approved March 11, 1889. In force May 10, 1889.]

SECTION 1. Any person who shall shoot or destroy or pursue for the purpose of shooting or destroying any squirrels during the period from the twentieth day of December in any year to the first day of June in the succeeding year, shall be fined in the sum of two dollars for each squirrel so killed, and the sum of one dollar for each squirrel so pursued.

AN ACT to prevent the destruction of quail, ruffed grouse and pinnated grouse.

(H. 97. Approved March 3, 1897.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful for any person to pursue or kill within this State any quail, ruffed grouse or pinnated grouse for purposes of sale, barter, traffic or removal from the State, or to sell, barter, keep, expose or offer for sale, or remove from this State any quail, ruffed grouse or pinnated grouse caught or killed in the State of Indiana.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall upon conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one dollar for every quail, ruffed grouse, or pinnated grouse so unlawfully pursued, killed, sold, kept, exposed or offered for sale, or removed from this State.

BIRD LAW.

AN ACT for the protection of birds, their nests and eggs.

[Acts 1891, p. 113. Approved and in force March 5, 1891.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any wild bird other than a game bird, or purchase, offer for sale any such wild bird after it has been killed, or to destroy the nests or the eggs of any wild bird.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act, the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly called swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidae, commonly

known as rails, coots, mud-hens and gallinules; the Limicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock and sand-pipers, tattlers and curlews; the Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, quail and pheasants, all of which are not intended to be affected by this act.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provisions of section one of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for not less than five days nor more than thirty days.

SEC. 4. Sections one and two of this act shall not apply to any person holding a permit giving the right to take birds or their nests and eggs for scientific purpose, as provided in section five of this act.

SEC. 5. Permits may be granted by the executive board of the Indiana Academy of Science to any properly accredited person, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests or eggs for strictly scientific purposes. In order to obtain such permit the applicant for the same must present to said board written testimonials from two well-known scientific men certifying to the good character and fitness of said applicant to be intrusted with such privilege, and pay to said board one dollar to defray the necessary expenses attending the granting of such permit, and must file with such board a properly executed bond in the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, signed by at least two responsible citizens of the State as sureties. The bond shall be forfeited to the State, and the permit become void upon proof that the holder of such permit has killed any bird, or taken the nests or eggs of any bird for any other purpose than that named in this section, and shall further be subject for each offense to the penalties provided in this act.

SEC. 6. The permits authorized by this act shall be in force for two years only from the date of their issue and shall not be transferable.

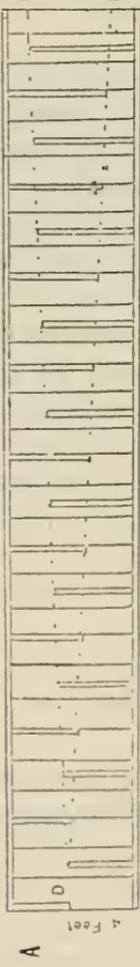
SEC. 7. The English or European house sparrow (*passer domesticus*), crows, hawks and other birds of prey, are not included among the birds protected by this act.

SEC. 8. All acts or parts of acts heretofore passed in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

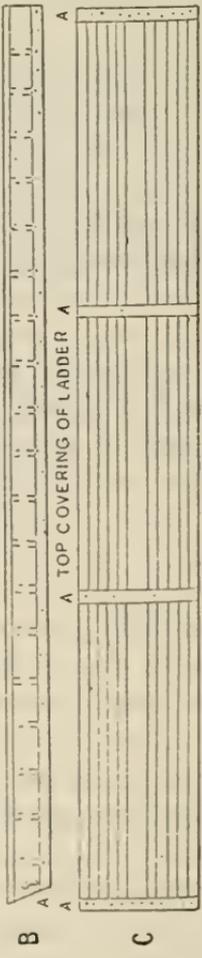
SEC. 9. An emergency is declared to exist for the immediate taking effect of this act; therefore, the same shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

TOP VIEW - UNCOVERED

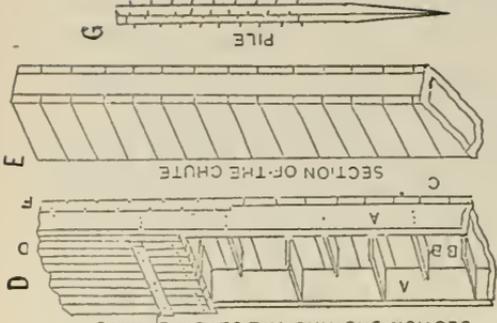
30 Feet Long



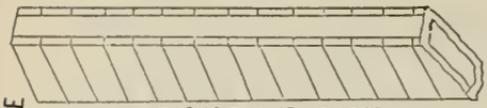
SIDE-VIEW



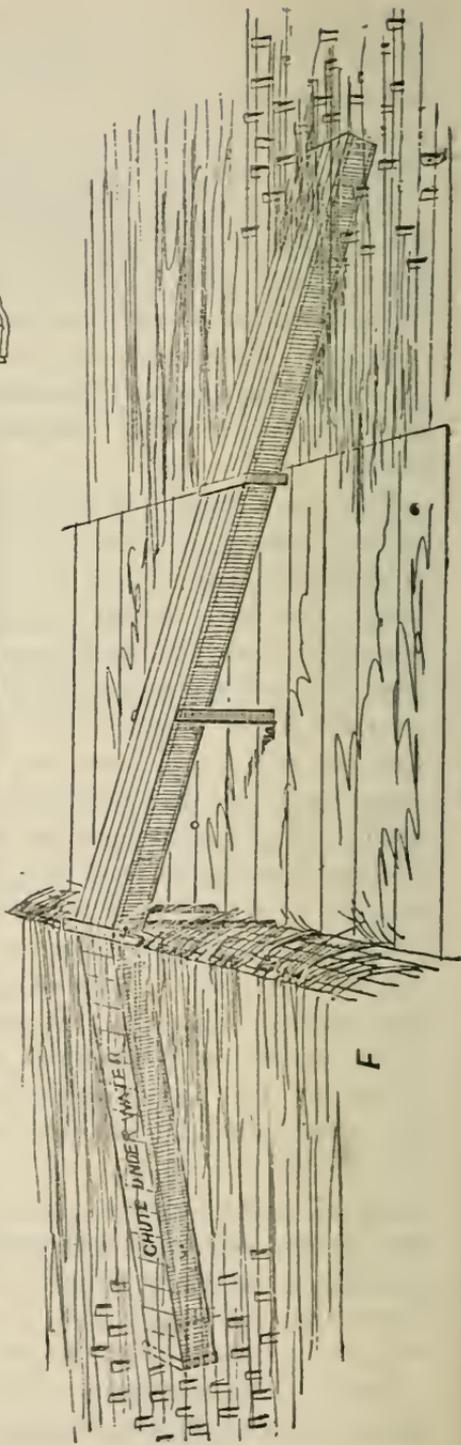
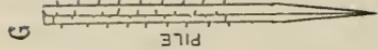
SECTION-SHOWING THE SEVERAL PARTS



SECTION OF THE CHUTE



PILE



FISH LADDER.

FISH LADDER ADOPTED BY THE STATE FISH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIANA, MAY 10, 1889.

Materials.—Pine, poplar, oak or any other durable wood. The ladder should be four feet wide, and its length varies according to the height of the dam—being about four feet long for every foot in height of the dam above the water below. This gives a rise of one foot in four feet, and will allow any fish to easily surmount the dam if the ladder is made according to the specifications. The ladder shown on the preceding page is thirty feet long and surmounts an eight-foot dam.

Figure A.—Shows the side and bottom of the ladder and the arrangement of the "riffles." The sides and bottom are made of 2x12-inch stuff—joists. The bottom is 4 feet over all. The "riffles" are either 1½ or 2-inch stuff, 1 foot wide, and of varying lengths. These lengths are accurately found by striking 2 chalk lines on the bottom, from the point D to the two points B. The riffles are abutted alternately against the opposite sides, 18 inches from center to center. The upper one should incline at a slight angle (see figure B); the others may be placed perpendicularly to the top and bottom.

Figure C.—Shows the covering of the ladder, composed of 10 lines of 2x4 scantling and 1 line of 2x6 scantling. They are nailed to the side pieces of the riffles and have ¼ inch space between them, and are also secured by 4 strips 1x4 inches, screwed on. (See A.)

* *Figure B.*—Shows the side view of the ladder, with position of inside riffles indicated by dotted lines. A is a strip 1x4 inches, covering the joints of the bottom planks, and prevents them being pried off; B is a hook to fasten in an eye in the dam.

Figure D.—Shows the several parts and method of construction: A, sides; B, riffles; C, bottom boards; D, top, formed of scantling; E, cross binding strip; F, strip covering joints of bottom.

Figure E.—Shows the chute on the face of the dam. Plain box, 1 foot by 44 inches internal width; 4 feet wide over all, and 16 inches high over all.

Figure G.—Shows a pile, 2x4, studded with spikes, to be driven deeply all around the end of the chute, and driven down flush with the surface at low water.

Figure F.—Shows a ladder in place.

The point of the chute where it meets the ladder should be sunk 1 foot into the comb of the dam. The stakes around the foot of the ladder may be omitted.

During the dry season of the year, from the 1st of June to the 1st of December, the ladder may be closed with a board to prevent the waste of water.

P. H. KIRSCH,
Fish Commissioner.

LIST OF FISH COMMISSIONERS AND OFFICERS UNITED STATES 1898, WITH ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS AND DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT.

The work of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries is carried on at twenty-five stations or hatcheries located at suitable places throughout the country. At Woods Hole and Gloucester, Massachusetts, cod, mackerel, lobster, and other important marine species are propagated, and the fry are deposited on the natural spawning-grounds along the coast. At Battle Creek, Baird, and Hoopa Valley in California, at Clackamas in Oregon, and Little White Salmon River in Washington, the eggs of the Pacific salmon are collected and hatched, and the fry are planted on the spawning-beds in the neighboring streams. The Atlantic and land-locked salmons are cultivated in Maine at Craig Brook and Green Lake to restock the depleted streams and lakes of New England and northern New York. On the Great Lakes at Cape Vincent, New York; Put-in-Bay, Ohio; Alpena, Michigan, and Duluth, Minnesota, the work is with whitefish and lake trout, in order to sustain the great commercial fisheries conducted for those species. Hatcheries in the interior at St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Wytheville, Virginia; Northville, Michigan; Manchester, Iowa; Bozeman, Montana; Neosho, Missouri; Quincy, Illinois; San Marcos, Texas, and Leadville, Colorado, are devoted to the important work of maintaining in the inland lakes and streams the supply of brook trout, rainbow trout, black bass, crappie, and other fishes. During the spring, on the Potomac, Delaware, and Susquehanna rivers, shad are hatched and are distributed in suitable streams along the Atlantic Coast.

For the distribution of fish and eggs the Commission has four cars specially equipped with tanks, air-circulating apparatus, and other appliances.

In the prosecution of marine work three vessels are used, the steamers Albatross and Fish Hawk, and a schooner, the Grampus. The Albatross is fitted with appliances for deep-sea dredging and collecting work, and is used for surveying and exploring ocean bot-

toms and investigating marine life. The Fish Hawk is in reality a floating hatchery, and is engaged in hatching shad, lobsters, and mackerel, in collecting eggs, and in distributing fry, besides making topographic surveys of fishing-grounds, etc.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

(Authorized by act of Congress. Approved February 9, 1871.)

COMMISSIONER—

Geo. M. Bowers, Washington, D. C.

CHIEF CLERK—

I. H. Dunlap.

DIVISION ASSISTANTS—

H. M. Smith, Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes.

W. de C. Ravenel, Fish Culture.

C. H. Townsend, Statistics and Methods of the Fisheries.

FISH CULTURAL STATIONS—

Green Lake, Maine, E. E. Race, Superintendent.

East Orland, Maine, Charles G. Atkins, Superintendent.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., John W. Titcomb, Superintendent.

Gloucester, Mass., C. G. Corliss, Custodian.

Woods Holl, Mass., E. F. Locke, Superintendent.

Cape Vincent, N. Y., Livingston Stone, Superintendent.

Battery Island, Havre de Grace, Md., Charles Healey, Custodian.

Bryan's Point, Potomac River, Md., L. G. Harron, Superintendent.

Central Station, Washington, D. C. (vacant).

Fish Ponds, Washington, D. C., R. Hessel, Superintendent.

Wytheville, Va., George A. Seagle, Superintendent.

Put-in-Bay, Ohio, J. J. Stranahan, Superintendent.

Northville, Mich., Frank N. Clark, Superintendent.

Alpena, Mich., Frank N. Clark, Superintendent.

Quincy, Ill., S. P. Bartlett, Superintendent.

Duluth, Minn., S. P. Wires, Superintendent.

Neosho, Mo., H. D. Dean, Superintendent.

Leadville, Col., E. A. Tulian, Superintendent.

Baird, Cal., G. H. Lambson, Superintendent.

FISH CULTURAL STATIONS—Continued.

- Tet. Gaston, Cal., Capt. G. H. Lambson, U. S. A., in charge.
 Clackamas, Ore., W. F. Hubbard, Superintendent.
 San Marcos, Texas, J. L. Leary, Superintendent.
 Boseman, Montana, J. A. Henshall, Superintendent.
 Manchester, Iowa, R. S. Johnson, Superintendent.
 Erwin, Tenn., S. G. Worth, Superintendent.

CALIFORNIA—

- H. F. Emeric, President of Commission, San Francisco.
 Wm. C. Murdock, San Francisco.
 J. M. Morrison, Sacramento.
 John P. Babcock, Chief Deputy, San Francisco.
 A. G. Fletcher, Clerk of Board, San Francisco.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

- Sisson Hatchery, W. H. Shelley, Superintendent, Sisson.
 Tahoe, Tallae, Wassona, Battle Creek and Bear Valley Hatcheries, E. W. Hunt, Superintendent, Tallae.
 \$17,500. Commissioners first appointed April 25, 1870.

COLORADO—

- J. S. Swan, Fish Commissioner and Game Warden, Denver.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

- Denver, A. F. Abbott, Superintendent.
 Twin Lakes, James Bruner, Superintendent.
 Gunnison, J. W. Curtis, Superintendent.
 Durango, F. H. Sarles, Superintendent.
 \$7,400. Commissioner first appointed February 9, 1877.

CONNECTICUT—

- Hubert Williams, President of Commission of Fisheries and Game, Lakeville.
 Albert C. Collins, Secretary, Hartford.
 James A. Bill, Treasurer, Bill Hill.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

- Birmingham, Gilbert Sterling, Superintendent, Bill Hill.
 Poquonock, Jas. A. Sterling, Superintendent, Bill Hill.
 Brockway, L. B. Brockway, Superintendent, Brockway.
 \$7,500. Commissioners first appointed September 11, 1866.

DELAWARE—

J. Stanley Short, Commissioner, Milford.

State Fish-Cultural Station—

Brandywine, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, Superintendent, Wilmington.

\$600. Commissioner first appointed April 23, 1881.

FLORIDA—

Samuel J. Reynolds,^e Commissioner, Palatka.

GEORGIA—

R. T. Nesbitt, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta.

J. D. Edmundson, Superintendent of Fisheries, La Grange.

Commissioner of Agriculture made ex officio Fish Commissioner, 1876.

ILLINOIS—

Nat. H. Cohen, President of Commission, Urbana.

S. P. Bartlett, Secretary, Quincy.

August Lenke, Chicago.

\$10,000. Commissioners first appointed May 20, 1875.

INDIANA—

Z. T. Sweeney, Commissioner, Columbus.

\$900. Commissioner first appointed September, 1881.

IOWA—

Geo. Delevan, Commissioner, Spirit Lake.

State Fish-Cultural Station—

Spirit Lake, Geo. Delevan, Superintendent.

\$3,000. Commissioner first appointed March 30, 1876.

KANSAS—

O. E. Sadler, Commissioner, El Dorado.

\$1,000. Commissioner first appointed March 10, 1877.

MAINE—

Leroy T. Carleton, Chairman of Commission, Winthrop.

Chas. E. Oak, Secretary, Augusta.

Henry O. Stanley, Dexfield.

State Fish-Cultural Station—

Auburn, Arthur Merrill, Superintendent.

MAINE—Continued.

Caribou, D. E. Johnson, Superintendent.

Edes Falls, C. L. Floyd, Superintendent.

Weed, D. B. Swett, Superintendent.

\$25,000. Commissioners first appointed January 1, 1867.

MARYLAND—

James C. Tawes, Commissioner, Crisfield.

John E. Gnagey, Commissioner, Accident.

State Fish-Cultural Station—

Druid Hill, A. F. George, Superintendent.

\$7,500. Commissioners first appointed April, 1874.

MASSACHUSETTS—

Edward A. Brackett, Chairman Board of Commissioners, Winchester.

Isaiah C. Young, Clerk of Board, Boston.

E. D. Buffington, Worcester.

State Fish-Cultural Station—

Sutton, Wm. E. Pillsbury, Superintendent, Wilkinsonville.

\$13,500. Commissioners first appointed May 3, 1865.

MICHIGAN—

Herschel Whitaker, President of Commission, Detroit.

George D. Mussey, Secretary, Detroit.

A. Ives, Jr., Treasurer, Detroit.

H. W. Davis, Grand Rapids.

F. B. Dickerson, Detroit.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, Charlevoix, Glenwood and Cascade.

Seymour Bower, Superintendent, Detroit.

\$27,500. Commissioners first appointed April 25, 1873.

MINNESOTA—

V. S. Timberlake, President of Game and Fish Commission, St. Paul.

C. S. Benson, Secretary, St. Cloud.

Fred Von Baumbach, Treasurer, Alexandria.

William Bird, Vice-President, Fairmount.

S. F. Fullerton, Express Agent, Duluth.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

State Fish-Cultural Station—

Willow Brook, St. Paul.

\$20,000. Commissioners first appointed May, 1874.

MISSOURI—

John T. Crisp, President Board of Commissioners, Independence.

N. B. Crisp, Secretary, Independence.

Jos. L. Griswold, St. Louis.

Dr. E. A. Donelan, St. Joseph.

Jesse W. Henry, Game and Fish Warden, Jefferson City.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

St. Louis, Philip Kopplin, Jr., Superintendent.

St. Joseph, J. W. Day, Superintendent.

\$15,000. Commissioners first appointed August 2, 1877.

MONTANA—

H. Percy Kenneth, Helena.

John F. Cowan, Secretary, Butte.

M. H. Bryan, Chairman of Commission, Kalispell.

NEBRASKA—

J. S. Kirkpatrick, President Board of Commissioners, Lincoln.

Robert S. Oberfelder, Secretary, Sidney.

W. L. May, Omaha.

State Fish-Cultural Station—

South Bend, William O. Brien, Superintendent.

\$5,475. Commissioners first appointed June 2, 1879.

NEVADA—

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

Carson City and Elko, F. C. Bryce, Superintendent.

\$1,500. Commissioners first appointed, 1877.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—

William H. Shurtliff, Chairman of Commission, Lancaster.

Frank L. Hughes, Secretary, Ashland.

Nathaniel Wentworth, Financial Agent.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

Colebrook, Livermore Falls, Ashland, Bristol, Meredith, Laconia, Conway, Manchester, Keene, Sunapee Lake, New Durham.

\$7,000. Commissioners first appointed August 30, 1866.

NEW JERSEY—

George Pfeiffer, Jr., President Fish and Game Commission,
Camden.

Howard P. Frothingham, Secretary and Treasurer, Mt. Ar-
lington.

Parker W. Page, Summit.

George L. Smith, Newark.

Richard A. Shriner, Chief Fish and Game Protector.

\$26,300. Commissioners first appointed March 29, 1870.

NEW YORK—

Barnet H. Davis, President of Commission, Palmyra.

Wm. R. Weed, Potsdam.

Chas. H. Babcock, Rochester.

Edward Thompson, Northport.

H. S. Holden, Syracuse.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

Adirondack, J. W. Roberts, Superintendent, Saranac Inn.

Beaver Hill, H. E. Annin, Rockland.

Caledonia, Frank Redband, Caledonia.

Cold Spring, C. H. Walters, Cold Spring Harbor.

Fulton Chain, E. L. Marks, Old Forge.

Pleasant Valley, P. Cotchefer, Taggart.

Sacandaga, E. F. Boehm, Speculator.

\$154,034. Commissioners first appointed April 22, 1868.

NORTH DAKOTA—

W. W. Barrett, State Superintendent of Irrigation and For-
estry and ex officio State Fish Commissioner, Church's
Ferry. \$1,500. Commissioner first appointed March 17,
1893.

OHIO—

A. J. Hazlitt, President Fish and Game Commission, Bucyrus.

J. C. Barnett, Sabina, Secretary.

James W. Owens, Newark.

Eugene Sharb, Van Wert.

Albert Brewer, Tiffin.

State Fish Culture Stations—

Sandusky and Chagrin Falls, J. A. Sheffield, Superintendent.

Waverly, J. C. Lee, Superintendent.

\$9,500. Commissioners first appointed May 3, 1873.

OREGON—

H. D. McGuire, Fish and Game Protector, Portland.
\$2,500. Commissioner first appointed April 1, 1873.

PENNSYLVANIA—

Henry C. Ford, President of Commission, Philadelphia.
H. C. DeMuth, Treasurer, Lancaster.
S. B. Stillwell, Secretary, Scranton.
James A. Dale, Corresponding Secretary, York.
Louis Streuber, Erie.
D. P. Corwin, Pittsburgh.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

Allentown, John P. Creveling, Superintendent.
Cory and Erie, Wm. Butler, Superintendent.
Delaware Hatchery at Bristol.
\$20,000. Commissioners first appointed April 15, 1866.

RHODE ISLAND—

J. M. K. Southwick, President of Commission, Newport.
H. F. Root, Treasurer, Providence.
Wm. P. Norton, Secretary, Providence.
* G. W. Willard, Westerly.
Herman C. Bumpus, Ph. D.
\$1,000. Commissioners first appointed in 1868.

TEXAS—

J. P. Kibbe, Commissioner, Port Lavaca.

UTAH—

John Sharp, Fish and Game Warden, Salt Lake City.
\$650. Commissioner first appointed ———

VERMONT—

John W. Titcomb, Commissioner, St. Johnsbury.
Horace W. Bailey, Commissioner, Newbury.

State Fish-Cultural Station—

Roxbury, Horace W. Bailey, Superintendent.
\$3,500. Commissioners first appointed 1865.

VIRGINIA—

Capt. John A. Curtis, Commissioner, Richmond.
Commissioner first appointed April, 1874.

WASHINGTON—

A. C. Little, Commissioner, Vancouver.

Gov. J. R. Rogers.

C. W. Young.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

Chinook, A. E. Houchen, Superintendent.

Kalama River, Sol Wheeler, Superintendent.

Baker Lake, King Spurgeon, Superintendent.

\$16,000. Commissioner first appointed November 9, 1877.

WISCONSIN—

The Governor, *ex officio*, Commissioner.

Edwin E. Bryant, President of Commission, Madison.

Calvert Spensley, Treasurer, Mineral Point.

Jas. J. Hogan, La Crosse.

William J. Starr, Eau Claire.

Carrie G. Bell, Bayfield.

Dr. E. A. Birge, Ph. D., Madison.

Henry D. Smith, Appleton.

James T. Ellarson, Fish and Game Warden.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

Madison, Milwaukee and Bayfield.

James Nevin, Superintendent, Madison.

\$20,000. Commissioners first appointed March 20, 1876.

WYOMING—

Gustave Schnitger, Commissioner, Laramie.

State Fish-Cultural Stations—

Sheridan and Sundance, John Lenihan, Superintendent.

Laramie, G. Schnitger, Superintendent.

\$3,500. Commissioner first appointed December 13, 1879.

The following States and Territories are said to have no Fish Commissioners: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia.

In South Dakota and New Mexico the Governor appoints Fish Wardens in each county.

In Tennessee Fish Wardens are appointed by court.

STATEMENT OF FISH DEPOSITED IN WATERS OF
THE STATE OF INDIANA

During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

NAME OF APPLICANT OR WATERS STOCKED.	Address or Point of Deposit.	Species.	Number.
St. Mary's Lake	South Bend	Loch Leven trout.	5,000
Spring Branch	South Bend	Brook trout	5,000
Hawke's Creek	Westville	Brook trout	5,000
Spring Branch	Laporte	Brook trout	5,000
Hudson Lake	South Bend	Lake trout	30,000
Eagle Lake	Warsaw	Black bass	50
Kent's Pond	Kentland	Black bass	250
Mill Pond	Kingsbury	Black bass	300
Indian Creek	Bossert	Black bass	25
Mill Pond	Kingsland	Black bass	195
Salt Creek	Bedford	Black bass	75
White River	Bedford	Black bass	25
White River	Tunnelton	Black bass	25
Guthrie's Creek	Bedford	Black bass	25
Leatherwood Creek	Bedford	Black bass	50
Back Creek	Fort Ritner	Black bass	25
Water Works Lake	Boonville	Black bass	25
Pine Creek	Walkerton	Black bass	300
Pretty Lake	Plymouth	Black bass	300
Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	Black bass	295
Cedar Lake	Cedar Lake	Black bass	300
Lake James	Angola	Black bass	480
Upper Salt Creek	Bedford	Black bass	25
Falling Run Creek	New Albany	Black bass	50
Ferguson's Lake	Knightstown	Black bass	200
Sackinder Lake	Kendallville	Black bass	300
Applicants for private ponds	State of Indiana ..	Black bass	1,095
Indian Creek	Bossert	Crappie	50
Salt Creek	Bedford	Crappie	100
White River	Tunnelton	Crappie	50
Guthrie's Creek	Bedford	Crappie	50
Leatherwood Creek	Bedford	Crappie	125
Back Creek	Fort Ritner	Crappie	50
Water Works Lake	Boonville	Crappie	50
White River	Bedford	Crappie	50
Upper Salt Creek	Bedford	Crappie	50
Applicants for private ponds	In the State	Crappie	125
Total			55,115

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Factory Inspection

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

1898.

D. H. MCABEE, Inspector.



INDIANAPOLIS :

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1899.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, January 4, 1899. }

Received by the Governor, examined, and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, January 4, 1899. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 5, 1899.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, January 6, 1899.

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 6th day of January, 1899.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk of Printing Bureau.

State of Indiana.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR.

1898.

OFFICE OF STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 3, 1899. }

Hon. James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana :

Sir—I have the honor to submit, herein, my second Annual Report as State Factory Inspector, being for the year ended December 31, 1898. I am gratified to be able to place such an exhibit in your hands of what has been accomplished, as it demonstrates the practical utility of the Factory Act and its public benefit. It is but another step in the great development of society now in progress in our country, under our free institutions, whereby all classes are enabled to better their condition and reach the highest state of which they are capable.

The Act under which I am operating is so new and of such unusual character in this State that I have deemed it unwise to proceed hastily or harshly in its enforcement, especially so since its defective title would probably make futile a resort to the courts, except as it relates to women and children. I have been, therefore, cautious and conservative, and am glad to be able to say that I have been met in a law-abiding spirit by both employer and employed, and that, by their co-operation, the condition of labor has been greatly improved, as will

appear in this report. There has been, also, a general improvement in business, since I assumed the office in 1897, as is shown by the increase in the number of employes, made in the interval between my first and second visits to many establishments.

In very few cases has there been any attempt to evade or obstruct the law. On the contrary, both capital and labor, when they once become familiar with its workings, are glad to come within an influence that is so wholesome and so powerful for good. Operators of factories, who feared, when the Act was passed, that their business would be interfered with, to their annoyance or loss, have learned by experience that such is not the case. They know, now, that it is not the purpose of this department to "run" their establishments, nor to interfere with them in any improper way. But, sometimes, the operatives have been less appreciative. Having become familiar, after long years of service, with machines destitute of safety devices, and, having become used to the frequent loss of fingers and thumbs, they are prone to view such things as guards with contempt, and as a reflection upon their ability to take care of themselves. But, in time, even these learn to know and appreciate the value of such devices, after which there is no trouble regarding their use.

The department has been at the disadvantage of having no register of the factories throughout the State that are subject to the law, in consequence of having ten or more persons employed, except the incomplete one made in this office last year; but the enrollment is now proceeding with such satisfactory progress that the work of inspection will not be retarded so much, hereafter, from this cause. The Factory Act makes provision, only, for an Inspector and an Assistant Inspector to perform the work in a field so vast as to embrace the entire State; and, as the clerical work required the presence of the Assistant in the office, the active work of inspection devolved entirely upon myself. In consequence of this limitation of its resources the department has not been able to reach every factory during the year, in a domain of such wide extent; but I have visited and inspected as many as time and circumstances permitted, the results of which are shown herewith in Exhibit A. Some of the establishments visited, proving not to have the requisite number of employes, could not be officially inspected; but, in some cases, the proprietors were anxious that informal examinations be made and any existing defects pointed out, and I was pleased to be able to comply with their requests.

The effects of the first inspection, made last year, have been very much in evidence as I have made my second round, and it is gratifying to find that some proprietors have not only carried out my sugges-

tions for the improvement of their establishments, but have gone further, often at considerable expense, in providing exhaust-fans, fire-escapes and other safeguards beyond my requirements. At the same time it developed that many carry "liability insurance," and, in some such cases, so much reliance is had upon this insurance for indemnity against loss, that precautions are not taken to the same degree against accidents or for the welfare of employes as might otherwise be done.

Details of the orders issued to proprietors, after inspections, with notes as to their compliance, are given herewith in Exhibit B.

ACCIDENTS.

The feature of the Act with which I have found the most difficulty, is that one requiring accidents to be reported to this office, by the employer, within forty-eight hours from the time they occur. It has usually taken a formal request from me to secure the first report; but, after one experience of this kind, in which the proprietor learns what is expected of him, it is hoped that he will not again wait for me to take the initiative. We endeavor to keep all factories supplied with blanks on which to make such reports.

The requirement that accidents shall be reported is one of the most valuable features of the Factory Act, as it is a constant reminder that the hand of authority is over the establishments where they occur, the effect of which is to cause greater watchfulness and care on the part of all concerned. As a rule, proprietors have complied with requests to provide safety devices to shield their employes and others from injury, but it is yet too early to say what the effect of the law will be in decreasing accidents. In other States, however, where a similar law has been in force for years the decrease has been satisfactory and shows what may be accomplished in Indiana.

The methods of transmitting power, whether by belts, rods, steel cables, ropes, endless chains or electric wires, come under the supervision of this department, and in some cases it has been found necessary to cover them to prevent contact with persons in their vicinity. It is here that accidents will occur, no difference how careful the workmen are, from master mechanic to oiler, unless guards are provided; and, with all this precaution, they will continue to occur too frequently until workmen are educated to exercise more care. The danger most prevalent is projecting set-screws upon shafting and near floors, as, by becoming entangled in the clothing they draw the victim into the machinery, often with fatal consequences. Such set-screws I have required to be covered or countersunk, as the law directs.

The Act does not permit the inspection of places where less than ten persons are employed; but my observation is that a greater number of accidents occur in the smaller than in the larger establishments, because greater risks are taken in such places, with less precaution by the workman and less close supervision on the part of the proprietor. I am, therefore, of opinion that the limit as to number ought to be removed, and that all establishments where labor is employed for hire ought to be subject to inspection, without reference to the number of persons, as is now the case in the Eastern States, where the system has been longer established.

The reports of accidents made to this office, and the results of my investigations regarding the same, are given in Exhibit C herewith.

EXHAUST-FANS.

In some lines of manufacture, dust is created in such quantities as to be injurious to health, and exhaust-fans are machines used to remove this dust from the atmosphere. Since the inauguration of factory inspection, these fans have come into general use, and will continue to be introduced wherever necessary. When properly constructed they are not expensive, and are not, in consequence, a hardship to the proprietor. In wood-working establishments it requires less than two years for a fan to repay its cost by the saving of labor alone. Numerous instances might be cited of their effectiveness in clearing the atmosphere, but the following are deemed sufficient for the purpose of this report:

In a room where twenty-five men are employed, the air was so filled with dust from emery-wheels, one year ago, that the men were greatly concerned for their health; but, an exhaust-fan having since been put in by direction of the Inspector, that room, to-day, is free from this prolific source of disease. In a certain wood-working establishment, employing more than twenty men in one room, they appeared, one year ago, when looked at through the accumulated dust, as indistinct, shadowy forms; but, now, the atmosphere of that room is clear and wholesome, and the men contented, because of the introduction of an exhaust-fan in the manner I directed.

The only trouble reported to me in securing a proper use of such fans has been on the part of a few piece-workers, who, claiming that the fans interfered with their output, broke off the connections. Such conduct, if persevered in, will lead to prosecutions, after the Act shall have been made effective, for the health of other employes should not

be jeopardized by acts of the thoughtless. By co-operation with this department, on the part of those interested, dust-laden, unhealthful work-rooms will soon be things of the past.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

In most of the establishments visited I have found little attention paid to improved methods of heating and ventilating. Present comfort seems to be almost the only consideration, which is sought during cold weather with overheated stoves and closed windows and doors, and during the warm season by opening all avenues for the admission of exterior air, regardless of the effect upon the heated employes of direct, cooling draughts. Some places are heated with steam or hot air, and in these the subject of ventilation is usually ignored.

Ventilation should be through flues, properly placed, and this I insist upon, in buildings to be erected, as far as is practicable. Since the adoption of the Factory Act, careful manufacturers are learning to submit their plans for new buildings to the Inspector for approval before proceeding with the work, and they wisely conform to his requirements without compulsion. Adequate methods of heating and ventilating should be introduced into old buildings, as far as their construction will permit; but it is to the new buildings that we must look for the best results, which can only be attained by incorporating the scheme in the plan for the building. Many failures have occurred in proposed new systems; but others have now reached such a degree of perfection that the builder no longer has any excuse for not using that one which has been most generally approved after use.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

Before the passage of the Factory Act there was no adequate provision for escaping from the floors above second stories of any of the manufactories I have visited; but this defect has now been generally remedied, and fire-escapes, of the pattern prescribed by law, are now being put up wherever deemed necessary. In some cases it has been done voluntarily by the proprietors, without notification from this office. It follows that there is now greater security above second floors than before.

I do not recommend any change in this provision of the Act, as I have found it sufficient; but I am of opinion that it ought to be extended to include all school houses, public halls and buildings, fraternity halls and buildings, mercantile houses, hotels, flats, club

houses, tenement houses, sanitariums and surgical institutes of more than two stories in height. There is a growing popular sentiment that such provision against disaster ought to be made. It is in the line of work done by this department, and might properly, therefore, be brought within its sphere of action. Such laws as are now on the statute books, making provision for the protection of the classes of buildings above enumerated, are deficient; or, such as they are, are practically dead letters for want of designated authority to enforce them.

STAIRWAYS—ELEVATORS—HOISTING SHAFTS.

In most cases I have found stairways provided with handrails, wherever practicable; and, where this had been neglected, orders from this office to remedy the defect have been cheerfully complied with.

Elevators have been found, generally, in good condition; but, in numerous instances, automatic gates have been substituted for bars, as they afford more security. Since the adoption of the Act a more careful supervision is exercised over such machines by owners, and more attention is given to repairs, than was formerly the case; and I recommend that, in addition to manufactories, the law be made to include all buildings where elevators or lifts are used, except private residences. Elevators ought to be inclosed with brick walls, and neither elevators nor stairways should be built with inflammable materials when it is practicable to do otherwise, nor should the elevator and stairway be in the vicinity of each other. Where elevators can not be protected in this way, automatic trap-doors are serviceable in preventing the spread of fire, and should be required. Such doors are also a protection against accidents.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

I have usually found the sanitary conditions of factories such as not to be subject to serious criticism. Since the passage of the Factory Act many establishments have been improved in this respect, while whitewash and paint have added to the appearances of others.

But, in some cases, particularly where women are employed, there is insufficient room, and this has created unhealthful conditions, due, usually, to an unexpected increase in the business for which the management was not prepared, and which, being temporary, is soon corrected. And almost invariably there is an insufficient number of seats in the water closets, one instance occurring where there was but one seat

for ninety young women. The forewoman deemed this sufficient, and, when spoken to on the subject, said, "The girls spend too much time in the closet." But there needs to be at least one seat for each twenty-five persons, and, in the case of females, there ought to be a closet on each floor where they are employed. This is the one necessity for health and comfort that has been most overlooked.

A few cases have been found where employes, mostly girls, were kept in cellars in which the atmosphere was vitiated and unfit to breathe; and, strange to say, these young people had no comprehension of the danger they were in from this source, the approach of disease in such places being so insidious as not to be recognized until it has fastened itself upon the system. The best remedy would be to prohibit the occupation, as work-rooms, of underground rooms, known as cellars.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

The law requires that wages shall be paid weekly in lawful money; but, notwithstanding this, I find that a great diversity exists among factories as to the time of payment, as is shown in detail in Exhibit A. When violations of the law have occurred I have afforded such relief as I could, but have acted at a disadvantage, because of the incompleteness of the Act, as already stated. Under the law, no person not directly interested can sue for wages, and this is not done, because the wage-earner, fearing discharge if he attempts to enforce his rights in this way, prefers earning what he can and accepting payment at the will of his employer. Were he paid in cash at the end of each week, it would be equal to an increase of ten per centum, at least, in his wages, which is an important thing to him, when we consider the ever-present necessities of those who are dependent upon him for support. It is a grievous hardship to him and to them, to be compelled to wait for his due, and to be driven to the credit stores, where exorbitant prices are charged. If the law is made effective, so it can be enforced by this department, such abuses will cease, and there will then be an authority to which the employe can go for a redress of grievances, without fear of the loss of position.

BAKERIES.

There are few bakeries in the State of Indiana that employ as many as ten men, and these shops I have found to be in excellent condition; but there is a very large number with fewer employes, which I have not visited, because of the limitation of the law, and, regarding these,

I have no information. But, from the results of inspections made in similar small shops in other States, it is reasonable to assume that many of those in Indiana are not what they ought to be, especially those located in basements. Every place, large or small, where bread is made for sale, ought to be brought under the most rigid State inspection. Clean and wholesome bread, which is an essential for good health, can be made only by clean and healthy men of good habits, however good and pure and sweet the ingredients may be. All bake-shops should be above ground, with abundant room and freedom from odors, and they ought to have good ventilation and drainage, sound floors, and be free from sinks and water-closets. The storage rooms and shelving ought to be clean and dry, and utensils and clothing in the best condition. The limit for work ought to be fixed at sixty hours a week, and no one under eighteen years of age ought to be permitted to work at night.

From the above it can be seen that it is of great importance that all bakeries be subjected to inspection by this department, as a means of making their output satisfactory.

STEAM BOILERS.

The Factory Act does not make special provision for the inspection of steam boilers, although these are an ever-present danger in almost all the manufacturing establishments of the State. In one concern there was found an 80-horse-power boiler running a 100-horse-power engine, and this engine was doing the work of a 125-horse-power machine, or more. The boiler had never been inspected, except by the engineer, who may have known nothing of its construction, and whose only qualification for the position he occupied may have been his ability to keep up steam. A majority of the establishments I have inspected keep their boilers insured, and these are examined by insurance inspectors at the times agreed upon in their policies; but this is usual only in high-class concerns, which leaves a great number unprovided for in this respect. The boilers in these, of more than 8-horse-power, ought to be inspected by the State, the frequency depending upon their condition and the kind of water used, and a small fee should be charged for such inspection. To insure efficiency insurance inspectors ought to be required to have certificates from the State, showing that they are fitted for the work.

Another great security would be to permit only trained men to have charge of boilers operated at a pressure of more than forty-five pounds, as most accidents are the result of ignorance and inattention. Incom-

petent men and boys are too often employed as engineers, who do not know the signs of disintegration, nor that the water of some localities makes a boiler dangerous by incrustation more quickly than will the water of other localities, or by the presence of other deleterious minerals in solution. They do not realize the power of steam for mischief, until an explosion has occurred, nor do they have a discriminating knowledge of the capacity of the machinery intrusted to their care. They know not where the danger line lies, and seem not to be aware that boilers, used to run machinery requiring more power than their construction warrants, and subjected to this constant strain day after day, are sure to bring disaster. This is particularly the case in saw-mills and establishments of like character. The boilers of steam wheat-threshers are also likely to be dangerous, because they are left out, unused, in the weather the greater part of the year, and skilled mechanics are rarely employed to operate them. But a boiler, wherever placed, deteriorates with age, a fact that is too often ignored. The owner may feel that it is unsafe, and know that it ought to be replaced with a new one; but he puts off this duty from month to month until the fatal day of an explosion comes. Others, having good boilers, neglect them until they are ruined. Second-hand boilers are always in the market, and find ready sale, often without reference to their condition, the purchaser being too ignorant to realize the danger, or too penurious to care, or too honest to suspect the fraud that is being imposed upon him.

The aggregate number of lives lost by explosions, caused by steam since it came into use, is prodigious, and it is said to exceed that caused by all other explosions, unless it be those used in fire-arms. That the loss of life by steam explosions has not increased in the same ratio as the increase of steam-boilers, is due to the fact that they are under a more careful supervision than formerly. This is observed on railroads where the boilers of engines now rarely explode, and this is because they are subjected to frequent and thorough inspection by experts representing the roads. It clearly demonstrates the importance of inspection. In lines of business where this custom does not prevail, explosions continue to be of frequent occurrence, and many persons are killed or crippled every year, and much property destroyed. Almost daily we read of such occurrences, from which I conclude that all boilers, not already under competent and thorough inspection, ought to be inspected by the State.

CHILD LABOR.

That feature of the Factory Act, placing restrictions upon the labor of children, is meeting the expectations of the public concerning the benefits, and I recommend that it be made to include mercantile houses, as well as shops and factories. Its enforcement has assisted to make the compulsory educational system operative, which would, otherwise, be much more difficult. By co-operation with the school authorities, those who seek to evade either law are quickly apprehended and subjected to the wise control provided for them. Not only does the Act prevent children from becoming factory operatives during the years that ought to be devoted to the work of obtaining an education, and, by preventing illiteracy increase their capacity as wage-earners when they reach maturity, but it also protects them from mutilation before they have arrived at the years of sufficient discretion to protect themselves from dangerous machinery when they leave school for the workshop. A proper law, carefully enforced, will, eventually, overcome or mitigate the evils complained of in child-labor.

The employment of children in factories means the displacement of adults, which is contrary to the public welfare. Let the child play and grow and learn, that it may reach the best manhood or womanhood, which can come only with a full development of body and mind and strength. There is no sadder sight than to see a child deprived of its right to reach its full powers. One object in the passage of the Factory Act was that children should have at least eight years in the public or private schools, and nothing should be allowed to encroach upon this time, which has been set apart by common consent, in which they may obtain an education. It is the American idea that no child, though ever so poor, shall be permitted to grow up in ignorance. The mother may need his earnings, but it would be better for her that the State Board of Charities come to her relief and enable her to keep the child in school; and, in the end, it might prove a saving to the public, as it might mean one less future pauper or inmate of a prison. But it is not advisable that young persons, over fourteen years of age, who, because of incorrigibility, will neither attend school nor engage in some useful vocation, should be permitted to live in idleness, and I recommend that the Act be so amended as to compel them to be either in school during the full school year, or employed at labor, as the parents or guardians may designate. And the compulsory school law

ought to be amended so as to require all children, between six and fourteen years, inclusive, to attend school the entire time of each school year, except when prevented by sickness.

FEMALE LABOR.

Under the Act I have not been able to accomplish as much as I desired for the benefit of female labor, which is one of the serious problems of the time. All I could do was to limit the working time of those under eighteen years of age to sixty hours a week, and to improve the sanitary conditions, where I found these deficient in any way. Proprietors of some establishments, who pride themselves on the completeness of their arrangements for the protection and benefit of their people, have overlooked the necessities of their female employes, and neglected to provide for their convenience and comfort; but there has been great improvement in this respect since the inauguration of the inspection system.

Other reforms, however, are needed. In one establishment women were found doing the laborious work and heavy lifting that, in every other concern in Indiana, is done by men only. It is a foreign custom, imported by foreign capitalists, and is a spectacle that produces an unpleasant impression upon the American observer. It ought not to be seen in this country.

Wherever employed, women ought to be protected from the effects of a vitiated atmosphere, and from the impairment of their organism by long-continued standing, as well as the nervous strain that impairs their functions, especially after puberty and until they have reached full maturity, which covers the most critical period of their lives. To better accomplish this, I recommend that the age for permitting females to enter factories be raised from fourteen to sixteen years.

RETAIL CLERKS.

A class of labor that deserves relief from the encroachments and demands of modern business methods and customs is the retail clerk. Not only are their Saturday nights spent until a late hour, in serving customers who should be required to make their purchases during the daytime, but they are gradually being deprived of their Sunday rest by being required to keep their shops or stores open a part of that day. In neither case should such unnecessary and injurious service be allowed, and it can be best prevented by bringing such establishments

under the supervision of the Factory Inspector to that extent. And it would do much to stop the desecration of the Sabbath, of which there is so much complaint, and preserve this day for rest and worship.

ORIGIN OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

The first Factory Inspection law was prepared and adopted in England about the beginning of the present century, as a result of the agitation caused by epidemics among children and women in factories, where they were crowded together and worked like slaves, night and day, in using the machinery that had but recently been introduced by the great inventors of that time. But it was not until 1819 that the law was made effective, the abuses and hardships having become so great that the Government was, at last, compelled to actively interfere in the interests of humanity. This interference began by asserting the right of the State to control industrial establishments that depended upon the labor of women and children; but this necessarily involved male labor to some extent, though it did not then interfere with the freedom of men in making contracts. The new law was intended more particularly to meet the evils of the apprentice system, but it did not extend to factories where children residing in the neighborhood were employed. From time to time this Act has been amended, and the authority of the Government extended, so as to make it generally effective for the protection of all labor.

It was thus in England that the value of factory inspection was first determined by experience. Subsequently, it was introduced into this country, Massachusetts being the first American State to adopt a law of that character. As is well known, Massachusetts is a State of rocks and hills and an inhospitable climate during most of the year. And it is destitute of navigable streams and lakes, nor does it possess valuable minerals or a fertile soil. It has none of the natural resources to make it a great State; and, yet, it is one of the greatest in the Union. The average wage, per capita, says Dr. A. E. Winship, Editor of "The Journal of Education," paid her laborers, is 84 per centum higher than the average of the entire United States, although the materials for her factories are brought from a distance. Notwithstanding this, her laborers not only get the highest wages, but receive the steadiest employment, according to the same authority, and work the fewest hours a day, surrounded by the best sanitary conditions of any other American State, while their educational, social and political advantages are such as to make a great people. Women are protected

by law from overwork by their employers, and children are excluded from factories until of proper age. The Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1896 shows that the school teachers of Massachusetts received 60 per centum higher salaries than the average paid in the other States; that 80 per centum more is expended for each pupil; that the value of school property is 130 per centum more; that the classical course in the high school is 360 per centum higher, while in 1897-8, says Dr. Winship, there were 62 per centum more admissions to her normal schools than in the previous year. And this State has, from the first, and continues to be, in the advance in factory inspection; and, under this system, her industrial establishments have become models for all the other States. It is a marked illustration of what such a law accomplishes for a community.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

The International Association of Factory Inspectors was organized at Philadelphia, in 1886, and at present includes the United States and Canada, though it is expected to be extended to other countries, invitations having been already issued to that effect. The American States now belonging to it are Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indiana, with the provinces of Quebec and Ontario in Canada. I have attended the two last annual sessions of this Association, the last one being held in Boston during the second week in September, 1898, and have found it of great benefit in the exchange of experiences, comparison of ideas, and the knowledge received of the progress of the work elsewhere. The last three annual sessions of this body passed resolutions recommending the enactment of laws in all the States and Provinces for the inspection of bake-shops and steam-boilers within their borders.

Each of the foregoing political divisions reports that the work of inspection is favorably received by their citizens, and that experience demonstrates its value more and more each year. The popular regard in which the system is held may be judged by the attitude toward it of Michigan, a typical Western State. It was inaugurated there in 1893, by an appropriation of \$4,000 to the Commissioner of Labor, for the payment of factory inspection, to be made by himself or deputies under his supervision. The work of the first two years was so appre-

ciated that, at the next session of the Legislature in 1895, the appropriation was increased to \$8,000, and, in 1897, to \$12,000, not including the expense of printing the reports nor the salary of the Commissioner. In Ohio, to quote the language of the law, "for the purpose of facilitating an efficient and thorough inspection of workshops and factories throughout the State, and to provide an adequate force therefor," the State is divided into districts, with a Chief Inspector at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, with authority to appoint eleven district inspectors, by and with the consent of the Governor, at salaries of \$1,000, each, and the Act provides, further, for all incidental expenses.

CONDITION OF LABOR—PAST AND PRESENT.

The condition of those who labor is very different, to-day, from what it was during the boasted palmy days of the Roman Empire, when, it has been estimated, 30,000,000 of her population were slaves. A writer of that time says: "To do any work that marks or curves the body, to live upon daily pay, to be connected with sales in the public market, degrades the freeman."

In those days the trades were held in such contempt that a tradesman or mechanic was a slave in only a little less degree than the common laborer.

In our own country we once had a condition of slavery that degraded labor, so that in some parts of America men and women were not esteemed as gentlemen and ladies, if it were known that they did anything to earn a livelihood. And, in parts, labor is still held in some contempt, especially for women; but this is very rapidly changing, and the gentleman and lady of the future will be determined upon other merits than idleness and wealth—they must have nobility of character; the qualities of industry, uprightness and patriotism, with devotion to some high duty and the ability to discharge it, whether it be to work with the brains or the hands. This will become the law of public opinion, to which all must conform. The room for idlers is growing constantly less.

All around us we see evidences of a wonderful development to a higher condition, and the inspection of establishments where men and women are employed in labor is a part of it. Such inspection means and compels better conditions for all. Its influence does not stop with the establishment inspected, but is seen in the personal conduct and goes to the homes. The multiplication of machinery is causing skilled mechanics to be frequently displaced by common laborers; boys take

the places of men, and untrained foreigners are ever ready to work for a pittance, a fact that some manufacturers are rapacious enough to take advantage of to their own profit. All this creates conditions unfavorable to our work-people and to the maintenance of a high order of efficiency and good sanitary conditions, and this, of itself, is sufficient to compel the adoption of such laws as will bring labor under a proper supervision to protect the public, since the classes named are less competent to protect themselves from machinery than are skilled mechanics. And the tendency to crowd operatives into restricted spaces is an added reason for such inspection. Sickness and accidents will not wholly cease; but they will be reduced in frequency and often in severity, lives will be prolonged and there will be greater comfort and enjoyment.

And, while the first object of the law is to protect the wage-earner, it so increases his efficiency and productiveness, and contributes so much to the safety and value of the property where he works, that the enterprising owner soon recognizes the benefit to himself, and he is made to feel that his capital, invested in manufacturing, is protected thus far. By reducing the frequency of accidents, he is saved from vexatious and expensive lawsuits, with a possible penalty at the end, and he grows into a broader and more liberal system.

At the same time wage-earners are made to feel that they are safeguarded as never before. It is worth much to them to know that supervision has been made for their comfort, and against disease and accident, so that each one is comparatively safe from a violent death, or physical suffering, caused by sickness or a mangled body. They know that cripples will not be so numerous as heretofore. And the employer, who has voluntarily under the inspiration of the law, taken all precautions for their safety and welfare, enjoys their respect and that of the community to a greater degree than before, while those, who do not do this, because of penuriousness or narrow-mindedness, are brought under the law as a last resort. A business which does not justify, by its returns, such care of the employes, is hardly worth trying to maintain.

Children are taught by an inspection law that they are to industriously improve the years appropriated to their school training, to make ready for the race before them. And as they are brought under its influence, they come to realize what it means to have a country, and their devotion to it increases with their years. The long arm of such a law is powerful to reform and to bless, and when the system has been established and understood neither capital nor labor will be willing to return to the careless, unmethodical and haphazard custom of the

past, that was a constant invitation to trouble and disaster. Such a law may be made equal in importance to any other upon our statute books for the general good.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES.

In the session of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, held at Toronto, Canada, in 1896, it was gravely suggested that the session of the following year be held at Indianapolis, because "Indiana had no factory law whatever, and, presumably, its citizens were unaware of what had been done in this direction in the more progressive States of the Union."

That Indiana has been later than some of her sister States in adopting this system does not mean that she is less progressive than they; but that, being an interior State, and not having great maritime cities, she has been comparatively free from the abuses prevailing in those States, and which became so injurious and notorious as to compel them to take earlier action than ourselves for their suppression. Their haste was in self-defense.

The undesirable immigration of recent years from the worst sections of Europe has scarcely reached our State, consequently we are almost free from "sweat shops" and similar wrongs against labor. Having ample building space here, there has not been so much disposition to overcrowd employes, as is done in some other States, nor is so much work done in basements, an evil from which we are almost exempt. There are no over-crowded cities in Indiana, with extortionate rents, nor is our labor market under the control of the refuse of Europe. We have no herded, inferior foreign population, made up of Bohemians, Poles, Italians, Greeks and Russians, who come to our free country as refugees from an oppression that has made them almost destitute and helpless and who are compelled by their necessities to submit to hardships and exactions almost incredible, and to slave for wages that afford a bare sustenance. Nor have we the Chinese, who come like lice to devour our substance and return to their own country enriched by the spoil. These classes of foreigners, coming to America in the hope and with the ambition of bettering their financial condition bring their life-long habits with them, and, stopping in our larger cities, they live in mean and narrow quarters, subsisting upon food that would not be eaten by our own people. And, to obtain even this, they must work at whatever their hands can find to do, and at such wages as the employer cares to pay. Such work is

done with little brain effort, in shops or in their squalid homes, under unhealthful conditions and with no thought of cleanliness. They are satisfied with bare shelter, poor food and vermin. The garments or other products made for their employers may be infested with disease or noxious insects, but they have the merit of being produced at a price which enables the dealer to meet all demands for cheap goods. It is one of the worst phases of contract labor and is the result of a competition that is open to all the world.

The enforcement of factory laws in the States where these people have settled may cause them to move further and come to the interior; prudence, therefore, requires that we be prepared to meet them. A national law, restricting such immigration, is one of the great needs of the time, and, if rigidly enforced, would afford much relief; but, lacking this, we must depend upon ourselves and provide such preventives and remedies as we can. These immigrants are the slaves of circumstances which do not exist in Indiana; but the time may come when they will, unless we take early measures to guard against such an affliction. By doing this in time such dreaded evils may never make their appearance. Our present exemption from this is a great blessing, added to which we enjoy the advantages of comfortable homes, abundant and wholesome food, pure air and uncontaminated water for our wage-earners, to a degree unknown to the unfortunate employes of "sweat shops" in the alleged "more progressive States of the Union."

But we are not without our faults and delinquencies in Indiana, and it is to the correction of these that the State has addressed itself in the Factory Act adopted at the last session of the General Assembly. That this Act may be more generally accessible to those to whom it relates, and that the general public may become better informed as to its purposes and wherein it is deficient, it is given herewith—Exhibit D. Copies of it, with this report, ought to be placed in the hands of employers and employes, and it will be done as far as this office is able to accomplish it. It will be sent to all applicants.

OFFICIAL BLANKS.

The blanks used in transacting the business of this office were prepared with much care and, as revised, are given herewith as Exhibit E. The publication here will enable those interested to inform themselves regarding their character, and to ask for such supplies as they may need, which will be sent free of cost to the recipient.

THE PRESENT ACT.

Like all new undertakings, the present Factory Act is deficient in some respects, so that inspections made under it can not be as thorough nor the action of the department as positive as will be the case when the General Assembly shall have revised it so as to be effective in the courts. Section 16 of the Act makes it the duty of the Inspector to "examine into all violations of laws made for the benefit of labor and to prosecute all violations thereof." This provision, being an interpolation in the Act, is regarded as of doubtful constitutionality; but a test case has not been made in the courts for the reason that the Act does not otherwise conform to the Constitution of the State, except as it relates to women and children. The Constitution says (Art. 4, Sec. 115): "Every Act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title." The provisions of the Factory Act referring to males are not thus expressed, and the Act, strictly construed, embraces more than one subject and matters properly connected therewith.

DEATH OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR ROBINSON.

I regret to announce the death of Col. James E. Robinson, Assistant Inspector, which occurred at his home in this city, on the 5th day of October last. Col. Robinson was devoted to his duties and took great interest in the work of the office, to which he applied himself in an acceptable manner as long as he was able to reach his desk, though suffering intensely for many months in consequence of the injuries received in the civil war, in which he was a gallant Union soldier. The compliments so frequently passed upon the first report from this office were largely due to him. His legacy to his family was the record of his services to his country, and those who know this record and of his struggle since the war to continue the activities of life, notwithstanding his physical infirmities, will ever hold him in respectful and grateful remembrance.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RESOURCES.

Amount appropriated by General Assembly, salaries . . .	\$2,500	00
Amount appropriated by General Assembly, incidental expenses		1,000 00
		1,000 00
Total		\$3,500 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Inspector, November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898, inclusive	\$1,500	00
Salary of Assistant Inspector, November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898, inclusive		1,000 00
Traveling and other incidental expenses, April 26, 1897, to October 31, 1898, inclusive		761 95
Balance remaining in State Treasury of amount appropriated for expenses		238 05
		238 05
Total		\$3,500 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of inspections made during year, 802.

Number of male employes reported, 80,471; females, 12,632; males under 16 years of age, 1,433; females under 18, 730. Total number of employes, 93,103.

Number of establishments paying wages of employes weekly, 551; semi-monthly, 198; monthly, 31; connected with prisons and paying no wages, 9.

Number of orders issued to manufacturers, 507; compliances, 350. Of these orders 51 were given during the month of December, too late for returns in time for this report.

Number of accidents reported to this department, 121; investigated by Inspector, 74.

Amount of appropriation for incidental expenses remaining unexpended, \$238.05.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

Should the recommendations made herein become laws, I recommend, further, that the position of Assistant Factory Inspector be abolished and that the Factory Inspector be authorized to appoint four deputies, one of the number to be known as Boiler Inspector, and who shall be a well-qualified, practical boiler-maker or engineer, and at the time of his appointment as such deputy, working at his trade, his salary to be \$1,500 per annum and incidental expenses, his duties to be the inspection of all steam boilers not otherwise properly inspected, and to assist in examining applicants for license as engineers, boiler-tenders or firemen, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Factory Inspector. The salaries of the remaining deputies to be \$1,000 per annum each, with incidental expenses, one of the number to serve as chief clerk, and the remaining two to perform such duties relating to the department as the Factory Inspector may require, the incidental expenses of no deputy to exceed \$50 a month. I also recommend the appointment of one typewriter, at a salary of \$500 per annum.

I recommend, further, that Deputy Inspectors be authorized to administer oaths to parents or others certifying to age of minors or making certificates to other matters relating to the enforcement of the law under which they act.

That notaries and other officers be prohibited from receiving more than 10 cents each for preparing and certifying to certificates of parents or guardians.

That the Inspector be authorized to furnish all blanks and copies of the Factory Act to manufacturers and others who may apply for the same, to be posted or retained by them in their establishments.

That employers be prohibited from collecting or retaining any moneys from employes, to be used in whole or in part for the payment of doctors' fees.

That employers be prohibited from discriminating against any person or persons or class of labor seeking work, by posting notices or otherwise.

That the words "a child" be interpreted to mean one who is under 14 years of age; "a young person," as one between 14 and 18, and "a woman," as a female over 18 years.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully yours,

D. H. M'ABEE.

Factory Inspector.

EXHIBIT A.

Tabulated Statement of Inspections Made

BY

FACTORY INSPECTOR OF INDIANA.

1898.

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED.

ALEXANDRIA, MADISON COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal—Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders—See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents—See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 16.							Total.
395	July 8	Kelly Axe Mfg. Co.	Axes	250	.....	.....	.....	30	Good	Cash, weekly	395	95
395	Dec. 5	Union Steel Co.	Bar and sheet iron.	700	.....	.....	.....	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....	.....
637	Dec. 5	The Am. Pl. Glass Co.	Plate glass.	425	.....	.....	60-65	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....	.....
638	Dec. 5	Lippincott Glass Co.	Lamp chimneys, etc.	400	40	20	10	60	Good	Cash, weekly	638	.....
639	Dec. 6	The DePauw Window Glass Works.	Window glass.	250	.....	.....	.....	40	Good	Cash, weekly	639	98

AURORA, DEARBORN COUNTY.

574	Oct. 26	American Match Co.	Matches	100	75	3	12	175	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	574
575	Oct. 26	Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.	Engines, general machinery	35	.....	.....	.....	35	54	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....
576	Oct. 26	S. Wyman Cooperage Co.	Barr. Is	125	.....	.....	.....	45	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
577	Oct. 27	Aurora Chair Co.	Chairs	35	.....	3	.....	35	48	45	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	577
578	Oct. 27	Aurora Tool Works.	Drill presses	40	.....	.....	.....	40	50	50	Good	Cash, weekly	578
579	Oct. 27	Hazan, McMorrow & Tiede Co.	Shoes.	50	50	4	5	100	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
580	Oct. 27	Aurora Coffin Co.	Coffins and caskets	25	1	.....	.....	26	54	60	Good	Cash, weekly	580
581	Oct. 27	Cochran Chair Co.	Chairs	80	.....	4	.....	80	60	40	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	581
582	Oct. 27	Aurora Furniture Co.	Furniture	25	.....	.....	.....	25	54	45	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	582

ANDERSON, MADISON COUNTY.

670	Dec. 1	Arende File Works.....	322	18	12	3	340	60	30	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	670
671	Dec. 1	Columbia Enc. Tile Co.	78	67	....	1	145	60	30	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	671
672	Dec. 1	Pennsylv. Glass Co., No. 1.....	150	2	25	....	152	54	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	672
673	Dec. 1	Pennsylv. Glass Co., No. 2.....	115	10	25	....	125	53-60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	673
674	Dec. 1	Union Glass Works Co.	60	....	....	....	60	48	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	674
675	Dec. 1	Philad. Quartz Co.	23	....	....	....	23	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	675
676	Dec. 1	The Gould Steel Co.	95	....	....	....	95	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	676
677	Dec. 1	Rosworth & Poling Co.	12	....	....	....	12	51-50	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	677
678	Dec. 2	Woolley Foundry and Machine Works.....	15	1	....	....	16	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly.	678
679	Dec. 2	Am. Steel and Wire Co	500	6	....	....	506	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	679
680	Dec. 2	Anderson Flint Bottle Company.....	80	....	12	....	80	53	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	680
681	Dec. 2	Diamond Paper Co.	60	8	....	....	68	60-72	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	681
682	Dec. 2	The Hill Machine Co.	18	....	....	....	18	48-50	60	Good	Ch'ks, c'sh, weekly.	682
683	Dec. 2	Anderson Foundry and Machine Works.....	50	....	....	....	50	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly.	683
684	Dec. 2	Goutzen Art Glass Co.	25	....	....	....	25	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	684
685	Dec. 2	Am. Strawboard Co.	100	....	....	....	100	72	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	685
686	Dec. 2	J. W. Sefton Mfg. Co	54	52	....	H	106	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly.	686
687	Dec. 2	Buckeye Mfg. Co., specialties and gas engines.	300	20	....	....	320	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	687
688	Dec. 3	Anderson Glass Co.	200	....	....	....	200	48-60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	688
689	Dec. 3	National Tin Plate Co	375	15	3	....	390	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	689
690	Dec. 3	Wright Shovel Co.	250	....	....	....	250	60	30	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	690
691	Dec. 3	Indiana Box Co.	90	1	10	....	91	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	691
692	Dec. 3	Victor Window Glass Company.....	155	....	....	....	155	40	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	692
693	Dec. 3	Anderson Forging Co.	50	....	2	....	50	60	30	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	693
694	Dec. 3	Godman Brake and Mfg. Co.....	10	....	....	....	10	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly.	694

ATLANTA, HAMILTON COUNTY.

693	Nov. 16	Atlanta Steel and Tin Plate Co.....	400	1	400	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	693
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EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

ARCADIA, HAMILTON COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.					Hours per Week.	N. on Day Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.	Total.						
634	Nov. 16	American Crystal Mon- ument Co.	Lamp chimneys.	55	3	3	55	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	635	.....
635	Nov. 16	Martz Bros.	Canned goods.	25	100	4	125	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	635	.....
636	Nov. 16	Ohio Glass Co.	Window glass.	200	.....	.....	200	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	636	.....

ALBANY, DELAWARE COUNTY.

660	Nov. 25	The Albany Paper Co.	Strawboard.	31	.....	.....	31	72	6	Good.	Cash, semi-monthly.	660	.....
661	Nov. 25	Albany Mfg. Co.	Steel tubing.	150	.....	.....	150	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
662	Nov. 25	North Baltimore Bottle Glass Co.	Bottles.	75	20	.....	75	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
663	Nov. 25	Buckeye Window Glass Co.	Window glass.	65	.....	.....	65	40	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
664	Nov. 25	Model Flint Glass Co.	Glass tableware.	90	10	.....	100	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....

BRAZIL, CLAY COUNTY.

253	May 20	J. A. Alstead	Planing mill	15	54	60	Good	Cash, weekly	253
254	May 20	Brazil Foundry and Machine Shop	Engines, etc	20	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	254
255	May 20	C. E. Wilder	Lumber and planing mill	18	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	255
256	May 20	Central Iron and Steel Co	Bar iron, axles & forgings	500	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	256
257	May 20	Weaver Clay and Coal Co	Brick building blocks	41	54	60	Good	Cash, weekly	257
258	May 20	Goucher, McAdoo & Co	Sewer pipe	67	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	258
259	May 20	Brazil Brick and Pipe Co	Brick and pipe	80	60	30	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	259
260	May 20	Chicago Sewer Co	Sewer pipe	55	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	260

BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY.

386	July 11	Showers Bros	Chamber suits, bedsteads	125	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly	386
387	July 12	Thomas Bayne	Wagon stuff	14	60	60	Fair	Cash, weekly	387
388	July 12	Central Oolitic Stone Co	Sawed stone	10	60	60	Fair	Cash, semi-monthly	388
389	July 12	Consolidated Stone Co	Sawed stone	110	60	60	Fair	Cash, monthly	389
400	July 12	Chicago & Bloomington Stone Co	Stone	30	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	400
401	July 12	W. A. Fulwider	Dimension hardwood	15	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	401
402	July 12	Waldron, Hill & Buskirk	Spokes	33	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	402

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

BEDFORD, LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 16.							Total.
403	July 13	Salem & Bedford Stone Co.	Dressed stone.	30	.....	.....	.....	60	Fair.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
404	July 13	Southern Ind. R. R. Co.	Repair shops	30	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	403	.....
405	July 13	Columbus Handle & Tool Co.	Rough wood handles	12	.....	2	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
406	July 13	Bedford Steam Stone Works	Sawed stone.	14	.....	.....	.....	72	Fair.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
407	July 13	W. H. Gillett.....	Bent wood	20	.....	4	.....	60	Fair.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
408	July 13	Henry Kerber & Son.....	Sawed stone	15	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	407	.....
409	July 13	Bedford Sawed Stone Co.	Sawed stone.	11	.....	.....	.....	60	Fair.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
410	July 13	Chicago & Bedford Stone Co.	Sawed stone.	35	.....	.....	.....	60	Fair.....	Cash, monthly.....	.....	.....

BLUFFTON, WELLS COUNTY.

492	Sept. 23	J. M. Buck.....	Long handles.....	12	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	492	.....
493	Sept. 23	Wells County Canning Works.	Canned goods	30	45	4	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	493	.....
494	Sept. 23	Bluffton Mfg. Co.....	Washing machines	25	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	491	.....
495	Sept. 23	F. P. Adams.....	Hardwood	20	.....	.....	.....	51	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	495	.....
496	Sept. 23	Petroleum Hoop Co.....	Hoops	25	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
497	Sept. 23	R. G. Marey Mfg. Co.	Windmills and pumps.....	40	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	497	.....

BATESVILLE, RIPLEY COUNTY.

585	Oct. 28	American Furniture Co.	Furniture	65	4	65	60	45	Poor	Cash, every 3 weeks	585
586	Oct. 28	Enterpriso Casket & Coffin Co.	Coffins and caskets	10		10	56-60	40	Good	Cash, weekly	586
587	Oct. 28	Union Furniture Co.	Furniture	75	2	75	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly	587
588	Oct. 28	Batesville Coffin Co.	Coffins and caskets	16		16	60	45	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	588
591	Oct. 28	Greenman Bros. Mfg. Co.	Furniture	100		100	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly	591
592	Oct. 28	Western Furniture Co.	Furniture	35		35	60	45	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	592

CONNERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY.

185	April 21	Connorsville Buggy Co.	Buggies	70		70	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	185
186	April 21	Indiana Furniture Co.	Furniture	125		125	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	186
187	April 21	P. H. & F. M. Roots	Blowers, pumps and gas machines	100		100	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly	187
188	April 22	McFarlan Carriage Co.	Carr nages	250	2	252	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	188
189	April 22	Connorsville Blower Co.	Rotary positive pressure blowers	60		60	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly	190
190	April 22	Ansted & Higgins Spring Co.	Springs	42		42	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	190
191	April 22	Connorsville Lounge Co.	Lounges	10	3	13	54	60	Good	Cash, weekly	192
192	April 22	Connorsville Furniture Mfg Co.	Furniture	200		200	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	192
193	April 22	Indiana French Mirror Co.	Mirrors	45		45	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	193
194	April 22	Connorsville Axle Co.	Axles	52		52	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	194
195	April 22	Connorsville Wagon Co.	Wheels	65		65	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	195
196	April 22	Munk & Roberts Furniture Co.	Furniture	140		140	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	196
197	April 22	White water Carpet Mills	Carpets	6	4	30	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly	197
198	April 22	Triple Sign Co.	Signs	17	13	30	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	198

EXHIBIT A.—Factories Inspected—Continued.

CONVERSE, MIAMI COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
734	Dec. 21	Converse Co-operative Window Glass Ass'n.	Window glass.	65	.....	.....	.....	65	40	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	.....
735	Dec. 21	Converse Fruit Jar Works No. 4.	Fruit jars and oil cans.	105	20	3	8	125	51-60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	.....

CANNELTON, PERRY COUNTY.

123	July 16	Indiana Cotton Mills	Brown sheeting.	100	200	8	35	300	60	45	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
421	July 16	Geo. J. Wilbur Chair Co.	Chairs.	15	.....	.....	.....	15	60	45	Good..	Cash, weekly.	423

CRAWFORDSVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

465	Sept. 16	Geo. Rumble & Bro.	Planing mill	10	.....	.....	.....	10	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	465
466	Sept. 16	Cr w' l' s' v' l' e Casket Co	Caskets.	35	.....	.....	.....	35	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	466
467	Sept. 16	Doyetail Co.	Buggies and bodies	25	.....	.....	.....	25	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly.	467
468	Sept. 16	J. W. Henry	Hardwood	11	.....	.....	.....	14	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	468
469	Sept. 16	Indiana Wire Fence Co	Fences and nails	50	.....	.....	.....	50	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly.	469

COLUMBUS, BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

589	Oct. 28	Reeves Pulley Co.....	75	.....	75	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	589
590	Oct. 28	Henry Maley	30	.....	30	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly.	590
593	Oct. 28	W. W. Mooney & Sons.	230	.....	230	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	593
594	Oct. 28	Reeves & Co.....	200	.....	200	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	594
597	Oct. 28	Columbus Handlo and Tool Co.....	75	.....	75	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	597
598	Oct. 28	J. Glanton.....	35	.....	35	57	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	598
599	Oct. 28	Orinesco Furniture Co..	78	2	78	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	599
600	Oct. 28	Orinoco Tanning Co....	30	.....	30	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	600

CICERO, HAMILTON COUNTY.

630	Nov. 14	Modes-Turner Glass Co	345	4	25	54	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
631	Nov. 14	Bonita Glass Co.....	55	20	3	54	60	Good	Cash, semi monthly.	.....

DELPHI, CARROLL COUNTY.

462	Sept. 16	Delphi Mfg. Co.....	15	.....	15	54	60	Good	Cash, weekly	462
463	Sept. 16	The Gordon Lumb. Co.	12	.....	12	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	463
464	Sept. 16	Delphi Lumber & Mfg. Company	18	.....	18	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	464

DECATUR, ADAMS COUNTY.

489	Sept. 23	Decatur Egg Case Co ..	65	33	6	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	489
490	Sept. 23	W. D. Coyle.....	4	35	4	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	490
491	Sept. 23	Miller & Williams.....	20	.....	20	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	491

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

DUNKIRK, JAY COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspectors' Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
784	Dec. 21	Ohio Flint Glass Co....	Tableware	205	20	15	.....	225	60	Good	Cash, weekly .....	.....
785	Dec. 21	Enterprise Window Glass Co.....	Window glass	210	.....	.....	.....	210	60	Good	Cash, weekly .....	.....
786	Dec. 21	Gem Window Glass Wks	Window glass	58	.....	.....	.....	58	40-60	Good	Cash, weekly	786
787	Dec. 21	Rates Wind'w Glass Co	Window glass	60	.....	.....	.....	60	40-60	Good	Check, cash, weekly.	.....
788	Dec. 21	Marring, Hart & Co.....	Bottles	200	.....	30	.....	200	57-60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
789	Dec. 21	Dunkirk Window Gl's Company.....	Window glass	130	.....	.....	.....	130	40-60	Good	Cash, weekly .....	.....
790	Dec. 21	Beatty-Brady Glass Co.	Tableware	210	15	5	.....	225	60	Good	Cash, weekly	790

EDINBURG, JOHNSON COUNTY.

86	Mich. 10	Edinburg Cabinet Co..	Fancy furniture.....	45	.....	1	.....	45	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
87	Mich. 10	Henry Maley.....	Hardwood.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	87

EXHIBIT A.—FACORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

EVANSVILLE—Continued.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
134	Feb. 19	The White Swan Lau- dry	Laundry	12	38	.....	.....	50	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	134	.....
135	Feb. 19	Kohinoor Laundry Co.	Laundry	10	30	.....	.....	40	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	135	.....
136	Feb. 19	E. Q. Smith Chair Co.	Chairs	11	7	3	.....	18	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
137	Feb. 21	Evansville Tool Works	Edge tools and hammers	100	.....	3	.....	100	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	137	.....
138	Feb. 21	McPherson & Foster	Box "shooks"	60	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	138	.....
139	Feb. 21	Southwestern Broom Mfg. Co.	Brooms	60	30	12	15	90	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	139	.....
140	Feb. 21	Pearless Steam Lau- dry	Laundry	5	20	.....	.....	25	60	Fair	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
141	Feb. 21	Henry F. Blounts	Plows	70	.....	2	.....	70	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	141	.....
142	Feb. 21	Evansville Coffin Co.	Coffins	40	2	.....	.....	42	54	Fair	Cash, weekly.	142	.....
143	Feb. 21	Mechanics' Planing Mill Co.	Sash, doors and blinds	20	.....	.....	.....	20	48	Good	Cash, weekly.	143	.....
144	Feb. 21	Schollosky & Co.	Tables	24	.....	.....	.....	24	54	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
145	Feb. 22	Von Behren Mfg. Co.	Wagon and carriage stock	50	.....	.....	.....	50	60	Fair	Cash, weekly.	145	.....
146	Feb. 22	Hartig-Becker Plow Co.	Plows	18	.....	.....	.....	18	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	146	.....
147	Feb. 22	The Karges Furniture Co.	Furniture	90	.....	.....	.....	90	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	147	.....
148	Feb. 22	Ed Q. Smith Chair Fac- tory	Chair stuff	25	.....	.....	.....	25	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
149	Feb. 22	Guat. Weyard	Cigars	2	47	.....	.....	49	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
150	Feb. 23	C. E. Schuttz	Cigars	20	.....	.....	.....	20	48	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
151	Feb. 23	J. C. Bechart	Cigars	13	.....	2	.....	13	48	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
152	Feb. 23	Charles C. Helderich	Cigars	3	11	.....	.....	14	54	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
153	Feb. 23	Grill Bros. Co.	Cigars	21	1	.....	.....	22	48	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
154	Feb. 23	Charles Molzer	Soap	22	.....	.....	.....	22	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	154	.....

155	Mch. 23	Crescent Furniture Co.	Sideboards and suites.....	53	.....	2	.....	53	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	155
156	Mch. 24	Lincoln Avenue Plan- ing Mill Co.....	Sash, doors and blinds.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	156
157	Mch. 24	John S. McGorkle.....	Planing mill.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23	54	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	157
158	Mch. 24	Evansville Broom W'ks	Hames, brooms, etc.....	60	2	.....	.....	62	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	158
159	Mch. 24	The Crown Pottery Co.	White granite and decor- ated ware.....	110	40	.....	.....	150	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	159
160	Mch. 25	The L. & N. R. R. Co. & Evansville Mirror & Beveling Co.....	Repair shops.....	675	.....	.....	.....	675	60	60	Good.....	Cash, monthly.....	160
161	Mch. 25	.....	Mirrors.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....

EAST CHICAGO, LAKE COUNTY.

515	Oct. 5	Inland Iron and Forge Company.....	Bar iron and steel.....	500	.....	2	.....	500	60	00	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	515
516	Oct. 5	Famous Mfg. Co.....	Bailing presses.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	516
517	Oct. 5	Win. Graves Tank Works.....	Tanks.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	517
518	Oct. 5	Chicago Horse Shoe Co	Horseshoes.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80	60	30	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	518

ELWOOD, MADISON COUNTY.

737	Dec. 12	Americ'n Tin Plate Co	Tin plate.....	1,250	50	.....	.....	1,300	48-40	30	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
738	Dec. 13	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.....	Plate glass.....	450	.....	1	.....	450	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	738
739	Dec. 13	Geo. A. Macbeth Co.....	Lamp chimneys, etc.....	410	40	10	.....	450	48-60	30	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	739
740	Dec. 13	W. R. McCloy.....	Lamp chimneys, etc.....	192	8	4	.....	200	55-60	30	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
741	Dec. 13	Elwood Window Glass Company.....	Window glass.....	125	.....	.....	.....	125	40-60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	741
742	Dec. 13	Vivison & Weiskopf.....	Bottles.....	70	.....	10	.....	70	54-60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
743	Dec. 13	Elwood Iron Works.....	Founders and machinists	60	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
744	Dec. 13	Elwood Box Co.....	Boxes.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—CONTINUED.

ELKHART, ELKHART COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal—Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders—See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents—See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
316	June 9	Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co.	Carriages and harness.	250	5	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, semi-monthly.	316	.....
317	June 6	S. D. Kimbark.	Wagon wood-work.	130	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, semi-monthly.	317	.....
318	June 6	Stimpson Computing Scale Co.	Computing scales.	35	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	318	.....
319	June 6	The Buscher Mfg. Co.	Brass and plated novelties.	140	10	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	319	.....
320	June 6	Elkhart Paper Box & Board Co.	Straw board.	12	1	.....	.....	72	Poor.	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
321	June 7	C. S. Conn.	Horos.	155	20	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	321	.....
322	June 7	Newman Bros.	Planing mill.	22	.....	.....	.....	60	Fair.	Cash, weekly.	322	.....
323	June 7	Elkhart Paper Co.	Book paper.	45	30	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	323	.....
324	June 7	Nation's Starch Co.	Starch.	30	2	.....	.....	60-72	Good.	Cash, weekly.	324	.....
325	June 7	Elkhart Egg Case Co.	Egg-case filters.	25	32	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	325	.....
326	June 7	Wm. Barger & Sons.	Paper boxes.	15	30	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
327	June 7	Indiana Buggy Co.	Buggies.	100	6	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	327	.....
328	June 7	Dr. Miles Medical Co.	Medicines.	36	66	.....	.....	50	Excellent.	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
329	June 7	L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.	Repair shops.	423	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.	Cash, monthly.	329	.....

EATON, DELAWARE COUNTY.

771	Dec. 20	The Eaton Mfr. Co.....	37	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	772
772	Dec. 20	W. K. Jones & Co.....	50	.....	40-60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	773
773	Dec. 20	Baur Window Glass Co	150	.....	40-60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	158
774	Dec. 20	Standard Washboard						
		Co.....	15	1	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	
775	Dec. 20	Ames Buggy Bow Co.....	25	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	
776	Dec. 20	Paragon Paper Co.....	30	.....	72	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	776

FRANKTON, MADISON COUNTY.

32	Jan. 25	Wetherall Rolling Mill	115	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	32
33	Jan. 26	Co.....	100	1	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	
745	Dec. 13	Chicago Glass Co.....	70	10	54-60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	
746	Dec. 14	Frankton Window						
		Glass Co.....	60	.....	40-60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	745
747	Dec. 14	Wetherall Rolling Mill	125	1	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	
748	Dec. 14	Co.....	100	.....	40-60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	748
		Clyde Window Glass Co.....						

FRANKFORT, CLINTON COUNTY.

290	June 1	Kramer Bros. Co.....	13	1	54	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	
291	June 1	Wellace Mfr. Co.....	12	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	291
292	June 1	T. St. L. & K.C.R.R. Co.	300	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, monthly.....	
293	June 1	H. A. Langton & Co.....	20	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	
294	June 1	Benefel & Son.....	30	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	294
295	June 1	J. M. Cleveland.....	14	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	295
		Planing mill.....						
		Brick and tile machinery.....						
		Repair shops.....						
		Dimension lumber.....						
		Saw mill.....						
		"D" handle.....						

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

FAIRMOUNT, GRANT COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
703	Dec. 6	Marion Fruit Jar and Bottle Co. No. 2.....	Fruit jars	45	22	4	2	67	54-60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
704	Dec. 6	The Big Four Window Glass Co.	Window glass.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60	40	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	704
705	Dec. 6	Fairmount Glass Wks. The Ball Window Glass Co.	Bottles	112	3	29	.....	115	51	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
706	Dec. 6	.....	Window glass.....	140	.....	.....	.....	140	40	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	706

FRANKLIN, JOHNSON COUNTY.

88	Mich. 10	E. P. Ervin.....	Saw and planing mill.....	18	18	54	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....
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FORT WAYNE, ALLEN COUNTY.

47	Feb. 12	Imperial Mfg. Co.	Shirt waists.	5	45	50	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	47	
48	Feb. 12	A. L. Johns & Co.	Harness and pads.	15	.....	15	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	48
49	Feb. 12	A. Hirsch.	Overalls.	2	30	32	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	49	
50	Feb. 14	Fort Wayne (Glove and Mitten Co.)	Gloves and mittens.	15	35	50	60	60	Fair	Cash, weekly.	50	
51	Feb. 14	George Minbaugh.	Boxes and bindery.	5	6	11	60	60	Fair	Cash, weekly.	51	
52	Feb. 14	Paragon Mfg. Co.	Shirt waists.	16	376	322	60	75	Fair	Cash, semi-monthly.	52	
53	Feb. 14	Samuel M. Foster.	Shirt waists.	12	230	242	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	53	
54	Feb. 14	Empire Box Factory.	Boxes and bindery.	5	5	10	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	54	
55	Feb. 14	Fort Wayne Bindery & Box Co.	Boxes and bindery.	9	16	25	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	55	
56	Feb. 14	Hogzier Mfg. Co.	Overalls and pants.	12	135	147	60	80	Good	Cash, weekly.	56	
57	Feb. 14	Wayne Knitting Mills	Hosiery.	160	216	376	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	57	
58	Feb. 15	Fort Wayne Safety Valve Works.	Valves.	10	.....	10	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	58
59	Feb. 15	The Bass Foundry and Machine Works.	Car wheels and forgings.	800	.....	800	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	59
60	Feb. 15	C. M. Menefee.	Castings.	17	.....	17	54	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	60
61	Feb. 15	Western Gas Construction Co.	Gas engines.	11	.....	11	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	61
62	Feb. 15	Fort Wayne Electric Corporation.	Electric machines.	395	15	351	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	62	
63	Feb. 16	Pennsylvania Co.	Engines and cars.	640	.....	640	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	63
64	Feb. 16	Kerr-Murray Mfg. Co.	Coal, water, gas apparatus.	200	.....	200	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	64
65	Feb. 16	Olds Wagon Works.	Wagon and bicycle rims and handles.	225	.....	225	48	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	65
66	Feb. 16	Rhinesmith & Simonson.	Sash, doors, washing mehns.	80	1	80	54	30	Good	Cash, monthly.	66	
67	Feb. 16	Fox Branch U. S. Baking Co.	Crackers and candies.	36	16	52	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	67	
68	Feb. 17	Cooney Bayer.	Cigars.	12	2	12	48	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	68	
69	Feb. 17	H. W. Ortman.	Cigars.	14	.....	14	48	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	69
70	Feb. 17	Frank J. Graber.	Cigars.	14	2	16	48	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	70	
71	Feb. 17	The Sentinel Printing Co.	Paper and job printing.	27	1	28	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	71	
72	Feb. 17	John C. Eckert.	Cigars.	13	1	14	48	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	72	
73	Feb. 17	Al. Hazzards.	Cigars.	11	1	12	48	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	73	
74	Feb. 17	City Carriage Works.	Carrriages.	15	.....	15	48	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	74
75	Feb. 17	Kanke & Yerges.	Buggy bows and heading.	14	.....	14	54	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	75
76	Feb. 18	Louis Kostetter & Co.	Bicycle wood-work.	70	.....	70	48	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	76
77	Feb. 18	Wabash Railroad Co.	Repairs.	300	.....	300	51	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	77
78	Feb. 18	W. B. Phillips & Co.	Shirt waists and gloves.	6	25	31	60	60	Good	Cash, wkly, semi-mo	78	
79	Feb. 18	Troy Steam Laundry.	Laundry.	10	30	1	40	51	30	Good	Cash, weekly.	79
80	Feb. 18	Paul Mfg. Co.	Wood pulleys and novelties.	20	.....	20	54	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	80
81	Feb. 18	L. E. & W. R. Co.	Repairs.	38	.....	38	54	60	Good	Checks, monthy.	81
82	Feb. 18	Peters Box & Lumber Co.	Quartered oak.	24	.....	24	54	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	82
83	Feb. 18	The Fleeting Mfg. Co.	Roll machinery.	24	.....	24	50	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	83

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

GOSHEN, ELKHART COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
330	June 8	The I X L and Goshen Pump Co.	Veneers, doors and sercons.	40	.....	.....	.....	40	60	Good	Cash, weekly	330	.....
331	June 8	Nash, Knox & Hubbell Company	Tables	50	.....	.....	.....	50	60	Good	Cash, weekly	331	.....
332	June 8	Goshen Veneer Co.	Veneers	15	.....	.....	.....	15	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	332	.....
333	June 8	Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Co.	Soap	30	15	.....	.....	45	60	Good	Cash, weekly	333	.....
334	June 8	Goshen Shirt Mfg. Co.	Shirts	5	40	.....	.....	45	60	Good	Cash, weekly	334	.....
335	June 8	Hawks Furniture Co.	Chamber furniture.	60	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
336	June 8	Christian Engle.	Staves	20	.....	.....	.....	20	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
337	June 8	Goshen Sash and Door Company	Sash and doors	50	.....	.....	.....	50	60	Good	Cash, weekly	337	.....
338	June 8	Kelly Foundry and Machine Co.	Castings, boilers and tanks.	98	.....	.....	.....	98	60	Good	Cash, weekly	338	.....
339	June 8	Standard Boiler Co.	Steam boilers	22	.....	.....	.....	22	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
340	June 8	Arial Cycle Mfg. Co.	Bicycles	100	.....	.....	.....	100	60	Good	Cash, weekly	310	.....
341	June 9	E. W. Walker & Stutz Company	Vehicles	80	.....	.....	.....	80	60	Good	Cash, weekly	341	.....
342	June 9	Goshen Mfg. Co.	Wooden ware	20	.....	.....	.....	20	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
343	June 9	Lesb, Spuders & Eg- bert Co.	Hardwood lumber	80	.....	.....	.....	80	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	343	.....

GREENSBURG, DECATUR COUNTY.

583	Oct. 27	W. A. Doles.....	25	.....	.....	60	Good	Cash, weekly	583
584	Oct. 27	Greensburg Carriage Works.....	50	.....	.....	48-60	Good	Cash, weekly	584
		Spokes and rims.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
		Buggies.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....

GAS CITY, GRANT COUNTY.

707	Dec. 7	Shelden-Foster Glass Co.....	237	10	29	6	247	50	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	707
708	Dec. 7	The Moorewood Co.....	450	50	20	15	500	60	30	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	708
709	Dec. 7	Thompson Bottle Co.....	110	.....	6	.....	110	54	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	709
710	Dec. 7	Indiana Edge Tool Co.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly	710
711	Dec. 7	American Window Glass Co.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200	40	60	Good	Cash, weekly	711
712	Dec. 7	United States Glass Co.....	365	35	40	12	400	52-60	55	Good	Cash, weekly	712
713	Dec. 7	Martetta Cathedral House.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	713
714	Dec. 7	Western Strawboard Co.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	72	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	714
		Bottles.....	237	10	29	6	247	50	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	707
		Tin and tin-plate.....	450	50	20	15	500	60	30	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	708
		Bottles.....	110	.....	6	.....	110	54	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	709
		Agricultural edge tools.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly	710
		Window glass.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200	40	60	Good	Cash, weekly	711
		Tableware.....	365	35	40	12	400	52-60	55	Good	Cash, weekly	712
		Cathedral glass.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	713
		Strawboard.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	72	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	714

GREENCASTLE, PUTNAM COUNTY.

3	Jan. 18	Barnaby Bros.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	60	60	Fair	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
4	Jan. 18	Greencastle Wood Mfg. Co.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	60	45	Good	Cheek, s. mi-monthly	4
5	Jan. 18	Colo Bros. Lightning Rod Mfg. Co.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	54	60	Fair	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
		Quartered oak.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	60	60	Fair	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
		Rims and handles.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	60	45	Good	Cheek, s. mi-monthly	4
		Lightning rods.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	54	60	Fair	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....

HOWELL, VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

160	Mch. 25	L. & N. Railroad Shops.....	675	.....	.....	.....	675	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly	160
		Repairs.....	675	.....	.....	.....	675	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly	160

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

HAMMOND, LAKE COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Nonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
511	Oct. 4	G. H. Hammond Co.	Beef, pork and mutton.....	1,200	9	.....	1,209	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	511	.....
512	Oct. 4	W. B. Conkey Co.	Books.....	350	250	20	600	60	Excellent	Cash, weekly.....	512	.....
513	Oct. 4	Simplex Railway Ap- pliance Co.	Simplex bodies, bolsters....	100	.....	.....	100	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	513	.....
514	Oct. 4	Pittsburg Spring Co. . .	Wagon springs.....	67	.....	.....	67	45	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	514	.....

HARTFORD CITY, BLACKFORD COUNTY.

777	Dec. 20	Hartford City Paper Co	Manilla and newspaper....	53	11	.....	64	72	Good.....	Checks, semi-mo....	777	.....
778	Dec. 20	Utility Paper Co.	Straw wrapping paper.....	32	8	.....	40	60-72	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	778	.....
779	Dec. 20	Hartford City Glass Co	Window glass.....	600	.....	2	600	40-60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
780	Dec. 20	C. H. Hubbard.	Spokes.....	18	.....	.....	18	60	Good.....	Checks, monthly....	.....	.....
781	Dec. 20	Jones Glass Co.	Window glass.....	60	.....	.....	60	40-60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
782	Dec. 20	The Hurtle Glass Co . .	Window glass.....	60	.....	.....	60	40-60	Good.....	Checks, cash, weekly	.....	.....
783	Dec. 20	Sneath Glass Co.	Lantern globes.....	100	12	4	112	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY.

2	Jan. 5	Baker Overall Co.	4	6	10	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	36	58-68
36	Jan. 27	Indiana Bicycle Co.	557	3	582	58	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	37	
37	Feb. 3	Swain-Ertel Laundry	7	20	27	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.		
38	Feb. 3	C. B. Cones & Son Mfg. Co.	25	225	250	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	38	127
39	Feb. 4	Excelsior Shirt Mfg. Co	4	70	74	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	39	
40	Feb. 7	Sullivan & Mahan	5	8	13	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	40	
41	Feb. 7	Indianapolis Suspension Co.	4	8	12	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.		
42	Feb. 7	Gom Garment Co.	10	85	95	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	42	
85	Feb. 7	T. B. Laycock Mfg. Co.	130	40	170	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	85	
171	Apr. 18	Parry Mfg. Co.	885	65	450	68	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	171	
199	Apr. 26	Kahn Tailoring Co.	41	52	93	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	199	
200	Apr. 26	Indianapolis Harness Co.	75	1	75	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	200	
201	Apr. 26	Indianapolis Paper Box Co.	3	10	13	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly.		
202	Apr. 26	Bailey Mfg. Co.	4	30	34	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly.	202	
203	Apr. 27	Central Stray Works	6	30	36	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.		
204	Apr. 27	R. G. Harscim.	12	75	87	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	204	
205	Apr. 27	Frost Gear-case Co.	29	15	44	60	40	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.		
206	Apr. 27	Western Furniture Co.	70	3	70	65	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	206	80
207	Apr. 28	Nordyke & Marmon	250	3	253	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly.	207	77, 149, 162, 168
208	Apr. 28	Standard Wheel Co.	300		300	68	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	208	
209	Apr. 28	H. Lauter	150	5	150	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	209	75, 117, 164
210	Apr. 28	Indianapolis Foundry Co.	300		300	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly.	210	
211	Apr. 29	Rockwood Mfg. Co.	50		50	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly.	211	
212	Apr. 29	Lion Clothing Co.	2	25	27	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.		
226	May 9	John Rauch	28	6	34	48	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	226	
227	May 9	L. S. Ayers & Co.	5	63	68	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.		
228	May 9	H. P. Wasson & Co	1	30	31	54	60	Good	Cash, weekly.		
229	May 9	Grafty, Ault & Co.	3	25	28	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.		
230	May 9	Paul H. Krauss	4	36	40	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	230	
231	May 11	Bee Hive Paper Box Co.	6	13	19	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly.	231	
232	May 11	Excelsior Laundry	10	20	3	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	232	
233	May 11	Sensitive Governor Co.	20		20	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	233	
234	May 11	Indianapolis Chain & Stamping Co.	129	81	210	60	40	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	234	153, 154, 155, 156
235	May 12	Smith, Day & Co.	25		25	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly.	235	
236	May 12	Indianapolis Mfgs. and Carpenters' Union.	40	6	40	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	236	
237	May 14	Indianapolis News	50	5	55	48	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	237	

EXHIBIT A.—FACORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

INDIANAPOLIS—Continued.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Nonday Meal—Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's (Orders—See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents—See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 15.							Total.
238	May 14	Indiana Newspaper Union	Newspapers.	25	2	3	27	60	Good	Cash, weekly	238	80	
353	June 14	Indianapolis Mfg. Co.	Baby carriages, reed chairs.	90	10	3	100	60	Good	Cash, weekly	353	353	
354	June 11	The National Card Co.	Playing cards.	70	130	35	200	60	Good	Cash, weekly	354	90, 124	
355	June 15	Diamond Steam Laundry	Laundry	17	6	23	23	60	Good	Cash, weekly	355	355	
356	June 15	Puritan Bed Spring Co.	Spring beds.	25	25	10	50	60	Fair	Cash, weekly	356	356	
357	June 15	Home Laundry	Laundry	2	8	10	12	60	Good	Cash, weekly	357	357	
358	June 16	Indianapolis Handle Co.	"D" handles.	26	26	26	26	60	Good	Cash, weekly	358	358	
359	June 16	Automatic Grip Neck Yoke Co.	Neck yokes	10	10	10	10	60	Good	Cash, weekly	359	359	
360	June 16	Nation-I Wheel Co.	Wheels	20	20	20	20	60	Poor	Cash, weekly	360	360	
361	June 16	O. S. Gillette	Staples, poles, etc.	40	40	40	40	54	Fair	Cash, weekly	361	361	
387	June 29	Coffin, Fletcher & Co.	Pork packers.	55	5	60	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	387	91	
388	July 1	Brinker & Habeneoy	Cigar boxes.	10	8	18	18	60	Good	Cash, weekly	388	388	
389	July 1	Balke & Kraus Co.	Planing mill.	30	30	30	30	60	Good	Cash, weekly	389	389	
390	July 6	North Indianapolis Cycle Works, Mohawk	Bicycles and grain cradles.	30	30	30	30	60	Good	Cash, weekly	390	390	
391	July 6	Udell Works	Wooden ware.	150	150	150	150	60	Good	Cash, weekly	391	391	
392	July 6	Indiana Chain Co.	Bicycle chains.	30	60	90	90	60	Good	Cash, weekly	392	392	
393	July 6	Cerentine Mfg. Co.	Cerentine flakes, etc.	120	5	125	125	60-72	Good	Cash, weekly	393	393	
394	July 6	Hay & Willis Mfg. Co.	Bicycles.	25	25	25	25	60	Good	Cash, weekly	394	394	
439	July 25	Chandler & Taylor	Foundry and machinists	200	200	200	200	60	Good	Cash, weekly	439	102, 130	
440	July 25	Model Woolen Mill	Woolens	22	34	4	56	60	Good	Cash, weekly	440	131	

441	July 25	Indianap'l's Basket Co	Baskets	76	25	100	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly	63, 150	
442	July 25	Wulschner & Son	Musical instruments	11	.....	11	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	97
443	Aug. 10	M. S. Huey & Co.	Mantles, postoffice furniture	65	1	65	55	60	Good	Cash, weekly	443	
444	Aug. 10	Wm. P. Jungelaus Co.	Contractors and builders	25	.....	25	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	444
445	Sept. 13	Daniel Stewart Co.	Looking glasses	10	.....	10	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly	445
446	Sept. 13	Daggett & Co.	Candies	21	2	47	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly	446	
447	Sept. 13	Excelsior Shirt Co.	Shirts and waists	7	75	10	82	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly	447
448	Sept. 13	Kuhn Tailoring Co.	Clothing	50	60	110	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	448	
470	Sept. 17	Brown-Ketcham Iron Works	Structural iron	325	.....	325	60	40	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
471	Sept. 17	Ewart Mfg. Co.	Link belting	100	5	100	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly	471	
472	Sept. 17	National Malleable Casting Co.	Malleable castings	830	50	830	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	472	
498	Sept. 20	N. M. Fitch & Co.	Chewing gum	3	22	25	60	60	Good	Cash, monthly	498	
499	Sept. 20	Roster Lumber Co.	House furnishing	35	.....	35	53	60	Good	Cash, weekly	499
500	Sept. 20	U. S. Encaustic Tile Wks	Encaustic tiles	75	75	150	54	60	Good	Cash, weekly	500	
501	Sept. 20	L. B. Jaycock Mfg. Co.	Furniture specialties	125	55	180	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	501	
502	Sept. 25	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works	Pumps	175	.....	175	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
503	Sept. 27	John Guedelhoefer	Carriages and wagons	20	.....	20	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly	503
504	Sept. 27	Parkhurst Bros. & Co.	Machinery	35	.....	35	57	60	Good	Cash, weekly	504
505	Sept. 27	Sinker-Davis Co.	Machinery	175	.....	175	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly	505
506	Sept. 29	Van Camp Packing Co.	Canned goods	150	300	450	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	506	
507	Sept. 29	Indianapolis Bridge & Iron Works	Bridges and iron work	16	.....	16	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
508	Sept. 29	National Starch Co.	Starch and gluten meal	120	30	150	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	508	
509	Sept. 29	Emrich Furniture Co.	Furniture	60	3	60	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	509	
510	Sept. 29	Bullweg & Co.	Boxes and crates	31	.....	31	54	60	Good	Cash, weekly	510
519	Oct. 10	Indianapolis Canning Co.	Canned goods	100	200	300	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	519	
520	Oct. 10	National Glue Co.	Glue and bi-products	30	.....	30	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	520
521	Oct. 10	Indianapolis Coffin Co.	Coffins and caskets	20	2	31	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly	521	
522	Oct. 10	The Ammonia Soap Powder Co.	Soap and soap powder	3	7	10	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
523	Oct. 10	Indianapolis Wire Weaving Co.	Washboards	15	.....	15	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
524	Oct. 10	Mack's Carpet and Rug Factory	Carpets and rugs	8	9	17	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
525	Oct. 10	The Keyless Lock Co.	Keyless locks	60	10	60	60	45	Fair	Cash, weekly	525	
526	Oct. 10	Indianapolis Stove Co.	Stoves	125	.....	125	60	35	Good	Cash, weekly	526
527	Oct. 10	Indiana Box Co.	Boxes	26	.....	26	60	60	Fair	Cash, weekly	.....
528	Oct. 11	Kingan & Co., Lt.	Meats	1,400	150	1,550	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	118	
557	Oct. 22	Indiana Lumber and Veneer Co.	Veneers and sawed lumber	30	.....	30	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly	557
558	Oct. 22	Wm. Englefield Co.	Planing mill	20	1	20	52	60	Good	Cash, weekly	558	
559	Oct. 22	Russell Lumber Co.	Sash, doors and frames	22	.....	22	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	559
560	Oct. 22	L. M. Holloway	Veneers	15	2	15	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
561	Oct. 22	L. C. Thompson	Office and special furniture	45	.....	45	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	561

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

INDIANAPOLIS—Continued.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1895.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Me- Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 15.							Total.
562	Oct. 24	L. M. Ott Mfg. Co.	Lounges.....	100	5	8	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	562	.....
563	Oct. 21	M. Clune & Sons.....	Parlor suits, etc.....	35	3	3	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
564	Oct. 24	J. B. New.....	Chairs.....	15	.....	.....	.....	54	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
565	Oct. 24	G. P. Mcbougat & Son.	Kitchen furniture, etc.....	37	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	565	.....
566	Oct. 24	Indianapolis Planing Mill Co.....	Windows and door frames.....	25	.....	.....	.....	48	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	566	.....
567	Oct. 24	Atlas Engine Works.....	Engines.....	720	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	567	.....
565	Nov. 1	Parrott-Tingart Bak'y	Bread and crackers.....	115	35	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	595	.....
596	Nov. 2	Louis Meyer & Co.....	Shirts and overalls.....	15	100	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	596	.....
601	Nov. 3	Broxer & Love Bros.	Sheetings and jeans warps.	40	210	4	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	601	.....
602	Nov. 3	Indianapolis Bleach- ing Co.....	Bleachers.....	52	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	602	.....
603	Nov. 3	Geo. Merritt & Co.....	Woollens.....	25	50	2	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	603	.....
604	Nov. 3	Beveridge Paper Co.....	Box-board.....	25	.....	.....	.....	72	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	604	.....
605	Nov. 3	A. Minter.....	Slaves and heading.....	65	.....	1	.....	54	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	605	.....
606	Nov. 3	Fred W. Brandt.....	Barrels and boxes.....	45	.....	.....	.....	58	Fair.....	Cash, weekly.....	606	.....
607	Nov. 3	Fred Diez Co.....	Boxes and trucks.....	50	.....	1	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	.....	.....
608	Nov. 3	Western Furniture Co.	Furniture.....	85	1	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	608	.....
609	Nov. 3	Indianapolis Drop Forge Co.....	Drop forgings.....	30	1	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	609	.....
610	Nov. 3	Lewis A. Share.....	Martingale rings.....	7	8	3	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
611	Nov. 3	H. Lieber Co.....	Picture frames.....	113	12	2	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
612	Nov. 4	Hetherington & Berner	Machinists and foundlers.....	72	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
613	Nov. 4	Hank - Noelke Iron Works.....	Structural iron.....	85	.....	.....	.....	45	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	613	.....
614	Nov. 4	F. M. Bachman.....	Saw mill and veneering.....	30	.....	.....	.....	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	614	.....

615	Nov. 4	Albert Krull.....	7	14	21	60	30	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	615
616	Nov. 4	Holliday & Wyon.....	50	.....	50	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	617
617	Nov. 4	Pioneer Brass Works.....	25	.....	25	60	30	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	618
618	Nov. 4	W. B. Barry Saw & Supply Co.....	15	.....	15	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	619
619	Nov. 4	Peter F. Irvey.....	56	4	60	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	620
620	Nov. 11	Adams & Williamson.....	90	.....	90	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	621
621	Nov. 11	D. W. Williamson & Co.....	30	.....	30	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	622
622	Nov. 11	John A. Schumacher & Co.....	45	.....	45	54	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	623
623	Nov. 11	N. K. Patout & Sons.....	10	.....	10	48	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	632
632	Nov. 15	Champion Syrup Refining Co.....	5	5	10	54	30	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	632
658	Nov. 19	Tucker & Dorsey Mfg. Co.....	100	.....	100	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	658
659	Nov. 19	Thomas Madden, Son & Co.....	125	1	125	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	796
796	Dec. 22	R. G. Harseum.....	90	90	15	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	796
797	Dec. 22	Indiana Newspaper Union.....	25	5	30	57	45	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	797
798	Dec. 22	Henry Coburn Lumber Co.....	20	.....	20	48-60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	799
799	Dec. 30	Indianapolis Terra Cotta Co.....	35	.....	35	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	799
800	Dec. 30	Indianapolis Crescent Cob pipes.....	7	4	11	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	800
801	Dec. 30	The Mulden-Blackledge Co.....	20	30	8	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	801
802	Dec. 30	Hitz Baking Co.....	71	8	79	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	802

JEFFERSONVILLE, CLARK COUNTY.

377	June 25	Ohio Falls Car Mfg. Co.....	1,200	.....	1,200	60	45	Fair.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	377
378	June 25	N. Solinger & Son.....	10	30	4	60	30	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	378
379	June 25	Falls City Chain Wks. & Broomwell Brush and Wire Goods Co.....	20	1	20	60	30	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	379
380	June 25	Claggett Saddletree Co.....	150	.....	150	48	60	Good.....	Prison, no pay.....	380
381	June 25	Odench-Hays Shoe Co.....	40	.....	40	48	60	Good.....	Prison, no pay.....	381
382	June 25	Reliance Mfg. Co.....	180	.....	180	48	60	Good.....	Prison, no pay.....	382
383	June 25	Indiana Mfg. Co.....	150	.....	150	48	60	Good.....	Prison, no pay.....	383
384	June 25	M. A. Sweeney.....	250	.....	250	48	60	Good.....	Prison, no pay.....	384
385	June 25	J. E. Howard.....	65	.....	65	60	60	Fair.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	385
386	June 25	.....	250	.....	250	60	60	Fair.....	Cash, weekly.....	386

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

JONESBORO, GRANT COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
715	Dec. 7	Indiana Rubber & Insulated Wire Co.....	Insulated wire, rubber goods	86	14	.....	.....	100	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	715	.....

KOKOMO, HOWARD COUNTY.

637	Nov. 16	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.....	Plato glass.....	400	.....	.....	.....	400	72	Good.....	Check, semi-m'nthly	637	165, 169
638	Nov. 17	Toothill & McBoon Silver Co.....	Silver-plated tableware.....	81	14	.....	.....	95	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	638	.....
639	Nov. 17	Miller & Wood.....	Binders' board.....	26	1	2	.....	27	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	639	.....
640	Nov. 17	Indiana Fiber Co.....	Leather board.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	72	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	640	.....
641	Nov. 17	Nat'l Order Blank Co.....	Order blanks.....	20	10	2	.....	30	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	641	.....
642	Nov. 17	Kokomo Fence Machine Co.....	Fence machines, etc.....	25	5	.....	.....	30	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	642	.....
643	Nov. 17	The Laclède Battery Company.....	Batteries and carbons.....	11	1	.....	.....	12	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	644	.....
644	Nov. 17	Ford & Donnelly.....	Machinists.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	644	.....
645	Nov. 17	Watson Lumber and Mfg. Co.....	Planing mill.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	51	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	645	.....
646	Nov. 17	Lawrence Snider.....	Circle heading.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	647	.....
647	Nov. 17	The Armstrong-Landon Co.....	Interior finishing.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	647	.....
648	Nov. 17	Charles T. Klinger.....	Canned goods.....	100	225	6	8	325	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	647	.....

649	Nov. 17	Kokomo Farnit're and Mfg. Co.	15	.....	15	54	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
650	Nov. 18	Kokomo Rubber Co.	100	.....	100	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
651	Nov. 18	Opalescent Glass Wks	15	.....	15	54	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....
652	Nov. 18	Kokomo Wood-Enameling Co.	60	5	65	60	30	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	652
653	Nov. 18	Kokomo Paper Co.	40	.....	40	60-72	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....
654	Nov. 18	Kokomo Wood Pulp Co	25	.....	25	60-72	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	654
655	Nov. 18	Hoosier Paper Co.	30	.....	30	72	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	655
656	Nov. 18	Gennebeck & Co.	30	100	130	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
657	Nov. 18	Rockford Bit Co	72	.....	72	60	40	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....

LOGANSPORT, CASS COUNTY.

296	June 2	King Drill Co.	14	.....	14	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	296
297	June 2	L. E. Howe	20	.....	20	60	45	Good	Cash, weekly	297
298	June 2	Logansport Furniture Co.	33	.....	33	60	45	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	298
299	June 2	Logan Heading Co.	40	.....	40	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	299
300	June 2	Bridge City Construction Co.	17	.....	17	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	300
301	June 2	W. L. Fernald	35	.....	35	48	60	Poor	Cash, weekly	301
302	June 2	Hillock & Pitman	10	.....	10	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	302
303	June 2	I. N. Cool	70	1	76	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....
304	June 2	W. D. Craig	3	45	2	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....

LAPORTE, LAPORTE COUNTY.

551	Oct. 18	Laporte Carriage Co.	180	8	188	60	60	Good	Checks, semi-mo	551
552	Oct. 18	M. Rumely Co	150	.....	150	60	60	Good	Checks, semi-mo	552
553	Oct. 18	John Lohn & Sons Co.	100	.....	100	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	553
554	Oct. 18	King & Filles	40	85	125	60	45	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	554
555	Oct. 18	H. J. Heinz Co.	30	.....	30	60	30	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....
556	Oct. 19	The Munson Co	20	.....	20	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

LAFAYETTE, TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.				Hours per Week.	Nonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
449	Sept. 14	Barbed Wire and Iron Works.	Wire and iron goods.	60	..	..	..	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	449	..
450	Sept. 14	Lion & Deer Mfg. Co.	Pants and overalls.	3	30	..	..	33	Good	Cash, weekly.	..	..
451	Sept. 14	Lafayette Hosiery and Mfg. Co.	Overalls and shirts.	9	10	..	12	109	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	451	..	
452	Sept. 14	Wallace Machine and Foundry Co.	Founders and machinists.	35	..	..	..	33	Good	Cash, weekly.	..	..
453	Sept. 14	Indiana Wagon Co.	Wagons.	110	..	..	..	110	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	452	..
454	Sept. 14	Lafayette Bridge Co.	Bridges and structural work.	60	..	..	..	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	453	..
455	Sept. 15	The Heinz Co.	Pickles and vinegar.	55	35	..	5	90	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	..	..
456	Sept. 15	The Lafayette Wagon Co.	Wagons.	25	..	..	..	25	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	455	..
457	Sept. 15	Lafayette Carpet Co.	Carpets and rugs.	15	35	..	..	50	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	456	..
458	Sept. 15	Lafayette Lumber and Mfg. Co.	Planing mill, etc.	40	..	..	..	40	Good	Cash, weekly.	457	72
459	Sept. 15	Henry Taylor Lumber Co.	Hardwood finishing lumber.	82	..	..	..	82	Good	Cash, weekly.	459	..
460	Sept. 15	L. N. A. & C. R. Co.	Repair shops.	380	..	..	..	380	Good	Cash, monthly.	460	..
461	Sept. 15	Lafayette Cracker Co.	Crackers.	25	50	..	10	75	Good	Cash, weekly.	461	..	

LAWRENCEBURG, DEARBORN COUNTY.

568	Oct. 25	James & Mayer Buggy Co.	Buggies	150	4	154	48-60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	568
569	Oct. 26	Ohio Valley Coffin Co.	Coffins and caskets	70	8	78	54	45	Good.	Cash, weekly.	569
570	Oct. 26	Raible Bros.	Cooperage.	18	.....	18	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	.....
571	Oct. 26	Geo. H. Bishop & Co.	Saws, tools and trowels.	140	20	140	60	35	Fair.	Cash, weekly.	571
572	Oct. 26	Bauer Cooperage Co.	Barrels and kegs.	150	3	150	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	572
573	Oct. 26	A. D. Cook	Tube well supplies.	50	1	50	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	573

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

308	June 3	Dodge Mfg. Co.	Wood split pulleys.	500	.....	500	60	60	Good.	Cash, semi-monthly.	123
309	June 4	South Bend Wagon Co.	Wagons.	50	.....	50	60	60	Good.	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....
310	June 4	Perkins Windmill and Axe Co.	Windmills	80	1	80	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	310
311	June 4	St. Joseph Mfg. Co.	Plows	45	.....	45	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	.....
312	June 4	The Beauty Felting Co.	Woolen boots.	40	20	60	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	.....
313	June 4	Mishawaka Pulp Co.	Paper and wood pulp.	30	5	35	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	101
314	June 4	Roper Furniture Co.	Furniture.	155	.....	155	60	60	Good.	Cash, semi-monthly.	313
315	June 4	Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co.	Knit boots, rubber shoes.	395	135	530	60	60	Good.	Cash, semi-monthly.	314
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	315

MT. VERNON, POSEY COUNTY.

427	July 20	Keok, Gonnerman & Co.	Engines	60	.....	60	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	427
428	July 20	W. A. McGregor & Co.	Sash, doors and blinds.	24	.....	24	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	111
429	July 20	Ford & McGregor.	Sarves, heading, etc.	55	.....	55	60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	429

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

MICHIGAN CITY, LAPORTE COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal—Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders—See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents—See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
537	Oct. 14	Root Mfg. Co.	Sash, doors, planing mill...	40	.....	.....	.....	40	Fair	Cash, monthly	537	.....
538	Oct. 14	Chicago Cane Seating Co.	Woven cane webbing.....	60	90	12	13	150	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	538	.....
540	Oct. 14	Hitchcock Chair Co.	Chairs.....	310	10	10	20	350	Good	Ch. ks, cash, semi-mo	540	.....
541	Oct. 14	G. E. P. Dodge & Co.	Boots and shoes.....	90	.....	.....	.....	90	Good	Prison, no pay.....	541	.....
542	Oct. 14	Lakeside Knitting Co.	Knit goods.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100	Good	Prison, no pay.....	542	.....
543	Oct. 14	Ford, Johnson & Co.	Chairs.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65	Fair	Prison, no pay.....	543	.....
544	Oct. 14	J. H. Winterbotham & Sons	Cooperage.....	85	.....	.....	.....	85	Fair	Prison, no pay.....	544	.....
545	Oct. 14	Lakeside Knitting Co.	Knit goods.....	25	175	1	15	200	Good	Cash, monthly	545	.....
546	Oct. 14	Haskell & Barker Car Co.	Railway cars.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	Good	Cash, monthly	546	.....
547	Oct. 15	Henry Lumber Co.	Planing mill.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	547	.....
548	Oct. 15	Technisch Facing Mills	Gloves and mittens.....	25	115	.....	15	140	Good	Cash, monthly	548	.....
549	Oct. 15	Charles L. Fathke.....	Cigars.....	22	.....	1	.....	22	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....

MUNCIE, DELAWARE COUNTY.

45	Feb. 10	Consumers' Paper Co.	Strawboard	50	.....	50	72	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	45	96, 109
454	Feb. 16	Port Glass Works	Jars	100	8 11	108	60	45	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....	.....
46	Feb. 11	Muncie Iron Co.	Bottles	275	25 45	300	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	84	66, 71,
81	Feb. 5	Indiana Iron Co.	Bar iron, nuts and bolts	600	40	15	60	35	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....	82, 105,
473	Sept. 20	Ontario Silverware Co.	Silverware	85	20	6	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	163
474	Sept. 20	Indiana Bridge Co.	Bridges and buildings	80	.....	80	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	474	112, 113
475	Sept. 20	Muncie Wheel Co.	Buggy, carriage supplies	120	8	.....	59	60	Good	Cash, weekly	475	152
476	Sept. 21	Whiteley Malleable Castings Co.	Castings	285	15	.....	57	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	476	.....
477	Sept. 21	Midland Steel Co.	Steel sheets	450	4	.....	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	477	.....
655	Nov. 26	J. H. Smith & Co.	Bent wood	100	.....	100	60	50	Good	Cash, weekly	655	.....
656	Nov. 28	Gill Bros.	Glass melting pots	30	.....	30	60	55	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
657	Nov. 28	Ball Bros. Glass Mfg. Co.	Glass jars	800	200 50 10	1,000	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly	657	.....
658	Nov. 28	C. H. Over	Window glass	235	.....	235	40	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
659	Nov. 28	Hemingray Glass Co.	Miscellaneous glassware	222	20 30 6	242	50-60	30	Good	Cash, weekly	659	147
759	Dec. 16	Sanitary Mfg. and Enameling Co.	Bath tubs	90	.....	90	60	30	Good	Cash, weekly	759	.....
760	Dec. 16	Maring, Hart & Co.	Window glass	225	.....	225	40-60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
761	Dec. 16	O. L. Bartlett	Hoops and heading	20	.....	20	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	761	.....
762	Dec. 16	J. Arthur Meeks	Handles and machinists	35	.....	35	60	45	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	762	.....
763	Dec. 16	Muncie Foundry and Machine Co.	General repairs	21	.....	21	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
764	Dec. 16	Port Glass Works	Fruit jars	62	8 5	70	51-60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
765	Dec. 19	Muncie Iron and Steel Co.	Bar iron	160	.....	160	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....	.....
766	Dec. 19	Muncie Pulp Co.	Soda pulp	96	.....	96	72	60	Good	Cash, weekly	766	.....
767	Dec. 19	Glasecock Bros. Mfg. Co.	Baby jumpers and rocking chairs	26	.....	26	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
768	Dec. 19	Muncie Glass Co.	Bottles	390	35 40	425	60	60	Good	Cash, wkly, semi-mo	.....	.....
769	Dec. 19	Muncie Casket Co.	Collars and caskets	22	13	35	48-60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	769	.....
777	Dec. 19	Muncie Underwear Co.	Knit underwear	6	84	15	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

MIDDLETOWN, HENRY COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
30	Jan. 25	Indiana Glass Co.....	Bottles.....	65	.....	8	.....	65	60	60	Cash, weekly.....	.....
31	Jan. 25	The Irondale Steel & Iron Co.....	Tinplate.....	400	8	.....	.....	408	60	60	Cash, semi-monthly.	31

MADISON, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

105	Feb. 23	J. Schofield & Son.....	Woolens.....	18	18	.....	2	36	60	40	Cash, weekly.....	.....
106	Feb. 23	Engle Cotton Mill Co.....	Muslins, warps, etc.....	104	208	27	60	312	60	45	Cash, weekly.....	106
107	Feb. 23	John W. Thomas.....	Barrels and spokes.....	44	.....	.....	.....	44	60	60	Cash, weekly.....	107
108	Feb. 23	Madison Brewing Co.....	Beer.....	40	2	.....	.....	42	60	60	Cash, weekly.....	.....
109	Feb. 24	Ross Textile Mfg. Co.....	Blankets and woollens.....	25	37	.....	.....	62	60	45	Cash, weekly.....	109
110	Feb. 24	Barker Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco leaf.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	60	60	Cash, weekly.....	.....
111	Feb. 24	McKim & Cochran Furniture Co.....	Furniture.....	45	.....	1	.....	45	54	60	Cash, weekly.....	111
112	Feb. 24	Thomas Graham & Co.....	Hubs, spokes and felloes.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	51	60	Cash, weekly.....	112
113	Feb. 24	Albert Schrad.....	Saddletrees.....	16	1	.....	.....	17	60	60	Cash, weekly.....	.....
114	Feb. 24	Tower Mfg. Co.....	Tacks.....	56	14	.....	.....	70	60	60	Cash, weekly.....	.....
115	Feb. 24	National Starch Mfg. Co.....	Starch.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	60	60	Cash, weekly.....	.....

MARION, GRANT COUNTY.

716	Dec.	8	Canton Glass Co.	Table ware.....	207	33	25	8	240	48-60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	717
717	Dec.	8	Marion Cycle Works.....	Bicycles.....	180	5	2	.....	185	60	45	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
718	Dec.	8	Franz-Kreim Mfg. Co.	Chains.....	66	.....	.....	.....	66	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	.....
719	Dec.	8	Marion Gray Iron Foundry Co.	Gray iron castings.....	40	1	.....	.....	41	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	719
720	Dec.	8	Wirths Bros.	Decorative glass.....	2	20	.....	5	22	60	45	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
721	Dec.	8	Economists Furnace Co.	Hot air furnaces, etc.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
722	Dec.	8	Weyburn & Ayers Mfg. Co.	Buggy shaft irons.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	722
723	Dec.	8	Marion Paper Co.	Box board.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	72	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	.....
724	Dec.	8	Marion Pulp Co.	Wood pulp.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	0-72	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
725	Dec.	8	Marion Handle Works	Handles and boxes.....	95	.....	.....	.....	95	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
726	Dec.	8	Marion Window Glass Co.	Window glass.....	55	.....	.....	.....	55	40-60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
727	Dec.	8	Marion Flint Glass Co.	Bottles.....	175	7	10	.....	182	55	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	.....
728	Dec.	8	National Metallic Bedstead Co.	Iron bedsteads.....	65	1	.....	.....	66	60	30	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
729	Dec.	8	Standard Co-operative Glass Co.	Bottles.....	120	4	10	.....	124	54	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	.....
730	Dec.	8	Crosby Paper Co.	Strawboard.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	72	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
731	Dec.	9	Thomas Evans Glass Co.	Lamp chimneys.....	620	80	30	12	700	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	731
732	Dec.	9	Stewart-Estep Glass Co.	Window glass.....	150	.....	.....	.....	150	40-60	60	Go d.....	Cash, weekly.....	172
733	Dec.	9	Marion Fruit Jar and Bottle Co.	Fruit jars.....	290	85	20	15	375	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	733
734	Dec.	9	Barnard Bros.	Box and feed mill.....	12	1	.....	.....	13	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
735	Dec.	9	Estep Window Glass Co.	Window glass.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65	40	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
736	Dec.	9	J. M. Wise.....	Hoops, staves and heading.....	75	.....	.....	.....	75	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....

NEW CASTLE, HENRY COUNTY.

26	Jan.	24	S. P. Jennings.....	Building material, handles.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	26
27	Jan.	24	The Speeder Cycle Co.	Bicycles.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
28	Jan.	24	Kenyon, Davis & Sons	Bent wood handles, lumber.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	60	60	Fair.....	Cash, weekly.....	28
29	Jan.	24	J. W. Maxxim & Co.	"D" handles.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	54	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	29

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

NEW ALBANY, FLOYD COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.				Hours per Week.	Nonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
362	June 23	M. Zier & Co.	Boilers and tanks.	74	.....	3	.....	74	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	362	.....
363	June 23	The Day Leather Co.	Leather	35	.....	.....	.....	35	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	363	.....
364	June 23	Terstege, Gohman & Co.	Steel hames	95	.....	.....	.....	95	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	364	.....
365	June 23	The Todd Mfg. Co.	Chamber suits.	14	.....	.....	.....	14	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	365	.....
366	June 23	H. Klerner & Sons.	Hemlock collar leather.	50	.....	2	.....	50	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	366	.....
367	June 23	Geo. Moser & Co.	Machinists and foundries.	65	.....	.....	.....	65	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	367	.....
368	June 23	Gardner & Drysdale.	Furniture	10	.....	.....	.....	10	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
369	June 23	John Shrader, Sr., Co.	Founders and machinists	36	.....	.....	.....	36	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	369	.....
370	June 23	Charles Hegewald Co.	Quarry machinery	100	.....	.....	.....	100	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	.....	.....
371	June 23	The New Albany Mfg. Co.	Bar iron and forgings	80	.....	.....	.....	80	50	Good	Cash, weekly.	371	99
372	June 23	Indiana Forge & Rolling Mill Co.	Pants, overalls and jackets.	225	.....	.....	.....	225	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	372	.....
373	June 24	J. M. Robison, Norton & Co.	Jenns, flannels, etc.	50	250	2	10	300	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	373	.....
374	June 24	New Albany Woollen Mill Co.	Hickory handles.	120	120	.....	.....	240	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	374	.....
375	June 24	I. F. Force.	Bedroom furniture.	55	.....	.....	.....	55	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	375	.....
376	June 24	Peter Klerner.		40	.....	.....	.....	40	45	Good	Cash, weekly.	376	.....

NOBLESVILLE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

624	Nov. 14	John Rupp & Son Co.	Lard pails.....	25	.....	25	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	624
625	Nov. 14	Standard Canning Co.	Canned goods.....	20	60	80	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
626	Nov. 14	American Strawboard Co.	Strawboard.....	80	.....	80	72	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	627
627	Nov. 14	American Carbon Co.	Carbons.....	125	25	150	60	30	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	628
628	Nov. 14	H. M. Caylor.	Planing and sawmill.....	15	.....	15	54	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
629	Nov. 14	McElwaine - Richards Co.	Steam, gas fitters supplies..	40	.....	40	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	.....

ORESTES, MADISON COUNTY.

696	Dec. 5	United Glass Co.	Window glass.....	300	300	40	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	696
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PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY.

305	June 3	Indiana Novelty Co.	Bicycle rims, etc.....	200	8	200	60	45	Good.....	Cash, monthly.....	305
306	June 3	Edgerton Mfg. Co.	Baskets.....	90	10	100	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	.....
307	June 3	C. L. Morris.....	Sawmill.....	12	.....	12	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	307

PRINCETON, GIBSON COUNTY.

430	July 21	L. E. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Repair shops.....	300	.....	300	60	60	Good.....	Cash, monthly.....	430
431	July 21	A. B. Nickey & Sons.	Hardwood sawmill.....	55	.....	55	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	431

PORTLAND, JAY COUNTY.

486	Sept. 22	Bimel Handle Co.	Haules.....	13	.....	13	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....
487	Sept. 22	Creamery Package Mfg Co.	Butter tubs.....	150	4	150	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	487
488	Sept. 22	S. H. Adams & Co.	Heading and staves.....	50	4	50	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	488

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

PERU, MIAMI COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal—Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders—See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents—See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
529	Oct. 12	H. F. Whistler & Son..	Planing mill.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	529	.....
530	Oct. 12	Indiana Mfg. Co.....	Sewing machine wood work	310	.....	2	.....	325	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	530	.....
531	Oct. 12	Standard Cabinet Mfg. Co.	Sewing machine wood work	45	.....	.....	.....	45	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	531	81
532	Oct. 12	Peru Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	90	.....	2	.....	100	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	532	.....
533	Oct. 12	Lehman, Kraus & Rosenthal.....	Jute bagging.....	125	25	6	6	150	66	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.	533	114
534	Oct. 13	C. H. Brownell.....	Telephone booths.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	534	.....
535	Oct. 13	Peru Basket Co.....	Baskets.....	45	5	.....	.....	50	48	Fair.....	Cash, weekly.....	535	140

PENDELTON, MADISON COUNTY.

751	Dec. 15	Indiana Window Glass Company.....	Window glass.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100	40-60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	751	.....
752	Dec. 15	Boland Glass Co.....	Lamp chimneys.....	100	2	.....	.....	102	51-60	Good.....	Due bills, cash, w'kly	.....	.....
753	Dec. 15	Pendleton Window Glass Co.....	Window glass.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	40-60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....

PARKER, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

754	Dec. 15	Ganckel & Wolf.....	10	.....	10	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	62, 85,
755	Dec. 15	H. C. Vaught & Sons	15	.....	15	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	86, 93,
756	Dec. 15	Woodbury Glass Co.....	205	35	245	54-60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	100

RICHMOND, WAYNE COUNTY.

6	Jan. 20	The F. & N. Lawn Mower Co.....	70	.....	70	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	6	62, 85,
7	Jan. 20	National Church Furniture Co.....	35	.....	35	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	7	86, 93,
8	Jan. 20	Gaur, Scott & Co.....	425	.....	425	55	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	8	100
9	Jan. 20	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	10	115	125	57	Good	Cash, weekly.....	9	.....
10	Jan. 20	Richmond School Furniture Co.....	65	.....	65	60	Good	Cash, weekly.....	10	116
11	Jan. 20	The Middleton Planing Mill Co.....	10	.....	10	54	Good	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
12	Jan. 20	Indiana Church Furniture Co.....	40	.....	40	54	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
13	Jan. 21	J. M. Hutton & Co.....	69	10	79	54	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
14	Jan. 21	Richmond Chair Co.....	20	.....	20	48	Good	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
15	Jan. 21	Hoosier Drill Co.....	282	.....	282	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	15	159
16	Jan. 21	W. C. Star & Son.....	25	.....	25	60	Good	Cash, weekly.....	16	.....
17	Jan. 21	Dille & McGuire Mfg. Co.....	50	.....	50	60	Good	Cash, weekly.....	17	.....
18	Jan. 21	The Western Wood Working Co.....	24	.....	24	60	Good	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
19	Jan. 21	The Wayne works.....	150	2	152	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....	.....
20	Jan. 21	Richmond City Mill Works.....	80	1	81	54	Good	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
21	Jan. 21	Henly Bicycle Works.....	45	.....	45	54	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	21	.....
22	Jan. 22	Wescot Carriage Co.....	100	4	104	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	22	.....
23	Jan. 22	Richmond Safety Gate Co.....	12	1	12	54	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	23	.....
24	Jan. 22	Richmond Machine Works.....	10	.....	10	54	Fair	Cash, weekly.....	.....	.....
25	Jan. 22	Fulton Steam Boiler Works.....	50	.....	50	60	Fair	Cash, weekly.....	25	.....

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

RUSHVILLE, RUSH COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
180	Apr. 21	Cox & Yankey.....	Wheel material.....	20				60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	180	.....
181	Apr. 21	Rushville Furniture Co.....	Extension tables.....	53				60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	181	.....
182	Apr. 21	Innis, Pearce & Co.....	Furniture.....	110	2			60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	182	.....
183	Apr. 21	Readie, Warfield & Wilson.....	Extension tables.....	35				60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	183	.....
184	Apr. 21	Pinell-Kemper Lum- ber Co.....	Building material.....	10				60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	184	.....

ROCKFORD, SPENCER COUNTY.

425	July 19	Western School Supply House.....	School furniture.....	65		2		60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	425	.....
426	July 19	Charles Lieb Chair and Mfg. Co.....	Chairs.....	50		2		60	Fair.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	426	.....

RIDGEVILLE, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

481	Sept. 22	Kitsemen Bros.....	Wire fences and fence machines.....	65	12	.....	77	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	481
485	Sept. 22	Joseph Lay & Co.....	Brooms and brushes.....	12	3	.....	15	60	60	Good	Cash, semi monthly.	.....

ROCHESTER, FULTON COUNTY.

536	Oct. 13	Rochester Shoe Co.....	Ladies' shoes.....	75	50	4	2	125	60	60	Cash, weekly
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REDKEY, JAY COUNTY.

791	Dec. 21	Redkey Glass Co.....	Fruit jars, lantern globes..	65	10	6	75	54-60	60	Cash, weekly	791
792	Dec. 21	Marietta Glass Co.....	Chimneys and tumbblers....	210	15	8	.....	225	54-60	60	Cash, weekly	792
793	Dec. 21	Standard Window Glass Co.....	Window glass.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60	40-60	60	Cash, weekly	.....

ROACHDALE, PUTNAM COUNTY.

1	Jan. 3	Tucker Bicycle Woodwork Co.	Bicycle woodwork.....	40	40	60	60	Checks, semi-mo....	1
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SEYMOUR, JACKSON COUNTY.

172	Apr. 18	Seymour Pants Mfg. Co.	Pants.....	18	90	6	108	54	60	Cash, weekly	172
173	Apr. 18	Travis-Carter Co.....	Hardwood lumber.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	54	60	Cash, weekly	.....
174	Apr. 18	Humes Bros.....	Contractors and builders..	14	.....	.....	.....	14	54	60	Cash, weekly	174
175	Apr. 18	Seymour Mfg. Co.....	Spokes and grain cradles..	90	1	4	.....	91	60	60	Cash, weekly	175
176	Apr. 18	Progress Furniture Co.	Wardrobes, sideboards, etc.	20	.....	.....	.....	20	54	60	Cash, weekly	176
177	Apr. 18	Seymour Woollen Factory Co.....	Woollens.....	100	50	2	2	150	60	60	Cash, semi-monthly.	177
178	Apr. 18	Enterprise Skewer Co.	Skewers, toothpicks, etc....	25	16	.....	.....	41	60	45	Cash, semi-monthly.	178
179	Apr. 18	Seymour Furniture Co.	Furniture.....	30	.....	.....	.....	39	54	60	Cash, semi-monthly.	.....

EXHIBIT A.—Factories Inspected—Continued.

SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 18.							Total.
162	Apr. 14	Conroy-Forster Furni- ture Co.	Furniture.	42	.....	.....	.....	42	50	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
163	Apr. 14	Hodell Furniture Co.	Furniture.	110	.....	.....	.....	110	60	Good	Cash, weekly	163	.....
164	Apr. 14	Speigle Furniture Co.	Furniture.	46	.....	.....	.....	46	50	Good	Cash, weekly	164	.....
165	Apr. 14	Blanchorn Furniture Company	Furniture.	55	.....	.....	.....	55	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
166	Apr. 14	Blakely Furniture Co.	Tables	16	.....	.....	.....	16	50	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
167	Apr. 14	Shelbyville Lounge and Desk Co.	Desks and lounges	30	.....	.....	.....	30	60	Good	Cash, weekly	167	.....
168	Apr. 14	Frerchling & Morner.	Oak and hickory fellows.	32	.....	.....	.....	32	60	Good	Cash, weekly	168	.....
169	Apr. 14	The Conroy & Birley Table Co.	Tables	267	.....	10	.....	267	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
170	Apr. 14	Shelbyville Wardrobe Company	Wardrobes and sideboards.	30	.....	.....	.....	30	60	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....

SUMMITVILLE, MADISON COUNTY.

700	Dec. 6	Central Glass Co.	Tableware	96	4	2	.....	100	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	.....	.....
701	Dec. 6	Crystal Window Glass Company	Window glass.	55	.....	.....	.....	55	42	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....
702	Dec. 6	The Model Glass Works	Bottles	75	.....	4	.....	75	54	Good	Cash, weekly	.....	.....

SOUTH BEND, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

261	May 24	South Bend Woolen Co	Woolen goods	115	115	8	230	60	50	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	261
262	May 24	Singer Mfg. Co	Sewing machines	1,200	30	1,200	50	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	262
263	May 24	Haberle & Graham	Special machinery	10		10	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	263
264	May 24	Winkler Bros	Carrriages and buggies	35		35	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	264
265	May 25	A. C. Staley Mfg. Co	Gents' underwear	30	70	100	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	265
266	May 25	Indiana Paper Co	Paper bags	45	20	65	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	266
267	May 25	Coquillard Wagon Wks	Wagons	50		50	70	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	267
268	May 25	Wells-Kriegbaum Mfg. Co	Parlor, library furniture	16		16	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	268
269	May 25	Studebaker Bros Mfg. Co	Wagons and carriages	2,000	10	2,010	50	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	269
270	May 25	Willson Bros	Shirts	20	400	8	420	51	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	270
271	May 26	South Bend Toy Mfg. Co	Toys	250	20	250	60	30	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	271
272	May 26	Miller-Knoblock Co	Sprinkling wagons	20	4	21	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	272
273	May 26	Stange Steel Skin Co	Skins	140		140	60	50	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	273
274	May 26	Stephenson Mfg. Co	Mouldings, dowels, pins	25		25	60	50	60	Good	Cash, weekly	274
275	May 26	Stibley & Ware	Foundry, machine shop	40		40	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	275
276	May 26	South Bend Iron Wks.	Flows	1,000	16	1,016	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	276
277	May 26	South Bend Times	Newspapers	19	1	20	48	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	277
278	May 27	Birdsell Mfg. Co	Wagons, clover hullers	300		300	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	278
279	May 27	South Bend Foundry Co	Iron and brass	35		35	54	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	279
280	May 27	South Bend Pully Co	Wood split palleys	16		16	48	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	280
281	May 27	Temple-Hummel-Ellis Co	Cigars	5	135	75	140	48	90	Good	Cash, weekly	281
282	May 27	Tribune Printing Co	Newspapers	24	15	39	60	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	282
283	May 27	McErlean & Elbel	Cigar boxes and printing	6	7	13	60	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	283
284	May 27	Indiana Lumber and Mfg. Co	Sash, doors and blinds	18		18	60	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	284
285	May 27	The Russ Co	Bluing, baking powder	4	12	16	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	285
286	May 28	South Bend Plow Co	Plows and cultivators	250		250	38	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	286
287	May 28	The O'Brien Varnish Co	Meal and varnish	20		20	60	60	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly	287
288	May 28	The Colfax Co	Pony vehicles	36	1	37	60	50	60	Good	Cash, weekly	288
289	May 28	The N. P. Bousher Co	Mechanists and foundry	25		25	60	60	60	Good	Cash, weekly	289

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

TELL CITY, PERRY COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal—Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders—See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents—See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 16.							Total.
412	July 15	Southwestern Furniture Co.	Furniture.	45	.....	.....	.....	60	55	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	167
413	July 15	Tell City Woolen Mills.	Kentucky jeans.	16	30	.....	.....	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	79
414	July 15	The Fischer Chair Co.	Chairs.	24	.....	1	.....	60	50	Fair.....	Cash, weekly.	414
415	July 15	Herrmann Bros. & Co.	Wood hames.	40	.....	2	.....	60	60	Fair.....	Cash, weekly.	190
416	July 15	Tell City Furniture Co.	Furniture.	45	.....	.....	.....	60	50	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	416
417	July 15	John O'Brecht & Sons.	Hubs and shingles.	12	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	.....
418	July 15	Tell City Desk Co.	Desks and mantles.	60	.....	.....	.....	60	50	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	418
419	July 15	Cabinet Makers' Union	Furniture.	65	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	419
420	July 16	Tell City Spoke Co.	Spokes	16	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	420
421	July 16	Chair Makers' Union	Chairs.	30	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Fair.....	Cash, weekly.	.....
422	July 16	Tell City Planing Mill Co.	Planing mill.	12	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.	422

TERRE HAUTE, VIGO COUNTY.

213	May 2	Blair & Farley Co.	Heading and hard wood	70	.....	70	60	Good	Cash, weekly	213
214	May 2	Prox. Brinkman Mfg Co	Steam heaters	120	.....	120	60	Good	Cash, weekly	214
215	May 2	Clift & Williams Co.	Sash, doors, etc.	20	.....	20	48	Good	Cash, weekly	215
216	May 3	Ehrmann Mfg. Co.	Pants	30	100	190	60	Good	Cash, weekly	216
217	May 3	Stahl, Urban & Co.	Coats, pants, overalls, etc.	25	175	200	60	45	Cash, weekly	217
218	May 3	A. E. Herman.	Carriages	20	.....	20	60	Good	Cash, weekly	218
219	May 3	Hunter Laundry and Dyeing Co.	Laundry	10	40	50	60	Good	Cash, weekly	219
220	May 3	S. Frank & Sons	Branch pants factory	2	70	72	60	Good	Cash, weekly	220
221	May 3	Wabash Mfg. Co.	Overalls, pants, shirts	8	90	98	54	60	Cash, weekly	221
222	May 3	Sam'l Frank & Sons	Overalls and coats	25	195	220	60	60	Cash, weekly	222
223	May 3	Wabash Iron Co.	Bar iron	125	.....	125	60	60	Cash, wkly, semi-mo	223
224	May 4	Terre Haute Iron and Steel Co.	Bar iron	300	.....	300	60	60	Cash, semi-monthly	224
225	May 4	Terre Haute Car Mfg. Co.	Cars	650	.....	650	60	60	Cash, semi-monthly	225
229	May 17	Griffith & Stono.	Patent coil hoops, barrels	14	.....	14	60	Poor	Cash, weekly	229
240	May 17	E. M. Gilman.	Barrels	40	.....	40	54	60	Cash, weekly	240
241	May 18	Central Mfg. Co.	Caskets, doors, etc.	13	2	45	54	60	Cash, weekly	241
242	May 18	Terre Haute Brewing Co.	Beer	70	.....	70	60	60	Cash, weekly	242
243	May 18	Terre Haute Brewing Co. Cooper Shop	Barrels and kegs	10	.....	10	60	60	Cash, weekly	243
244	May 18	Terre Haute Shovel and Tool Co.	Shovels and forks	125	.....	125	54	60	Cash, semi-monthly	244
245	May 18	Indiana Distilling Co.	Alcohol and spirits	80	.....	80	60	60	Cash, weekly	245
246	May 19	J. A. Parker	Foundry, machine shop	25	.....	25	54	60	Cash, semi-monthly	246
247	May 19	Standard Wheel Co.	Wheels	200	.....	200	60	60	Cash, semi-monthly	247
248	May 19	H. A. Langton & Co.	Dimension, gun stock stuff.	25	.....	25	60	60	Cash, weekly	248
249	May 19	Columbian Laundry and Dyeing Co.	Laundry	8	8	16	60	60	Cash, weekly	249
250	May 19	H. S. Wrapper Co.	Wrappers	3	18	21	60	60	Cash, weekly	250
251	May 19	Terre Haute Carriage and Buggy Co.	Carriages and buggies	24	.....	24	60	60	Cash, semi-monthly	251
252	May 19	Miller Bakery	Crackers and bread	40	10	50	60	60	Cash, weekly	252
253	May 19	T. H. & L. Ry. Shops.	Repairs, cars and engines	550	.....	550	60	60	Cash, monthly	253

EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

UNION CITY, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.				Hours per Week.	Noonday Meal— Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders— See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents— See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 15.							Total.
181	Sept. 22	Witham & Bowen Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	17				48	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	481	
182	Sept. 22	Union City Wheel Co.	Wheels.	53				60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	482	
183	Sept. 22	Union City Carriage Mfg Co.	Carriages.	120	5			60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	483	

VINCENNES, KNOX COUNTY.

432	July 21	Hartwell Bros.	Hickory handles, etc.	25				60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	432	
433	July 21	Vincennes Paper Co.	Strawboard	26				72	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	433	
434	July 21	Robert Glover & Sons.	Staves, heading, etc.	48				60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	434	
435	July 21	The Bell Mfg. Co.	Iron pipes.	150				60	60	Good.	Cash, weekly.	435	
436	July 22	Geo. W. Ronse	Hard wood	20		2		60	60	Fair.	Cash, weekly.	436	
437	July 22	Security Spoke Mfg. Co.	Spokes	20				60	60	Fair.	Cash, weekly.	437	
438	July 22	Vincennes Store Co.	Stoves	20				60	60	Fair.	Cash, weekly.	437	

WINDFALL, TIPTON COUNTY.

34	Jan. 26	The Windfall Glass Works.....	85	12	85	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	35
35	Jan. 26	The Windfall Mfg. Co.....	18	3	18	54	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	749
749	Dec. 14	A. F. Swoveland.....	47	15	50	54-60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	
750	Dec. 14	Windfall Canning Factory.....	125	15	250	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	

WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

478	Sept. 21	A. Votaw.....	30	.....	30	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	478
479	Sept. 21	Winchester Handle & Mfg. Co.....	15	.....	15	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	
480	Sept. 21	D. L. Adams.....	40	.....	40	60	60	Good.....	Cash, weekly.....	480

WHITING, LAKE COUNTY.

550	Oct. 17	Standard Oil Co.....	1,500	10	1,510	60	30	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	550
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WASHINGTON, DAVIESS COUNTY.

411	July 14	B. & O. S.-W. R. R. Co.....	400	400	60	60	Good.....	Cash, monthly.....	
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WARSAW, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

344	June 9	The G. B. Lesh Mfg. Co.....	60	60	60	60	Good.....	Cash, semi-monthly.....	344
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EXHIBIT A.—FACTORIES INSPECTED—Continued.

WABASH, WABASH COUNTY.

Number.	Date of Inspection, 1898.	NAME OF FACTORY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.				Hours per Week.	Nontday Meal—Minutes Allowed.	Sanitary Conditions.	How Paid.	Inspector's Orders—See Exhibit B. Number.	Accidents—See Exhibit C. Number.
				Males.	Females.	Males Under 16.	Females Under 15.							Total.
345	June 10	H. C. Underwood Mfg. Co.	Cabinets and boxes.	200	5			205	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	173	
346	June 10	Wabash Church and School Furniture Co.	Church, school and desk chairs.						60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.		
347	June 10	Wabash Paper Co.	Strawboard and paper.	75	25			200	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	346	
348	June 10	B. Walter & Co.	Table slides.	16				16	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	347	
349	June 10	Wabash Bridge and Iron Works	Bridges.	90				90	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	348	
350	June 10	Pioneer Hat Works	Soft hats.	110	10	2	6	150	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	349	
351	June 10	Standard Lamp Co.	Incandescent lamps.	13	22		6	35	60	Good	Cash, monthly.	350	
352	June 10	C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Repair shops.	140				140	60	Good	Cash, weekly.	351	

YORKTOWN, DELAWARE COUNTY.

43	Feb. 10	West Muncie Strawboard Co.	Strawboard	50				50	72	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.	43	61
44	Feb. 10	The Skillen-Goodin Glass Co.	Bottles	90	1	10	1	91	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.		
757	Dec. 15	Skillen-Goodin Glass Co.	Bottles	95		10		95	60	Good	Cash, semi-monthly.		
758	Dec. 15	West Muncie Strawboard Co.	Strawboard	40				40	72	Good	Cash, weekly.		

EXHIBIT B.

Detailed Statement of Orders Made, to Whom Issued, and Compliances Noted.

- No. 1—January 3. Tucker Bicycle Woodwork Co., Roachdale: Place exhaust fan to remove dust created by machinery.
- No. 4.—January 19. Greencastle Wood Manufacturing Co., Greencastle: Place belt shifters on pulleys; place hand rails on stairways; cover set screws on shaft in basement. (Complied.)
- No. 6—January 27. The F. & N. Lawn Mower Co., Richmond: Place safety covers on cogs and railing on stairways. (Complied.)
- No. 7—January 27. National Church Furnishing Company: Place support for cut-off saw belt and guard on sand belt pulley. (Complied.)
- No. 8.—January 27. Gaar, Scott & Co., Richmond: Place guard on foundry fan pulleys and safety fender on long belts. (Complied.)
- No. 9—January 27. Adam H. Bartel Co., Richmond: Change fire escape to comply with the law. (Complied.)
- No. 10—January 27. Richmond School Furniture Co., Richmond: Place guard under planer belt and under overhead belt on second floor, and put railing on stairway. (Complied.)
- No. 15—January 27. Hoosier Drill Co., Richmond: Cover all cogs where practicable. (Complied.)
- No. 16—January 27. W. C. Starr & Son, Richmond: Provide exhaust fans for all dust-creating machinery. (Complied.)
- No. 17—January 27. Dille & McGuire Manufacturing Co., Richmond: Cover all cogs where practicable. (Complied.)
- No. 21—January 27. Henley Bicycle Works, Richmond: Cover cogs on punch. (Complied.)
- No. 22—January 27. Westcott Carriage Co., Richmond: Connect all wood machines creating dust with exhaust fans; cover cogs on punch; inclose driving pulley in engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 23—January 27. Richmond Safety Gate Co.: Inclose driving pulley in engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 25—January 27. Fulton Steam Boiler Works, Richmond: Cover cogs on punches; inclose driving pulley in engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 26—January 27. S. P. Jennings' Handle Factory, New Castle: Connect sand belts and all dust-creating machinery with exhaust fans; inclose driving pulley in engine-room; guard band saw under table. (Partially complied.)
- No. 28—January 25. Reason Davis & Sons, New Castle: Inclose driving pulley in engine-room; connect exhaust fans with sand belts; remove or cover set screws in line shaft. (Partially complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 29—January 24. J. W. Maxim & Co., New Castle: Replace or repair cracked pulley on handle lathe. (Complied.)
- No. 31—January 25. The Irondale Steel and Iron Co., Middletown: In-close driving pulley in machine shop. (Complied.)
- No. 32—January 25. The Wetherald Rolling Mill Co., Frankton: Cover or drain small pool of water, heated by leak in steam pipe, near large scrap shears, so as to guard workmen from wetting or scalding their feet. (Complied.)
- No. 35—January 26. The Windfall Manufacturing Co. (tile and brick), Windfall: Place guard on driving pulley in engine-room and gates on elevator shaft.
- No. 36—January 27. Indiana Bicycle Co., Indianapolis: Place guard on band saw; cover cogs where practicable; place safety hangers under long belt in polishing-room.
- No. 37—February 3. Swain-Ertel Laundry, Indianapolis: Construct balustrade around basement pump. (Complied.)
- No. 38—February 3. The C. B. Cones & Son Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Construct a stairway to lead from first story to second, in northwest corner of building; place handrails on stairways. (Complied.)
- No. 39—February 4. Excelsior Shirt Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Remove boxes from front of windows leading to fire escape; keep stairways and landing clear of all obstructions. (Complied.)
- No. 40—February 7. Sullivan & Mahan, Indianapolis: Passageways to fire escape must be kept scrupulously clear of all rubbish. (Complied.)
- No. 42—February 7. Gem Garment Co., Indianapolis: Clean up and keep clean all paper and loose waste from under machines; arrange about fire escape as agreed. (Complied.)
- No. 43—February 10. West Muncie Strawboard Co., Yorktown: Cover cogs on cone-cutter; put hinges on trap doors and bleacher openings. (Complied.)
- No. 45—February 10. Consumers' Paper Co., Muncie: Cover cogs on cone-cutter; place overhead walk above line shaft in stock-room; place balustrades on railing on all overhead walks; cover cogs on dry press rolls; place guard on driving dry pulleys in basement; place hinges on all trap doors to bleacher openings, and direct employes to close same at all times. (Complied.)
- No. 47—February 18. Imperial Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne: Clean up all paper from floors and keep floors in cleanly condition. Owner of building, C. S. Bush, will erect fire escape on northwest corner from fourth floor, embracing with balconies two windows each on the fourth, third and second floors. (Complied.)
- No. 48—February 12. A. L. Johns & Co., Fort Wayne: C. S. Bush, owner of building, will erect fire escape on northwest corner of same, from sixth floor down, and embracing one window each on sixth, fifth, fourth, third and second floors. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 49—February 12. A. Hirsch & Co., Fort Wayne: Ordered that S. Rothschild, owner of building, erect fire escape on rear of building, commencing with third story.
- No. 50—February 14. Fort Wayne Glove and Mitten Co., Fort Wayne: Ordered that the company keep all approaches and landings of stairways clear of boxes or other obstructions to egress; that Mrs. — Hamilton, owner of building, erect fire escape, beginning with third and fourth windows, from Columbia street, on Clinton from fourth floor. (Complied.)
- No. 52.—February 14. Paragon Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne: Ordered that Weil Bros., owners of building, cut opening in fire wall, near west end, say, 40 feet from end; that they remove partition at foot of front stairway, place hand rails on all stairways and add two more stools in closets on second and third floors and one in basement. (Complied.)
- No. 53—February 14. Samuel M. Foster, Fort Wayne: Shorten pay-day to comply with law. (Partially complied.)
- No. 55—February 14. Fort Wayne Bindery and Box Factory, Fort Wayne: Arrange another water closet for use of males. (Complied.)
- No. 56—February 14. Hoosier Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne: Place hand rails on stairways. (Complied.)
- No. 59—February 14. Bass Foundry and Machine Works, Fort Wayne: Cover belt in machine shop yard; place guard on band saw; cover set screw in collar in machine shop; place railing around fan in forge department; pay employes as the law directs. (Partly complied.)
- No. 60—February 15. C. M. Menefee, Fort Wayne: Comply with law regarding pay-day. (Partly complied.)
- No. 61—February 15. The Western Gas Construction Co., Fort Wayne: Adopt legal pay-day. (Complied.)
- No. 62—February 16. Fort Wayne Electric Corporation, Fort Wayne: Adopt legal pay-day.
- No. 63—February 16. Pennsylvania Railroad Repair Shops, Fort Wayne: Place railing around fly wheel in blacksmith department. (Complied.)
- No. 64—February 16. Kerr-Murray Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne: Adopt legal pay-day.
- No. 65—February 16. Old's Wagon Works, Fort Wayne: Extend railing around fly wheel in engine-room; adopt legal pay-day. (Complied.)
- No. 66—February 16. Rhinesmith & Simonson, Fort Wayne: Inclose driving belt and pulley in engine-room; adopt legal pay-day.
- No. 76—February 18. L. Rostetter & Son, Fort Wayne: Adopt legal pay-day.
- No. 78—February 18. W. B. Phillips & Co., Fort Wayne: Place hand rail on stairway; construct closet for use of men; clean cuttings off floor; keep passageway to stairs clear of boxes and bags. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 80—February 18. Paul Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne: Inclose driving belt and pulley in engine-room; adopt legal pay-day. (Complied.)
- No. 81—February 18. L. E. & W. Repair Shops, Fort Wayne: Inclose driving belt and pulley in engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 82—February 18. The Peters Box and Lumber Co., Fort Wayne: Inclose driving belt and pulley in engine-room; adopt legal pay-day.
- No. 83—February 18. The Fleming Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne: Adopt legal pay-day.
- No. 84—March 7. Indiana Iron Co., Muncie: Inclose open reservoir with fence; cover or remove all protruding set screws in line shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 85—March 7. T. B. Laycock Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Remove all protruding set screws on line shafting; arrange to stop machinery instantly in each room; screen all stairways used by girls; stairway from first to second floor is too narrow and tread of steps too wide. (Burned.)
- No. 87—March 10. Henry Maley, Edinburg: Remove all set screws with protruding heads. (Complied.)
- No. 90—March 15. Helfrich Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Evansville: Inclose gearing between large band saws; cover or counter-sink protruding set screws; inclose large pulley in basement with railing.
- No. 91—March 15. The H. Herman Manufacturing Co., Evansville: Remove or cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 92—March 15. Schultz, Waltman & Co., Evansville: Inclose main driving wheel with railing; cover shafting on friction wheel. (Complied.)
- No. 93—March 15. New York Dimension Supply Co., Evansville: Cover cogs on planer; procure affidavits for all employes under 16 years of age. (Complied.)
- No. 94—March 16. Clemens Reitz, Evansville: Cover or counter-sink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 95—March 16. Southern Stove Works, Evansville: Place railing at side of fly wheel; connect wheels in buffing-room.
- No. 96—March 16. John A. Reitz, Evansville: Cover or counter-sink all protruding set screws.
- No. 98—March 16. Evansville Furniture Co., Evansville: Furnish gates to elevators; place railing on side of fly wheel; remove or cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 106—February 23. Eagle Cotton Mills, Madison: Place hand rails on stairways. (Complied.)
- No. 107—February 23. John W. Thomas, Madison: Inclose driving pulley with railing; place guards on cut-off or equalizing saws; connect sand belts with fan, and keep fan in repair. (Complied.)
- No. 109—February 24. Ross Textile Manufacturing Co., Madison: Place hand rails on all stairways and guard on driving pulley of small engine. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 111—February 24. McKim & Cochran, Madison: Place bar or other guard on elevator shaft. (Complied.)
- No. 112—February 24. Thomas Graham & Co., Madison: Inclose belt in engine-room with railing. (Complied.)
- No. 116—March 17. Grote Manufacturing Co., Evansville: Cover or counter-sink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 117—March 17. Mechanics' Foundry, Evansville: Cover or counter-sink all protruding set screws.
- No. 118—March 17. Stoltz-Schmitt Furniture Co., Evansville: Sink or cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 119—March 17. P. Healy, Evansville: Sink or cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 120—March 17. The Heilman Machine Works, Evansville: Counter-sink or cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 121—March 17. The Goodwin Clothing Co., Evansville: Place hand rail on front stairway. (Complied.)
- No. 122—March 17. George L. Mesker, Evansville: Cover or counter-sink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 123—March 17. Mackey-Nisbit Co., Evansville: Erect fire escape on front of building from third floor, and railing on stairway from second to third floor. (Complied.)
- No. 124—March 18. The Vulcan Plow Co., Evansville: Sink or cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 125—March 18. Harrison & Rudd, Evansville: Whitewash walls and ceilings; clean paper and debris from floor and keep clean; sink or cover all set screws in shaft of engine. (Complied.)
- No. 128—March 18. L. Lowenthal Sons & Co., Evansville: Place hand rail on stairway. (Complied.)
- No. 129—March 18. Roser & Bernstein, Evansville: Place railing on stairway. (Complied.)
- No. 130—March 19. Bernardin Bottle Cap Co., Evansville: Cover or sink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 131—March 19. Evansville Woolen Mill Co., Evansville: Sink or cover all exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 132—March 19. The Buehner Chair Co., Evansville: Sink or cover exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 133—March 19. Price Bros. & Co., Evansville: Place set screws under cover by sinking or otherwise. (Complied.)
- No. 134—March 19. The White Swan Laundry, Evansville: Cover or sink all exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 135—March 19. Kohinoor Laundry Co., Evansville: Inclose driving pulley in engine-room with railing; sink or cover all set screws; erect railing around elevator well-hole on first floor. (Complied.)
- No. 137—March 21. Evansville Tool Works, Evansville: Inclose belt and fly wheel in engine-room with railing; counter-sink or cover exposed set screws; place hand rail on stairway; put exhaust fans on emery wheels on second floor. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 138—March 21. McPherson & Foster, Evansville: Sink or cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 139—March 21. Southwestern Broom Manufacturing Co., Evansville: Cover or sink all protruding set screws.
- No. 141—March 21. Henry F. Blounts' Plow Works, Evansville: Cover protruding set screws in shafting.
- No. 142—March 21. Evansville Coffin Co., Evansville: Sink in shafting or inclose all set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 143—March 21. Mechanics' Planing Mill., Evansville: Cover or counter-sink protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 145—March 22. Von Behren Manufacturing Co., Evansville: Connect large sand belt with exhaust fan; sink or cover set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 146—March 22. Hartig-Becker Plow Co., Evansville: Cover projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 147—March 22. The Karges Furniture Co., Evansville: Place gates on elevator; cover or sink projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 154—March 23. Charles Melzer, Evansville: Cover or sink all projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 155—March 23. Crescent Furniture Co., Evansville: Counter-sink or cover projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 156—March 24. Lincoln Avenue Planing Mill Co., Evansville: Sink or cover projecting set screws; cover projecting bolts in connections; inclose fly wheel and driving pulley with railing. (Complied.)
- No. 157—March 24. John S. McCorkle, Evansville: Cover all projecting set screws; inclose fly wheel and pulley with railing. (Factory burned.)
- No. 158—March 24. Newton Kelsey and Evansville Broom Works, Evansville: Sink or cover all projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 159—March 24. The Crown Pottery Co., Evansville: Cover or counter-sink projecting set screws; procure affidavits for employes under 16 years; execute and post proper blanks. (Complied.)
- No. 160—March 25. L. & N. Repair Shops, Evansville: Place railing around pulley on car-sill planer; cover or sink all projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 163—April 11. Hodell Furniture Co., Shelbyville: Place rail guards alongside fly wheel and driving belt. (Complied.)
- No. 164—April 11. Spiegel Furniture Co., Shelbyville: Cover projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 167—April 14. Shelbyville Lounge and Desk Co., Shelbyville: Place guard on set screw on end of sand drum shaft; cover or counter-sink all projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 168—April 14. Fretchling & Marner, Shelbyville: Sink or cover all set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 171—April 18. Parry Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Place proper guard over all projecting set screws and railings on all stairways; execute all blanks as the law directs; enforce strictly the law relating to minors. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 172—April 18. Seymour Pants Manufacturing Co., Seymour: Keep windows leading to roof so as to be accessible, and passages to stairs unobstructed; place one seat in closet for every 25 girls and one for every fractional part thereof; enlarge girls' dressing-room, so as to be of practical use. (Complied.)
- No. 174—April 18. Hunnes Bros., Seymour: Place guards over all projecting set screws.
- No. 175—April 18. Seymour Manufacturing Co., Seymour: Overhaul exhaust fan in spoke-room, so it will remove the dust; put guards on exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 176—April 18. Progress Furniture Co., Seymour: Cover or counter-sink set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 177—April 18. Seymour Woolen Factory, Seymour: Strengthen outside wooden ladder; cover all set screws.
- No. 178—April 18. Enterprise Skewer Co., Seymour: Inclose driving pulley and belt; cover projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 180—April 21. Cox & Yanky, Rushville: Cover set screws in shaft running large saw.
- No. 181—April 21. Rushville Furniture Co., Rushville: Use saw guards on all rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 182—April 21. Innis, Pearce & Co., Rushville: Place saw guards on all rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 183—April 21. Readle, Warfield & Wilson, Rushville: Cover all protruding set screws; connect shaper with exhaust fan. (Complied.)
- No. 184—April 21. Pimmel-Kemper Lumber Co., Rushville: Cover set screws in all shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 185—April 21. Connersville Buggy Co., Connersville: Cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 186—April 21. Indiana Furniture Co., Connersville: Cover all protruding set screws; insist that the men use saw guards on rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 187—April 21. P. H. & F. M. Roots, Connersville: Inclose pulley on jack shaft. (Complied.)
- No. 188—April 22. McFarlan Carriage Co., Connersville: Inclose driving belt and pulley in engine-room; cover all protruding set screws; disinfect privy. (Complied.)
- No. 190—April 22. Ansted & Higgins Spring Co., Connersville: Remove protruding set screws in counter shaft. (Complied.)
- No. 192—April 22. Connersville Furniture Manufacturing Co., Connersville: Use saw guards on all rip saws; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 193—April 22. Indiana French Mirror Co., Connersville: Cover set screws in shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 194—April 22. Connersville Axle Co., Connersville: Cover gearing of shears and all set screws that protrude. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 195—April 22. The Connersville Wagon Co., Connersville: Connect all dust creating machines with exhaust fans; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 196—April 22. Munk & Roberts, Connersville: Place saw guards on all rip saws; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 197—April 22. Whitewater Carpet Mills, Connersville: Cover set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 198—April 22. Tripple Sign Co., Connersville: Place hand rails on stairways. (Complied.)
- No. 199—April 26. Kahn Tailoring Co., Indianapolis: Change shutter on window so as to open wide and not obstruct the fire escape; remove obstruction from window on the inside; be more careful of the gasoline in use. (Partly complied.)
- No. 200—April 26. Indianapolis Harness Co., Indianapolis: Keep windows unobstructed leading to fire escape; construct platform for drop ladder to rest upon. (Complied.)
- No. 202—April 27. The Bailey Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Continue hand rail on stairs to third floor. (Complied.)
- No. 204—April 27. R. G. Harseim, Indianapolis: Repair casting that operates elevator safety gates on first floor. (Burned.)
- No. 206—April 27. Western Furniture Co., Indianapolis: Cover all exposed set screws; use saw guards on rip saws and guard on jointer; place hand rail on stairs. (Complied.)
- No. 207—April 28. Nordyke & Marmon, Indianapolis: Place guards on all saws in use. (Complied.)
- No. 208—April 28. Standard Wheel Co., Indianapolis: Cover all exposed set screws; inclose belts in engine-room; overhaul hoods on sand belts, so as to make fan effectual. (Complied.)
- No. 209—April 28. H. Lauter, Indianapolis: Cover exposed set screws in shafting; keep windows to fire escape unobstructed; be more careful as to minors' affidavits. (Complied.)
- No. 210—April 28. Indianapolis Foundry Co., Indianapolis: Cover all projecting set screws in shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 211—April 29. The Rockwood Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Place saw guard on rip saw and guards on all exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 213—May 2. Blair & Failey Co., Terre Haute: Cover set screws in counter shaft. (Complied.)
- No. 214—May 2. The Prox & Brinkman Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute: Inclose driving pulley in engine-room; guard all exposed set screws; cover bevel gearing on large planer. (Partly complied.)
- No. 215—May 2. Cliff & Williams Co., Terre Haute: Cover all projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 216—May 3. The Ehrmann Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute: Change door at head of stairs to swing out; put one seat in water closet for each 25 employes; erect fire escape on southwest corner from third floor. (Complied.)
- No. 217—May 2. Stahl, Urban & Co., Terre Haute: Cover all screws in shafting. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 219—May 3. Hunter Laundering and Dyeing Co., Terre Haute: Put guard on all exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 220—May 3. S. Frank & Sons, Terre Haute: Increase number of seats in closet-room to one for each 25 employes.
- No. 221—May 3. Wabash Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute: Increase number of seats in water closet to one for each 25 employes. (Complied.)
- No. 222—May 3. S. Frank & Sons, Terre Haute: Erect fire escape on center of building in alley; increase closet capacity to one seat for each 25 employes.
- No. 224—May 4. Terre Haute Iron and Steel Co., Terre Haute: Cover set screws in coupling of pulverizer shaft and those in shafting of ten-inch finishing shears. (Complied.)
- No. 225—May 4. Terre Haute Car Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute: Place guard on driving pulley of mortising machine; cover exposed set screws in shafting; inclose fly wheel in foundry engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 226—May 9. John Rauch, Indianapolis: Change closets for women to comply with ninth section of Factory Act. (Complied.)
- No. 230—May 9. Paul H. Krauss, Indianapolis: Put guard on set screws in shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 231—May 11. Bee-Hive Paper Box Factory, Indianapolis: Keep passage to fire escape clear; cover all projecting set screws.
- No. 232—May 11. Excelsior Steam Laundry, Indianapolis: Cover all exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 233—May 11. The Sensitive Governor Co., Indianapolis: Keep windows to fire escape unobstructed; place guards on exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 234—May 11. Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Co., Indianapolis: Cover or counter-sink all exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 235—May 12. Smith, Day & Co., Indianapolis: Owner of building will erect fire escape and change doors to swing outward. (Complied.)
- No. 236—May 14. Indianapolis Manufacturers' and Carpenters' Union, Indianapolis: Cover all exposed set screws; place post or guard at driving pulley at south side of same machine. (Complied.)
- No. 237—May 14. Indianapolis Evening News Co., Indianapolis: Cover projecting set screws in shafting; construct fans to take air from near floor; place fan in proofreading room; also one in south end of press-room. (Partly complied.)
- No. 238—May 14. Indiana Newspaper Union, Indianapolis: Provide separate closets for the sexes. (Removed.)
- No. 241—May 18. Central Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute: Put guards on exposed set screws in shafting of surfacing machine, and cover cogs on same machine; place guards on all rip saws; put gate or bar with hinges on elevator shaft at third floor, and weights on trap doors at second floor. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 242—May 18. Terre Haute Brewing Co., Terre Haute: Cover all projecting set screws; erect stairway in engine room to overhead pulleys; place railing around overhead walks in engine room, and around driving belt of dynamo.
- No. 243—May 18. Terre Haute Brewing Co.'s Cooper Shop, Terre Haute: Cover projecting set screws; guard windlass machine with board.
- No. 244—May 18. Terre Haute Shovel and Tool Co., Terre Haute: Cover or counter-sink exposed set screws in shafting; place hinge bars on elevator shaft; connect all dust machines with exhaust fans.
- No. 246—May 19. Standard Wheel Co., Terre Haute: Put guards over all set screws, and over rear of equalizing saws, east side of east building; connect large sand belt with exhaust fan. Repair all hoods and keep same in good order to remove all dust.
- No. 247—May 19. H. N. Langton & Co., Terre Haute: Place guard on cut-off saw. (Complied.)
- No. 248—May 19. Columbian Laundry and Dyeing Co., Terre Haute: Cover exposed set screws; construct separate water closets for women, and fire escape from two south windows in third story, facing Second street, the same to be done by Mrs. D. M. Roberts, owner of the real estate, unless lease provides otherwise. (Complied.)
- No. 249—May 19. United States Wrapper Co., Terre Haute: Arrange separate closets for women; repair balustrades on outside of stairway; make more safe the bar to elevator.
- No. 250—May 19. Terre Haute Carriage and Buggy Co., Terre Haute: Cover all exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 251—May 19. Miller Branch National Biscuit Co., Terre Haute: Cover projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 252—May 19. T. H. and I. R. R. Repair Shops, Terre Haute: Inclose fly-wheel and belt in engine-room, as suggested to engineer, to afford protection; cover or counter-sink all exposed set screws in shafting; provide adjustable guard or cover for jointer or hand planer, to prevent unnecessary exposure of knives; reduce speed of emery wheels, or provide improved disc or hub to make them safe; means should be provided for communicating with engineer from distant points, or clutch wheel placed in each department to stop machinery. (Partly complied.)
- No. 253—May 19. J. A. Alstead, Brazil: Box the belting passing through floor; place guard on rip saw.
- No. 256—May 20. Central Iron and Steel Co., Brazil: Place guard rail on pulley of fan in axle department; inclose fly wheel in bolt department; place guard on pulley of saws in turn-buckle shops; inclose or cover exposed cogs in same department; place splash-board over couplings of ten-inch mill. (Complied.)
- No. 258—May 20. Goucher, McAdoo & Co., Brazil: Cover all protruding set screws; provide elevator shaft with bars or gates. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 259—May 20. Brazil Brick and Pipe Co., Brazil: Cover set screws that protrude; guard pulleys on second and third floors; place bars on elevator shaft; inclose fly wheels and belts. (Complied.)
- No. 260—May 20. Chicago Sewer Co., Brazil: Cover protruding set screws; place guard on pulley on second floor; inclose fly wheel in engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 261—May 24. South Bend Woolen Co., South Bend: Place bars on elevator shaft at side, weights on trap door and gates on old elevator shaft; cover set screws that protrude. (Complied.)
- No. 262—May 24. The Singer Manufacturing Co., South Bend: Cover or counter-sink protruding set screws in machine journals; cover all exposed cogs on machines; place bar alongside of belt on elevator engine and guard on pulley of embossing machine engine; provide guards for all saws where such guards can be used; make water closets according to law. (Complied.)
- No. 264.—May 24. Winkler Bros., South Bend: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 265—May 25. A. C. Staley Manufacturing Co., South Bend: Place hand rail on stairways; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 266—May 25. Indiana Paper Co., South Bend: Place guard on driving pulley of engine, second floor; inclose fly-wheel and pulley in engine-room; cover all protruding set screws; protect overhead walk with railing; cover cogs on paper reel; place eyes on bars in reel shaft, in the place of hooks. (Complied.)
- No. 267—May 25. Coquillard Wagon Works, South Bend: Place gates on elevator. (Complied.)
- No. 269—May 25. Srudebaker Bros.' Manufacturing Co., South Bend: Provide fans to carry off dust from emery wheels and grindstones.
- No. 270—May 25. Wilson Bros., South Bend: Place hand rail on stairway. (Complied.)
- No. 271—May 26. South Bend Toy Manufacturing Co., South Bend: When fall term of school begins see that all employes under 16 years can read and write simple sentences in English; cover exposed set screws; try saw guards on rip saws.
- No. 272—May 26. The Miller Knoblock Co., South Bend: Place gates or bars on elevator; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 273—May 26. The Sandage Steel Skein Co., South Bend: Cover all projecting set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 274—May 26. Stephenson Manufacturing Co., South Bend: Cover exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 276—May 26. South Bend Iron Works, South Bend: Counter-sink or cover projecting set screws; put guard over jointer knives except part in use. (Complied.)
- No. 277—May 27. South Bend Times, South Bend: Repair dangerous hole in floor; whitewash or paint walls; cover exposed set screws.
- No. 278—May 27. Birdsell Manufacturing Co., South Bend: Cover or countersink exposed set screws. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 281—May 27. Temple, Hummel, Ellis & Co., South Bend: Put hand rails on stairway; keep fire doors on third floor through fire wall open and unobstructed at all times; if not, an outside fire escape will be required. (Complied.)
- No. 283—May 27. McErlain & Elbre, South Bend: Cover exposed set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 286—May 28. South Bend Plow Co., South Bend: Cover all protruding set screws; connect emery wheels and grindstones with fans as far as possible. (Complied.)
- No. 287—May 28. The O'Brien Varnish Co., South Bend: Cover protruding set screws.
- No. 288—May 28. The Colfax Manufacturing Co., South Bend: Cover or countersink protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 291—June 1. The Wallace Manufacturing Co., Frankfort: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 294—June 1. Benefiel & Son, Frankfort: Place guard on swinging cut-off saw. (Complied.)
- No. 295—June 1. J. M. Cleveland, Frankfort: Cover protruding set screws on shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 296—June 2. King Drill Co., Logansport: Cover protruding set screws on shafting; put guard on rip saw.
- No. 297—June 2. S. E. Howe, Logansport: Cover protruding set screws; connect dust-creating machines with fan; place bar on elevator shaft. (Complied.)
- No. 298—June 2. The Logansport Furniture Co., Logansport: Place guard on rip saw; cover knives of hand planer, except part in actual use; try guard on shaper; connect all dust-creating machines with fan.
- No. 299—June 2. Logan Heading Co., Logansport: Cover or countersink protruding set screws.
- No. 300—June 2. Bridge City Construction Co., Logansport: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 301—June 2. W. L. Fernald, Logansport: Place guard on swinging cut-off saw; cover shafting or saw mandril where it is stepped over; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 302—June 2. Hillock & Pitman, Logansport: Cover all protruding set screws; inclose driving belt in engine-room.
- No. 305—June 3. Indiana Novelty Co., Plymouth: Place guard on rip saws; pay employes in conformity with the law; cover or countersink protruding set screws; overhaul exhaust system and make it collect all dust. (Complied.)
- No. 307—June 3. C. L. Morris, Plymouth: Place guard on swinging cut-off saw. (Complied.)
- No. 308—June 3. Dodge Manufacturing Co., Mishawaka: Cover or countersink protruding set screws on shafting; inclose rattlers with box and provide air shaft. (Complied.)
- No. 310—June 4. Perkins Windmill and Axe Co., Mishawaka: Place guards on swinging cut-off saws; cover protruding set screws; place hand rails on stairways. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 313—June 14. The Mishawaka Pulp Co., Mishawaka: Place guard rail on belting and pulleys in paper mill room; have eyes on tightening rod of rewinder; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 314—June 14. Roper Furniture Co., Mishawaka: Place guard on rip saw; cover protruding set screws.
- No. 315—June 14. Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Co., Mishawaka: Inclose fly wheel in rubber-room; secure affidavits from all employes between 14 and 16 years of age. (Complied.)
- No. 316—June 14. Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart: Cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 317—June 14. S. D. Kimbark, Elkhart: Cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 318—June 14. Stimpson Computing Scale Co., Elkhart: Connect emery and buffing wheels with exhaust fan. (Complied.)
- No. 319—June 14. The Buscher Manufacturing Co., Elkhart: Connect polishing and emery wheels with fan; cover all protruding set screws; put hand rail on stairway. (Complied.)
- No. 321—June 14. C. G. Conn, Elkhart: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; place fire escape on window of southeast corner, facing south, third floor. (Complied.)
- No. 322—June 14. Newman Bros., Elkhart: Cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 323—June 14. Elkhart Paper Co., Elkhart: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; place gates on elevator shaft.
- No. 324—June 14. National Starch Co., Elkhart: Cover projecting set screws; inclose elevator shaft with bars.
- No. 325—June 14. Elkhart Egg Case Co., Elkhart: Cover protruding set screws; repair bars to elevator shaft; keep cover over rotary tank at all times. (Complied.)
- No. 327—June 14. Indiana Buggy Co., Elkhart: Cover protruding set screws; place automatic bars or gates on last floor of elevator shaft. (Complied.)
- No. 329—June 14. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Shops, Elkhart: Cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 330—June 14. The I-X-L and Goshen Pump Co., Goshen: Inclose driving belt and pulley in engine-room; use guard on rip saw; place guard on pulley of large rip saw.
- No. 331—June 14. Nash, Knox & Hubble Co., Goshen: Place rails or gates on elevator shaft. (Complied.)
- No. 332—June 14. Goshen Veneer Co., Goshen: Cover bevel gearing of veneer machine and all protruding set screws.
- No. 333—June 14. Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Co., Goshen: Inclose fly wheel with railing, as well as the pulley and belt of the plating dynamo; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 334—June 14. The Goshen Shirt Manufacturing Co., Goshen: Provide separate water closet for the sexes, and one seat for each 25 employes. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 337—June 14. Goshen Sash and Door Co., Goshen: Inclose elevator shaft in stock-room with railing or bar.
- No. 338—June 8. The Kelly Foundry and Machine Co., Goshen: Inclose driving belt in engine-room; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 340—June 8. Ariel Cycle Manufacturing Co., Goshen: Connect buffing wheels and emery wheels with exhaust fan; cover all protruding set screws.
- No. 341—June 9. E. N. Walker & Stutz Co., Goshen: Place railing around elevator shaft on first floor, east building; cover all protruding set screws on shafting.
- No. 343—June 9. Lesh, Sanders & Egbert Co., Goshen: Cover shafting in basement where sawdust wheeler passes under; and cover all protruding set screws in same. (Complied.)
- No. 344—June 9. The G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Co., Warsaw: Place guard on small swinging cut-off saw; place tie bar in back building to strengthen floor.
- No. 345—June 10. H. C. Underwood Manufacturing Co., Wabash: Place guards on rip saws; cover all exposed knives on buzz planer and jointer, except such as are in use; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 346—June 10. Wabash Church and School Furniture Co., Wabash: Cover protruding set screws on shafting; place guards on rip saws; cover all knives of buzz planer and jointer, except such as are in use.
- No. 347—June 10. Wabash Paper Co., Wabash: Cover all protruding set screws; place railing around unguarded belt in basement, and hand rails on stairs; cover all cogs meshing inward.
- No. 348—June 10. B. Walter & Co., Wabash: Cover all protruding set screws in shafting; put hand rail on stairs.
- No. 349—June 10. Wabash Bridge and Iron Works, Wabash: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 350—June 10. Pioneer Hat Works, Wabash: Cover protruding set screws in shafting; pay employes oftener than once a month.
- No. 351—June 10. Standard Lamp Co., Wabash: Place banisters around stairway on second floor; put screen in front of female water closet. (Complied.)
- No. 353—June 11. The Indianapolis Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Place guard on tire-bending machine; connect sand drums and all dust-creating machines with exhaust fan.
- No. 354—June 11. The National Card Co., Indianapolis: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; increase closet facilities to one seat for each 25 employes; erect fire escape on seventh window, fourth floor, from east end, south side of building. (Complied.)
- No. 355—June 15. Diamond Steam Laundry and Toilet Supply Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws; inclose driving belt in engine-room. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 358—June 16. The Indianapolis Handle Co., Indianapolis: Inclose fly wheel with railing; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 359—June 16. Automatic Grip Neck Yoke Co., Indianapolis: Place guard on swinging cut-off saw. (Complied.)
- No. 360—June 16. National Wheel Co., Indianapolis: Connect sand belts and dust-creating machines with fans; water closet needs more care. (Complied.)
- No. 361—June 16. O. S. Gillette, Indianapolis: Connect all sand belts and dust-creating machines with exhaust fans; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 362—June 29. M. Zier & Co., New Albany: Place guard on driving pulley in engine-room; cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 363—June 29. The Day Leather Co., New Albany: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws.
- No. 364—June 29. Terstogge, Golmann & Co., New Albany: Cover cogs on washing rattler; connect polishing wheels with exhaust fans; cover or countersink all protruding set screws; inclose driving belt in engine-room. (Partly complied.)
- No. 365—June 29. The Todd Manufacturing Co., New Albany: Inclose driving pulley from engine. (Complied.)
- No. 366—June 29. H. Klerner & Sons, New Albany: Place guard on rip saw.
- No. 367—June 29. Geo. Moses & Co., New Albany: Cover all protruding set screws.
- No. 369—June 29. John Shrader, Sr., Co., New Albany: Try saw guard on rip saw; cover unnecessary exposure of knives on hand jointer and planer.
- No. 371—June 29. The New Albany Manufacturing Co., New Albany: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 372—June 29. Indiana Forge and Rolling Mill Co., New Albany: Cover bevel gearing of muck shears; inclose fly and gear wheels of 10-inch shears. (Complied.)
- No. 373—June 29. J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co., New Albany: Place seats in water closet for girls, one seat for each 25 employes; cover protruding set screws in shafting; put hand rails on stairway. (Complied.)
- No. 374—June 29. New Albany Woolen Mill Co., New Albany: Cover protruding set screws in shafting; inclose driving belt in engine-room of Mill No. 4. (Promised.)
- No. 375—June 29. I. F. Force, New Albany: Connect sand belts and all other dust-creating machinery with exhaust fans; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 376—June 29. Peter Klerner, New Albany: Place guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 377—June 29. The Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Co., Jeffersonville: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; inclose all exposed pulleys with railing; cover rattlers or connect them with a fan; place guards on rip saws.

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 379—June 29. Falls City Chain Works, Jeffersonville: Cover or countersink protruding set screws.
- No. 380—June 29. Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Co., Jeffersonville: Connect planers and all other dust-creating machinery with exhaust fans. (Complied.)
- No. 381—June 29. Claggett Saddle Tree Co., Jeffersonville: Place rail alongside belt and pulley in north end of saddle tree room; connect sand belts and all other dust-creating machinery with dust collectors and exhaust fan. (Complied.)
- No. 382—June 29. Odench Hays Shoe Co., Jeffersonville: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws in shafting.
- No. 383—June 29. Reliance Manufacturing Co., Jeffersonville: Place guard or rail on belt and pulleys in north end of machine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 384—June 29. Indiana Manufacturing Co., Jeffersonville: Connect pot-grinding machine and sand belt with exhaust fans.
- No. 387—July 25. Coffin, Fletcher & Co., Indianapolis: Inclose driving belt and pulley in engine-room; also dynamo belt and pulley; cover all protruding set screws in shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 388—July 25. Brinker & Habeney, Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 389—July 25. Balke & Krauss Co., Indianapolis: Keep guards on all rip saws; cover useless exposure of knives on jointer and planer; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 391—July 25. Udell Works, Indianapolis: Place guards on rip saws; cover protruding set screws in shafting of machines. (Complied partly.)
- No. 393—July 25. The Ceraline Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Cover all protruding set screws in collars on shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 394—July 25. Hay & Willits Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Connect emery and buffing wheels with fan; cover or countersink all protruding set screws.
- No. 395—July 25. Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Alexandria: Cover all protruding set screws in collars on shafting; inclose fly wheels of pole machinery; connect dust-creating machines with fans. (Complied.)
- No. 396—July 25. Showers Bros., Bloomington: Place guard on rip saw; cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 398—July 25. Central Oolitic Stone Co., Bloomington; inclose driving pulley with railing.
- No. 399—July 25. Consolidated Stone Co., Bloomington: Place railing on north side of driving belt in engine-room of power house; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 401—July 25. W. A. Fulwider, Bloomington: Cover all protruding set screws; place guard on rip saws; cover unnecessary exposure of knives on jointer. (Complied.)
- No. 402—July 25. Waldron, Hill & Buskirk, Bloomington: Overhaul hoods on sand belts. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 403—July 25. Salem-Bedford Ctone Co., Bedford: Cover or guard all bevel gearing and protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 407—July 25. W. H. Gillett, Bedford: Place guard on swinging cut-off saw; discharge all boys under 14 years of age; secure affidavits from all employes between 14 and 16 years old; connect sand belts with fan to remove dust. (Complied.)
- No. 412—July 25. Southwestern Furniture Co., Tell City: Cover set screws in shafting of sand-drum; use guard on jointer. (Complied.)
- No. 413—July 25. Tell City Woolen Mills, Tell City: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 414—July 25. The Fischer Chair Co., Tell City: Cover protruding set screws in collars on shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 415—July 25. Herrmann Bros. & Co., Tell City: Inclose fly wheel and driving pulley with railing; cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 416—July 25. Tell City Furniture Co., Tell City: Place guard on jointer to cover unnecessary exposure of knives; put hand rail on stairway; place guard strip on either side of cross belt in basement. (Complied.)
- No. 418—July 25. Tell City Desk Co., Tell City: Use guards on rip saws; place guard on jointer to cover knives, except such as are in actual use. (Complied.)
- No. 419—July 25. Cabinet Makers' Union, Tell City: Inclose fly wheel with railing; place guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 420—July 25. Tell City Spoke Co., Tell City: Guard rear of equalizing saws; connect sand belts and dust-creating machines with fans. (Complied.)
- No. 422—July 25. Tell City Planing Mill Co., Tell City: Place guards on rip saws; secure ring guard for shaper. (Complied.)
- No. 423—July 25. Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton: Put hand rails on stairways; inclose driving belt and pulley in basement; arrange door so as not to impede passage to stairway. (Complied.)
- No. 425—July 25. Western School Supply House, Rockport: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; place guards on all rip saws; cover cogs on planer. (Complied.)
- No. 426—July 25. Chas. Lieb Chair and Manufacturing Co., Rockport: Connect sand belt with fan to remove all dust from room. (Complied.)
- No. 427—July 25. Keck, Gonnerman & Co., Mt. Vernon: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 429—July 25. Ford & McGregor, Mt. Vernon: Inclose large driving belt in basement. (Complied.)
- No. 430—July 25. Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway, Princeton: Inclose driving belt and pulleys in engine-room of machine shop; cover or countersink all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 431—July 25. A. B. Niekey & Sons, Princeton: Place shields on swinging saws; take up lost motion in stem of small saw; cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 432—July 25. Hartwell Bros., Vincennes: Overhaul hoods on sand belts to make them more effective. (Complied.)
- No. 433—July 25. Vincennes Paper Co., Vincennes: Procure trap-doors to be used at all times in rotary-room, top floor. (Complied.)
- No. 434—July 25. Robert Glover & Sons, Vincennes: Inclose main driving pulley and belt; also, pulley of stave machine. (Complied.)
- No. 435—July 25. The Bell Manufacturing Co., Vincennes: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; make different arrangements in rattler-room by connecting dust-creating machines with fans of sufficient power to remove all dust.
- No. 436—July 25. Geo. W. Rouse, Vincennes: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw; cover set screws in countershaft of shaper.
- No. 437—July 25. Security Spoke Manufacturing Co., Vincennes: Inclose fly wheel with railing; repair hoods on sand belt to make them more effective. (Complied.)
- No. 443—Sept. 20. M. S. Huey & Co., Indianapolis: Put guards on saws and shapers, and shield on swinging cut-off saw. (Complied.)
- No. 444—Sept. 20. Wm. P. Jungelaus Co., Indianapolis: Place guards on rip saws and guard on shaper.
- No. 445—October 11. Daniel Stewart Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 446—October 11. Daggett & Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws.
- No. 447—October 11. Excelsior Shirt Co., Indianapolis: Secure affidavits from minors; fill out register and poster as law directs.
- No. 449—October 11. Barbee Wire and Fence Works, Lafayette: Cover protruding set screws; repair rails to elevators. (Complied.)
- No. 451—October 11. Lafayette Hosiery and Manufacturing Co., Lafayette: Cover protruding set screws; secure affidavits from all employes between 14 and 16 years of age. (Complied.)
- No. 452—October 11. Wallace Machine and Foundry Co., Lafayette: Cover all protruding set screws.
- No. 453—October 11. Indiana Wagon Co., Lafayette: Connect all dust-creating machines with exhaust fans; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 455—October 11. The Heinz Co., Lafayette: Secure affidavits from all employes between 14 and 16 years of age; cover all protruding set screws; cover shafting in kraut-room. (Complied.)
- No. 456—October 11. The Lafayette Wagon Co., Lafayette: Cover protruding set screws; put railing around fly wheel. (Complied.)
- No. 457—October 11. Lafayette Carpet Co., Lafayette: Place screen in front of girls' closet; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 458—October 11—Lafayette Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Lafayette: Inclose or guard small pulley in engine-room; cover all protruding set screws in shafting; try guard on rip saw. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 459—October 11. Henry Taylor Lumber Co., Lafayette: Cover protruding set screws; put guards on hand-feed rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 460—October 11. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Shops, Lafayette: Cover protruding set screws on shafting in carpenter shop; place railing around belt and pulley in engine-room.
- No. 461—October 11. Lafayette Cracker Co., Lafayette: Cover open cogs on all machines; cover protruding set screws; place additional seat in girls' water closet.
- No. 462—October 11. Delphi Manufacturing Co., Delphi: Place a more secure shield on swinging cut-off saw; cover protruding set screws; inclose driving belt in engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 463—October 11. The Gordon Lumber Co., Delphi: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw. (Complied.)
- No. 464—October 10. Delphi Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Delphi: Cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 465—October 10. Geo. Rumble & Bro., Crawfordsville: Furnish affidavits for employes under 16 years of age; cover all protruding set screws; try guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 466—October 10. Crawfordsville Casket Co., Crawfordsville: Inclose fly wheel with railing; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 467—October 10. Dove-Tail Co., Crawfordsville: Try guards on rip saws; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 468—October 10. J. W. Henry, Crawfordsville: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw; cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 469—October 10. Indiana Wire Fence Co., Crawfordsville: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 471—October 10. Ewart Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Furnish affidavits for all employes under 16 years of age; cover all protruding set screws.
- No. 472—October 10. National Malleable Casting Co., Indianapolis: Cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 474—October 10. Indiana Bridge Co., Muncie: Cover protruding set screws; inclose fly wheel and gearing of punches with railing. (Complied.)
- No. 475—October 10. Muncie Wheel Co., Muncie: Keep exhaust fans in use; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 476—October 10. Whiteley Malleable Castings Co., Muncie: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; dust in rattler-room should be removed, either by a system of exhaust fans, or, inclose each rattler in a dust-tight box with air shaft extending up through roof.
- No. 477—October 10. Midland Steel Co., Muncie: Place railing on either side of long spindle; cover all protruding set screws; inclose dynamo belt with railing. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 478—October 10. A. Votaw, Winchester: Cover all protruding set screws; readjust connections to sand belts to make them more effective. (Complied.)
- No. 480—October 10. D. L. Adams, Winchester: Inclose driving belt and pulley in engine-room; place post by pulley of equalizing saw. (Complied.)
- No. 481—October 10. The Witham & Bowen Lumber Co., Union City: Cover protruding set screws; place guards on rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 482—October 10. Union City Wheel Co., Union City: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 483—October 10. Union City Carriage Manufacturing Co., Union City: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 484—October 10. Kitsemen Bros., Ridgeville: Place guard on rip saw; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 487—October 10. Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., Portland: Procure affidavits for all employes under 16 years of age; cover all protruding set screws.
- No. 488—October 8. S. H. Adams & Co., Portland: Cover all protruding set screws; procure affidavits for all employes under 16 years of age. (Complied.)
- No. 489—October 8. Decatur Egg Case Co., Decatur: Discharge all employes under 14 years of age; secure affidavits for all between 14 and 16 years; cover protruding set screws; place guard rail alongside of large belt in wash-room, and in heading factory on driving belt under which boy works at equalizing saw. (Complied.)
- No. 490—October 12. W. D. Coyle, Decatur: Post notices of hours of work; secure affidavits for all employes between ages of 14 and 16 years.
- No. 491—October 12. Miller & Williams, Decatur: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; inclose driving belts in engine-room with railing; cover all bevel cogs working inward.
- No. 492—October 12. J. M. Buck, Bluffton: Inclose driving belt with railing; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 493—October 12. Wells County Canning Works, Bluffton: Cover protruding set screws.
- No. 494—October 12. Bluffton Manufacturing Co., Bluffton: Place guards on rip saws; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 495—October 12. F. P. Adams, Bluffton: Cover protruding set screws on shafting.
- No. 497—October 12. R. G. Marey Manufacturing Co., Bluffton: Inclose belt in engine-room with railing; cover protruding set screws in shafting.
- No. 498—October 12. A. M. Fitch & Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 499—October 12. Foster Lumber Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws; place guards on rip saws. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 500—October 12. United States Encaustic Tile Works, Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 501—October 12. L. B. Laycock Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Cover all protruding set screws; use guard on shaper; cover knives of jointer not in use. (Destroyed by fire.)
- No. 503—October 12. John Guedelhoefer, Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 504—October 12. Parkhurst Bros. & Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 505—October 12. The Sinker-Davis Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting.
- No. 506—October 12. VanCamp Packing Co., Indianapolis: Cover shafting in rear of girls' heads at can fillers; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 507—October 12. Indianapolis Bridge and Iron Works, Indianapolis: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws in shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 508—October 12. National Starch Co., Indianapolis: Cover remainder of protruding set screws.
- No. 509—October 12. Enrich Furniture Co., Indianapolis: Place guards on rip saws; cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 510—October 12. Ballweg & Co., Indianapolis: Place guards on rip saws.
- No. 511—October 12. The G. H. Hammond Co., Hammond: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 512—October 12. W. B. Conkey & Co., Hammond: Cover all protruding set screws on machine shafts.
- No. 513—October 12. Simplex Railway Appliance Co., Hammond: Cover protruding set screws on shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 514—October 12. Pittsburg Spring Co., Hammond: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 515—October 22. Inland Iron and Forge Co., East Chicago: Inclose fly wheel of 8-inch mill engine, as well as driving belt of fan, and belt and pulley of angle-straightening machine; secure affidavits from all boys between 14 and 16 years of age.
- No. 516—October 22. Famous Manufacturing Co., East Chicago: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw, and guard on large pulley in engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 517—October 22. Wm. Graver Tank Works, East Chicago: Cover or countersink protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 518—October 22. Chicago Horseshoe Co., East Chicago: Cover protruding set screws; place guard on pulley in engine-room.
- No. 519—October 22. Indianapolis Canning Co., Indianapolis: Increase closet-room to one seat for each 25 employes. (Complied.)
- No. 520—October 22. The National Glue Co., Indianapolis: Place post and chain guard around wash tubs; place railing on driving pulley in basement of engine-room; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 521—October 22. Indianapolis Collin Co., Indianapolis: Place guards on rip saws.
- No. 525—October 22. The Keyless Lock Co., Indianapolis: Place guard post by large pulley in engine-room; cover all protruding set screws on shafting; the law requires all dust-creating machinery to be connected with a fan. (Complied.)
- No. 526—October 22. Indianapolis Stove Co., Indianapolis: Connect polishing wheels with exhaust fan; cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting; the law requires all dust-creating machines to be connected with exhaust fans of sufficient power to remove the dust.
- No. 529—October 22. H. F. Whistler & Sons, Peru: Cover protruding set screws; place rail by pulley of large circular saw. (Complied.)
- No. 530—October 22. Indiana Manufacturing Co., Peru: Open stairway to third floor in west room of east building to trap door; inclose fly wheel with railing; try guards on rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 531—October 22. Standard Manufacturing Co., Peru: Inclose fly wheel with railing; cover protruding set screws; keep guard on jointer; place guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 532—October 22. Peru Electric Manufacturing Co., Peru: Cover or countersink protruding set screws; clean out men's closet and fix in such manner as to fit it for use. (Complied.)
- No. 533—October 22. Lehmann, Krauss & Rosenthal, Peru: Cover protruding set screws; place screen in front of girls' closet; the law forbids girls and boys under 18 years working more than sixty hours a week. (Complied.)
- No. 534—October 22. C. H. Brownell, Peru: Place guards on rip saws; keep unused portion of knives in jointers and planers covered. (Partly complied.)
- No. 535—October 22. Peru Basket Co., Peru: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw; cover protruding set screws; inclose fly wheel in engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 537—October 22. Root Manufacturing Co., Michigan City: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 538—October 22. Chicago Cane Seating Co., Michigan City: Inclose driving pulley; cover protruding set screws; place shield on fly wheel of engine. (Complied.)
- No. 540—November 1. Hitchcock Chair Co., Michigan City: Repair hood on sand belts; cover protruding set screws; place guard on planer so as to cover unused portion of knives.
- No. 541—November 1. G. E. P. Dodge & Co., Northern Prison, Michigan City: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 542—November 2. Lakeside Knitting Co., Northern Prison, Michigan City: Cover protruding set screws.
- No. 543—November 2. Ford, Johnson & Co., Northern Prison, Michigan City: Connect chair-bottom digger with fan; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 544—November 2. J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, Michigan City: Inclose fly wheel in engine-room with railing. (Complied.)
- No. 545—November 2. Lakeside Knitting Co., Michigan City: Cover protruding set screws; place one seat in closet for each 25 persons employed.
- No. 546—November 2. Haskell & Barker Car Co., Michigan City: Place rail around upsetting machine; also railing around fly wheel in riveting shop; put disk or box on shears in riveting shop. (Complied.)
- No. 547—November 2. Henry Lumber Co., Michigan City: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw; cover protruding set screws on shafting; inclose fly wheel and belt with railing. (Complied.)
- No. 548—November 2. Tecumseh Facing Mills, Michigan City: Cover protruding set screws; put railing on stairway; inclose back stairs. (Complied.)
- No. 550—November 2. Standard Oil Co., Whiting: Inclose driving belt in sweating-room of Buckeye engine; cover or countersink protruding set screws; place hand rail on overhead walks. (Complied.)
- No. 551—November 2. Laporte Carriage Co., Laporte: Connect sand drum and other dust-creating machinery with exhaust fan; cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 552—November 2. M. Rumley Co., Laporte: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; place guard on band saw. (Complied.)
- No. 553—November 2. John Lonn & Sons Co., Laporte: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; place railing in front of shafting in basement; inclose pulley and belt on jack shaft in basement; connect polishing wheels with exhaust fan. (Complied.)
- No. 554—November 3. King & Fildes Co., Laporte: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 557—November 3. Indiana Lumber and Veneer Co., Indianapolis: Inclose fly wheel; cover cogs working inward; cover all protruding set screws; place guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 558—November 3. Wm. Eaglesfield Co., Indianapolis: Place guard on rip saws. (Complied, but men refuse to work with such guards.)
- No. 559—November 3. Russell Lumber Co., Indianapolis: Place guard post by pulley of large engine; cover protruding set screws; place guards on rip saws.
- No. 561—November 3. L. C. Thompson, Indianapolis: Cover or countersink protruding set screws; place guards on rip saws.
- No. 562—November 3. L. M. Ott Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Be more careful in securing affidavits for minor employes; cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting.
- No. 565—November 3. G. P. McDougal & Son, Indianapolis: Place guards on rip saws; cover protruding set screws.
- No. 566—November 3. Indianapolis Planing Mill Co., Indianapolis: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; place guards on rip saws; inclose driving belt in engine-room. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 567—November 3. Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis: Place guard rail around driving belt and pulleys of small engine in blacksmith shop; cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting in foundry and blacksmith shop. (Complied.)
- No. 568—November 3. James & Mayer Buggy Co., Lawrenceburg: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting; place guard rail in front of fly wheel. (Complied.)
- No. 569—November 3. Ohio Valley Coffin Co., Lawrenceburg: Cover all protruding set screws; place guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 571—November 3. Geo. H. Bishop & Co., Lawrenceburg: Inclose fly wheel and driving belt in engine-room; cover all protruding set screws; connect the dust-creating machinery with exhaust fan. (Complied.)
- No. 572—November 3. The Bauer Cooperage Co., Lawrenceburg: Place guard rail on pulley of small engine in keg-room; place hand rail on stairway in engine-room of dry-house; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 573—November 3. A. D. Cook, Lawrenceburg: Inclose rattlers in dust-proof box; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 574—November 3. The American Match Co., Aurora: Inclose fly wheel in engine-room with railing. (Complied.)
- No. 577—November 3. The Aurora Chair Co., Aurora: Cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 578—November 3. Aurora Tool Works, Aurora: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 580—November 3. Aurora Coffin Co., Aurora: Cover all protruding set screws, especially one on shaft of pulley on shaper. (Complied.)
- No. 581—November 3. Cochran Chair Co., Aurora: Place ladder in stock-room to reach roof; cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting; secure affidavits from all employes between 14 and 16 years of age; see that hoods and connections to machines are in good order, that all dust may be removed. (Complied.)
- No. 582—November 3. Aurora Furniture Co., Aurora: Place guards on rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 583—November 3. W. A. Doles, Greensburg: Cover all protruding set screws; place frame back of equalizing saws. (Complied.)
- No. 584—November 3. Greensburg Carriage Works, Greensburg: Inclose fly wheel with railing; cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 585—November 3. American Furniture Co., Batesville: Place railing around belt in dynamo-room; inclose fly wheel in engine-room; cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting; place guards on rip saws; clean and make fit for use men's closet; pay men oftener than once in three weeks.
- No. 586—November 3. Enterprise Casket and Coffin Co., Batesville: Place guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 587—November 3. Union Furniture Co., Batesville: Place guards on rip saws. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 589—November 3. Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 590—November 3. Henry Maley, Columbus: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw. (Complied.)
- No. 591—November 3. Greemann Bros. Manufacturing Co., Batesville: Inclose fly wheel with railing; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 592—November 5. The Western Furniture Co., Batesville: Place rails on elevator shaft, and guards on rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 593—November 5. W. W. Mooney & Sons, Columbus: Inclose driving belt and pulleys in engine-room; cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 594—November 5. Reeves & Co., Columbus: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw. (Complied.)
- No. 595—November 5. Parrott-Taggart Co., Indianapolis: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting; cover all cogs working inward, when possible. (Complied.)
- No. 596—November 5. Louis Mayer & Co., Indianapolis: Swing doors on street to open outward; increase number of seats in closet to one for each 25 persons employed; whitewash or calcimine ceiling and walls of room on third floor; place steps in front of window to fire escape on third floor; enlarge dressing-room for girls so as to be of some use. (Complied.)
- No. 597—November 5. The Columbus Handle and Tool Co., Columbus: Inclose driving belt and pulley with rail. (Complied.)
- No. 598—November 5. J. Glauston, Columbus: Place guards on rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 599—November 5. The Orinoco Furniture Co., Columbus: Place guards on rip saws, planers and shapers; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 600—November 9. Orinoco Tanning Co., Columbus: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 601—November 9. Brower & Love Bros., Indianapolis: Secure affidavits from all employes between 14 and 16 years of age; fill out all blanks necessary, such as posters and registers; swing doors outward at bottom of stairs. (Complied.)
- No. 602—November 9. Indianapolis Bleaching Co., Indianapolis: Cover set screws in shaft of west mangle and on calender machine; erect fire escape on northwest corner of main building from third floor and embracing two windows on each floor.
- No. 603—November 9. George Merritt & Co., Indianapolis: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 604—November 9. Beveridge Paper Co., Indianapolis: Place bar for protection of driving belt; cover protruding bolt heads and ends of shaft coupling. (Complied.)
- No. 605—November 9. A. Minter, Indianapolis: Connect all dust-creating machines with exhaust fan. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 606—November 9. Fred W. Brandt, Indianapolis: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw; cover all protruding set screws on collars of shafting; place guard on hand-fed rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 608—November 9. Western Furniture Co., Indianapolis: Place guards on rip saws; cover protruding set screws on shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 609—November 9. Indianapolis Drop Forge Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting.
- No. 613—November 9. Haugh-Noelke Iron Works, Indianapolis: Place railing alongside main driving belt in engine-room. (Complied.)
- No. 614—November 9. F. M. Bachman, Indianapolis: Try guard on rip saw; cover protruding set screws in collar of shafting.
- No. 615—November 9. Albert Krull, Indianapolis: Room in basement should have ventilating shaft.
- No. 617—November 9. Pioneer Brass Works, Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 618—November 22. W. B. Barry Saw and Supply Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 619—November 22. Peter F. Bryce, Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 620—November 22. Adams & Williamson, Indianapolis: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 621—November 22. D. W. Williamson & Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 622—November 22. John S. Schumacher Co., Indianapolis: Place guards on rip saws; cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Partly complied.)
- No. 623—November 22. N. K. Fatout & Sons, Indianapolis: Try guard on rip saw.
- No. 624—November 22. John Rupp & Son Co., Noblesville: Place guards on rip saws when you change to box factory.
- No. 627—November 22. The American Carbon Co., Noblesville: Place guard post around dynamo belt. (Complied.)
- No. 628—November 22. H. M. Caylor, Noblesville: Place guard on rip saw and shield on swinging cut-off saw. (Complied.)
- No. 632—November 23. Champion Syrup Refining Co., Indianapolis: Replace or place support under split-stringer; cover protruding set screws; arrange closet for girls according to law. (Complied.)
- No. 633—November 23. Atlanta Steel and Tin Plate Co., Atlanta: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 635—November 23. Martz Bros, Arcadia: Cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 636—November 23. Ohio Glass Co., Arcadia: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 637—November 23. The Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., Kokomo: Place saw guard on rip saw and shield on swinging cut-off saw; place rail alongside of dynamo belt and post by pulley of pot-room engine. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 638—November 23. Toothill & McBean Silver Co., Kokomo: Place board in front of pinion gear; cover cogs on short rods; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 639—November 23. Miller & Wood, Kokomo: Cover cogs meshing inward; cover protruding set screws; place guard rails on calender pulley and on driving pulley of engine. (Complied.)
- No. 640—November 23. The Indiana Fiber Co., Kokomo: Place board in front of cogs on calender machine. (Complied.)
- No. 641—November 23. National Order Blank Co., Kokomo: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 642—November 23. Kokomo Fence Machine Co., Kokomo: Place guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 644—December 2. Ford & Donnelly, Kokomo: Cover or countersink protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 645—December 2. Watson Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Kokomo: Try guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 647—December 2. The Armstrong-Landou Co., Kokomo: Cover unused portion of knives on jointer; try guard on rip saws. (Complied.)
- No. 652—December 2. Kokomo Wood Enameling Co., Kokomo: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 654—December 2. Kokomo Wood Pulp Co., Kokomo: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 655—December 2. Hoosier Paper Co., Kokomo: Cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting.
- No. 658—December 2. Tucker & Dorsey Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 660—December 2. The Albany Paper Co., Albany: Place railing alongside of the belt which drives the rotaries; cover all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 665—December 2. J. H. Smith Co., Muncie: Inclose driving belt and pulley in engine-room; cover protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 667—December 2. Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Co., Muncie: Place guard post on north side of driving pulley of machine shop engine in mold-room; cover protruding set screws in collars of shafting and on cams of presses. (Complied.)
- No. 669—December 2. Hemingray Glass Co., Muncie: Keep affidavits of minors on file. (Complied.)
- No. 670—December 12. The Arcade File Works, Anderson: Cover or countersink protruding set screws.
- No. 671—December 12. The Columbia Encaustic Tile Co., Anderson: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws.
- No. 672—December 12. Pennsylvania Glass Co., No. 1, Anderson: Cover all protruding set screws.
- No. 675—December 12. Philadelphia Quartz Co., Anderson: Cover all cogs meshing inward. (Complied.)

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 676—December 12. The Gould Steel Co., Anderson: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws. (Complied.)
- No. 677—December 12. Bosworth & Poling Co., Anderson: Use guards on rip saws; keep sawdust and shavings from under feet of operator of jointer.
- No. 678—December 12. Woolley Foundry and Machine Works, Anderson: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws.
- No. 679—December 12. The American Steel and Wire Co., Anderson: Place railing alongside fan belt and guard post by pulley of machine shop engine; cover or countersink all protruding set screws.
- No. 683—December 12. Anderson Foundry and Machine Works, Anderson: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws.
- No. 687—December 12. Buckeye Manufacturing Co., Anderson: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws.
- No. 689—December 12. National Tin Plate Co., Anderson: Repair floor for standing in hot plate mills near engine, to prevent scalding feet of employes; inclose pulley and belt of tin-house engine.
- No. 690—December 12. Wright Shovel Co., Anderson: Place cover on cogs of large shears; connect emery wheels with exhaust fans.
- No. 691—December 12. Indiana Box Co., Anderson: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws in collars of shafting. (Complied.)
- No. 696—December 12. United Glass Co., Orestes: Place shield on swinging cut-off saw; put guards on rip saws; cover all protruding set screws in collar of shafting.
- No. 698—December 12. The Lippencott Glass Co., Alexandria: Place safety post by pulley of cut-off saw; inclose belts and pulleys in engine-room.
- No. 699—December 12. The DePauw Window Glass Works, Alexandria: Place guard on rip saw. (Complied.)
- No. 704—December 12. The Big Four Window Glass Co., Fairmount: Secure affidavits from all boys between 14 and 16 years old.
- No. 706—December 12. The Bell Window Glass Co., Fairmount: Place guard on rip saw.
- No. 707—December 12. Sheldon-Foster Glass Co., Gas City: Secure affidavits from all male employes under 16 years of age.
- No. 708—December —. The Moorewood Co., Gas City: Place guards on finishing rools; cover branding machine with muslin as a protection against dust.
- No. 709—December 12. Thompson Bottle Co., Gas City: Inclose fly wheel of engine. (Complied.)
- No. 710—December 12. Indiana Edge Tool Co., Gas City: Inclose driving pulley with railing. (Complied.)
- No. 712—December 12. United States Glass Co., Gas City: Guard belt in engine-room with strips; cover set screws that protrude in collars of shafting.
- No. 714—December 12. Western Strawboard Co., Gas City: Place railing alongside belt in cone-room; countersink or cover all protruding set screws.

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 715—December 12. Indiana Rubber and Insulated Wire Co., Jonesboro: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting.
- No. 717—December 12. Marion Cycle Works, Marion: Connect emery and buffing wheels with exhaust fan; cover or countersink all protruding set screws in collars of shafting.
- No. 719—December 12. Marion Gray Iron Foundry Co., Marion: Remove dust from rattler-room.
- No. 722—December 8. Weyburn & Ayers Manufacturing Co., Marion: Cover protruding set screws.
- No. 731—December 9. Thomas Evans Glass Co., Marion: Cover all protruding set screws in collar of shafting.
- No. 733—December 9. Marion Fruit Jar and Bottle Co., Marion: Cover all protruding set screws in collars of shafting.
- No. 738—December 13. The Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., Elwood: Place guard on rip saw; repair floor.
- No. 739—December 13. George A. Macbeth Co., Elwood: Cover or countersink protruding set screws.
- No. 741—December 13. Elwood Window Glass Co., Elwood: Place guard on rip saw.
- No. 746—December 14. Frankton Window Glass Co., Frankton: Place guard on rip saw and shield on swinging cut-off saw.
- No. 748—December 14. Clyde Window Glass Co., Frankton: Place guard on rip saw and shield on swinging cut-off saw.
- No. 749—December 14. A. F. Swoveland, Windfall: Provide a closet for women.
- No. 751—December 15. The Indiana Window Glass Co., Pendleton: Place guard on rip saw.
- No. 759—December 16. Sanitary Manufacturing and Enameling Co., Muncie: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; place bars on elevator shaft.
- No. 761—December 16. O. L. Bartlett, Muncie: Place guard post or railing beside belt and pulley.
- No. 762—December 16. J. Arthur Meeks, Muncie: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; place proper guards on all saws where possible; in machine shop, place either a clutch or a loose pulley to stop machinery without stopping engine.
- No. 766—December 19. Muncie Pulp Co., Muncie: Place railing alongside belt running bolt machine and pumps; strengthen railing around fly wheel.
- No. 769—December 19. Muncie Casket Co., Muncie: Inclose driving belt in engine-room with railing.
- No. 772—December 20. W. R. Jones & Co., Eaton: Place guard on rip saw.
- No. 773—December 20. Baur Window Glass Co., Eaton: Place guard on rip saw.
- No. 776—December 20. Paragon Paper Co., Eaton: Place hand rail on stairs to rotary room; cover or countersink all protruding set screws.

EXHIBIT B.—ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—Continued.

- No. 777—December 20. Hartford City Paper Co., Hartford City: Place guard rail on driving belt and pulley of paper machine engine as well as on the Jordan pulley; cover or countersink all protruding set screws.
- No. 778—December 20. Utility Paper Co., Hartford City: Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; place railing to stairways to rotary-rooms; arrange closet for girls to have different approaches.
- No. 786—December 21. Gem Window Glass Works, Dunkirk: Place guard on rip saw.
- No. 790—December 21. Beatty-Brady Glass Co., Dunkirk: Inclose fly wheel and belt.
- No. 791—December 21. Redkey Glass Co., Redkey: Inclose fly wheel and belt with railing.
- No. 792—December 21. The Marietta Glass Co., Redkey: Place railing alongside driving belt.
- No. 796—December 22. R. G. Harseim, Indianapolis: Place fire escape on front and rear of building, at southwest window in front and northwest window in the rear; put hand rails on all stairways; provide one seat in closets for each 25 persons employed; change front doors to swing outward.
- No. 799—December 30. Indianapolis Terra Cotta Co., Indianapolis: Cover all protruding set screws; inclose belt and driving pulley with railing.
- No. 800—December 30. Indianapolis Crescent Corn Cob Pipe Works, Brightwood: Cover protruding set screws.
- No. 801—December 30. The Mullen-Blackledge Co., Indianapolis: Cover protruding set screws.
- No. 802—December 30. The Hitz Baking Co., Indianapolis: Cover all protruding set screws and cogs wherever possible; inclose belts and pulleys in engine-room with railing.

EXHIBIT C.

Detailed Statement of Accidents Reported to Factory Inspector of Indiana Since Last Report, and for the Year Ended December 31, 1898, With Results of his Personal Examination Thereof, as Far as Made.

- No. 53—William Zirzelgruber, Tell City, December 2, 1897. Tell City Desk Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—cut flesh of four fingers. Cause: Machine groove saw. Inspector's report: Two other workmen had been hurt, and, becoming nervous and excited, Zirzelgruber placed the stop on wrong side of the saw. A groove saw is one of the few machines for which a safety device has not been found.
- No. 54—J. Hein, Tell City, December 2, 1897. Tell City Desk Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—cut four fingers. Cause: Hand slipped. Inspector's report: No guard on the shaper. Mr. Hein says he was nervous and excited from seeing a fellow-workman hurt on a groove saw, and just shoved his own fingers into the knives of the machine.
- No. 55—Henry Froelick, Tell City, December 2, 1897. Tell City Desk Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—left wrist broken. Cause: Slipped and fell. Inspector's report: Purely accidental.
- No. 56—George Schultz, Tell City, December 3, 1897. Tell City Desk Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—finger cut on groove saw. Inspector's report: Mr. Schultz thinks a knot in the wood caused his hand to slip into the saw.
- No. 57—M. Briggemann, Tell City, January 20, 1898. Tell City Desk Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—forefinger of left hand amputated at second joint. Cause: Board was thrown backward and hand thrown forward into the saw. Inspector's report: The operator in this case claims that he had asked the foreman to allow him to stop and file as well as reset his saw, as it was out of order; but he was told to go ahead and hurry, as the stuff was wanted. There being a weather or season crack in the piece, he claims this caused it to bind and fly back, which permitted his left hand to slip into the saw. This accident would not have occurred had the saw been properly guarded.
- No. 58—W. H. Elzea, Indianapolis, January 20. Indiana Bicycle Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—two fingers of right hand amputated. Cause: Caught under a punch press. Inspector's report: Conflicting claims are made in this case. Mr. Elzea at-

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

tributes the accident to a much-worn machine. The company says he failed to move his foot from the operating lever. The Inspector recommends that, where each piece has to be removed by the fingers of the operator after each stroke of the punch, only men of mature years be permitted to operate such machines.

- No. 59—George Weare, Edinburg. January 21. Cutsinger & Thompson. Company's report: Extent of injury—both legs broken below the knees. Cause: Caught by line shaft. Inspector's report: The firm's statement would have been better expressed by saying: "Caught by set screw in collar of shafting." As this firm employed only four persons, the Inspector was debarred from making any suggestions.
- No. 60—Reese Adams, Greene County. January 21. John R. Adams' Sawmill. Firm's report: Extent of injury—death. Cause: Boiler explosion. As the law is silent on the subject, the Inspector did not investigate this accident.
- No. 61—Thomas Nations. Same place and time. Cause and effect: As in the case of Reese Adams.
- No. 62—William Boze, Richmond. January 29. F. and N. Lawn Mower Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—artery of left wrist partially severed. Inspector's report: Unavoidable.
- No. 63—Louls Bledsoe, Indianapolis. February 4. Indianapolis Basket Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—loss of ends of fingers, left hand. Cause: Carelessness. Inspector's report: Carelessness.
- No. 64—Frank Jones, Yorktown. February 3. The West Muncie Strawboard Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—not considered very serious. Cause: Scalded by steam. Inspector's report: This accident was caused by neglecting to replace cover after removing manhead of bleacher. The openings could be easily seen except on cold, frosty mornings, at which time the escaping steam from the bleachers made it impossible to see the light of a lantern a foot or more away. Mr. Jones had just removed the manhead from Bleacher No. 4, and started for stairway, some fifteen feet distant, when he lost his bearings in the steam and walked into the opening of Bleacher No. 3, which he had left open. Mr. Jones claims to have fallen into the bleacher, but, from the fact that only his face and neck were blistered, he must have fallen with those parts over the opening, for had he gone into the bleacher, he could not have been rescued alive. I have ordered the covers to be hinged and to be kept closed.
- No. 65—A. B. Oler, Richmond. February 18. F. and N. Lawn Mower Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—slight. Cause: Falling off elevator. Inspector's report: A small push-cart caught and held platform while the cable unwound. When Mr. Oler released the cart, the elevator dropped one story.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 66—Charles Whitehead, Muncie. February 10. Indiana Iron Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—right forearm lacerated. Cause: Caught in bolt cutter. Inspector's report: This accident was caused by the operator thoughtlessly reaching under a revolving shaft having several protruding set screws. When examination was made by the Inspector, hoods had been placed over that part of the machine, making it much safer.
- No. 67—Edgar Dugan, Fortville. February 24. Central Silicia Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—large toe on right foot lost. Cause: Caught in machinery.
- No. 68—C. D. Hoffman, Indianapolis. February 28. Indiana Bicycle Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—rib broken and body bruised. Inspector's report: This firm had been ordered to cover or countersink protruding set screws, and was doing so as opportunity permitted. Unused shafting was being taken down, when a set screw in a shaft behind Mr. Hoffman, who was an experienced foreman, caught him by the clothing, threw him up against the ceiling and then dropped him to the floor below, as though saying: "I am ever ready for a victim."
- No. 69—W. G. Files, Fort Wayne. February 27. Pixley & Long. Firm's report: Extent of injury—death. Cause: Moving lever in wrong direction while standing outside of and leaning inside of elevator. Inspector's report: This accident being in an office building, is not within jurisdiction of Inspector's Department, and was not investigated.
- No. 70—J. W. Osborn, Evansville. May 15. J. E. & A. Hoing. Company's report: Extent of injury—small finger of left hand. Cause: Foot slipping from machine jointer. Inspector's report: I found an unnecessary exposure of knives in this case, and explained to the proprietors the workings of a device that is practical and will prevent such accidents if used.
- No. 71—Henry Miller, Muncie. March 22. Indiana Iron Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—death. Cause: Scrap shears caught his hand. Inspector's report: It is hard to guard against accidents of this kind. In shearing rough scraps, so as to rework it, it is necessary to handle it in all manner of shape, and it is only with the utmost care that serious accidents can be prevented.
- No. 72—Charles A. Hubbard, Lafayette. March 26. Lafayette Lumber Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—slight wound to fingers of left hand. Cause: Failure to tighten set screw. Inspector's report: Carelessness.
- No. 73—Ed. Huthsteiner, Tell City. March 28. Tell City Desk Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—slight. Cause: Carelessness in using machine jointer. Inspector's report: Too great an exposure of knives. Operator claimed that machine was not speeded sufficiently. This theory, however, is not maintained by practical woodworkers.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 74—B. Reese, Evansville. April 2. Evansville Furniture Co. Company's report: Slight flesh wound of thumb. Cause: Carelessness in using machine rip saw. Inspector's report: Operator had removed the guard. The injury, although slight, is sufficient to cause him to use guard hereafter.
- No. 75—Jerome Shane, Indianapolis. April 12. H. Lauter. Firm's report: Extent of injury—small finger on left hand. Cause: Carelessness in using machine hand planer. Inspector's report: I found this machine well guarded, and cannot account for the accident, except it was from carelessness. This man had previously lost the first joint of both the first and third fingers of his right hand.
- No. 76—C. Clark Humes, Seymour. April 12. Humes Bros.' Planing Mill. Company's report: Extent of injury—compound fracture of right leg, between knee and ankle. Cause: Caught in pulley. Inspector's report: Caught by protruding set screw in shaft of planer, about one foot from floor. The set screw was covered when Inspector investigated the case.
- No. 77—William Kulm, Indianapolis. April 11. Nordyke & Marmion. Company's report: Extent of injury—ends of three fingers of left hand slightly wounded. Cause: Inexperience and disobedience of orders. Inspector's report: An unguarded rip saw and an employe who thought he knew enough to rip a small board were responsible for this slight accident. The saw is now guarded, which had not been done previously, although so requested by the Inspector.
- No. 78—Sherman Wright, Terre Haute. April 16. Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—right foot crushed, bursting a small artery and breaking some small bones. Cause: Carelessness in using machine bulldozer. Inspector's report: Carelessness. Injury not so serious as at first supposed.
- No. 79—Miss Hattie Reif, Tell City. April 16. Tell City Woolen Mills. Company's report: Extent of injury—lost first joint ring finger of right hand. Cause: Cleaning machinery while in motion, contrary to orders. Inspector's report: Disobedience of orders.
- No. 80—Frank Hinz, Indianapolis. April 25. Western Furniture Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—laceration fingers of right hand. Cause: Carelessness in using machine (sand-paper machine). Inspector's report: Carelessness.
- No. 81—Harry Wool, Peru. April 25. Standard Cabinet Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—loss of three fingers and thumb of left hand. Cause: Placing hand on knives of jointer. Inspector's report: This boy, a "take-off" from saw or planer, had a few moments to spare, and, stepping behind the jointer, he rested by placing his hand on the knives, which were revolving with such rapidity as to appear to the eye to be motionless. This is a reminder that accidents occur where least expected, and must be guarded against accordingly.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 82—Ira Bilges, Muncie, April —, Indiana Iron Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—thumb of right hand amputated. Cause: Caught in shears. Inspector's report: Mr. Bilges cannot tell how this accident occurred; did not know he was hurt until told by a fellow-workman. The shears were properly guarded. To prevent similar accidents, I recommend that only experienced men be employed.
- No. 83—Virgil Ulery, Elkhart, February 15, S. D. Kimbark. Firm's report: Extent of injury—loss of right hand below wrist joint. Cause: Carelessness in using lazy back bending machine. Inspector's report: This young man, in passing the machine, thoughtlessly placed his hand on the revolving roll, which, moving slowly, carried it, without attracting his attention by the movement, until it was caught under the roller. The machine was properly guarded when seen afterward by the Inspector.
- No. 84—Eldridge Holaday, Anderson, May 18, Anderson Knife and Bar Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—contusion of arm and chest and rib broken. Cause: Shaft of windlass bent, causing it to get out of gear. Inspector's report: Not so serious as appears from above report. Larger shaft has been substituted, and a similar accident is not likely to occur.
- No. 85—Oscar Lewis, Comersville, April 19, P. H. & F. M. Roots Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—death. Cause: Unhooking chain and permitting casting to fall upon him. Inspector's report: After this casting had been swung to where it was wanted, it was lowered to the floor, where it stood upright, instead of falling to the side desired, and, as the weight was taken off the hooks of the chain, they became released, after which the casting toppled over to the opposite side expected, catching Mr. Lewis under it and crushing him so that he died. A ring and hook in place of the two hooks used would have prevented the accident.
- No. 86—Henry Goebel, Richmond, May 20, F. and N. Lawn Mower Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—end of first finger, left hand, taken off. Cause: Emery wheel. Inspector's report: Carelessness.
- No. 87—William Koester, Terre Haute, May 24, Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—paralysis of legs. Cause: Run over by truck in erecting shops. Inspector's report: The car trucks were being pushed along the track by hand. Koester failed to observe that the one behind him was coming so near, and the other workmen, thinking that he knew of his proximity and would step out of the way, did not warn him until too late, and he was knocked down and crippled for life. Carelessness on the part of the other workmen.
- No. 88.—Henry Rykoff, Terre Haute, May 27, Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—right leg burned from knee down, including foot. Cause: Two men

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

carrying a ladle full of molten metal met two other men returning with an empty ladle; the ladles came in contact with each other in passing, metal is spilled, and one of the men, Rykoff, is burned. Inspector's report: It would appear from the foregoing statement that the accident was due to pure carelessness; but, with the sweat pouring from every pore, as must have been the case under such circumstances, men do not always see distinctly. Empty ladles should not return to the cupola by the same walk they went.

- No. 89—W. D. Wildman, Indianapolis. May 25. Indianapolis Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—third finger of right hand mashed. Cause: Carelessness in not waiting until machine stopped. Inspector's report: This is the second accident of the kind. While not serious, a guard has been ordered on the machine.
- No. 90—Abe Boomer, Indianapolis. June 7. The National Card Co. Company's report. Extent of injury—right arm and left hand bruised. Cause: Caught between plunger and frame while feeding. Inspector's report: Had operator closed drop door, as he should, the accident would not have occurred.
- No. 91—William Twenty, Indianapolis. June 14. Coffin, Fletcher & Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—loss of hand. Cause: Caught in machinery. Inspector's report: The machinery in this case was inclosed in a perfectly tight cylinder, and could only be reached by removing a cap. In reaching down, Twenty evidently lost his balance, which caused him to thrust his hand down some ten or twelve inches, so that his hand was caught by the revolving knives or bars.
- No. 92—Joe Bodlick, South Bend. June 18. South Bend Toy Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—slight scalp wound. Cause: Fell down elevator shaft. Inspector did not investigate.
- No. 93—H. K. Hobbett, Richmond. June 15. F. and N. Lawn Mower Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—slight. Cause: A piece of steel from breaking punch struck right eye.
- No. 94—Emil Berndt, South Bend. June 27. Singer Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—two fingers cut. Cause: Carelessly touching saw in front of guard. Inspector has not examined as to the facts.
- No. 95—Robert Grinnell, Alexandria. June 28. Kelly Ax Works. Company's report: Extent of injury—death. Cause: Turning grindstone. Inspector's report: In this case I find that all blame is to be placed on Mr. Grinnell and a fellow-workman, for reasons too voluminous to print.
- No. 96—R. Scheetz, Muncie. May 19. Consumers' Paper Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—arm broke at elbow. Cause: Caught his elbow between connecting rod and frame of engine. Inspector's report: Found facts as stated.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 97—James J. Jacobs, Indianapolis. July 9. Wulschner & Son. Firm's report: Extent of injury—cut forefinger. Cause: Rip saw. Inspector's report: Caused by unguarded rip saw.
- No. 98—Emanuel Frank, Alexandria. June 24. DePauw Window Glass Works. Company's report: Extent of injury—fracture of spinal column. Cause: Falling in swing hole. Inspector's report: Caused by making misstep and falling into swing hole and landing in such a way as to break his neck. There is no way by which accidents of this kind can be avoided.
- No. 99—John Espin, New Albany. July 13. The New Albany Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—mashed off ends of second and third fingers of left hand. Cause: Carelessness in trying to hurry movement of gear wheels, causing fingers to be caught by pinion. Inspector did not investigate, as the cause was too apparent.
- No. 100—Frank Batter, Richmond. July 19. Garr, Scott & Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—loss of right eye. Cause: In driving a drift pin, a piece broke off, striking Batter in the eye. Inspector's report: Accidents of this kind can be prevented only by workmen exercising more care.
- No. 101—A. Baker, Mishawaka. July 25. Mishawaka Pulp Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—deep cut in upper leg. Cause: In cutting pulp from large roll with hand knife, knife slipped and entered leg.
- No. 102—Harry Yorger, Indianapolis. July 28. Chandler & Taylor Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—left arm and side of body scalded by steam. Cause: Bursting of reducer on steam pipe. Inspector's report: Purely accidental.
- No. 103—James T. Lawn, Indianapolis.
- No. 104—Louis Roeder, Evansville. August 6. New York Dimension Supply Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—little finger on left hand, just below second joint. Cause: Carelessness in using jointer.
- No. 105—A. A. Knapp, Muncie. August 5. The Indiana Iron Co. Company's statement: Extent of injury—scalded on back and limbs, head cut and collar bone broken. Cause: Explosion of boiler. Inspector's report: This accident occurred where, apparently, every precaution had been taken, so far as boiler inspection was concerned. The case emphasizes the necessity of the State requiring that insurance inspectors, engineers and boiler-tenders be examined under State authority, and only those licensed and permitted to exercise such functions as are found to be competent.
- No. 106—George W. Sale, Indianapolis. August 12. The M. S. Huey Co. Company's statement: Extent of injury—three fingers on right hand badly lacerated. Cause: Caught in molding machine. Inspector's report: Operator attempted to tighten nut while machine was in motion. The old adage can be applied: "Familiarity breeds contempt."

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 107—Grant Bisel, Muncie, August 9, Nelson & Miller, Company's report: Extent of injury—two fingers of right hand somewhat cut by saw. Cause: Resulted from operator having slipped. Inspector's report: Less than ten men are employed here; therefore, I can only suggest that a guard be placed on the saw and that sawdust be kept from under sawyer's feet.
- No. 108—E. B. McCloskey, Princeton, July 30, L. E. & St. L. Railway Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—death. Cause: While cleaning main shaft in planing mill of car shops, the victim's clothing was caught, causing him to be whirled around the revolving shaft until he was killed. Inspector's report: This young man, desiring to please his employers, asked permission to ascend a ladder and use a file on the revolving shaft. On reaching the shaft, some twenty feet high, from some cause, probably dizziness, he leaned against the shaft, and his clothing was caught by the ends of bolts in a coupling, which whirled him around with the shaft until his legs were mashed to a pulp and he was otherwise injured, so that he died two hours afterward.
- No. 109—I. Martin, Muncie, August 25, Consumers' Paper Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—slight fracture of hip bone. Cause: Cooked straw fell on him. Inspector's report: Accidental.
- No. 110—Charles Redford, near Osgood, August 18, L. F. Heaton, saw-mill. Firm's report: Extent of injury—loss of right hand. Cause: Carelessness in handling slab.
- No. 111—Fred Wehr, Mt. Vernon, August 31, W. A. McGregor & Co. Company's statement: Extent of injury—left thigh broken. Cause: Board fed from planer by following board shoved him against table.
- No. 112—Charles Morris, Muncie, August 25, Indiana Bridge Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—back and hip bruised. Cause: Breaking of chain. Inspector's report: It did not appear to have been overloaded.
- No. 113—A. C. Lambert, Muncie, Same time, place and conditions. Injuries not serious.
- No. 114—Susan Bell Martin, Peru, September 9, Peru Bagging Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—fingers mashed. Cause: Carelessness. Inspector's report: Carelessness and disobedience of orders.
- No. 115—Alphonse Glark, South Bend, September 13, The Singer Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—two bones broken in left foot. Cause: Board falling on it.
- No. 116—H. O. Benham, Richmond, August 31, Richmond School Furniture Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—index finger on left hand cut off, between first and second joints, and next two fingers lacerated. Cause: He walked by table, dragging his hand thereon, and touched saw, contrary to frequent warnings.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 117—Allen Long, Indianapolis, September 9. H. Lauter. Firm's report: Extent of injury—flesh wound in right arm. Cause: Operator had removed guard, which was intended to prevent such accidents.
- No. 118—Aaron Miller, Indianapolis, September 24. Kingan & Co., Limited. Company's report: Extent of injury—skull fractured. Cause: Worm of elevator gear "stripped." Inspector's report: The gearings of many elevators are so constructed that it would require more time to make a thorough inspection than the present force of Inspectors have at their disposal. Safety clutches on this make of elevators act only when the cable parts.
- No. 119—Charles M. Moore, Lafayette, September 30. B. F. Briggs Pump Co. Very slight.
- No. 120—George Plack, Indianapolis, March 10. The Emrich Furniture Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—three fingers on right hand amputated. Cause: Carelessness in using buzz-planer. Inspector's report: No cover over unused portion of knives, which were properly covered when seen afterward by Inspector.
- No. 121—Henry Pintzke, Indianapolis, October 5. The Emrich Furniture Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—knuckle of middle finger of right hand cut on rip saw. Cause: Must have been carelessness. Inspector's report: An unguarded saw, assisted by carelessness, caused this accident.
- No. 122—W. S. Bland, Indianapolis, October 11. Atlas Engine Works. Company's report: Extent of injury—compound fracture of right leg. Cause: Rolling band wheel, lost balance and fell upon him. Inspector's report: The men were told to place this wheel on a truck and take it to the testing-room, instead of which they attempted to roll it. The above accident was the result of this disobedience of orders.
- No. 123—Homer Garwood, Mishawaka, October 17. Dodge Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—third finger ground off at second joint and other fingers lacerated. Cause: Carelessness in grinding tools on grindstone.
- No. 124—Annie O'Reilly, Indianapolis, October 12. The National Card Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—forefinger of right hand severely crushed. Cause: Carelessness. Inspector's report: Carelessness, possibly superinduced by fatigue, it being near the close of the day's work.
- No. 125—Robert Soyles, Evansville, October 14. Schultze, Waltman & Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—sprained ankle and bruised leg. Cause: While pushing car, caught toe between ties and fell, causing car to run back against him.
- No. 126—Harry Andrews, Indianapolis, October 12. T. B. Laycock Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—burns on arm, leg and body. Cause: Explosion resulting from pouring a ladle of hot iron by Andrews into a cold and probably wet "pig" pan. Inspector's report: The same.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 127—Helen Walls, Indianapolis. October 16. The C. B. Cones & Son Manufacturing Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—side of nose. Cause: Belt hook. Inspector's report: Purely accidental.
- No. 128—George Morgenbeck, Indianapolis. May 23. Foster Lumber Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—four fingers of left hand cut off. Cause: Stood in front of a machine while it was running, and reached over to adjust spring which holds lumber in place. Inspector's report: Hand amputated on line with inside of thumb. Victim reports that constant jarring of machine worked a thumb screw loose, and claims that machine is old and dangerous. But Inspector thinks it is not sufficiently dangerous to be condemned. Morgenbeck went to work again with same machine.
- No. 129—J. C. Beck, Michigan City. October 20. Chicago Cane-Seating Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—back of left hand lacerated. Cause: Stick thrown back by circular saw against the hand.
- No. 130—James Harris, Indianapolis. October 1. Chandler & Taylor Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—large and index finger of right hand caught between file and emery wheel and lacerated. Cause: Negligence on his part. Inspector's report: Carelessness.
- No. 131—Otis Harris, Indianapolis. October 22. Chandler & Taylor Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—fractured thigh bone of left leg. Cause: Disobeying instructions of foreman in pulling bed plate around, which he was assisting to lower. Inspector's report: The same.
- No. 132—John Nelson, Indianapolis. October 27. Parrott-Taggart Bakery. Company's report: Extent of injury—loss of all fingers on right hand, except a part of the first and a part of the palm. Cause: Thoughtlessness. Inspector's report: This young man had a few minutes to spare from his own work, and, stepping around the table to the side of this machine, carelessly rested his left arm on the top of the machine and allowed his right hand to be caught in the cogs below.
- No. 133—G. W. Fuller, Tell City. November 3. Tell City Desk Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—loss of first joint of little finger of left hand. Cause: Not using guard.
- No. 134—August Krueger, Indianapolis. October 22. Atlas Engine works. Company's report: Extent of injury—burned above buttocks by exhaust steam. Cause: Exhaust pipe swung out of position during temporary test of engine. Inspector's report: The same.
- No. 135—Louis Seifert, Indianapolis. November 5. Atlas Engine Works. Company's report: Extent of injury—compound fracture left leg, between ankle and knee. Cause: A heavy wheel toppled over while being rolled by the injured man and a helper.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 136—Henry Benke, Indianapolis. October 1. The National Malleable Castings Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—foot burned. Cause: Molten iron, spilled from his ladle while engaged in casting.
- No. 137—Henry Benke, Indianapolis. October 10. The National Malleable Castings Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—foot burned. Cause: Similar to the first burn, except that this time he struck his foot against ladle of another molder, causing the metal to spill upon his foot.
- No. 138—Clyde Mason, Laporte. November 17. M. Rumley Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—loss of one eye. Cause: While chipping seam of steam boiler a chip, in flying, struck side of boiler and rebounded, striking the eye.
- No. 139—Jo Schimpo, Indianapolis. November 17. The National Malleable Castings Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—eye burned. Cause: Rested his ladle on molten iron beneath spout of furnace, causing an explosion.
- No. 140—Wm. E. Waymire, Peru. August 18. Peru Basket Company. Company's report: Extent of injury—scalded so death ensued. Inspector's report: This accident occurred in a vat where logs are soaked or steamed for basket material. After the log had been removed from the vat Mr. Waymire, standing with his back to the vat, attempted to pull the log toward him with a long-handled hook, which slipped, causing him to fall backwards into the water of the vat. At the time of inspection this vat had a railing in front of it.
- No. 141—Wm. G. Truex, Columbus. November 15. The Columbus Handle and Tool Co., Company's report: Extent of injury—one finger cut off right hand. Cause: Jerked into cut-off saw.
- No. 142—John Ansboro, Crawfordsville. November 17. Indiana Wire Fence Company. Company's report: Extent of injury—death. Cause: Accidentally caught in belt, drawn against line shaft and whirled about shaft until killed. Inspector's report: While attempting to lift a loose belt onto a pulley with a stick while standing on the floor, Mr. Ansboro was caught by the belt under the right arm, in some manner unknown, and around body and left side of neck, and lifted some nine feet to the shaft, and killed in the way described.
- No. 143—Charles Kegelmann, Fort Wayne. November 4. J. Kegelmann & Son. Company's report: Extent of injury—skull crushed in back and concussion of brain. Cause: Bursting of cylinder, resulting from bearings becoming hot.
- No. 144—Charles Smith, South Bend. November 21. The Singer Mfg. Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—eye hurt. Cause: Small block thrown by saw. The block had probably worked to the saw by vibration of the saw table.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 145—William Montgomery, Princeton, November 15. A. B. Nickey & Sons. Company's report: Extent of injury—scalded and bruised internally so that he died. Cause: Explosion of boiler.
- No. 146—Charles Walmack, Indianapolis, November 23. The National Malleable Castings Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—slight burn on foot. Cause: A moulder carrying a ladle of molten metal stumbled and fell.
- No. 147—Herman Malloy, Muncie, October 14. Hemingray Glass Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—scalded so as to be off work two weeks. Cause: Steam pipe. Inspector's report: Oversight in placing drinking faucet where condensed steam would pass. Has been remedied.
- No. 148—Charles Epps, Indianapolis, November 25. The National Malleable Castings Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—lacerations of left fore arm. Cause: Caught on sharp piece of slag or edge of furnace.
- No. 149—J. P. Smith, Indianapolis, November 16. Nordyke & Marmon Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—leg badly bruised. Cause: Falling from step ladder.
- No. 150—Frank Coffelth, Indianapolis, November 25. Indianapolis Basket Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—scalded from feet to waist. Cause: Walked into steam vat. Inspector's report: Vat in which logs are steamed was left uncovered, and, when signal sounded for dinner, Coffelth went out, no one knows why, and fell into the vat, in consequence of being unable to see through the dense steam caused by the cold air. The vat is kept covered except when being filled or emptied with logs, but the inspector ordered that it be kept covered at all times when workmen are called away, even temporarily.
- No. 151—Emil Volz, South Bend, November 26. The Singer Mfg. Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—ends of thumb and fingers of right hand cut off. Cause: Caught in gear of planer, in consequence of the boy disobeying order, "Never clean your machine while it is running."
- No. 152—Levi Hartramp, Muncie, November 28. Muncie Wheel Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—broke bone of first finger and lost one-half of second finger of right hand. Cause: Carelessness. Inspector's report: In holding oil stone in front of knives of spoke lathe to sharpen them, the operator met with this accident.
- No. 153—John Donohue, Indianapolis, November 11. Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—cut hand between thumb and forefinger. Cause: Carelessness in handling bar of steel.
- No. 154—Charles Sherman, Indianapolis, November 15. Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—mashed forefinger of left hand. Not serious enough to stop work.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 155—P. J. Loftus, Indianapolis. November 17. Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—sprained ankle. Cause: Fall of step ladder on which he was standing, in consequence of fifth step breaking.
- No. 156—Frank Carr, Indianapolis. November 7. Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—forefinger of right hand mashed. Cause: Caught in screw machine while taking out rivet for inspection, in consequence of not using tool provided for the purpose.
- No. 157—Arthur DeVall, Terre Haute. December 6. The Prox & Brinkman Mfg. Co. Company's report: Cause of injury—three fingers of left hand broken and thumb split open. Cause: Carelessness in not using care to get plate of cutter-head properly adjusted.
- No. 158—Jules Michaux, Eaton. December 4. Baur Window Glass Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—cut gash in back of head and burned left leg to some extent.
- No. 159—Link Wiggins, Richmond. December 14. Hoosier Drill Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—ran nail in foot. Cause: Stepped on board.
- No. 160—Martin Schneider, Tell City. December 13. Herrmann Bros. & Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—three fingers cut off and one injured. Cause: Bulge in piece of bent timber.
- No. 161—Adam V. Guiss, Nappanee. November 27. Copper Bros. & Zook. Company's report: Extent of injury—Flesh on back of leg near ankle lacerated. Cause: Loose shreds of pants worn caught between cog wheels.
- No. 162—Jesse Warrington, Indianapolis. December 16. Nordyke & Marmon Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—slight scalp wound. Cause: Accidentally struck by handle of ram which was being lowered to another workman. Carelessness.
- No. 163—W. N. Chaney, Muncie. November 22. The Indiana Iron Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—head bruised and cut. Cause: Fell against fly wheel of shear. Gross carelessness. Inspector's report: Learned that Chaney attempted to jump over a wheelbarrow, and, his toe catching, he was thrown against a small revolving fly wheel.
- No. 164—George Hohl, Indianapolis. December 1. H. Lanter. Firm's report: Extent of injury—two fingers of right hand cut off. Cause: Omitted to adjust his machine properly.
- No. 165—M. Drinkwater, Kokomo. November 27. Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—lower limbs scalded. Cause: Entering boiler without closing connection to other boilers against instructions. Inspector's report: Conditions found to be as stated. At first the injury was not considered serious, but blood poisoning ensued, resulting in death.

EXHIBIT C.—ACCIDENTS—Continued.

- No. 166—Mrs. Ella Francis, Indianapolis. December 3. Bower & Love Bros. Company's report: Extent of injury—fingers crushed. Cause: Caught on gear while picking a thread out when machine was in motion, contrary to instructions.
- No. 167—Ferdinand Lehman, Tell City. December 1. Southwestern Furniture Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—palm of left hand and little finger cut. Cause: Being out of his place. He was not employed on the machine and had no buisness about it.
- No. 168—Charles Riley, Indianapolis. November 29. Nordyke & Marmon Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—scalp wound. Cause: Vibration of building had worked a rod loose that had been used for supporting a drill. It was one of those accidents that do not often occur.
- No. 169—Walter Percival, Kokomo. December 12. Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—severe burns on right arm, and lesser burns on face and neck. Cause: Undiscovered leak in gas line near pump house. Accident due to failure to observe instructions. Inspector's report: Mr. Percival entered pump house with a light in his hand, something that had been forbidden.
- No. 170—William Carney, Richmond. December 10. Richmond Roller Mills. Company's report: Extent of injury—right leg crushed off between knee and hip. Cause: Slipped between motor wheel and shaft and sill of frame around wheel pit. He had no need to pass these and was out of his place. Death resulted.
- No. 171—Charles Conner, Converse. December 8. Miller & Draper. Company's report: Extent of injury—three fingers of right hand amputated. Cause: Stumbled when attempting to place papers on feed board, causing hand to be caught in cogs. Machine is not at all dangerous.
- No. 172—Arthur Banning, Warsaw. August 10. Thos. Evans Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—hand crushed. Cause: Caught in cutting and creasing machine, used in making paper boxes. Carelessness on part of the boy.
- No. 173—Ben McNeil, Marion. December 15. H. C. Underwood Mfg. Co. Company's report: Extent of injury—three fingers on right hand cut off, thumb and little finger mangled. Cause: Trying to loosen "sliver" caught between saw table at one end and saw guard at the other. McNeil says if saw guard had not been there he would not have been hurt.

EXHIBIT D.—INDIANA FACTORY ACT.

CHAPTER LXV, LAWS OF 1897.

AN ACT to regulate the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same.

[H. 206. APPROVED MARCH 2, 1897.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. That no person under sixteen years of age and no woman under eighteen years of age, employed in any manufacturing establishment, shall be required, permitted or suffered to work therein more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter day on the last day of the week; nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days in which such person or such woman shall so work during such week; and every person, firm, corporation or company employing any person under sixteen years of age or any woman under eighteen years of age in any manufacturing establishment shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed a printed notice stating the number of hours of labor per day required of such persons for each day of the week, and the number of hours of labor exacted or permitted to be performed by such persons shall not exceed the number of hours of labor so posted as being required. The time of beginning and ending the day's labor shall be the time stated in such notice: Provided, That such woman under eighteen and persons under sixteen years of age may begin after the time set for beginning and stop before the time set in such notice for the stopping of the day's labor, but they shall not be permitted or required to perform any labor before the time stated on the notices as the time for beginning the day's labor, nor after the time stated upon the notices as the hour for ending the day's labor.

Sec. 2. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this State. It shall be the duty of every person employing children to keep a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birth-place, age and place of residence of every person employed by him under the age of sixteen years; and it shall be unlawful for any proprietor, agent, foreman or other person in or connected with a manufacturing establishment to hire or employ any child under the age of sixteen years to work therein without there is first provided and placed on file in the office an affidavit made by the parent or guardian, stating the age, date and place of birth of said child; if said child have no parent or guardian, then such affidavit shall be made by the child, which affidavit shall be kept on file by the employer, and said register and affidavit shall be produced for inspection on demand made by the Inspector, appointed under this act. There shall be posted conspicuously in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed, a list of their names, with their ages, respectively. (No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment who can not read and write simple sentences in the English language, except during the vacation of the public schools in the city or town where such minor lives. The Factory Inspector shall have the power to demand a certificate of

EXHIBIT D.—INDIANA FACTORY ACT, 1897—Continued.

physical fitness from some regular physician in the case of children who may seem physically unable to perform the labor at which they may be employed, and shall have the power to prohibit the employment of any minor that can not obtain such a certificate.)

Sec. 3. No person, firm or corporation shall employ or permit any child under the age of fifteen years to have the care, custody, management of or to operate any elevator, or shall employ or permit any person under the age of eighteen years to have the care, custody, management or operation of any elevator running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the owner or lessee of any manufacturing establishment where there is any elevator, hoisting shaft or well hole to cause the same to be properly and substantially inclosed or secured, if in the opinion of the Factory Inspector it is necessary, to protect the lives or limbs of those employed in such establishment. It shall also be the duty of the owner, agent or lessee of each of such establishments to provide, or cause to be provided, if in the opinion of the Inspector the safety of persons in or about the premises should require it, such proper trap or automatic doors so fastened in or at all elevator-ways as to form a substantial surface when closed, and so constructed as to open and close by the action of the elevator in its passage, either ascending or descending, but the requirements of this section shall not apply to passenger elevators that are closed on all sides. The Factory Inspector may inspect the cables, gearing or other apparatus of elevators in manufacturing establishments and require that the same be kept in safe condition.

Sec. 5. Proper and substantial hand rails shall be provided on all stairways in manufacturing establishments, and where, in the opinion of the Factory Inspector it is necessary, the steps of said stairs in all such establishments shall be substantially covered with rubber, securely fastened thereon, for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments. The stairs shall be properly screened at the sides and bottom. All doors leading in or to such factory shall be so constructed as to open outwardly where practicable, and shall be neither locked, bolted nor fastened during working hours.

Sec. 6. If, in the opinion of the Factory Inspector, it is necessary to insure the safety of the persons employed in any manufacturing establishment, three or more stories in height, one or more fire escapes, as may be deemed by the Factory Inspector as necessary and sufficient therefor, shall be provided on the outside of such establishment, connected with each floor above the first, well fastened and secured, and of sufficient strength, each of which fire escapes shall have landings or balconies not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, and embracing at least two windows at each story and connecting with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings, and the balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than eighteen inches wide, the steps not to be less than six inches tread, placed at a proper slant, and protected by a well-secured hand-rail on both sides, with a twelve-inch wide drop-ladder from the lower platform reaching to the ground. Any other plan or style of fire escape shall be sufficient, if approved by the Factory Inspector, but if not so approved, the Factory Inspector may notify the owner, proprietor or lessee of such establishment or of the building in which such establishment is conducted, or the agent or superintendent, or either of them, in writing, that any such other plan or style of fire escape is not sufficient, and may by an order in writing, served in like manner, require one or more fire escapes, as he shall deem necessary and sufficient, to be provided for such establishment at such location and such plan and style as shall be specified in such written order. Within twenty days after

EXHIBIT D.—INDIANA FACTORY ACT, 1897—Continued.

the service of such order, the number of fire escapes required in such order for such establishment shall be provided therefor, each of which shall be either of the plan and style and in accordance with the specifications in said order required, or of the plan and style in the section above described and declared to be sufficient. The windows or doors to each fire escape shall be of sufficient size and be located as far as possible consistent with accessibility from the stairways and elevator hatchways or openings, and the ladder thereof shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of such establishment from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, superintendent or other person having charge of such manufacturing establishment, or of any floor or part thereof, to report in writing to the Factory Inspector all accidents or injury done to any person in such factory, within forty-eight hours of the time of the accident, stating as fully as possible the extent and cause of such injury and the place where the injured person is sent, with such other information relative thereto as may be required by the Factory Inspector. The Factory Inspector is hereby authorized and empowered to fully investigate the causes of such accidents, and to require such reasonable precautions to be taken as will in his judgment prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the owner of any manufacturing establishment, or his agents, superintendent or other person in charge of the same, to furnish and supply, or cause to be furnished and supplied therein, in the discretion of the Factory Inspector, where machinery is used, belt shifters or other safe mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts or pulleys; and wherever possible, machinery therein shall be provided with loose pulleys; all vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set-screws and machinery of every description therein shall be properly guarded, and no person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to any planer, saw, belting, shafting or other machinery, or around any vat or pan, while the same is in use, unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards shall be promptly replaced. By attaching thereto a notice to that effect, the use of any machinery may be prohibited by the Factory Inspector, should such machinery be regarded as dangerous. Such notice must be signed by the Inspector, and shall only be removed after the required safeguards are provided, and the unsafe or dangerous machine shall not be used in the meantime. Exhaust fans of sufficient power shall be provided for the purpose of carrying off dust from emery wheels and grindstones, and dust-creating machinery therein. No person under eighteen years of age, and no woman under twenty-one years of age, shall be allowed to clean machinery while in motion.

Sec. 9. A suitable and proper wash-room and water-closets shall be provided in each manufacturing establishment, and such water-closets shall be properly screened and ventilated and be kept at all times in a clean condition, and if women or girls are employed in any such establishment, the water-closets used by them shall have separate approaches and be separate and apart from those used by men. All water-closets shall be kept free of obscene writing and marking. A dressing room shall be provided for women and girls, when required by the Factory Inspector, in any manufacturing establishment in which women and girls are employed.

Sec. 10. Not less than sixty minutes shall be allowed for the noon-day meal in any manufacturing establishments in this State. The Factory Inspector shall have the power to issue written permits in special cases, allowing shorter meal time at noon, and such permit must be conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, and such permit may be revoked at any time the Factory Inspector deems necessary, and shall only be given where good cause can be shown.

EXHIBIT D.—INDIANA FACTORY ACT, 1897—Continued.

Sec. 11. The walls and ceilings of each room in every manufacturing establishment shall be lime-washed or painted, when in the opinion of the Factory Inspector it shall be conducive to the health or cleanliness of the persons working therein.

Sec. 12. The Factory Inspector, or other competent person designated for such purpose by the Factory Inspector, shall inspect any building used as a workshop or manufacturing establishment or anything attached thereto, located therein, or connected therewith, which has been represented to be unsafe or dangerous to life or limb. If it appears upon such inspection that the building or anything attached thereto, located therein, or connected therewith, is unsafe or dangerous to life or limb, the Factory Inspector shall order the same to be removed or rendered safe and secure, and if such notification be not complied with within a reasonable time, he shall prosecute whoever may be responsible for such delinquency.

Sec. 13. No room or rooms, apartment or apartments in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, or cigars, excepting by the immediate members of the family living therein. No person, firm or corporation shall hire or employ any person to work in any one room or rooms, apartment or apartments, in any tenement or dwelling house, or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house, at making, in whole or in part, any coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, fur, fur trimmings, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, or cigars, without obtaining first a written permit from the Factory Inspector, which permit may be revoked at any time the health of the community, or of those employed therein, may require it, and which permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises is made by the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector, or a Deputy Factory Inspector, and the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein shall be stated in such permit. Such permit shall be framed and posted in a conspicuous place in the room, or in any one of the rooms to which it relates.

Sec. 14. No less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space shall be allowed for each person in any workroom where persons are employed during the hours between six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, and not less than four hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each person in any one workroom where persons are employed between six o'clock in the evening and six [o'clock] in the morning. By a written permit the Factory Inspector may allow persons to be employed in a room where there are less than four hundred cubic feet of air space for each person employed between six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning: Provided, Such room is lighted by electricity at all times during such hours while persons are employed therein. There shall be sufficient means of ventilation provided in each workroom of every manufacturing establishment, and the Factory Inspector shall notify the owner in writing to provide, or cause to be provided, ample and proper means of ventilation for such workroom, and shall prosecute such owner, agent or lessee if such notification be not complied with within twenty days of the service of such notice.

Sec. 15. The Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Factory Inspector, said Factory Inspector shall hold and continue in office, after the expiration of his term of office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The term of office of the Factory Inspector shall be two years. The annual salary of such Inspector shall be one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500), payable in monthly installments; said Inspector shall, by and with the consent of the Governor, appoint one Assistant Factory Inspector, whose salary shall be one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per year, and he shall hold his office subject to

EXHIBIT D.—INDIANA FACTORY ACT, 1897—Continued.

removal by said Inspector or the Governor; shall be paid monthly by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Auditor, issued upon proper vouchers therefor.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the Factory Inspector to cause this act to be enforced, and to cause all violators of this act to be prosecuted, and for that purpose he is empowered to visit and inspect at all reasonable hours, and as often as shall be practicable and necessary, all manufacturing establishments in this State. It shall be the duty of the Factory Inspector to examine into all violations of laws made for the benefit of labor and to prosecute all violations thereof. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, obstruct or hinder said Inspector while in the performance of his duties or to refuse to properly answer questions asked by him with reference to any of the provisions hereof. The Factory Inspector shall make an annual report of his doings as such Inspector to the Governor during the month of January of each year. Such Inspector shall have the power as a notary public to administer oaths and take affidavits in matters connected with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 17. The Prosecuting Attorney of any county of this State is hereby authorized upon request of the Factory Inspector or of any other person of full age, to commence and prosecute to termination before any circuit or criminal court, or police court, in the name of the State, actions or proceedings against any person or persons reported to him to have violated the provisions of this act.

Sec. 18. The words "manufacturing establishment," wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean any mill, factory or workshop where ten or more persons are employed at labor.

Sec. 19. A copy of this act shall be conspicuously posted and kept posted in each workroom of every manufacturing establishment in this State.

Sec. 20. Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the provisions, or who refuses to comply with the orders of the Factory Inspector, properly made under the provisions of this act, or who suffers or permits any child to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and not more than one hundred dollars for the second offense, to which may be added imprisonment for not more than ten days, and for the third offense a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and not more than thirty days' imprisonment.

Sec. 21. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT E.

Blanks Used in Transacting Business of Department of Inspection—Copies Furnished Free on Application.

FORM 1. [This is for use of Factory Inspector or his Deputy.]

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

[For Manufacturing Establishments, Under Factory Law of Indiana.]

<p>Form Book No.</p> <p>Date of Inspection.....189....., No.....</p> <p>Full name of firm or corporation</p> <p style="font-size: small;">[If firm has removed or there is a change of name, so state.]</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Street number.....</p> <p>City or town..... County</p> <p>Incorporated?..... If so, President's full name?</p> <p>Building used only for manufacturing or workshop purposes?.....</p> <p>Give name and address of owner or agent of building?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>How many stories?..... Floors occupied,</p> <p>..... Goods manufactured</p> <p>Notification to be sent to.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Number males employed?..... Females?.....</p> <p>Males under 16 years?..... Females under 18 years?..... Illiterate children?.....</p> <p>Is record book kept?.....</p> <p>Hours of labor for women under 18 and minors under 16 posted?.....</p> <p>How many hours required per week?.....</p> <p>Do they work between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M.?</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Any overtime worked?..... How much time for noonday meal?.....</p> <p>Has permit for less than 60 minutes been granted?..... For how long?.....</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Is it posted?.....</p> <p>Are women under 21 and minors under 18 permitted to clean machinery while in motion?..... Is machinery dust-creating?.....</p> <p>Are exhaust fans provided?..... Belt-shifters in use?..... Is belting and machinery guarded, and how?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Any machinery specially dangerous?</p> <p>Has it been condemned?.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are vats and pans guarded, and how?.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Elevators, number of?</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Is person regularly employed to operate same?..... Speed thereof per minute?..... Age of operator?.....</p> <p style="font-size: small;">How are elevators guarded (answer correctly and fully)?.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Do they require other guards?.....</p> <p>How do elevator doors open?.....</p> <p>How are elevators enclosed?.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Hoistways, number of?..... How are they enclosed or secured?.....</p> <p>Are cables, gearings, etc., secure?</p> <p>Number of main stairways inside?.....</p> <p>Outside?..... Have they hand-rails?..... Are they properly screened?.....</p> <p>Are rubber coverings for stair steps necessary?..... How do doors open?.....</p> <p>Are doors locked, bolted or fastened during working hours?.....</p> <p>Is wash room provided for females?.....</p> <p>Are water closets separate for sexes?.....</p> <p>Are they properly screened?..... Are they free from obscene writing or marking?..... Are they well ventilated?..... How many inside?.....</p> <p>Outside?..... Are they clean?.....</p> <p>Is dressing room provided for women?.....</p> <p>..... How are work rooms lighted?.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>How are sanitary conditions?.....</p> <p>From what disease do employes most suffer?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Do walls or ceilings need lime-washing or painting?..... Is the ventilation of work rooms good?..... Is ample air space provided;</p> <p>Water supply?.....</p> <p>Are floors, walls and all parts of building considered safe?.....</p> <p>Fire Escapes: Balcony and inclined ladder?..... Balcony and straight ladder?..... Straight ladder?..... What other means?</p> <p>How are employes paid?.....</p> <p>..... In cash, checks, store orders.</p> <p>Is law posted in work room?.....</p> <p>How many accidents occurred since previous inspection?</p> <p>Were they reported?..... Date of previous inspection?</p> <p>..... 189.....</p> <p>By..... Inspector.</p> <p>..... Previous Inspection No.....</p>
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EXHIBIT E.—BLANK FORMS USED—Continued.

State what all floors above second are used for.....
 How many persons employed on each? Males, on 1st, on 2d,
 on 3d, on 4th: and females, on 1st, on 2d, on 3d,
 on 4th.

GIVE CHANGES ORDERED.

.....

ANSWER WHAT PREVIOUS ORDERS HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

.....

ANSWER WHAT ORDERS HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND WHY,
 AND STATE NUMBER OF TIMES ISSUED.

.....

This is the inspection of these premises.

REMARKS:

.....

READ THIS. [To INSPECTORS: In filling out this blank, make an exact transcript from your inspection book; write plainly; be careful in stating figures, and specify correctly what changes are ordered. All notifications will be issued from Indianapolis. Be particular to get firm name fully and correctly, and do not call a firm by two names, for instance, at one inspection "The Smith Novelty Co." and at another "John Smith & Co." Inspection reports must be forwarded weekly. When children are unlawfully employed, or have a certificate contrary to law, get their names and addresses, also name and address of health officer granting certificate, if any, and write them in your inspection book and on this blank. Give all facts and particulars in your report to this office.]

STATE OF INDIANA,

Factory Inspection Department

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

District
 County
 City or Town
 Business name
 Signed Factory Inspector

RECEIVED AT

Indianapolis 189.....
 Order issued 189.....
 Complied with 189.....

EXHIBIT E.—BLANK FORMS USED—Continued.

FORM A.—No. 1. [To be kept on file in establishment where child is employed.]

CERTIFICATE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

This Certificate to be issued only to Young People who are between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years. (See Section 2 of Factory Inspection Law, Approved March 2, 1897).

STATE OF INDIANA, }
 County. } ss.

.....being duly sworn, says that he is
 the {^oFather } of who is a minor under the
 {Mother }
 {Guardian }
 age of sixteen years, that said is
 years months days of age, and was born at
 on the day of 18....; that he can read and write the
 English language, and resides at No., street,

(Parent or Guardian's signature.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of 189..

*Erase unnecessary words.

The above certificate may be sworn to before a notary public or justice of the peace.

No child under fourteen years of age can be employed in any manufacturing establishment of this State.

No child under sixteen years of age can be employed in a manufacturing establishment without a sworn statement of its age being first placed on file in the office of the manufactory, and no child under that age can be employed in any manufacturing establishment who can not read and write simple sentences in the English language, except during the vacation of the public schools in the city or town where the minor lives.

EXHIBIT E.—BLANK FORMS USED—Continued.

FORM 3.

[Sent to owners or lessees of buildings.]

STATE OF INDIANA,
OFFICE OF FACTORY INSPECTOR,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

}

You are hereby notified to comply with Section 82 of Chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897, by providing outside iron fire escape.. on the building now used for business purposes and known as No.....,street, in the.....of..... county of and occupied by..... such fire escape.. to consist of iron balconies 3 feet 4 inches wide, taking in windows at..... stories, and connecting said balconies by iron stairs, and provided with an iron balance weight drop-ladder to lead from the balcony at..... story to....., all to be constructed as follows:

BRACKETS must not be less than $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wrought-iron, placed edgewise, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch angle iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, well braced and not more than 3 feet apart (unless to obtain headroom at balcony openings) and the braces to brackets must not be less than 1 inch square wrought-iron, and must extend two-thirds of the width of the respective brackets or balconies. In all cases the brackets and braces must go through the wall and be provided on the inside of wall with screw nuts, and washers not less than 5 inches square and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Washers must be provided on the outside of wall on braces $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and 3 inches square. The part going through the wall shall not be less than 1 inch diameter, and must have square shoulder to rest against washer on outside of wall.

TOP RAILS—The top rail of balcony must be $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wrought-iron, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch angle-iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and in all cases must go through the walls, and be secured by nuts, and 4-inch square washers on inside of wall at least $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, and no top rail shall be connected at angles by the use of cast iron.

BOTTOM RAILS—Bottom rails must be $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wrought-iron, or $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch angle-iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Where, in order to obtain headroom in balcony openings, the central brackets are placed more than 3 feet apart, 2×2 -inch angle-iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, must be used for bottom rails. In frame buildings, the top rails must go through the studding, and be secured by washers and nuts, as in the case of brackets.

CONNECTIONS OR FILLING-IN BARS—Top and bottom rails may be connected by $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron not more than 3 feet apart, with $\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ -inch iron cross bars, all well riveted at top and bottom and also at crosses. If filling-in bars are used, they must not be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round or square wrought-iron, placed not more than 6 inches from centers, and well riveted to the top and bottom rails.

STAIRS—The stairs, in all cases, must properly incline and be not less than 18 inches wide, and constructed of $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ -inch wrought-iron sides or strings. Steps must be of not less than 6-inch tread, not more than 9 inches apart, and $\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ -inch wrought-iron, 1 inch apart, and well riveted or bolted to the strings. No cast-iron steps shall be used. The stairs must be secured to a bracket on top and rest on and be secured to a bracket or extra cross bar at the bottom. All stairs must have a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch hand rail of wrought-iron on both sides, well braced and securely fastened.

FLOORS—The flooring of balconies must be of wrought-iron $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ -inch slats, placed edgewise, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, with 3 rows of timbers, strung on wrought-iron rods, running through and well fastened at the ends. Flooring must be fastened to bottom rail with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round wrought-iron clips, not more than 4 feet apart. The openings for stairways in all balconies shall not be less than 20 inches wide and 36 inches long, and have no covers. The sides of each such opening shall be guarded by a rail.

DROP LADDERS—Drop ladders from lower balconies, where required, shall not be less than 12 inches wide, and shall be made of $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ -inch sides and $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch rungs of wrought-iron. The drop ladder shall be a balance weight ladder, hung to the second balcony by a wire cable running over loose pulleys securely fastened, and constructed to drop through lower balcony. The ladder must be securely held in place at lower balcony by clips, or a large staple, with hooks at upper end of ladder, the hooks to rest on top rail of lower balcony when in use, so arranged as to allow free movement of ladder up and down. Pulleys and clips should be made to work free so that rust will not interfere with the use of ladder. A 24-inch wide ladder shall extend from the upper balcony to 30 inches above the roof. In no case shall the ends of balconies extend more than 9 inches over the brackets.

THE HEIGHT OF RAILING around balconies shall not be less than 3 feet.

If such fire-escape..... not erected within *Twenty* days from the date of this notice, *Criminal* proceedings will be commenced against you forthwith.

.....
Factory Inspector.

NOTICE—The fire escape will not be approved by the Inspectors if not in accordance with the specifications submitted. Please notify this office when you have complied, so that you may be placed on record accordingly. A certificate will be given in every case if the fire escape is properly constructed. **PAYMENTS SHOULD BE WITHHELD UNTIL SUCH CERTIFICATE IS GIVEN.**

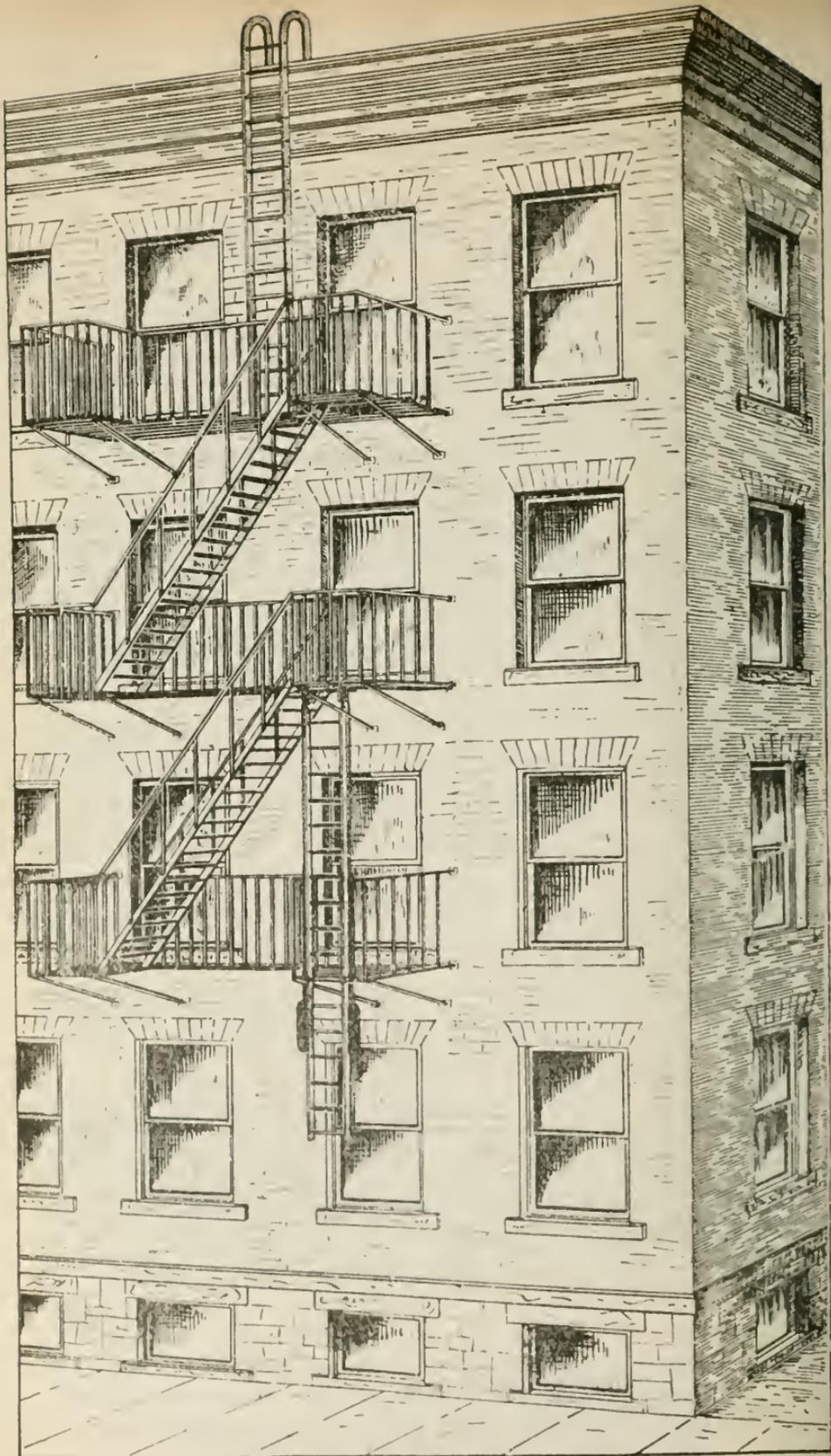


DIAGRAM OF FIRE ESCAPE COMPLYING WITH THE STATE FACTORY ACT.

EXHIBIT E.—BLANK FORMS USED—Continued.

FORM 2. No. 6.

[Sent to all establishments where accidents have occurred or are likely to occur.]

Please return when filled out, to D. H. McABEE, Factory Inspector, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

STATE OF INDIANA.

FACTORY INSPECTOR'S ACCIDENT REPORT.

[It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, superintendent or other person having charge of such manufacturing establishment, or of any floor or part thereof, to report in writing to the Factory Inspector all accidents or injury done to any person in such factory, within forty-eight hours of the time of the accident, stating as fully as possible the extent and cause of such injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other information relative thereto as may be required by the Factory Inspector. The Factory Inspector is hereby authorized and empowered to fully investigate the causes of such accidents and to require such precautions to be taken as will, in his judgment, prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.—Section 7 of Chapter LXV of the Laws of 1894, H. 206. Approved March 2, 1897.]

Firm conducting establishment..... Location: City.....
 County....., Street.....
 Kind of manufacturing carried on..... Name of person injured,
, Residence: City.....
 County....., Street..... Age....., Date of injury.....
 Extent of injury.....
 Cause.....
 Where injured person was sent.....
 Doctor attending.....
 State whether accident occurred on belting, gearing, pulley, elevator, or machine of any
 kind, and name machine, etc.....
 Was it properly guarded?.....
 Was party injured employed regularly on such machine?.....
 In your opinion can such accidents be guarded against or prevented?.....
 Remarks:.....
, Signature of Firm or Person Reporting.
 Date of reporting.....189.....

[This page is on the reverse side of form 2, No. 6, and is to be filled out by the Inspector.]

No.....
ACCIDENT REPORT.
 Injured person.....
 Residence.....
 Establishment.....
 Location.....
 Report received.....

TO EMPLOYERS.
 When an accident occurs in your establishment please fill out the form within printed and return to the Factory Inspector. Should the injured person afterwards die, please notify Inspector also.
 It would be esteemed a favor if you would inform this Department of any improvement which, if adopted, would render any particular piece of machinery safer to life and limb.
 All employers are no doubt desirous of protecting so far as possible, the persons of their employes, and it is the desire of the Factory Inspector to aid in this direction.
 DANIEL H. McABEE,
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Factory Inspector

EXHIBIT E.—BLANK FORMS USED—Continued.

FORM 10.

[To be posted in every room where help is employed.]

NOTICE.

That no person under eighteen years of age and no woman under twenty-one years of age, employed in any manufacturing establishment, shall be required, permitted or suffered to work therein more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week, nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days in which such person or such woman shall so work during such week. Every person, firm, corporation or company employing any person under sixteen years of age, or any woman under eighteen years of age, in any manufacturing establishment shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a printed notice stating the number of hours of labor per day required of such persons for each day of the week, and the number of hours of labor exacted or permitted to be performed by such persons shall not exceed the number of hours of labor so posted as being required. The time of beginning and ending the day's labor shall be the time stated in such notice; provided, that such women under eighteen and persons under sixteen years of age may begin after the time set for beginning and stop before the time set in such notice for the stopping of the day's labor; but they shall not be permitted or required to perform any labor before the time stated on the notices as the time for beginning the day's labor, nor after the time stated upon the notices as the hour for ending the day's labor.—Section 1, Chapter 65, Laws of 1897, approved March 2, 1897.

Not less than sixty minutes shall be allowed for the noon-day meal in any manufacturing establishment in this State. The Factory Inspector shall have power to issue written permits in special cases, allowing shorter meal time at noon, and such permit must be conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, and such permit may be revoked at any time the Factory Inspector deems necessary, and shall only be given where good cause can be shown.—Section 10, Chapter 65, Laws of 1897, approved March 2, 1897.

In accordance with the foregoing provisions of law, the hours of labor in this Establishment are as follows:

	MORNING.		AFTERNOON.		TOTAL.
	Commence at	Stop at	Commence at	Stop at	
Monday.....					
Tuesday.....					
Wednesday.....					
Thursday.....					
Friday.....					
Saturday.....					
Total hours for the week.....					

(Signature of Firm).....

EXHIBIT E.—BLANK FORMS USED—Continued.

[Given to owners or lessees of buildings.]

STATE OF INDIANA,
FACTORY INSPECTOR,

Room 122 State House.

D. H. McABEE, Inspector.

INDIANAPOLIS, 189....

THIS CERTIFIES, That I have made the required inspection of the Fire Escape
erected by
of..... upon the building No.....,
....., Indiana,
owned by..... of.....
and having found said escape constructed in a substantial, workmanlike and safe manner
the same is hereby accepted.

.....
Factory Inspector.

[This formal order, filled out, is sent to proprietors whose establishments do not conform to
the requirements of the Factory Act.

FORM 21.

STATE OF INDIANA,
OFFICE OF FACTORY INSPECTOR,

INDIANAPOLIS, 189....

M.....

You are hereby notified to comply with Section of Chapter 65 of the Laws
of 1897 (a copy of which is herewith enclosed), by making the following changes in your
manufacturing establishment, situated at No..... Street
in the of County of.....
State of Indiana:

.....
as required by said laws of the State of Indiana, and if said requirements are not complied
with within TWENTY DAYS from the date of this notice, legal proceedings will be commenced
against you forthwith.

.....
Factory Inspector.

Please notify the Inspector when you have complied, that you may be placed on record
accordingly. Failure to do this may cause additional labor and expense.

EXHIBIT E.—BLANK FORMS USED—Continued.

[Given to employers of labor, under proper conditions.]

STATE OF INDIANA,

OFFICE OF FACTORY INSPECTOR.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That permission is hereby granted to

of No. Street,

city or town.... County, to restrict the noon-

day meal-time of the employes in

manufacturing establishment, to.....minutes daily until further notice.

Given by authority in me vested, by Act of March 2, 1897.

Dated.....Ind.,

.....18....

.....
Factory Inspector.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

CUSTODIAN

OF

Public Buildings and Property,

For the Fiscal Years 1897 and 1898.

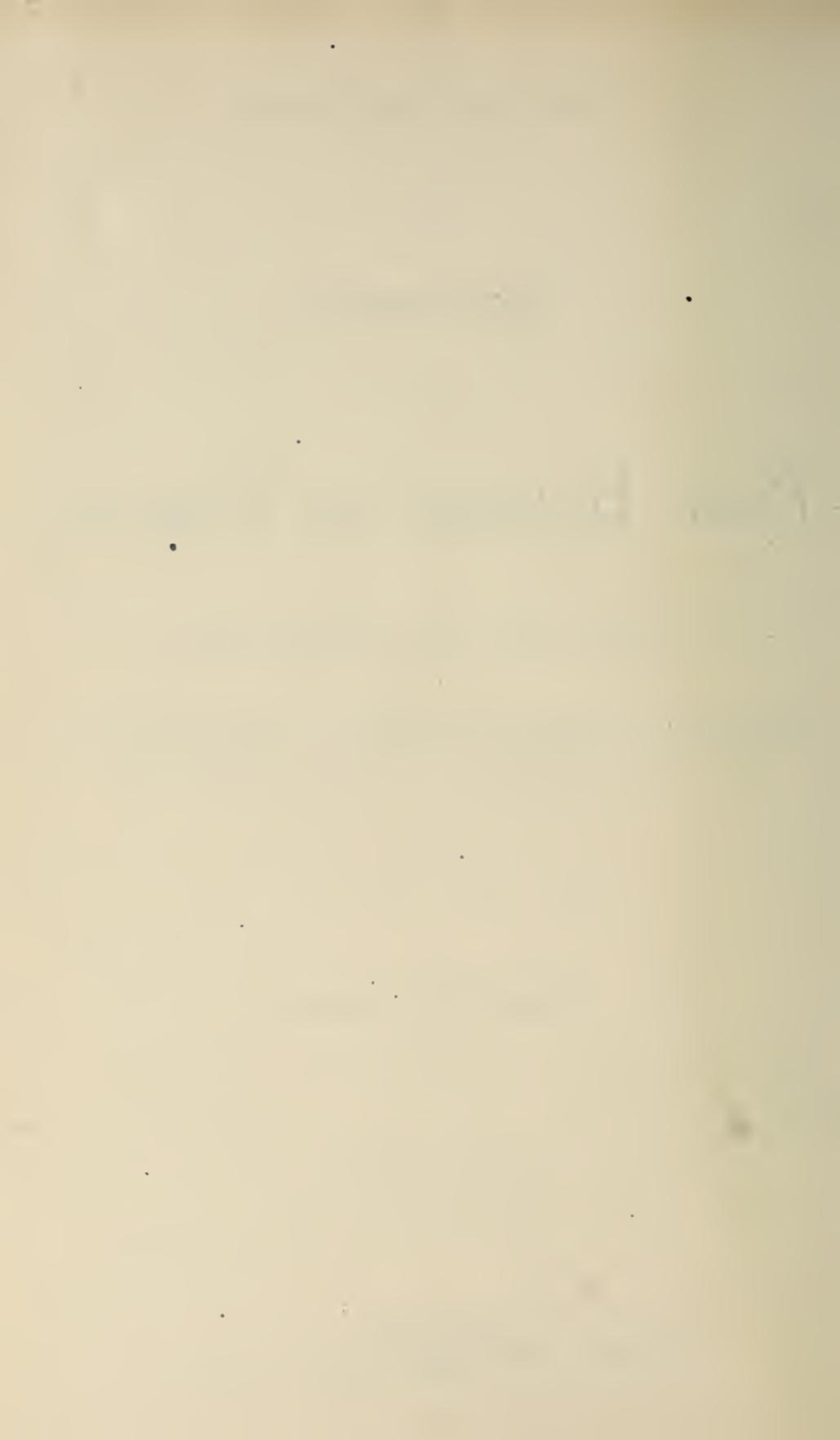
CONTAINING A STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THIS DEPARTMENT TO
THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1898.

JOHN W. VEST, Custodian.

To the Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1898.



STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 5, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 6, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

December 6, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 6, 1898.

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 6th day of December, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY.

HON. JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR—I respectfully submit for your examination and for the consideration of the General Assembly, the Fifth Biennial Report of this office, covering the period from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1898. The quarterly reports, as required by law, have been duly submitted to the Governor.

LOCATION OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Indiana State Capitol is situated on squares 48 and 53, city of Indianapolis, which squares are bounded by Ohio Street on the north, Capitol Avenue (formerly Tennessee Street) on the east, Washington Street on the south, and Senate Avenue (formerly Mississippi Street) on the west, making a tract of land 930 feet in length, 420 feet in width and containing about nine acres.

The 14th Congress of the United States, first session, Chapter 57, approved April 19, 1816, donated to the State of Indiana four sections of land in township 15, north of range 3, east of the first principal meridian, for a seat of Government, in which is located square 53, formerly occupied by the old State House, and now part of the present site. The north half of the present site consisted of square 48, which contained 12 lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, respectively. On March 14, 1873, the State acquired lot 3 by purchase from W. P. and E. P. Gallup, for the sum of \$19,500.00; the remaining lots of the above mentioned square were deeded to the State of Indiana by the City of Indianapolis, in consideration of the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) by a quit claim deed, December 7, 1877, recorded January 7, 1878, in Book Town Lots, No. 110, page 599, in Recorder's Office, Marion County.

That portion of Market Street running between Capitol and Senate avenues (formerly Tennessee and Mississippi streets), and dividing squares 48 and 53, and that portion of Wabash Street running through square 48, between Capitol and Senate avenues, and that portion of Huron Street running through square 48, between Market and Ohio streets, were declared vacated and donated to the State of Indiana for the erection of a new State House by the Common Council and Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1878.

A plat of the Capitol grounds, as described, is on file in Custodian's office, as required by law.

STATE'S PROPERTY.

I have sold of the State's property the following articles, and hold State Treasurer's quietus for the amounts, as follows, viz.:

One second-hand mowing machine, quietus 1,087, \$25.00; second-hand linoleum, quietus 1,341, \$2.85; second-hand carpet, quietus 2,248, \$31.37; second-hand linoleum, quietus 2,624, \$3.40.

Roofing slate stored in the basement has been disposed of by the following authority:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., ———, 189—.

SIR—Please deliver to Hon. Charley Harley, Warden of the Indiana State Prison; Hon. Alvin T. Hert, General Superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, and Hon. Richard O. Johnson, Superintendent of the Indiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, such amounts of roofing slate, the same having been taken from the roof of the State Capitol building and now stored in the basement thereof, as may be needed in the construction of public buildings owned by the State of Indiana, located respectively at Michigan City, Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, Indiana.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,

Governor.

To J. W. VEST,

Custodian Public Buildings and Property, Indianapolis, Ind.

Twenty-four thousand six hundred and sixty pieces were delivered to Michigan City State Prison; 7,058 pieces were delivered to the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville and 500 pieces to Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis, Indiana. I hold their respective receipts, which read as follows:

—————, Ind., 189—.

Received of J. W. Vest, Custodian of Public Buildings and Property, ——— pieces of roofing slate, the same having been taken from the roof of the State Cap-

tol Building; said slate to be used by the undersigned on public buildings owned by the State of Indiana. The value of said slate to be hereafter determined by some person or persons authorized to place a value thereon.

Signed:

CHARLEY HARLEY,
ALVIN T. HERT,
RICHARD O. JOHNSON.

REPAIR FUND.

The masonry on the outside of the building needs repointing in many places. This I regard as one of the most essential repairs for the preservation of the building.

Revarnishing of the wood work and office furniture, and re-bronzing of the iron work inside of the building, replacing the rope sash cords with metal cables are repairs that should be made this coming summer. Carpets and linoleum in many of the offices are worn and need replacing.

The offices of State Inspector of Mines, State Factory Inspector, Indiana Labor Commission and State Board of Medical Registration and Examination are now located in the building. No provision was made to supply these offices with the necessary office furniture.

* The law relating to the placing of proper telephone facilities in the building and the payment for the same was enacted in 1889.

The demand and necessity for this branch of service has, since that time, increased a hundredfold. Thirteen instruments are now in operation in the building, seven of which are paid for out of Custodian's Repair Fund, the other six being paid for by the offices in which they are located.

The State Board of Charities and Superintendent of Public Instruction's office have many calls each day; neither of these offices are supplied with telephones.

RECORDS AND VALUABLE PAPERS.

Many records, books and papers of great interest and value to the State are stored in the basement. This material has been accumulating for years, as no uniform system for the proper preservation of this class of matter has been adhered to. It is now, in my opinion, a necessity that all such valuable books, records and papers be placed in proper file cases and

indexed, and such books, records and papers as are of no value to the State disposed of by removal from the building.

MISUSE OF CORRIDORS.

The corridors of the lower floor of the Capitol building are used as a public thoroughfare, and many articles detrimental to the cleanliness and dignity of the building are carried through the corridors. If walks were extended across the lawn, parallel with the building east and west, it would be a relief to the building and would not inconvenience the public.

FLAGS.

I desire especially to call attention to the fact that there are now no flags belonging to the State available for decorative or other purposes. The limited supply of old flags on hand at the time the present Custodian assumed charge of the Capitol building has been exhausted and there are no funds available for the purchase of new flags. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that a special appropriation be made for the purchase of such flags as may be deemed needful for decorative purposes on State occasions, thus obviating recourse to the embarrassing expediency of borrowing, to which the Custodian has heretofore been compelled to resort.

ILLUMINATING FUND.

Appropriation for the same, \$2,500.00 per year. I wish to call special attention to this subject.

The Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$1,800.00 to supply a deficiency; again in 1897 made another special appropriation of \$2,000. In addition to this the fund was overdrawn \$609.83, when I took charge on April 1, 1897. These figures show the State has paid the enormous sum of \$14,409.83 for illuminating the building for a period of about four years.

These sums which the State has paid since 1895 would more than have paid for a first-class electric light plant, and have placed the State in a position to have stopped this enormous expense in the future. If a more reasonable rate can not be obtained, the State could well afford to put in a plant of its own, as the boiler capacity in the engine-room is amply sufficient to furnish power for the operation of such plant.

WATER FUND.

Appropriation for same, \$2,000.00 per year. A large portion of this fund is consumed in operating the elevators. The present elevator system is inconvenient and extravagantly expensive, and would not be tolerated in a practical, private business house. Our elevator system could be made economical by placing in the basement, a compression tank and pumping system which would utilize the same water over instead of dumping into the sewer, as is done by the present system. An eight (8) inch well of sufficient depth might be placed in the building that would supply the entire house with the necessary amount of water. The location of four new offices on the third floor and the constant increase of visitors to the house demand better and cheaper elevator service.

USE OF LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

A precedent has been established to allow the Hall of Representatives and Senate Chamber to be occasionally occupied by miscellaneous meetings. It is embarrassing for the Custodian to discriminate in this matter. I wish that the Legislature would specify what meetings should be admitted to the above named halls.

I greatly appreciate the acts of kindness extended to me by all of the State officers. To the men in my employ for the faithful performance of duty, and your sobriety, truthfully may it be said of you, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." I am,

Very respectfully,

J. W. VEST,

Custodian.

During the first five months of the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1896, the Capitol and grounds were in charge of my predecessor. The following itemized statement gives in detail the expenditures from the several funds during the five months referred to. Below is also given a detailed statement of the expenditures under my administration during the last seven months of the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1896, as shown by the books and accounts in this office.

CUSTODIAN'S ASSISTANTS.

Appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1897		\$10,000 00
Pay-roll for November, 1896.....	\$940 00	
Pay-roll for December, 1896.....	1,030 00	
Pay-roll for January, 1897.....	1,090 00	
Pay-roll for February, 1897.....	1,118 50	
Pay-roll for March, 1897.....	976 00	
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Predecessor's pay-roll, from November, 1896, to March 31, 1897		5,154 50
Pay-roll for April, 1897	\$764 15	
Pay-roll for May, 1897.	650 00	
Pay-roll for June, 1897.....	695 00	
Pay-roll for July, 1897	695 00	
Pay-roll for August, 1897.....	695 00	
Pay-roll for September, 1897.....	678 50	
Pay-roll for October, 1897	667 85	
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Present Custodian's pay-roll, April to October 31, 1897		4,845 50
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Account balanced and closed October 31, 1897		\$10,000 00

CUSTODIAN'S ASSISTANTS.

Appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1898		10,000 00
Pay-roll for November, 1897.....	\$840 00	
Pay-roll for December, 1897.....	840 00	
Pay-roll for January, 1898.....	840 00	
Pay-roll for February, 1898.....	840 00	
Pay-roll for March, 1898	795 00	
Pay-roll for April, 1898.....	840 00	
Pay-roll for May, 1898	841 50	
Pay-roll for June, 1898.....	840 00	
Pay-roll for July, 1898	840 00	
Pay-roll for August, 1898.....	840 00	
Pay-roll for September, 1898.....	840 00	
Pay-roll for October, 1898	803 50	
<hr/>		
Account balanced and closed October 31, 1898		10,000 00

REPAIR FUND.

Appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1897		\$3,000 00
Expenses for November, 1896.....	\$869 91	
Expenses for December, 1896.....	1,372 68	
Expenses for January, 1897.....	309 21	
Expenses for February, 1897.....	171 48	
Expenses for March, 1897.....	295 50	
Special appropriation for year 1897.....		1,000 00
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Predecessor's expenditures, November, 1896, to April, 1897.....		3,018 78
Expenses for April, 1897.....	\$238 66	
Expenses for May, 1897.....	134 19	
Expenses for June, 1897.....	252 75	
Expenses for July, 1897	60 88	
Expenses for August, 1897.....	79 04	
Expenses for September, 1897 ...	187 60	
Expenses for October, 1897	28 10	
<hr/>		
Expenses of present Custodian from April to November, 1897....		981 22
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Account closed and balanced, October, 31, 1897.....		\$4,000 00

REPAIR FUND.

Appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1898		3,000 00
Expenses for November, 1897.....	\$659 19	
Expenses for December, 1897.	318 55	
Expenses for January, 1898.....	59 09	
Expenses for February, 1898.....	414 74	
Expenses for March, 1898.....	469 75	
Expenses for April, 1898.....	119 43	
Expenses for May, 1898.....	146 83	
Expenses for June, 1898.....	393 26	
Expenses for July, 1898.....	37 90	
Expenses for August, 1898.....	89 95	
Expenses for September, 1898.....	194 31	

Returned by Central Union Telephone Company, September, 1898.....		\$18 00
Expenses for October, 1898	\$115 10	
	<hr/>	
Account balanced and closed Octo- ber 31, 1897		3,018 00

ILLUMINATING FUND.

Appropriation for the year ending Octo- ber 31, 1897.....		\$2,500 00
Illuminating gas for November, 1896.....	\$487 76	
Electric light for November, 1896.....	443 19	
Illuminating gas for quarter ending De- cember 31, 1896.....	480 38	
Electric light for December, 1896.....	178 60	
Electric light for January, 1897.	365 90	
Electric light for February, 1897.....	494 70	
Special appropriation for the year, March, 1897.....		2,000 00
Illuminating gas for quarter ending March 31, 1897.....	867 75	
Electric light for March, 1897	333 25	
	<hr/>	
Predecessor's account of expendi- tures, November 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897.....		3,651 53
Electric light for April, 1897.....	136 10	
Electric light for May, 1897.....	98 65	
Electric light for June, 1897.....	97 30	
Illuminating gas for quarter ending June 30, 1897.....	285 50	
Electric light for July, 1897.....	83 30	
Electric light for August, 1897.....	88 05	
Electric light for September, 1897.....	59 57	
	<hr/>	
Present Custodian's expenditures, April 1, 1897, to September 30, 1897.....		848 47
	<hr/>	
Account balanced and closed Sep- tember 30, 1897.....		\$4,500 00

ILLUMINATING FUND.

Appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1898.....		\$2,500 00
Illuminating gas for November, 1897.....	\$236 38	
Electric light for November, 1897.....	397 13	
Electric light for December, 1897.....	270 75	
Illuminating gas for quarter ending December 31, 1897.....	333 38	
Electric light for January, 1898.....	254 15	
Electric light for February, 1898.....	125 75	
Electric light for March, 1898.....	110 05	
Illuminating gas for quarter ending March 31, 1898.....	256 75	
Electric light for April, 1898.....	89 50	
Electric light for May, 1898.....	83 40	
Electric light for June, 1898.....	47 25	
Illuminating gas for quarter ending June 30, 1898.....	188 13	
Electric light for July, 1898.....	51 45	
Electric light for August, 1898.....	55 93	
Account balanced and closed August 31, 1898.....		2,500 00

WATER FUND.

Appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1895		2,000 00
Water rent for November, 1896	\$163 68	
Water rent for December, 1896	161 55	
Water rent for January, 1897	206 70	
Water rent for February, 1897	300 75	
Ice for February, 1897	20 00	
Water rent for March, 1897.....	277 77	
Ice for March, 1897	10 00	
Predecessor's expenditures from November to March 31, 1897.....		1,140 45
Water rent for April, 1897.....	\$222 93	
Ice for April, 1897	10 00	
Water rent for May, 1897	135 12	

Ice for May, 1897	\$20 00
Water rent for June, 1897	145 26
Ice for July, 1897	20 00
Water rent for July, 1897	118 20
Ice for August, 1897	20 00
Water rent for August, 1897	142 56
Water rent for September, 1897	25 48

Present Custodian's expenditures from April to September 30, 1897..	\$859 55
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Account balanced and closed September 30, 1897	\$2,000 00
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WATER FUND.

Appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1898		2,000 00
Water rent for November, 1897	\$414 68	
Ice for November, 1897,	30 00	
Water rent for December, 1897	131 85	
Ice for December, 1897	20 00	
Water rent for January, 1897	143 16	
Water rent for February, 1897	121 98	
Ice for February, 1897	10 00	
Water rent for March, 1897	111 33	
Ice for March, 1897	10 00	
Water rent for April, 1897	143 40	
Ice for April, 1897	40 00	
Water rent for May, 1897	120 45	
Ice for May, 1897	20 00	
Water rent for June, 1897	200 13	
Ice for June, 1897	20 00	
Water rent for July, 1897	123 57	
Ice for July, 1897	20 00	
Water rent for August, 1897	136 11	
Ice for August, 1897	20 00	
Water rent for September, 1897	143 52	
Ice for September, 1897	7 10	
Water rent for October, 1897	12 72	

Account balanced and closed October 31, 1897	2,000 00
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CUSTODIAN'S SALARY FUND.

Appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1897		\$1,500 00
Salary of Custodian for November and December, 1896.....	\$250 00	
Salary of Custodian for quarter ending March 31, 1897	375 00	
Salary of Custodian for quarter ending June 30, 1897.....	375 00	
Salary of Custodian for quarter ending September, 1897	375 00	
Salary of Custodian for October 1897.....	125 00	
	<hr/>	
Account balanced and closed October 31, 1897.....		1,500 00

CUSTODIAN'S SALARY FUND.

Appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1897		1,500 00
Salary of Custodian for November and December, 1897.....	\$250 00	
Salary of Custodian for quarter ending March 31, 1898.....	375 00	
Salary of Custodian for quarter ending June 30, 1898.....	375 00	
Salary of Custodian for quarter ending September, 1898	375 00	
Salary of Custodian for October, 1898....	125 00	
	<hr/>	
Account balanced and closed October 31, 1898.....		\$1,500 00

PREDECESSOR'S EXPENDITURES.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	To Whom Paid.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1896.			
1076	Nov. 16	Custodian's assistants . . .	Labor pay-roll	\$470 00
1077	" 30	Custodian's assistants . . .	Labor pay-roll	470 00
1078	" 30	Indianapolis Water Co. . .	Water rent.	163 68
1079	" 30	The Indianapolis Gas Co. . .	To artificial gas.	487 76
1080	" 30	Ind'p'lis Light & Power Co.	Electric light	443 19
1081	" 30	Ind'p'lis Light & Power Co.	Putting in wire and lights	344 41
1082	" 30	Francke & Schindler	Hardware.	100 76
1083	" 30	H. T. Sink and assistants.	Work as carpenter.	117 50
1084	" 30	G. Ittenbach	Stone work	69 70
1085	" 30	Ind'p'lis Paint & Color Co.	Glass, paint, etc.	65 59
1086	" 30	C. H. Ross	Hauling	35 00
1087	" 30	Harvey A. Burkhart.	Maple trees.	24 00
1088	" 30	Henry Coburn	Lumber.	22 06
1089	" 30	F. J. Scholz & Son.	To marble shelves.	17 90
1090	" 30	F. A. Ward	Miscellaneous.	72 99
1091	Dec. 15	Custodian's assistants . . .	Labor pay-roll	515 00
1092	" 31	Custodian's assistants . . .	Labor pay-roll	515 00
1093	" 31	Tim Griffin.	Salary as Custodian	250 00
1094	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co. . .	Water rent.	161 55
1095	" 31	Indianapolis Gas Co.	Artificial gas.	480 38
1096	" 31	Ind'p'lis Light & Power Co.	Electric light.	178 60
1097	" 31	Central Union Tel'p'ne Co	Rent and toll service.	101 05
1098	" 31	H. T. Sink	Carpenter.	60 00
1099	" 31	Taylor & Taylor.	Carpets.	43 69
1100	" 31	Electric Light & Power Co	Labor and material.	486 41
1101	" 31	William B. Burford.	Toilet paper.	30 00
1102	" 31	Henry Coburn.	Lumber.	21 08
1103	" 31	C. Schrader.	Cuspidors, pitchers	33 35
1104	" 31	Sander & Recker.	Furniture.	104 00
1105	" 31	Institute for the Blind. . . .	Repairing chairs.	24 70
1106	" 31	Arthur Smith.	Work on roof.	46 10
1107	" 31	T. O. Reardon.	Cleaning carpets.	34 64
1108	" 31	Francke & Schindler.	Hardware.	73 66
1109	" 31	A. Isensee, Jr.	Repairing lock on safe. . . .	18 75
1110	" 31	Albert Gall.	Linoleums, mattings, etc..	197 41
1111	" 31	F. A. Ward.	Miscellaneous	97 84
	1897.			
1112	Jan. 15	Custodian's assistants. . . .	Labor pay-roll.	533 00
1113	" 31	Custodian's assistants . . .	Labor pay-roll.	557 00
1114	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co. . .	Water rent.	206 70
1115	" 31	Ind'p'lis Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.	365 90
1116	" 31	H. T. Sink	Carpenter.	97 25
1117	" 31	Francke & Schindler.	Hardware.	19 62
1118	" 31	Taylor & Taylor.	Carpet and border.	59 93
1119	" 31	Sander & Recker.	Couch and mirror.	26 50
1120	" 31	Albert Gall.	Carpet, screen, etc.	26 00
1121	" 31	F. P. Smith.	Glass and queensware.	11 85
1122	" 31	Henry Coburn.	Lumber.	10 28
1123	" 31	F. A. Ward.	Miscellaneous.	57 78
1124	Feb. 15	Custodian's assistants. . . .	Labor pay-roll	576 50
1125	" 28	Custodian's assistants. . . .	Labor pay-roll.	542 00
1126	" 28	Indianapolis Water Co. . .	Water rent.	300 75
1127	" 28	Art'fic'l Ice & Cold St'ge Co	Ice	20 00
1128	" 28	Ind'p'lis Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.	494 70

PREDECESSOR'S EXPENDITURES—Continued.

No of Voucher.	Date.	To Whom Paid.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1897,			
1129	Feb. 28	Harry T. Sink	Carpenter.	\$60 00
1130	" 28	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric fixtures.	35 00
1131	" 28	Sanborn Electric Co.	Electric fixtures.	12 00
1132	" 28	William B. Burford.	Toilet paper.	12 00
1133	" 28	F. A. Ward.	Miscellaneous	52 48
1134	Mar. 15	Custodian's assistants	Labor pay-roll	528 50
1135	" 31	Custodian's assistants	Labor pay-roll.	447 50
1136	" 31	Tim Griffin.	Salary as Custodian	375 00
1137	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co.	Water rent.	277 77
1138	" 31	Artificial Ice Co.	Ice	10 00
1139	" 31	Indianapolis Gas Co.	Artificial gas.	867 75
1140	" 31	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.	333 25
1141	" 31	Central Union Tel'p'ne Co	Telephone service.	141 23
1142	" 31	H. T. Sink	Carpenter	60 00
1143	" 31	William B. Burford.	Toilet paper.	16 00
1144	" 31	Hoosier Manufacturing Co	Half bbl. Knoxall soap. . .	18 72
1145	" 31	A. Isensee	Repairing locks.	20 00
1146	" 31	F. A. Ward.	Miscellaneous.	39 55

PRESENT CUSTODIAN'S EXPENDITURES.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	To Whom Paid	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1897.			
1147	Apr. 15	Custodian's assistants.	Labor pay-roll	\$422 00
1148	" 15	Otto Belzer	Repairs on lawn	30 00
1149	" 30	Clemens Vonnegut.....	Two Eclipse door checks..	6 00
1150	" 30	Hildebrand Hardware Co.	Miscellaneous supplies ...	78 36
1151	" 30	Must & Class	Labor and material for roof	11 00
1152	" 30	Art'fic'l Ice & Cold St'ge Co	Ice for month	10 00
1153	" 30	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent	222 93
1154	" 30	Hoosier Manufacturing Co	1½ bbls. of Knoxall soap..	17 60
1155	" 30	Crescent Paper Co.....	2 cases Hoyt's toilet paper.	18 00
1156	" 30	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous supplies...	14 65
1157	" 30	American Express Co....	Exp's and C. O. D. charges	8 00
1158	" 30	Thomas Scott.	Carpenter.....	15 75
1159	" 30	Otto Belzer.....	Work on lawn	30 00
1160	" 30	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	136 10
1161	" 30	Sagalowsky & Co	Old carpet for mops.....	9 30
1162	" 30	Custodian's assistants.....	Labor pay-roll.....	342 15
1163	May 15	Custodian's assistants.....	Labor pay-roll.....	325 00
1164	" 15	Otto Belzer.....	Work on lawn.....	15 00
1165	" 31	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous supplies ...	43 94
1166	" 31	Artificial Ice	Ice for month	20 00
1167	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent	135 12
1168	" 31	Postage stamps.....	This voucher canceled.....	
1169	" 31	Hamp Temple.....	Repairs on lawn.....	1 50
1170	" 31	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	15 00
1171	" 31	Andrew Maple	Repairs on house.....	6 75
1172	" 31	Wm. F. Norris	Varn'h'g and fin'h'g doors	45 00
1173	" 31	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	98 65
1174	" 31	Albert Sahn, Postmaster.	Stamps for office use.....	7 00
1175	" 31	Custodian's assistants.....	Labor pay-roll	325 00
1176	June 15	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	15 00
1177	" 15	Custodian's assistants.....	Labor pay-roll.....	347 50
1178	" 30	J. W. Vest	Salary as Custodian.....	375 00
1179	" 30	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	15 00
1180	" 30	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous	31 34
1181	" 30	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	97 30
1182	" 30	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent	145 26
1183	" 30	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Artificial Gas.....	285 50
1184	" 30	Central Union Tel'p'ne Co	Telephone service.....	191 41
1185	" 30	Custodian's assistants	Labor pay-roll.....	347 50
1186	July 15	Andrew Maple	Painting pedestals.....	18 00
1187	" 15	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	15 00
1188	" 15	Custodian's assistants.....	Labor pay-roll	347 50
1189	" 31	Artificial Ice Co.....	Ice for month.....	20 00
1190	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent	118 20
1191	" 31	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	83 30
1192	" 31	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	20 00
1193	" 31	E. D. Logsdon	Miscellaneous.....	7 88
1194	" 31	Custodian's assistants	Labor pay-roll	347 50
1195	Aug. 15	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	15 00
1196	" 15	Custodian's assistants.....	Labor pay-roll	347 50
1197	" 31	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	15 00
1198	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent.....	142 56
1199	" 31	Artific'l Ice & Cold St'ge Co	Ice for month.....	20 00
1200	" 31	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	88 05

PRESENT CUSTODIAN'S EXPENDITURES—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	To Whom Paid.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1897			
1201	Aug. 31	J. W. Vest.....	Miscellaneous.....	\$49 04
1202	" 31	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	347 50
1203	Sept. 15	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	20 00
1204	" 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	347 50
1205	" 30	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	15 00
1206	" 30	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	347 50
1207	" 30	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	4 85
1208	" 30	Central Union Tel'p'ne Co	Telephone service.....	147 75
1209	" 30	Indianapolis Water Co....	Water rent.....	25 48
1210	" 30	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	59 57
1211	Oct. 15	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn.....	15 00
1212	" 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	325 00
1213	" 30	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	342 85
1214	" 30	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	13 10
1215	Nov. 1	Lee Rock.....	Repairs on dome.....	12 75
1216	" 1	H. C. Smith.....	Repairs on State House..	101 60
1217	" 1	Joseph Gardner.....	Repairs on east portico..	103 50
1218	" 1	Otto Belzer.....	Repairs on lawn and house	170 00
1219	" 15	W. J. Hasselman.....	Flowers for beds on lawn.	40 00
1220	" 15	H. C. Smith.....	Repairs on walks and steps	15 65
1221	" 15	David Oliver.....	Painting State H'se dome.	9 60
1222	" 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1223	" 30	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1224	" 30	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	160 64
1225	" 30	H. C. Smith.....	Repairs on walks and steps	26 25
1226	" 30	David Oliver.....	Painting dome.....	19 20
1227	" 30	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Artificial gas.....	236 38
1228	" 30	Ind'pls Light & Power Co.	Electric lighting.....	397 13
1229	" 30	Indianapolis Water Co....	Water rent.....	414 68
1230	" 30	Art'fel Ice & Cold St'ge Co.	Ice for 1½ months back...	30 00
1231	Dec. 10	Indianapolis Postoffice...	Stamps.....	5 00
1232	" 15	Harry C. Smith.....	Repairs on stone work....	5 10
1233	" 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1234	" 31	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1235	" 31	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	137 65
1236	" 31	Central Union Tel. Co....	Telephone service.....	170 80
1237	" 31	Art'fel Ice & Cold St'ge Co	Ice for month.....	20 00
1238	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co....	Water rent.....	131 85
1239	" 31	Ind'pls Light & Power Co.	Electric lighting.....	270 75
1240	" 31	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Artificial gas.....	333 38
	1898			
1241	Jan. 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1242	" 31	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1243	" 31	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	59 09
1244	" 31	Artificial Ice Co.....	Ice for month (canceled)..	.....
1245	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co....	Water rent.....	143 16
1246	" 31	Ind'pls Light & Power Co.	Electric lighting.....	254 15
1247	Feb. 15	Theo. Hurst.....	1 day's work on lawn....	1 50
1248	" 15	Chas. Whitoff.....	Repair & recovering desks	30 00
1249	" 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1250	" 28	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1251	" 28	Schleicher & Martens....	Rep'r & recarp't Gov room	305 00
1252	" 28	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	78 24
1253	" 28	Artificial Ice Co.....	Ice for month.....	10 00

PRESENT CUSTODIAN'S EXPENDITURES—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	To Whom Paid.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1898			
1254	Feb. 28	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent.....	\$121 98
1255	" 28	Ind'pls Light & Power Co.	Electric lighting.....	125 75
1256	Mar. 15	H. C. Smith.....	To work on stone.....	5 40
1257	" 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	397 50
1258	" 31	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	397 50
1259	" 31	H. C. Smith.....	To work on stone work...	15 00
1260	" 31	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	106 86
1261	" 31	J. T. Buck.....	Painting windows.....	176 50
1262	" 31	Central Union Tel. Co....	Telephone service.....	165 99
1263	" 31	Ind'p'lis Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	110 05
1264	" 31	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Artificial gas.....	256 75
1265	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent.....	111 33
1266	" 31	Consumers Ice Co.....	Ice for month.....	10 00
1267	Apr. 15	H. C. Smith.....	Repairs on walks and steps	29 55
1268	" 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1269	" 30	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1270	" 30	H. C. Smith.....	Repairs on walks and steps	30 70
1271	" 30	J. W. Hess, Postmaster..	Stamps for office.....	5 00
1272	" 30	John Wilhelm.....	Trees for lawn.....	5 25
1273	" 30	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	48 93
1274	" 30	Ind'p'lis Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	89 50
1275	" 30	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent.....	143 40
1276	" 30	Consumers Ice Co.....	Ice for month.....	40 00
1277	May 15	H. C. Smith.....	Repairing stonework....	29 10
1278	" 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	421 50
1279	" 31	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1280	" 31	H. C. Smith.....	Repairs on stonework....	39 00
1281	" 31	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	78 73
1282	" 31	Ind'p'lis Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	83 40
1283	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent.....	120 43
1284	" 31	Consumers Ice Co.....	Ice for month.....	20 00
1285	June 15	H. C. Smith.....	Repairs on stonework....	31 55
1286	" 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1287	" 30	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1288	" 30	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	178 46
1289	" 30	Central Union Tel. Co....	Telephone service.....	132 10
1290	" 30	Otto Belzer.....	For use of horse.....	10 00
1291	" 30	H. C. Smith.....	Repairs on stonework....	41 15
1292	" 30	Consumers Ice Co.....	Ice for month.....	20 00
1293	" 30	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent.....	200 13
1294	" 30	Ind'p'lis Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	47 25
1295	" 30	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Artificial gas.....	188 13
1296	July 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1297	" 31	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1298	" 31	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	37 90
1299	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent.....	123 57
1300	" 31	Consumers' Ice Co.....	Ice for month.....	20 00
1301	" 31	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric lighting.....	51 45
1302	Aug. 15	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1303	" 31	Custodian's assistants....	Labor pay-roll.....	420 00
1304	" 31	Indianapolis postoffice...	Stamp for office.....	5 00
1305	" 31	E. D. Logsdon.....	Miscellaneous.....	54 85
1306	" 31	Consumers' Ice Co.....	Ice for month.....	20 00
1307	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co...	Water rent.....	136 11

PRESENT CUSTODIAN'S EXPENDITURES—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	To Whom Paid.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1898			
1308	Aug. 31	Ind'p'l's Light & Power Co	Electric lighting	\$55 93
1309	" 31	A. Isensee	Repairing Treasurer's safe	30 00
1310	Sept. 15	Custodian's assistants	Labor pay-roll	420 00
1311	" 30	Custodian's assistants	Labor pay-roll	420 00
1312	" 30	J. W. Vest	Miscellaneous	51 51
1313	" 30	Central Union Tel'p'ne Co	Telephone service.	142 80
1314	" 30	Consumers' Ice Co.	Ice for month.	7 10
1315	" 30	Indianapolis Water Co. . . .	Water rent.	143 52
1316	Oct. 15	W. H. Christena.	Repairs on carpenter work	14 00
1317	" 15	H. C. Smith.	Repairs on stone & cement	16 50
1318	" 15	Custodian's assistants	Labor pay-roll.	406 00
1319	" 31	Custodian's assistants	Labor pay-roll.	397 50
1320	" 31	W. H. Christena.	Repairs on carpenter work	22 50
1321	" 31	H. C. Smith.	Repairs on stone & cement	39 12
1322	" 31	Hoosier Manufact'ing Co.	100 lbs. Knoxall soap. . . .	8 00
1323	" 31	E. D. Logsdon.	Miscellaneous	14 98
1324	" 31	Indianapolis Water Co. . . .	Water rent.	12 72

DIMENSIONS OF CAPITOL BUILDING.

Length of building north and south through center	496	feet.
Width of building east and west through center	283	“
Width of Washington and Ohio Street fronts.....	186	“
Width of Capitol and Senate Avenue fronts.....	473	“
Height of basement.....	13	“ 8 in.
Height of first story.....	20	“
Height of second story.....	20	“ 6 in.
Height of third story.....	16	“ 6 in.
Height of third story, corridor.....	30	“
Height from first story to dome, skylight.....	105	“
Height of Hall of Representatives.....	49	“
Height of Senate Chamber.....	49	“
Height of Capitol and Senate Avenue fronts, center portion.....	102	“
Height of Washington and Ohio Street fronts.....	92	“
Height of dome.....	235	“

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Room	1. Secretary of State's private office.....	14x18 feet.
“	2. Secretary of State's business office....	18x50 “
“	3. Clerk of Printing Bureau's business office.....	18x33 “
“	3A. Secretary of State's vault.....	15x15 “

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

“	4. Governor's reception room.....	28x48 “
“	5. Governor's private office.....	15x28 “
“	6. Governor's business office.....	28x29 “
“	7. Governor's private secretary's office...	16x16 “

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Room	8.	Adjutant-General's business office.....	37x38 feet.
"	9.	Adjutant-General's business office.....	37x38 "
"	10.	Adjutant-General's private office.....	18x34 "

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

"	11.	Horticulture room.....	18x34 "
"	12.	Board of Agriculture.....	37x38 "
"	14.	Secretary Board of Agriculture.....	17x28 "

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

"	15.	Clerk of Supreme Court's business office.....	28x29 "
"	16.	Clerk of Supreme Court's file office ...	15x28 "
"	17.	Clerk of Supreme Court's business office.....	28x29 "
"	17A.	Clerk of Supreme Court's private office	16x28 "
"	17B.	Clerk of Supreme Court's vault.....	15x15 "

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

"	18.	Attorney-General's private office.....	18x33 "
"	19.	Attorney-General's business office.....	18x33 "
"	20.	Attorney-General's private office.....	18x18 "

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

"	23.	Secretary of State Board of Health...	18x18 "
"	24.	Secretary of State Board of Health, business office.. ..	18x33 "

G. A. R. HEADQUARTERS.

"	25.	G. A. R. business office.....	18x33 "
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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Room	26A. Superintendent's private office.....	15x28 feet.
"	26B. Superintendent's vault.....	15x15 "
"	27. Superintendent's business office.....	28x31 "
"	28. Superintendent's private office.....	15x28 "
"	29. Library of Superintendent of Public Instruction	28x30 "

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

"	31. Bureau of Statistics private office	17x22 "
"	32. Bureau of Statistics document room ..	14x17 "
"	33. Bureau of Statistics business office.....	20x37 "
"	34. Bureau of Statistics private office.....	24x33 "

AUDITOR OF STATE.

"	35. Board of Tax Commissioners.....	24x33 "
"	37A. Auditor's business office	36x37 "
"	37B. Auditor's vault.....	9x16 "
"	39. Insurance department.....	28x29 "
"	40. Auditor's private office	15x28 "
"	41. Land Department	28x33 "

TREASURER OF STATE.

"	42. Treasurer's business office.....	18x33 "
"	43B. Treasurer's vault.....	15x15 "
"	43C. Room for night watchman.....	12x28 "
"	44. Treasurer's private office.....	18x18 "

CUSTODIAN OF BUILDINGS.

"	45. Custodian's business office....	18x33 "
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PLAN OF SECOND STORY.

STATE LIBRARY.

Room	47. Reading room State Library.....	33x75 feet.
“	47A. State Library.....	32x50 “
“	47B. State Library.....	32x50 “
“	48. Private office State Library	18x33 “

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

“	50. Enrolling clerks and stationery room .	28x29 “
“	51. Board of State Charities.....	15x28 “
“	52. Board of State Charities	28x29 “
“	53. Clerk House Representatives' room...	16x16 “
“	54. Cloak room.....	17x36 “
“	55. House of Representatives.....	62x72 “
	Lobby House of Representatives	11x72 “
“	56. Sitting room and postoffice.....	17x36 “
“	57. Speaker's private room.....	17x28 “
“	58. Speaker's reception room.....	28x29 “

SUPREME COURT.

“	60. Judge's room.....	15x28 “
“	61. Judge's room	15x19 “
“	62. Judge's room.....	14x28 “
“	63A. Private office.....	16x28 “
“	64. Law library	53x52 “
“	66B. Cloak room	8x12 “
“	67. Supreme Court room.....	47x50 “
“	68. Store room	8x12 “
“	69. Judge's room.....	18x18 “
“	70. Consultation room	32x33 “
“	71. Judge's room.....	18x33 “
“	72. Judge's room.....	15x28 “
“	73. Judge's room.....	14x28 “
“	74. Committee room.....	15x19 “

SENATE.

Room	75.	Secretary of Senate	15x28 feet.
"	76.	Judge's room.....	14x28 "
"	77.	Committee room.....	15x28 "
"	79.	Cloak room.....	20x37 "
"	80.	Senate Chamber	53x68 "
		Lobby Senate Chamber.. ..	19x68 "
"	81.	Sitting room and postoffice	20x37 "
"	82.	Lieutenant-Governor's private office..	16x16 "
"	83.	Lieutenant-Governor's reception room	28x29 "
"	84.	Senate committee room.....	15x28 "
"	85.	Clerk's room and stationery.....	28x29 "
"	87.	Historical Society.....	18x33 "

PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

Room	89.	Geologist's private office.....	18x33 feet.
"	91.	Committee room, House Representa- tives.....	28x29 "
"	92.	Committee room, House Representa- tives.....	15x28 "
"	93.	Committee room, House Representa- tives	28x29 "
"	94.	Committee room, House Representa- tives	16x16 "
"	95.	Gallery, House Representatives.	
"	96.	Gallery, House Representatives.	
"	97.	Gallery, House Representatives.	
"	98.	Judges' room, Appellate Court.....	17x28 "
"	99.	Appellate Court room	28x29 "
"	100.	Appellate Court room.....	28x29 "
"	101.	Judge Appellate Court.....	15x28 "
"	102.	Consultation room	28x29 "
"	103.	Committee room.....	16x28 "

Room	104.	Law library.....	35x52 feet.
"	105.	Store room.....	18x18 "
"	106.	Store room.....	8x12 "
"	107.	Store room.....	8x12 "
"	108.	Committee room .	18x18 "
"	109.	Supreme Court Reporters' business office.....	32x33 "
"	110.	Supreme Court Reporters' private office.....	18x33 "
"	111.	Senate committee room.	15x28 "
"	112.	Senate committee room.	28x31 "
"	113.	Judge Appellate Court..	15x28 "
"	114.	Judge Appellate Court..	14x28 "
"	115.	Judge Appellate Court .	15x28 "
"	117.	Senate gallery.	
"	118.	Senate gallery.	
"	119.	Senate committee room.....	16x16 "
"	120.	Senate committee room.....	28x29 "
"	121.	Senate committee room.	15x28 "
"	122.	Senate committee room.	28x29 "
"	124.	Senate committee room. .	18x32 "

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

"	88.	Geological museum.....	32x50 "
"	125.	Geological museum..	32x50 "
"	126.	Geological museum .	32x75 "

TOILET ROOMS.

Gentlemen's toilet rooms, 21-30 and 46, first floor.

Ladies' toilet room, 49, second floor.

Gentlemen's toilet rooms, 78 and 86, second floor.

Ladies' toilet room, 90, third floor.

Gentlemen's toilet rooms, 116 and 123, third floor.

Appropriation for Capitol Building, \$2,000,000.

Cost of Capitol Building, \$1,980,969.

Work on Building began October 12, 1878, and was finished
October 2, 1888.

11
TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Indiana Reform School for Girls
and Woman's Prison

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1898.

TO THE GOVERNOR.



INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1898.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 16, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 16, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

NOVEMBER 16, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners for Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, November 16, 1898.

W. D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 16th day of November, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ISABELLA W. ROACHE, President.....Indianapolis.
CLAIRE A. WALKER.....Indianapolis.
LAURA REAMIndianapolis.

Secretary.

SARA E. DOWNING.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Superintendent.

SARAH F. KEELY.

Assistant Superintendent.

SUSANNA J. PRAY.

ENIE E. HAMILTON.....Matron, Prison
EMMA HART.....Assistant Matron, Prison
KATE GIRDNER.....Dressmaking Dept. and Hospital Assistant
RACHEL NESBITT.....Matron Administration Building
MARY McDOUGALL.....Housekeeper
IZA WILLIAMSON.....Disburser
CLARA ANDERSON.....Music, Physical Culture and Dormitories
LOUISA RICHARDS.....Supply
LELLA ROSSETTER.....Industrial Teacher
S. E. BROWN.....Industrial Teacher
HELEN P. CRAIG.....Hospital Officer
MATTIE E. BETTES.....School Teacher
JULIA L. PAGE.....School Teacher
HATTIE PHILLIPS.....Governess, Gymnastics and School Teacher

Physician.

DR. SARAH STOCKTON.

Bookkeeper.

SARA E. DOWNING.

Employes.

OSCAR COLGROVE.....Engineer
THOMAS BARNETT.....Night Watchman
JOSEPH SCHNEIDER.....Laundry Collector
JOHN C. COX.....Lodge Keeper

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 31, 1898.

To the HONORABLE JAMES A. MOUNT, Governor of Indiana:

We have the honor to submit for your consideration the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Indiana Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, together with the reports of the Superintendent, Physician and Secretary of the Board. These reports give in detail the financial, sanitary and moral condition of the two institutions.

There has been no change in the membership of the Board since our last report. On March 4, 1898, Isabella W. Roache was elected President for one year. The reappointments for the year ending March 4, 1899, were as follows: Superintendent, Sarah F. Keely; Assistant Superintendent, Susanna J. Pray; Physician, Sarah Stockton, M. D.; Resident Secretary and Bookkeeper, Sara E. Downing.

With deep regret, we were called upon to accept the resignation of Dr. Sarah Stockton, who goes on November 1st to take a position on the medical staff of the Central Insane Hospital. Dr. Martha J. Smith, of Indianapolis, was elected to fill her unexpired term.

The regular meetings of the Board have been held monthly as prescribed by law, together with special meetings as have been deemed necessary for the best interests of the institutions.

For the purpose of coming more closely in touch with those engaged in prison work, the Board of Managers and Superintendent attended many meetings of the National Prison Congress, which was held in Indianapolis in October, 1898.

We have felt greatly sustained in the performance of our duty by the counsel and co-operation of the Board of State Charities, and shall continue to look to it for aid.

We feel that in many respects the year has been one of encouraging outcome, and handicapped as is the work, by reason of the

overerowed condition, the always faithful and efficient labors of our Superintendent, her corps of officers and employes, have borne fruit.

The repairs, amounting to \$2,449.29 for the year, have been such as were necessary to maintain a proper sanitary condition of the buildings, and to promote the best possible results in the work of practical reformation. Insurance to the amount of \$46,950.00 has been carried upon all buildings.

As required by Section 6192, Revised Statutes of 1881, we have estimated the actual expense per annum of subsisting an infant committed to the Reform School for Girls during the year, and fixed the amount as follows, \$163.00. The counties of the State are required by law to pay one-half of this amount.

The sum reported to the Treasurer of State during the fiscal year from this source was	\$17,117 61
The earnings and receipts paid to the State Treasurer quarterly have amounted to	1,665 87
	<hr/>
Thus we have a credit of	\$18,783 48
Leaving a net cost to the State of	20,747 96
	<hr/>
Total amount expended	\$39,531 44
Amount turned back into State Treasury at end of fiscal year	968 56
	<hr/>
Total amount of appropriation	\$40,500 00

We respectfully ask for a continuance of the appropriation of 1898-99, amounting to \$40,500.00, on account of the necessity of making some extra repairs within the coming year.

We wish to thank you for the interest and courteous consideration accorded the management of these institutions. We present an earnest plea for the continuance of your approval of the establishment of a Woman's Prison, separate and apart from the Reform School for Girls, but under the same management. We hope it is not too much to ask that you will recommend a special appropriation for this purpose in your next annual message to the General Assembly of Indiana. If you think that land belonging to the State can thus be utilized, we feel sure we can construct a suitable Prison for \$25,000.00.

Each year the reasons for detaching the Prison from the Reform School grow more urgent. A greater number of Tickets of Leave have been granted, during the past year, than during any year in the history of the School. Yet, despite this fact, there remain in the School at the close of the year two hundred (200) girls, occupying space intended to accommodate one hundred and sixty (160).

While we aim to perfect our system of grading, and thus uplift and strengthen the morally weak, the process of reformation is greatly hampered by the influence of those schooled in vice, and even more so, by those returned to the School from Ticket-of-Leave, by reason of bad conduct.

It is difficult, on account of the crowded condition of sleeping rooms, dining rooms and work departments, to maintain the standard of health desired, for, with the lowering of the physical tone, the difficulty of elevating the moral and mental condition is much increased.

While much has been accomplished, far greater results can be obtained by increased and proper accommodations.

During many National Conferences of Charities and Reformation, and especially during the last Prison Congress held in our city during the month of October, reference was made to the fact that Indiana leads in State institutions and matters of reform. Yet, this crying evil of a Woman's Prison and a Girls' Reform School under one roof, and in closest proximity, continues uninterruptedly from year to year, and our urgent plea for separation, and the small sum we ask to bring about so great and humane a reformation, has met with no success. The sum we ask is small, and if the State can give us a few acres of State land, the expense of a site has already been met, then indeed, will Indiana stand in front of all other States in her Reform School for Girls, and Woman's Prison. We earnestly ask your valuable services in this matter.

Expressing again our deep sense of obligation to you for many favors.

Respectfully submitted,

ISABELLA W. ROACHE,

CLAIRE A. WALKER,

LAURA REAM,

Managers.

SARAH E. DOWNING,

Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
October 31, 1898,

To the Board of Managers:

Ladies—There has been no change in the work of the institution during the past year. The educational and industrial departments have moved on with their usual regularity, one teaching the mind and the other the heart and hand. The object of all our training is the reformation of these girls and women. During the last twenty-five years eleven hundred seventy-one girls and six hundred forty-four women have been sacredly taught the higher principles of life, fitting them for self-support and usefulness. Some may have failed in reaching the standard, others may have returned to wrong-living again, but we can not believe the lessons of sobriety, virtue, truth, honesty and industry they have been taught while under the discipline of this house can ever be lost. Bread cast upon the waters may return even after many days.

While some features of this work are discouraging, there are many hopeful sides to it, and so we have worked on through another year, with untiring zeal and courage, looking forward to no reward save the reformation of these unfortunate wards of the State. Nothing has been left undone, that we have known to do, to accomplish this object. While in looking over the closing year, we often exclaim, "What shall the harvest be?" we are willing to leave the year's work in the hands of the great God of the harvest, believing we have done what we could toward the uplifting of those about us.

FINANCES.

Our appropriation has been carefully guarded. No unnecessary expense has been incurred. All accounts have been rendered and books closed.

The character of our inmates require very close watching. We live, as it were, over a volcano, not knowing what moment some one will become almost unmanageable. The strain upon both mind and body is very great, besides we manage and plan for two institutions instead of one. We have sent to us the very worst women and girls in the State. To deal justly with each one requires tact and great skill, as well as an unyielding will. It takes brains as well as courage; it requires faith as well as will power. We have managed all through the year without the assistance of any man, and without a weapon of defense in the house.

In the Reform School we have been very much crowded, having had at times two hundred and fifteen girls with a capacity for one hundred and sixty.

The Woman's Prison has been comfortably filled all through the year, but it has required two women in the same room many times. This was very strongly condemned by visitors from the National Prison Association which held its annual meeting here in October.

Girls greatly desiring to learn to cook, have been deprived of this privilege through lack of room and suitable accommodations. By confiscating a small reading-room, we managed to open a dressmaking department, and some most excellent work has been done notwithstanding our limited accommodations.

ESCAPES.

We have had but one escape, that of a young girl who was out but three days, but was returned to the institution in a wretched condition.

TICKETS OF LEAVE.

We have sent out on Ticket-of-Leave, either to their own homes or to homes provided for them, thirty-four girls. Have had returned from Ticket-of-Leave, twenty-three girls.

DISCHARGED.

Have had discharged, being scrofulous, three girls. Have had discharged, being near of age, three girls. Have had discharged, to go out of this State into permanent homes, six girls. Two girls died of consumption, and one soon after reaching home of same disease.

Total number of girls under the care of the institution, two hundred and seventy-five. Two hundred being in the School and seventy-five out on Ticket-of-Leave, but still under the guardianship and oversight of the institution.

We have received forty-six new girls. Many of these could neither read nor write. One had never heard of the Sabbath day or of Jesus Christ. Others were from better surroundings, and were somewhat advanced in school grades. Very few know much about any kind of work when they come here.

REFORM SCHOOL LAUNDRY WORK.

Twelve city washings have been done in the Reform School Laundry.

These amounted to.....	8,861 pieces
For officers	11,705 pieces
For girls, house and hospital.....	183,790 pieces
	<hr/>
Total	204,356 pieces

Cash received for city washings, \$261.63, which has been turned into the State Treasury. Seventy-three girls have been enrolled in this department during the year.

REFORM SCHOOL SEWING ROOMS.

General Sewing-Room—

New garments made	2,530
Garments repaired	25,922
	<hr/>
Total	28,452

Dressmaking Department, opened in April, 1898—

Garments made, including dresses, shirt waists and wool skirts	452
Garments altered	346
Patterns drafted	230
Drafting lessons	170
Dresses drafted and cut.....	335
	<hr/>
Total	1,533

Children's Sewing Class—

New garments made	520
Garments repaired	630
Stockings darned, pairs	824
Total	1,974

Besides this house sewing, quite a number of sheets, pillow-cases, table-cloths and napkins have been made for the wholesale dry goods stores, for which work, \$12.00 in cash has been received. This amount has also been turned into the State Treasury with other earnings.

REFORM SCHOOL CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-three girls are required to do the work in this department.

These have been changed as often as possible, in order to give a number of girls an opportunity of becoming acquainted with kitchen work.

Four girls are detailed as bread-bakers at one time. About five barrels of flour are used in a week, and this is made just as it would be in a small family. During the year there have been baked of

Light bread	1,993 loaves
Gingerbread	386 pans
Cornbread	1,944 pans
Rolls	2,129
Biscuits	3,889
Cookies	30,605
Pies	532
Tomatoes canned from our own garden.....	223 quarts
Tomato butter	56 quarts
Tomato catsup	68 quarts
Tomato pickles	128 quarts
Mango pickles	48 quarts

All of the cooking and baking is done by the girls, not only in their department but also in the Administration building. We keep no hired help. Under the direction of competent teachers, the girls do all the work of the house, at the same time they receive more than a common-school education.

SCHOOL WORK.

Primary School.—The youngest girls attend the Primary School, which consists of primary and intermediate grades. This year there are twenty-eight girls who come to school all day, and eighteen girls who come half of the day.

With a few exceptions, the girls were promoted at the beginning of the school year. Each girl, but one, writes her own letters.

Aside from the common branches, they are taught simple elements of botany, physiology, hygiene and calisthenics. Occasionally, instead of the daily routine, some exercise of interest is given.

An effort is made to cultivate a desire in each girl to know more, and to prepare her for future living.

During July and August, the children spend an hour each day in clay modelling. They spend this hour in the yard when the weather permits.

Intermediate and Grammar School.—The school year begins, in the institution, the first Monday in September and closes the last Friday in June. The sessions are from 8:45 a. m. to 12:00, and from 1:10 to 5:00 p. m.

As the girls attend school but one half day, all the grades, as far as is practicable, are divided into two classes, and one of each attend the morning session and the other classes attend the afternoon session. This plan has proven a helpful incentive to call forth a studious effort on the part of every class to maintain its standing with the corresponding grade. The grades run from second to eighth.

Text-books used are as follows: Higginson's Young Folks' History of the United States, Reed and Kellogg's Graded Lessons in Language, Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic, Geography, Indiana Series Elementary and Complete Arithmetic, Readers. Special attention is paid to writing, orthography and letter forms.

Oral instruction is given to all grades in physiology, also Civil Government to the eighth grade. The general routine of school work is frequently varied by a review of the current topics of the day, special preparation of exercises to celebrate the poets' birthdays, also Washington's, and Arbor Day.

An atmosphere that will prove conducive to the best moral and mental development of each pupil is maintained in the school-room.

WOMAN'S PRISON.

We have received thirty-two new women during the year. Seven of these women have been United States women.

We have discharged upon expiration of sentence, twenty-six. None have died. Paroled, two. Remaining October 31, four United States prisoners and forty-one State prisoners, five of whom are serving life sentences. Three babies have been born during the year. One was dead at birth. Two (twins) went out with the mother, October 11th. Only one remaining at close of year. These women come into the institution in a sickly condition, and it requires a great deal of nursing and doctoring to get them into any degree of health.

Women are detailed to different departments of work, and are changed into other departments when it is thought best to give them other work. They do all of the work of the prison, prepare all food for the hospital, keep the prison clean, besides making the garden, attending to the flowers, and raising the chickens.

We have a dressmaking department, a general sewing department, and a laundry department, besides the culinary department.

PRISON LAUNDRY.

In this department are detailed fifteen women. Sixteen city washings have been done. During the year

City patrons work amounted to.....	24,236	pieces
Officers	8,421	pieces
Hospital and house	6,686	pieces
Inmates	33,573	pieces
Total	72,916	pieces

Cash received for this work from city patrons is \$716.40, which amount has been turned into the State Treasury.

No garments have been willfully destroyed, and all have worked willingly and well.

PRISON SEWING DEPARTMENT.

In this department there have been made and repaired for patrons 610 pieces, besides 59 quilts quilted. For the house 3,329 garments have been made and repaired. For list of garments made, see Table No. 7.

PRISON CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

• Women are detailed to this department as to all others, but it is not every woman who can work successfully in the kitchen, therefore it is one of the most difficult places to fill. In this department a great deal of work is done. During the year there were

Hospital meals prepared	3,261	
Loaves of bread baked	3,701	
Biscuits baked	9,641	
Sugar cookies	7,686	
Ginger cookies	2,377	
Loaf cakes	31	
Pies	71	
Sauerkraut made	14	barrels
Mango pickles	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	dozen
Tomato pickles	9	quarts
Tomato catsup	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons
Tomato butter	8	gallons
Tomatoes canned	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons

The garden was very productive and the flowers were never more beautiful. These were cared for by three women. Another woman had charge of all the chickens, and raised 461 chickens and brought in 702 dozen eggs. For garden products, see Table No. 7.

PRISON SCHOOL.

The school was much better last winter than ever before. Greater interest was shown and more rapid progress made.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

These have been the same as in other years, with the exception of a Normal Sunday School Class, which has been organized in the Reform School, out of which teachers for the Sunday School classes are selected. We have the same opening exercises and helps that are used in other schools. While the girls thus selected do the teaching, it is all done under the supervision of the officers.

IMPROVEMENTS.

An extension to storm door from front veranda, a storm door to Reform School laundry, also to west entrance of building. New oak floor in older girls' dining-room and also in officers' kitchen.

Repairs on gutters, spouts, tin and slate roofs, and painting the same. Repairs on shutters and window cords. New tops to two ranges, besides the usual overhauling of furnaces, boilers and ovens.

A double fire-escape from second and third floors on west side of the building. The usual plumbing and steam-heating repairs.

NEEDS.

A separate building for the prisoners away from the present site. A number of new ceilings. A new range in the Women's Prison.

There has been no diminution of energy or carefulness in the performance of daily duties among the teachers, officers or employes.

If the work has advanced during the year, it is because of the united effort of those employed, who have faithfully executed orders given and performed daily duties well.

To all who have helped us by sermons, lectures, prayers or songs, we are truly grateful.

As a Board of Managers, you have been ever ready to assist and encourage us, sparing no effort for our happiness or comfort.

Together we have worked to make people better, to lift up those who were cast down, to guide the erring into paths that lead by the still waters of God's love.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH F. KEELY,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

LADIES—I herewith submit the report of the Hospital Department of the Institution for the year ending October 31, 1898:

In the Reform School one hundred and ninety-five patients have been cared for during the year. One hundred and five of this number have been cases of primary illness, while ninety were re-current, some of them more than once, for various causes.

Of the forty-six girls who were admitted, eight were in ill-health at the time they were received.

Many of the cases consisted of slight ailments. There were twenty-five cases of sore throat and tonsilitis. In only six were there constitutional disturbance with ulceration, fewer than in former years. In two of the cases, abscesses resulted.

There were sixteen cases of simple erythema, two of conjunctivitis; one of them was placed in a dark room for three weeks; one case of erysipelas. There were a number of cases of malaria, but only two of them were serious; both of them were very ill for many days. One case of tertiary syphilis, one of inflammatory rheumatism. One suffered from pain in her limb above the knee, due to an injury before admission.

There were two cases of dysentery, followed by anaemia. There was one case of ecchyma, one of erythema nodosum; one case of pulmonary hemorrhage; she was permitted to go to her friends.

There were two deaths. One occurred February 3, caused by meningitis. One May 17, caused by phthisis pulmonalis.

There were a number of colds with coughs, slight attacks of influenza; bilious attacks, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea and general debility.

A few were suffering from venereal diseases when admitted. There were several cases of menstrual derangements in which amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea were the prominent features.

There were also a few in which there were hysterical manifestations and slight nervous disturbances due to the age of puberty.

But little was required in the way of surgical attention, and those were so simple in character that only minor surgery was necessary.

Woman's Prison.—In the Woman's Prison one hundred and ten cases have been cared for during the year. Many of them

were more than once re-current for various causes. Of the thirty-two women admitted, there were only six who did not require medical attention immediately on admission.

The prevailing forms of illness were malarial attacks, rheumatism, gastro-intestinal derangements, influenza, tonsilitis, neuralgia and general debility. There was one case of epilepsy; one of chronic rheumatic inflammation of the right ankle and foot, which partially disabled her. One case of chronic melancholia; she was very anaemic and part of the time was confined to her bed. There was one case of angina pectoris, two cases of dysentery, one of severe illness from malarial fever.

There were several cases of bronchitis, more or less mild in character. There were a number of cases of slight ailments, such as catarrhal disturbances with chills and fever, biliousness, toothache and facial neuralgia.

Several received treatment for various uterine and pelvic disturbances, and for venereal diseases from which they were suffering when admitted.

There were two cases of obstetrics. One occurred April 23. After a tedious and difficult labor, instrumental delivery was resorted to, which resulted in the birth of a still-born white illegitimate male child, the only death that occurred in this department during the year.

On June 2 a patient was delivered of twins, both males, white and illegitimate. Excepting a few slight post-partum convulsions, her recovery was uneventful. The infants required artificial feeding, and seemed to thrive until September, when each had an attack of gastro-enteritis. Both recovered and left the institution in good condition.

There was one case of ephthelioma of the cervix uteri; two cases of varicose ulcers of the lower limbs. Only minor surgical attention was required in this department.

The careful and diligent attention given by the hospital officer, the generous supply of good food and clothing, the cleanliness and excellent management of the institution, have largely contributed to the success of the hospital work.

Respectfully,

SARAH STOCKTON,

Physician.

BOOKKEEPER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA REFORM SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS AND WOMAN'S PRISON.

To the Board of Managers :

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the statistical and financial statements which show the operations and condition of the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, the same being the twenty-seventh annual report of the institution.

Very respectfully,

SARA E. DOWNING,
Secretary and Bookkeeper.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Showing Amounts Received from the State Treasury on Warrants of the State Auditor for Expenses from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.

November, 1897	\$3,537 34
December, 1897.....	3,911 05
January, 1898	3,089 07
February, 1898... ..	3,376 14
March, 1898.....	2,913 75
April, 1898.....	3,397 52
May, 1898.....	3,871 93
June, 1898.....	2,754 04
July, 1898	3,009 87
August, 1898.....	2,600 58
September, 1898	2,986 93
October, 1898.....	4,083 22
Total.....	<u>\$39,531 44</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance Fund, Including All Expenditures from Regular Appropriation.

ADMINISTRATION.		
(Salaries and Wages.)		
Managers	\$1,500 00	
Officers	4,281 56	
Teachers.....	993 60	
Industrial teachers	2,682 84	
Employes..	2,859 24	
		\$12,317 24
SUBSISTENCE.		
Fresh meats.....	\$1,542 70	
Salted meats	475 38	
Fish, oysters, etc.....	149 95	
Butter, eggs and poultry	615 87	
Vegetables... ..	751 91	
Fresh fruits.....	482 45	
Dried fruits	706 08	
Canned goods	103 78	
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.....	1,679 41	
Vinegar and syrup.....	179 20	
Milk.....	824 25	
Other food supplies	258 38	
		9,112 95
CLOTHING.		
Clothing.....	\$2,570 46	
Shoes.....	908 43	
Tailor and sewing-room supplies ...	310 51	
Miscellaneous.....	159 92	
		3,948 92
SUNDRIES.		
School supplies	\$220 35	
Library, newspapers and periodicals	320 64	
Stationery and printing	272 95	
Supplies for industrial department..	333 61	

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Furniture, fixtures, bedding and household equipments.....	\$500 97	
Laundry supplies, soap, cleansers, water.....	1,426 73	
Medicines, instruments, sick ward supplies.....	646 03	
Postage, telegraph, telephone.....	242 74	
Freight and transportation.....	38 08	
Stable, farm, garden, provender, etc.	283 47	
Ice.....	169 80	
Chapel.....	168 00	
Music and amusements.....	180 33	
Discharged inmates (gate money)...	300 00	
Fuel.....	4,080 10	
Light.....	1,232 06	
Engineer's supplies.....	116 90	
Boiler alarms.....	45 00	
Disinfectant.....	85 11	
Indurine.....	19 34	
Ornamental shrubs.....	21 00	
Insect powder.....	30 00	
Extra medical attendance.....	37 00	
Insurance.....	583 00	
Christmas greens.....	7 95	
Burial expenses.....	44 50	
Return of girls.....	55 08	
Optician's services.....	2 75	
Dental services.....	13 75	
Battery power.....	50 00	
Unclassified.....	175 80	
		\$11,703 04
ORDINARY REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.		
Materials and labor.....	\$2,449 29	
Total repairs.....		2,449 29
Total.....		\$39,531 44

RECAPITULATION.

Administration.....	\$12,317 24	
Subsistence.....	9,112 95	
Clothing.....	3,948 92	
Sundries.....	11,703 04	
Total maintenance.....		\$37,082 15
CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.		
(From Regular Appropriation.)		
Minor repairs.....	\$2,449 29	
Total repairs.....		2,449 29
Total from State Treasurer in year.....		\$39,531 44

EXHIBIT B.

Statement of the Amount Paid Into the State Treasury During the Year.

DATE.	FROM WHAT SOURCE DERIVED.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Amount due from the several counties from which girls have been committed to the Reform School, for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1897.....	\$8,559 93	
	For the six months ending April 30, 1898.....	8,557 68	\$17,117 61
	Amount of receipts and earnings from laundry, general sewing, caning, sale of micellaneous articles and board of United States prisoners:		
Feb. 5, 1898.	For quarter ending Jan. 31, 1898...	\$514 40	
May 5, 1898.	For quarter ending April 30, 1898...	454 26	
Aug. 6, 1898	For quarter ending July 31, 1898...	327 48	
Oct. 31, 1898....	For quarter ending Oct. 31, 1898....	369 73	
			1,665 87
	Total		\$18,783 48

EXHIBIT C.

Statement of the Amount Due the State of Indiana from the Several Counties from Which Girls Have Been Sent to the Reform School, on Account of the Expense of Their Clothing and Subsistence, for the Six Months from May 1, 1897, to October 31, 1897.

Adams.....	\$126 00
Allen.....	67 66
Bartholomew.....	126 00
Benton.....	24 50
Blackford.....	168 00
Boone.....	183 86
Cass.....	66 50
Carroll.....	84 00
Clark.....	106 15
Clinton.....	84 00
Daviess.....	287 92
Dearborn.....	99 38
Decatur.....	167 21
Dekalb.....	126 69
Delaware.....	244 90
Dubois.....	84 00
Elkhart.....	84 00
Floyd.....	112 69
Fountain.....	42 00
Fulton.....	78 74
Gibson.....	47 06
Grant.....	362 29
Greene.....	252 00
Hamilton.....	42 00
Hancock.....	84 00
Hendricks.....	5 75
Henry.....	42 00
Howard.....	580 57
Huntington.....	199 50
Jackson.....	211 05
Jasper.....	29 51
Jay.....	42 00
Johnson.....	26 75
Lake.....	84 00
Laporte.....	42 00
Lawrence.....	49 46
Marion.....	1,160 81
Madison.....	233 76

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Marshall.....	\$42 00	
Martin	42 00	
Miami	64 61	
Montgomery	126 00	
Monroe.....	70 00	
Morgan.....	93 30	
Noble.....	84 00	
Orange.....	42 00	
Owen	42 00	
Parke.....	17 50	
Pike.....	42 00	
Porter.....	90 44	
Posey.....	126 00	
Pulaski.....	42 00	
Randolph.....	104 44	
Rush.....	84 00	
Scott.....	42 00	
Shelby	84 00	
Spencer.....	126 00	
Steuben.....	42 00	
St. Joseph.....	114 76	
Sullivan.....	126 00	
Switzerland.....	42 69	
Tippecanoe.....	51 76	
Tipton	168 00	
Vanderburgh.....	148 38	
Vermillion.....	42 00	
Vigo.....	319 37	
Wayne.....	23 30	
Washington	126 00	
Wells.....	132 67	
Total.....		\$8,559 93
<i>For the Six Months, from November 1, 1897, to April 30, 1898.</i>		
Allen.....	\$195 80	
Adams.....	122 28	
Blackford.....	163 04	
Bartholomew.....	122 28	
Boone.....	136 28	
Cass.....	81 52	
Clinton.....	81 26	
Clark	122 28	

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Carroll.....	\$81 52
Daviess.....	255 64
Dekalb.....	163 80
Decatur.....	163 04
Dearborn.....	122 28
Delaware.....	190 40
Dubois.....	81 52
Elkhart.....	30 78
Fulton.....	38 93
Floyd.....	162 46
Fountain.....	77 65
Grant.....	359 24
Greene.....	203 80
Gibson.....	71 29
Hendricks.....	40 76
Huntington.....	163 04
Hamilton.....	40 76
Henry.....	34 63
Hancock.....	81 52
Howard.....	481 77
Jackson.....	163 04
Jasper.....	81 52
Jay.....	40 76
Johnson.....	40 76
Kosciusko.....	47 97
Lake.....	69 71
Laporte.....	40 76
Lawrence.....	112 98
Madison.....	246 78
Marion.....	1,121 27
Marshall.....	40 76
Martin.....	57 94
Miami.....	66 79
Montgomery.....	120 00
Monroe.....	122 28
Morgan.....	57 27
Newton.....	11 98
Noble.....	75 17
Owen.....	40 76
Orange.....	40 76
Pulaski.....	40 76
Parke.....	40 76
Pike.....	40 76
Porter.....	72 90
Posey.....	122 28

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Randolph.....	\$116 60	
Rush.....	81 52	
Scott.....	40 76	
Shelby.....	44 15	
Spencer.....	122 28	
Steuben.....	40 76	
St. Joseph.....	111 85	
Sullivan.....	122 28	
Switzerland.....	40 76	
Tippecanoe.....	116 83	
Tipton.....	225 97	
Vanderburgh.....	88 97	
Vermillion.....	40 76	
Vigo.....	266 02	
Wabash.....	8 82	
Washington.....	122 28	
Wayne.....	17 62	
Wells.....	163 04	
Total.....		\$8,557 68
Total		\$17,117 61

EXHIBIT D.

Statement of Receipts and Earnings from Labor of Inmates and Other Sources, from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.

Laundry { Ref'm School, \$261.63 } { Woman's Pris, 716.40 }	\$978 03	
General { Ref'm School, \$12.00 } sewing { Woman's Pris, 130.51 }	142 51	
Chair caning—Reform School.....	9 35	
Miscellaneous.....	3 00	
Total.....		\$1,132 89
Board of United States Prisoners..		505 80
Dividends from Receiver Indian- apolis National Bank (earnings of 1893).....		27 18
Total		\$1,665 87

STATISTICAL TABLES.

WOMAN'S PRISON.

TABLE No. 1.

*Showing the Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged from
November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.*

Number remaining October 31, 1897.....	43
Received in the year.....	32
Total	75
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	26
Commuted to Reform School by the Governor.....	1
Paroled by the Governor	2
Held for trial and acquitted.....	1
Remaining October 31, 1898.....	45
Total	75
Received in the year—white	22
Received in the year—colored	10
Total.....	32
Highest number of inmates during the year.....	49
Lowest number of inmates during the year.....	42
Average number of inmates during the year.....	44
Recommitted since opening.....	42
Total number received.....	646
Total number discharged.....	575
Oldest prisoner as to age, years.....	58
Oldest prisoner as to time served, years.....	21
Life-time prisoners	6

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Different Crimes.

CRIMES.	Received in Year.	Remaining Oct. 31, 1898.
Larceny.....	2	1
Petit larceny.....	14	14
Grand larceny.....	2	4
Robbery and larceny.....	1	1
Robbery.....	1	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	2
Murder.....	1	7
Conspiracy.....	1	1
Burglary.....	1	1
Forgery.....	1	1
Violation of postal laws.....	2	.....
Violation of internal revenue laws.	4	4
Arson.....	.....	2
Voluntary manslaughter.....	.....	1
Involuntary manslaughter.....	.....	1
Information for burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	.....	1
Prostitution and petit larceny.....	.....	1
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	.....	1
Total.....	32	45

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Number of Commitments Annually, With the Principal Offenses.

YEAR.	Total Commitments.	Larceny, All Kinds.	Burglary and Robbery.	Murder, Man-slaughter and Infanticide.	Arson.	Violation of Federal Laws.	Assaults of All Kinds.	Various Crimes.
1873.....	19	12	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....
1874.....	17	12	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	14	11	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	14	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	33	28	.....	2	1	1	.....	1
1878.....	22	16	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
1879.....	21	17	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
1880.....	34	27	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
1881.....	26	21	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
1882.....	31	24	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3
1883.....	18	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
1884.....	36	25	3	3	1	1	.....	3
1885.....	19	11	1	1	1	3	1	1
1886.....	28	21	.....	1	1	.....	1	4
1887.....	31	24	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
1888.....	27	18	1	2	.....	1	.....	5
1889.....	32	20	2	2	.....	2	.....	6
1890.....	23	18	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
1891.....	31	21	3	.....	.....	6	1	.....
1892.....	25	13	1	3	4	.....	2	2
1893.....	22	12	2	3	1	1	1	2
1894.....	25	16	.....	2	.....	1	1	5
1895.....	12	4	.....	2	2	1	.....	3
1896.....	28	18	2	2	1	1	1	3
1897.....	26	16	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3
1898.....	32	19	1	1	.....	7	.....	4
Total.....	646	448	20	51	14	38	13	61

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Pardons and Paroles Granted.

Date.	BY WHOM.	No.
1878	Governor Williams	3
1878	President Hayes.....	1
1880	Governor Williams	1
1881	Governor Porter.....	1
1882	Governor Porter.....	1
1883	Governor Porter.....	1
1884	Governor Porter.....	1
1885	Governor Gray.....	1
1886	Governor Gray.....	1
1888	Governor Gray.....	1
1891	Governor Hovey.....	2
1892	Governor Chase.....	1
1893	Governor Chase.....	1
1893	Governor Matthews.....	2
1894	Governor Matthews.....	5
1895	Governor Matthews, commuted to Reform School..	3
1896	Governor Matthews.....	1
1896	Governor Matthews, transferred to Insane Hospital	1
1897	Governor Matthews.....	1
1897	Governor Mount.....	2
1897	Governor Mount, commuted to Reform School.....	1
1897	Governor Mount, transferred to Insane Hospital...	1
1898	Governor Mount.....	2
	Total.....	35

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Sentences of Prisoners.

SENTENCE.	Received in Year.	Remaining Oct. 31, 1898.
For four months.....	1	.....
For six months.....	1	.....
For one year	10	7
For one year and one day	4	4
For eighteen months.....	.....	1
For two years.. ..	9	10
For three years.....	6	9
For four years.. ..	.....	2
For five years.....	.....	2
For six years.....	.....	1
For ten years.....	.....	3
For twenty years .....	.....	1
For life .....	.....	5
Held for trial and acquitted.....	1	.....
Total.....	32	45

TABLE No. 6. .

Showing States and Countries of Which Prisoners are Natives.

Indiana	24
Illinois	2
Kentucky	13
Ohio	2
Michigan	1
Florida	1
Tennessee	1
	44
Germany	1
	45

TABLE No. 7.

Counties from Which Prisoners Have Been Received During the Year.

Clay	1	Spencer	1
Daviess	2	Vanderburgh	7
Bartholomew	2	Vigo	1
Floyd	1	Wayne	1
Gibson	2	Warrick	1
Grant	1	White	1
Knox	1	U. S. Prisoners	7
Marion	1		
Madison	1		
Monroe	1		
		Total	32

TABLE No. 8

Counties from Which Prisoners Have Been Received Since the Opening.

Adams.....	2	Lawrence.....	3
Allen	13	Madison.....	3
Bartholomew.....	10	Marion.....	153
Benton.....	3	Martin.....	3
Blackford.....	3	Monroe	3
Boone.....	2	Montgomery.....	7
Carroll	2	Miami.....	4
Cass	11	Morgan.....	3
Clark.....	6	Noble.....	4
Clay.....	8	Owen.....	1
Clinton	6	Parke... ..	1
Daviess.....	9	Pike.....	3
Dearborn.....	3	Posey.....	9
Decatur.....	6	Pulaski	1
Delaware	8	Putnam.....	3
Dubois.....	7	Randolph.....	8
Elkhart.....	3	Ripley	1
Fayette	6	Rush.....	3
Floyd.....	7	St. Joseph.....	2
Franklin.....	2	Scott.....	1
Fountain.....	2	Shelby.....	8
Fulton.....	2	Spencer.....	6
Gibson.....	11	Starke.....	1
Grant.....	3	Sullivan	2
Greene.....	4	Switzerland.....	3
Hamilton.....	4	Tippecanoe.....	8
Hancock.....	3	Tipton.....	2
Henry.....	4	Vanderburgh	81
Howard.....	5	Vigo.....	38
Huntington.....	5	Wabash.....	3
Jackson.....	8	Warrick.....	5
Jefferson.....	12	Washington.....	2
Jennings.....	9	Wayne.....	14
Johnson.....	6	White.....	4
Knox.....	7	Whitley	2
Kosciusko.....	1	United States prisoners...	38
Lagrange.....	1		
Lake.....	1	Total	646
Laporte.....	5		

TABLE No. 9.

Counties from Which No Prisoners Have Been Received.

Brown.	Jay.	Porter.
Crawford.	Marshall.	Steuben.
Dekalb.	Newton.	Union.
Harrison.	Ohio.	Vermillion.
Hendricks.	Orange.	Warren.
Jasper.	Perry.	Wells—18.

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Age of Those Remaining October 31, 1898.

Sixteen years	1
Seventeen years	3
Eighteen years	2
Nineteen years	2
Twenty years.....	4
Twenty-one years.....	4
Twenty-two years.....	5
Twenty-three years.....	5
Twenty-four years.....	4
Twenty-five years.	1
Twenty-six years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	1
Thirty years.....	1
Thirty-two years	1
Thirty-three years	1
Thirty-four years.....	2
Thirty-six years... ..	1
Thirty-eight years	1
Forty-three years.....	1
Forty-four years	1
Forty-seven years.	1
Fifty-two years	1
Fifty-eight years.....	1
Total.....	45

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing the Grade of Education, Habits and Social Relations,
According to Own Statement.*

COLOR.		CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	
White.....	22	Married.....	7
Black.....	10	Widows.....	2
		Separated, divorced.....	7
Total	32	Single.....	16
		Total	32
MORAL RELATIONS.		RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	
Temperate.....	19	Baptist.....	9
Intemperate.....	13	Methodist.....	6
		Presbyterian.....	3
Total	32	Catholic.....	3
		Christian.....	1
EDUCATION.		Freelover.....	1
Read and write.....	22	Professing none.....	9
Illiterate.....	10	Total	32
Total	32		

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number of Girls Received and Discharged During the Year.

Number remaining November 1, 1897.....	206	
Received in year.....	46	
Returned from Ticket-of-leave.....	23	
		275
Died	2	
Discharged.....	39	
Released on Ticket-of-leave.....	34	
Remaining October 31, 1898	200	
		275
Of the 46 received, were white	43	
Of the 46 received, were colored.....	3	
		46
Highest number in this department.....		215
Lowest number in this department		195
Average number in this department.....		206
Total number received since opening		1171
Total number deaths.....		21
Now out on Ticket-of-leave.....		75
Of the 46 received this year—		
Number who could read and write.....	7	
Number who received a fair education.....	37	
No education.....	2	
		46

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Nativity of Girls Received in Year.

Indiana	39
Illinois	1
Pennsylvania.....	2
Kentucky.....	1
Ohio.....	2
Unknown.....	1
Total	<u>46</u>

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Ages of Girls at Commitment.

Eight.....	1
Ten.....	1
Eleven.....	2
Twelve.....	3
Thirteen	13
Fourteen.....	15
Fifteen.....	11
Total	<u>46</u>
Average age, $13\frac{1}{2}$ years.	

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing the Number of Girls Received from the Different Counties
in the Year.*

Allen	4	Jefferson.....	1
Bartholomew.....	1	Kosciusko.....	2
Benton.....	1	Lawrence.....	2
Boone.....	3	Marion.....	3
Cass.....	2	Martin.....	1
Clinton.....	3	Miami.....	1
Daviess.....	1	Madison.....	1
Dekalb.....	2	Morgan.....	1
Dearborn.....	1	Newton.....	1
Fountain	1	Randolph	1
Floyd.....	1	Tipton.....	2
Gibson.....	1	Tippecanoe.....	1
Grant.....	1	Vanderburgh.....	1
Hamilton.....	1	Wabash.....	1
Hancock.....	1	Warren.....	1
Howard.....	1		
Jennings.....	1	Total.....	46

TABLE No. 5.

*Showing the Counties from Which Girls Have Been Committed
Since the Opening of the Institution.*

Adams.....	3	Delaware.....	18
Allen.....	44	Dekalb.....	11
Bartholomew.....	23	Dubois.....	4
Blackford.....	10	Elkhart.....	20
Boone.....	13	Fayette.....	5
Benton.....	5	Fountain.....	5
Carroll.....	2	Franklin.....	1
Cass.....	16	Floyd.....	14
Clay.....	1	Fulton.....	4
Clinton.....	12	Gibson.....	4
Clark.....	6	Grant.....	20
Crawford.....	1	Greene.....	11
Daviess.....	14	Hamilton.....	11
Dearborn.....	16	Hancock.....	3
Decatur.....	25	Harrison.....	1

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Hendricks.....	2	Porter.....	5
Henry.....	15	Posey.....	6
Howard.....	44	Pulaski.....	3
Huntington.....	12	Putnam.....	7
Jasper.....	4	Randolph.....	5
Jay.....	4	Rush.....	6
Jefferson.....	14	Scott.....	1
Jennings.....	5	Shelby.....	12
Johnson.....	12	Spencer.....	3
Knox.....	6	Starke.....	3
Kosciusko.....	22	Steuben.....	7
Lake.....	7	St. Joseph.....	17
Lagrange.....	3	Sullivan.....	10
Laporte.....	7	Switzerland.....	3
Lawrence.....	10	Tippecanoe.....	36
Madison.....	26	Tipton.....	9
Marion.....	232	Vanderburgh.....	51
Marshall.....	4	Vermillion.....	2
Martin.....	2	Vigo.....	64
Miami.....	10	Wabash.....	3
Monroe.....	9	Warrick.....	3
Montgomery.....	31	Washington.....	6
Morgan.....	8	Wayne.....	38
Newton.....	2	Wells.....	8
Noble.....	3	Warren.....	1
Orange.....	1	White.....	2
Owen.....	3	Whitley.....	6
Parke.....	11		
Perry.....	3	Total.....	1,171
Pike.....	3		

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Counties from Which No Girls Have Been Received.

Brown.

Ohio.

Ripley—3.

*Showing Counties from Which Neither Prisoners Nor Girls
Have Been Received.*

Brown.

Ohio—2.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Work Done by Inmates During Year.

WOMAN'S PRISON.—SEWING.

FOR PATRONS.

Quilts pieced	1
Quilt linings made	3
Quilts quilted.....	56
Comforts.....	1
Pads.....	1
Pads for window seats.....	3
Tablecloths hemmed	39
Napkins hemmed.....	96
Boy's waists.....	1
Dresses	6
Dresses made over	4
Underskirts	12
Waists and basques	10
Baby dresses	4
Baby gowns.....	3
Wrappers.....	4
Dressing sacques	11
Drawers, pairs.....	4
Corset covers.....	3
Sheets hemmed.....	12
Pillow slips	6
Silk mittens knit, pairs.....	4
Lace baby caps knit	2
House slippers knit, pairs.....	1
Lace knit, yards	11
Doilies embroidered.....	4
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	5
Capes lined.....	2
Patterns drafted	25
Satin dress front tucked.....	1
Slippers soled, pairs.....	1

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

REPAIRED.

Dress skirts	28
Dress skirts bound	6
Dress skirts cleaned and pressed	27
Dress skirts ripped up	8
Underskirts	10
Waists and basques	39
Bady dresses darned.....	6
Baby gowns.....	2
Sleeves made smaller, pairs.....	8
Gowns	6
Jackets	7
Curtains darned	9
Pieces repaired for laundry.....	139
Pieces.....	21

FOR THE INSTITUTION.

Going out dresses	23
Gingham dresses.....	130
Skirts.....	61
Chemise.....	74
Drawers, pairs.....	44
Gowns	47
Aprons	67
Pillowcases	98
Baby dresses	18
Pinning blankets.....	4
Baby gowns.....	8
Baby skirts	8
Sheets hemmed.....	50
Napkins hemmed.....	124
Towels hemmed	39
Stand covers	5
Lounge covers.....	1
Mattresses	16
Pillows	2
Blankets hemmed	1
Quilts quilted.....	1

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Quilts joined	2
Quilt blocks pieced.....	197
Dolls dressed.....	23
Comforts.....	3
Caps made for entertainment.....	15
Aprons made for entertainment.....	1
Collars made for entertainment.....	11
Napkins hemmed for dining-room.....	48
Tablecloths hemmed.....	5
Napkins pressed.....	42
Carpet rags sewed, pounds.....	68
Ironholders	2,021
Bonnets made.....	6

REPAIRED.

Mattresses.....	2
Cushions covered.....	1
Pads covered.....	5
Dolls repaired.....	3
Rugs	4
Stockings made over or darned, pairs.....	142
Dresses	225
Skirts.....	50
General repairing done, pieces.....	150

BAKERY.

Bread, loaves.....	3,701
Biscuit.....	9,641
Sugar cookies.....	7,686
Ginger cookies	2,377
Loaf cakes.....	31
Pies	71
Saur kraut, barrels.....	14
Mango pickles.....	39
Tomato pickles, gallons.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tomato catsup, gallons	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato butter, gallons.....	8
Tomatoes canned, gallons.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato preserves, gallons.....	3
Hospital meals prepared	3,261

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

PRODUCTS OF OUTDOOR LABOR.

Chickens hatched.....	461
Eggs.....	8,422
Onions, green, dozen bunches	1,144½
Onions, dry, bushels.....	4
Radishes, dozen.....	348
Lettuce, bushels	65½
Rhubarb, dozen bunches.....	63
Strawberries, gallons.....	33
Peaches, bushels.....	12
Peas, bushels.....	4¼
Corn, dozen bunches.....	315⅙
Tomatoes, ripe, bushels.....	211
Tomatoes, green, bushels	17
Beets, bushels	16
Cucumbers, dozen	161½
Cabbage, heads.....	754
Beans, corn, bushels.....	47½
Beans, lima, bushels.....	13⅔
Squash.....	46
Pumpkins.....	10
Muskmelons.....	221
Irish potatoes, bushels.....	30
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	1

GIRLS' REFORM SCHOOL.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

Report of work done from May 1, 1898, to October 31, 1898.

Garments made, including dresses, shirt waists, wool skirts, etc.....	452
Garments altered, mostly dresses.....	346
Patterns drafted.....	230
Drafting lessons.....	170
Dresses cut.....	335

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

GENERAL SEWING DEPARTMENT.

Dresses	283
Skirts	332
Gowns	451
Aprons	242
Sheets.....	109
Pillowcases.....	151
Drawers, pairs.....	349
Shirt waists	3
Laundry bags	5
Coffee bags.....	24
Fruit bags.....	18
Needle books	58
Wash rags	25
Towels	158
Toilet napkins	192
Tea towels	74
Dusting cloths.....	12
Bread cloths.....	18
Quilts	2

REPAIRED.

Sheets	310
Spreads.....	180
Skirts.....	2,482
Stockings, pairs	2,790
Gowns	2,118
Pilloweases.....	353
Drawers, pairs.....	2,613
Pads.....	72
Table linen, pieces.....	278
Toilet napkins.....	101
Towels	135
Dresses	4,827
Aprons.....	1,245
Vests.....	3,809
Blankets.....	78
Quilts.....	33

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

FOR PATRONS.

Table linen hemmed, pieces	24
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CHILDREN'S SEWING CLASS.

Quilts.....	4
Sheets	34
Towels.....	126
Napkins hemmed.....	222
Pillowcases.....	26
Aprons	81
Washrags.....	15
Gowns.....	12

REPAIRED.

Stockings, pairs	824
Other garments	630

BAKERY.

Loaves of bread.....	21,553
Loaves of coffee bread.....	1,993
Pans of gingerbread	386
Pans of cornbread	1,944
Rolls	2,129
Biscuits.....	3,889
Cookies	30,605
Pies ..	532
Tomatoes canned, quarts	223
Tomato butter, gallons.....	14
Tomato catsup, gallons.....	17
Tomato pickles, gallons	32
Mango pickles, gallons	12

LAUNDRY—PRISON.

For patrons, pieces... ..	24,236
For officers	8,421
For house	6,686
For inmates.....	33,573
Total	<u>72,916</u>

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

REFORM SCHOOL.

For patrons, pieces.....	8,861
For officers	11,705
For house and inmates.....	183,790
Total.....	<u>204,356</u>

Average price paid during the year for—

Flour, barrel	\$4 26
Fresh beef, mutton, pork and other fresh meats, 100 pounds.....	4 64 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pickled pork, barrel	11 04
Ham, pound.....	09 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes, bushel	66 $\frac{9}{10}$
Beans, bushel.....	1 14
Butter, pound.....	15 $\frac{1}{5}$
Milk, gallon.....	12
Tea, pound.....	27
Coffee, pound.....	15 $\frac{4}{5}$
Sugar, 100 pounds.....	4 93
Ice, 100 pounds.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

—LAWS—

GOVERNING AND CONTROLLING

The Reform School for Girls

AND

WOMAN'S PRISON.

LAWS.

AN ACT to establish a female prison and reformatory institution for girls and women, to provide for the organization and government thereof, and making appropriations.

[APPROVED MAY 13, 1869.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That there shall be established, as soon as practicable after the taking effect of this act, at or near the city of Indianapolis, an institution to be known as the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls.

Sec. 2. The general supervision and government of said institution shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of three persons, to be known and designated as the Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls; and the members of said Board shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for the respective terms of two, three and four years from the first day of May, 1869, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, the term of each Manager to be designated in his certificate of appointment, and thereafter, upon the expiration of the term of service of any member of the Board of Managers, one Manager shall be appointed in the same manner, whose term of office shall continue four years from and after the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and all vacancies in said Board shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate at its next succeeding session, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be entitled to hold his office for the unexpired portion of the term of the person whom he may be appointed to succeed. Said Managers, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall

take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their office, which oath shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 3. The said Board of Managers shall appoint one of their number as President of the Board.

Sec. 4. The Governor is hereby empowered to select and establish a site for said institution, which shall not be more than five miles distant from the corporate limits of the city of Indianapolis, and for that purpose he is authorized to receive, in the name of the State, by donation or purchase, not less than three nor more than ten acres of land, and he shall deposit a certificate of his location of the institution, together with the deed or deeds of conveyance of such land, with the Secretary of State.

Sec. 5. The said institution shall consist of two separate and distinct departments, one of which shall be designated as the Reformatory Department and the other as the Penal Department. Both of said departments shall be under the management of the same officers, but separate buildings for the inmates of each department shall be provided on the same grounds.

Sec. 6. The Board of Managers shall, with the approval of the Governor, prepare and adopt plans for the grounds, buildings and fixtures necessary and proper for such an institution, within the limits of the appropriation hereinafter made, and if practicable, the plans shall be so arranged that the buildings can be enlarged or added to without injury to their symmetry or usefulness, and the said Board may, with the like approval of the Governor, make and execute all necessary contracts for the construction of such buildings and fixtures and the improvement of the grounds, according to the plans which may have been so adopted.

Sec. 7. Said Board of Managers may, with the approval of the Governor, appoint a suitable Superintendent of said institution, and all necessary subordinates, not exceeding a number to be fixed by the Governor, and fix their respective salaries, and shall have power, with the like approval, to make and enforce all such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws, for the government and discipline of said institution, and for the admission of girls into the Reformatory Department thereof, as they may deem just and proper. The Superintendent and all the subordinate officers of said institution shall be females: Provided, however, That if a married woman

shall be appointed Superintendent, or to any subordinate position, the husband of such appointee may, with the consent of the Board, reside in the institution, and may be assigned such duties or employment as the Board of Managers may prescribe.

Sec. 8. Before entering upon the discharge of her duties the Superintendent shall give bond to the State of Indiana in the sum of ten thousand dollars or over, with security to be approved by said Board of Managers, conditioned for the faithful performance of her duties as such Superintendent, and that she will faithfully account for all moneys, property and effects entrusted to her as such, and shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the duties of her said office with fidelity, and if said Superintendent shall be a married woman, such bond shall be executed by her husband and her sureties, but need not be signed by herself.

Sec. 9. The Superintendent shall reside at the institution, and shall have the charge and custody of the buildings and other property thereof, and of the inmates who may be committed to both departments of the institution, and shall govern them in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Board of Managers may prescribe, and shall employ such methods of discipline as will, as far as possible, reform the characters, preserve the health, promote regular improvement in the studies and industrial employment of the inmates of the institution, and secure to them fixed habits of industry, morality and religion, but the rules, regulations and discipline of each department of the institution shall be adapted to the character of the inmates thereof.

Sec. 10. No manager, officer or employe of said institution shall be personally interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, purchase or sale, made by, or to, or on behalf of said institution, or in any business carried on for or on behalf of said institution; and all contracts, purchases or sales made in violation of this section shall be deemed and held null and void; and all money paid to such managers, officers or employes, or to any person for their benefit, in whole or in part consideration of such purchase, contract or sale, may be recovered back by a civil action, in the name of the State of Indiana, against such manager, officer or employe, or against any person acting in his or their behalf; and it is hereby made the duty of the Governor and the Board of Managers, upon satisfactory proof of such interest, to immediately remove such manager, officer

or employe so offending, and to report the facts to the Attorney-General, who shall take such legal steps in the premises as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 11. Said Board of Managers shall, on or before the first day of January in each year after the institution is opened for the reception of inmates, make to the Governor a full and detailed report of their doings as such Managers, and of the receipts and expenditures of said institution, with such other information relating to the condition of the institution and its inmates, and the results attained, as may be deemed interesting or useful to the public, which report shall be communicated by the Governor to the General Assembly at the next succeeding session thereof.

Sec. 12. Whenever said institution, or either department thereof, shall have been so far completed as to admit of the reception of inmates intended to be committed thereto, the Governor shall make due proclamation of the fact, and thereafter it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive into their care, custody or guardianship such inmates as may be committed or transferred to either of the departments of said institution in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 13. The Penal Department of said institution shall be used for the imprisonment, safe custody and reformation of such women and girls as shall heretofore have been convicted of criminal offenses and sentenced to the State's prison at Jeffersonville and who are now undergoing imprisonment in that prison in pursuance of such sentences, and also of such women and girls over the age of fifteen years who may hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment in the Penal Department of the institution created by this act, upon conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, of any crime for which such woman or girl might, prior to the passage of this act, have been sentenced to said State prison.

Sec. 14. As soon as the Penal Department of the institution created by this act shall be ready for the reception of inmates, it shall be the duty of the Warden of said State prison, upon the order of the Governor, to transfer and convey to the institution created by this act, all the female convicts who may be then confined in said prison, and deliver them to the Superintendent of said institution, with a certified statement in writing, signed by such Warden, setting forth the name of each convict, the court by which, and the

offense of and for which she was convicted and sentenced, the date of the sentence, the term of the court at which sentence was pronounced, and the term for which such convict was sentenced; which certified statement in writing shall be sufficient authority for the confinement of such convict in the institution created by this act for the portion of the term of such convict which may be and remain unexpired at the time when she shall be transferred to said institution as aforesaid.

Sec. 15. When the Penal Department of said institution shall be ready for the reception of inmates, as aforesaid, the Governor may, as to any or all of the female convicts who may then be confined as aforesaid, in said State prison, instead of making an order for their transfer as aforesaid, commute the sentences of said convicts, or any or either of them, by substituting imprisonment in the Penal Department of said institution for the residue of the term for which they may have been respectively sentenced, or for any less period of time.

Sec. 16. After the Penal Department of said institution shall have been proclaimed open for the reception of female convicts, as hereinbefore provided, it shall not be lawful for any court to sentence any female convict to the State Prison upon conviction of any crime, but thereafter every female convict shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the Penal Department of the institution created by this act, and the term of imprisonment for which such female convict may be sentenced shall be any period of time for which she might, on conviction, have been sentenced to the State Prison at and prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 17. If at any time the Penal Department of said institution shall become so filled with female convicts that no more can be received therein for the time being, nor until it shall be enlarged or relieved of some of its inmates, then the Governor shall proclaim the fact, and after such proclamation any court may sentence a female convict over the age of fifteen years to the State Prison to the same extent and in the same manner as if this act had never been passed, and any female convict so sentenced may at any time thereafter, when she can be received in the Penal Department of the institution created by this act, be transferred thereto and imprisoned therein in either of the modes hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 18. Nothing in the provisions of this act contained shall

be so construed as to prevent any court, upon the conviction of any woman or any girl over fifteen years of age, of any criminal offense, from sentencing such convict to imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county under the provisions of any law in force in this State prior to and at the time of the taking effect of this act.

Sec. 19. Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the Reformatory Department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive into their care and management in said Reformatory Department, girls under the age of fifteen years, who may be committed to their custody in either of the following modes, to wit:

First. When committed by any Judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof of the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian and made it manifestly requisite that from regard to the future welfare of such infant and for the protection of society she should be placed under such guardianship.

Second. When such infant shall be committed by such Judge as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint, that such infant is a proper subject for the guardianship of said institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigibility or vicious conduct, and that from moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian, in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

Third. When such infant shall be committed by such Judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the Township Trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life.

Sec. 20. All commitments to the Penal Department made under the provisions of this act shall be until the infants committed respectively attain the age of eighteen years; and all commitments to the Reformatory Department until they respectively attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner discharged from either department by authority of the Board of Managers, or otherwise, as elsewhere provided in this act.

Sec. 21. If any girl under the age of fifteen years shall, under existing laws, or under those which may hereafter be enacted, be tried by any court of competent jurisdiction for any criminal offense for which she might, on conviction, be sentenced for any period of time to be imprisoned in the proper county jail, it shall be competent for the court or jury by which the case may be tried, at their discretion, on conviction, to substitute confinement in the Reformatory Department of the institution created by this act for imprisonment in the county jail, and such confinement shall be until the infant attains the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

Sec. 22. If any girl under the age of fifteen years shall be accused before any grand jury of any crime or misdemeanor, and the charge is supported by evidence sufficient to put the accused upon trial, the grand jurors may, in their discretion, instead of finding an indictment against the accused, make a return to the court that it appears to them that the accused is a suitable person to be committed to the guardianship of the Reformatory Department of the institution created by this act, and the court may thereupon order such commitment, until the infant shall attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner discharged as aforesaid, if satisfied from evidence adduced that such commitment ought to be made: Provided, however, That the production of evidence may be waived by the parent or guardian.

Sec. 23. If any girl under the age of fifteen years shall be arraigned for trial before any court of competent jurisdiction, charged with the violation of any criminal law of this State, the Judge of such court may, with the consent of the accused, arrest at any stage of the cause any further proceedings on the part of the prosecution and commit the accused to the Reformatory Department of said institution, until she shall attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

Sec. 24. Whenever any girl under the age of fifteen years shall be imprisoned to await her trial on any charge punishable with imprisonment, such girl may be brought before the proper Circuit or Common Pleas Judge, in term time or vacation, on a writ of habeas corpus, and shall be entitled to a private examination

and trial before such Judge, with a view to the question whether such infant ought to be committed to said institution. Only the parties to the case and the parents or guardian of the accused shall be admitted to such examination, unless one of the parents, the guardian or the legal representatives of the accused shall demand a public trial; in which case all proceedings shall be in the usual manner. And upon such hearing it shall be competent for such Judge to make an order committing the accused to the Reformatory Department of said institution until she shall attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

Sec. 25. Whenever any infant under the age of fifteen years shall be committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution under the provisions of this act, the order of commitment shall be signed by the Judge by whom it is made, and authenticated by the Clerk of the proper court, under the seal of the court, and such order shall state the name and age of the infant and the section of this act under which she may be committed, without setting forth or mentioning the offense with which she may have been charged, and no other or further record of the proceedings shall be made, unless demanded by the infant, or her parents or guardian. If, however, there shall be a regular trial and conviction under the twenty-first section of this act, the usual record shall be made, and in such cases a certified copy of the judgment shall constitute the order of commitment.

Sec. 26. When a commitment shall be made under either of the specifications of Section 19 of this act, the order of commitment shall also specify under which of the clauses or specifications of said section such order is made.

Sec. 27. The Board of Managers of said institution may provide by general regulations for the discharge of girls committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution under any section or provision of this act, such discharge to be made by the Superintendent and with the approval of the Board.

Sec. 28. Any person who may be committed to or confined in either department of said institution, and who may escape therefrom, may be arrested and returned to said institution by any officer or citizen on the written order or request of the Superintendent or Board of Managers.

Sec. 29. The Superintendent of said institution shall have power to place any girl committed to the Reformatory Department thereof at any employment for account of the institution, or otherwise, and cause her to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as such Superintendent may think proper, and shall also have power to bind out such infant, with her consent, during her minority, and may execute indentures of apprenticeship for such infant, which shall have the like force and effect as other indentures of apprenticeship made under the laws of this State; but every indenture of apprenticeship so made, before the delivery thereof, shall be approved by the Board of Managers of said institution, which approval shall be indorsed on the indenture and signed by the President of the Board, and a record of such approval shall be made in the minutes of the business transactions of the Board; and in case any girl so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy or unreformed, the Superintendent may permit her to be returned to the institution, to be held in the same manner as before any such apprenticeship, whereupon the indenture may be canceled by order of the Board; and if such infant shall have an unsuitable master or mistress, the Superintendent may, with the approval of the Board, take her back into said institution with or without the consent of such master or mistress, and thereupon the indenture shall be canceled. All indentures so made shall be filed and kept in said institution, and it shall not be necessary to file or record them in any other office or place, but the master or mistress of any girl so apprenticed shall, on request, be entitled to a copy of her indenture.

Sec. 30. If any girl shall be committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution, upon the complaint or at the instance of her parent or guardian, the cost of transporting such girl to the institution, and the cost of her subsistence and clothing, shall be paid by such parent or guardian, unless such parent is unable, by reason of his or her poverty, to pay the same, or unless such guardian has no funds, effects or estate of such infant, out of which the same could be paid. The order of commitment shall, in every such case, state whether the parent is able to pay the cost of the subsistence and clothing of the infant, or whether the guardian has any estate or effects of the infant out of which such costs can be paid. The Board of Managers shall, in every such case, estimate and fix

the amount to be paid, and the same shall be paid by the Superintendent quarterly in advance.

Sec. 31. Said Board of Managers shall, with the approval of the Governor, estimate and determine, as near as may be, the actual expense per annum of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution, and include a statement of such estimated price in each annual report, one-half of the cost of keeping, according to such estimates, together with the entire cost of conveying each infant to the institution, shall be paid by the county from which such infant may be committed, except in cases where the cost of transporting such infant to the institution, and her subsistence and clothing, is chargeable to her parent or guardian, under the last preceding section.

Sec. 32. The expenses which any county may be liable to pay for the clothing and subsistence of any girl committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution, under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the Board of County Commissioners of such county into the State Treasury, on a certified statement in detail of the amount due therefor from such county being transmitted by the Superintendent of the institution through the Treasurer of State to the Auditor of the proper county.

Sec. 33. And whenever an inmate of the Penal Department, by continuous good conduct, gives evidence of permanent reformation, she may, in like manner, be transferred to the Reformatory Department on probation, and may be continued therein so long as her conduct may, in the opinion of the Board of Managers and Superintendent, justify it.

Sec. 34. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the State Treasury upon the warrants of the Governor: Provided, That no building shall be erected under this act which shall exceed in cost to the State the sum hereby appropriated. * * *

Sec. 35. If a parent, guardian or master of any infant committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution, or any person occupying the position of parent or guardian in fact, or any relation by blood or marriage not more remote than first cousin to such infant, shall feel aggrieved by the commitment of such infant to said institution, he may make written application to the Board of Managers of said institution for the discharge of such infant, which

application shall be filed with the Superintendent, who shall inform the Managers thereof, and the same shall be heard and determined by said Managers at such time as they shall appoint for that purpose, not later than the next regular meeting of the Board. Such application shall state the grounds of the applicant's claim to the custody of the infant and the reasons for claiming such custody. Within ten days after the hearing of such application, the Board of Managers shall make and announce their decision thereon, and if they shall be of the opinion that the welfare of such infant would be promoted by granting the application, they shall make an order to that effect; otherwise they shall deny the application. The applicant may, upon the denial of the application, by first giving security for the payment of all costs (the security to be approved by the Clerk of the proper court), commence an action in the Circuit Court or Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the institution may be situated, for the recovery of the custody of such infant against the Managers of the institution, and the complaint in said action shall state the facts and manner of the commitment, and the making of the plaintiff's application to the Managers for the custody of such infant, and the denial of such application by said Managers, as well as the ground upon which the plaintiff relies for the recovery of the custody of such infant. Said action shall be prosecuted in like manner as other civil actions, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the plaintiff, without reference to the result of the action, unless the court shall state in the judgment that the refusal of the Managers to grant the application of the plaintiff was plainly unreasonable, or that the original commitment was manifestly unnecessary and improper.

Sec. 36. Whenever any female under the age of fifteen years shall be sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction to imprisonment in any county jail, it shall be lawful for the Governor, on the application of such infant, her parent, guardian or any other person, to commute her punishment by substituting therefor the commitment of such infant to the Reformatory Department of the institution created by this act, during the minority of such infant, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

Sec. 37. Said Managers shall be allowed for their services the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, payable quarterly

on the warrant of the Governor, out of the Treasury of the State, and no traveling expenses or other allowances shall be paid to said Managers or any of them.

Sec. 38. It shall be the duty of said Board of Managers to provide teachers, and as far as practicable instruct the inmates of said institution in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Sec. 39. It shall be the duty of the Governor from time to time, as he may deem necessary, to appoint a Board of Visitors to visit and inspect said institution and examine as to the treatment, employment and condition of its inmates and the management of its affairs, including the expenditures thereof; and to enable them to do so, the Board of Managers and Superintendent of the institution shall afford such Board of Visitors all needful facilities to enable them thoroughly to perform their duty, including an inspection of the books, records and accounts of the institution. Such Board of Visitors shall consist of one man and two women, and at least two visitations shall be made each year, and the result thereof shall be reported to the Governor, but such visitations shall be made without any cost or expense to the State.

CHAPTER L.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act to establish a female prison and reformatory institution for girls and women, and to provide for the organization and government thereof, and making appropriations;" approved May 13, 1869.

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 3, 1873.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of completing and finishing the building already erected for said institution, and for fencing and putting in order the grounds appurtenant to said building; the said appropriation to be drawn from the Treasury in the manner prescribed by the original act, to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. Whenever said institution, or any portion or department thereof, is ready to be furnished, the Board of Managers thereof shall present to the Auditor of State an itemized estimate of the

articles needed for that purpose, with the estimated cost of each item or article, which estimate or statement shall be verified by the oath of the President of said Board, and upon the presentation of said estimate or statement to the Auditor of State, said Auditor shall, as soon as practicable, notify the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of State of the filing of such statement, and if the majority of said officers shall be of the opinion that the proposed expenditure or some part thereof is necessary for the proper furnishing of said institution, or any part or department thereof, they shall direct, in writing, the Auditor of State to draw his warrant for the amount so estimated for, or such part or portion thereof as they may approve, on the Treasurer of State, who shall pay the same to the President of said Board, or to his order, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. As it is almost impossible, without knowing the number of inmates that will be in said institution and the number of officers that will be necessary to manage and govern its affairs, the current expenses of said institution shall be estimated for, allowed and drawn from the Treasury as follows, viz.:

At the commencement of each month the Superintendent of the institution shall prepare and verify by his oath an estimated itemized statement in writing of the amounts that will be required to meet the current expenses of such institution during such month, and present the same to the Auditor of State, who shall notify the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of the State thereof, and if a majority of said officers shall approve and allow said estimate, or a part thereof, they shall direct in writing the Auditor of State to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of State for the amount which may be so allowed by said State officers, or by a majority of them, and said Treasurer shall pay said warrant out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Every such estimated itemized statement shall set forth the number of inmates in each of the departments of the institution, and also the number of officers and persons employed therein.

Sec. 4. The Board of Managers and Superintendent of said institution shall, at the end of every period of six months, commencing with the first money which may be drawn from the Treasury on any estimate made under either of the previous sections of this act, make an itemized report of the expenditure of the money

which may have been so drawn from the Treasury under this act, and the Auditor shall carefully examine such report, and if, in his opinion, any money shall have been improperly expended by the purchase of unnecessary articles, or by paying too much therefor, or otherwise, said Auditor shall immediately notify the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of State, who, in conjunction with such Auditor, shall immediately proceed to investigate the matter, and in accordance with the decision of a majority of these officers, the account shall be audited: Provided, however, That before rendering an adverse decision upon any such account, or any part thereof, they shall notify the disbursing officer, and allow him to present such explanations or adduce such testimony as he may desire in regard to the matter, and they shall have the same power to summon and require the attendance of witnesses as are given to the Circuit Courts of this State.

Sec. 5. The Auditor of State shall keep and preserve a full record of all the proceedings of said officers of the State under the foregoing provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. An emergency is hereby declared to exist for the immediate taking effect of this act; therefore, the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER XLV.

AN ACT to amend section twenty-one of an act entitled "An act to establish a Female Prison and Reformatory Institution for Girls and Women, to provide for the organization and government thereof, and making appropriations," approved May 13, 1869.

[APPROVED MARCH 11, 1875.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That section twenty-one of "An act to establish a Female Prison and Reformatory Institution for Girls and Women, to provide for the organization and government thereof, and making appropriations," approved May 13, 1869, be amended to read as follows, to wit: Section 21. If any girl under the age of sixteen years, shall, under existing laws, or under those which may hereafter

be enacted, be tried by any court of competent jurisdiction for any criminal offense for which she might, on conviction, be sentenced for any period of time to be imprisoned in the proper county jail, it shall be competent for the court or jury by which the case may be tried, at their discretion, on conviction, to substitute confinement in the Reformatory Department of the institution created by this act for imprisonment in the county jail, and such confinement shall be until the infant attains the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER LIII.

AN ACT to amend section five of an act entitled "An act regulating the adoption of heirs," approved March 2, 1855, and declaring an emergency.

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1875.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That section five of an act entitled "An act regulating the adoption of heirs," approved March 2, 1855, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows, to wit: Section 5. Such court shall not adopt such child if it have a father or mother living, unless such father or mother appear in open court and give consent thereto: Provided, That if such petitioner show, by two competent witnesses, that the residence of such father or mother be unknown, then such court may adopt such child: And provided further, That if such child be, at the time of filing and hearing such petition, an inmate of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders or of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, committed thereto by law, for other reason than the conviction for crime or incorrigibility, such petition may be filed in any Circuit or Superior Court of this State, and upon the filing of the written consent of the Board of Control or Board of Managers of such institution, to such adoption, then such court may adopt such child.

Sec. 2. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER XLII.

AN ACT to amend section two and repealing section 39 of an act entitled "An act to establish a Female Prison and Reformatory Institution for Girls and Women, to provide for the organization and government thereof, and making appropriations," approved May 13, 1869.

[APPROVED MARCH 3, 1877.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That section two of an act entitled "An act to establish a Female Prison and Reformatory Institution for Girls and Women, to provide for the organization and government thereof, and making appropriations," approved May 13, 1869, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 2. The general supervision and government of said institution shall be vested in a Board of Managers consisting of three persons, who shall be women, to be known and designated as the Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institute for Women and Girls. The members of the first Board, to be appointed under this act, shall be Mrs. Emily A. Roache, Mrs. Rhoda M. Coffin and Mrs. Eliza Hendricks, whose terms of office shall be, respectively, two, four and six years; said terms of office to expire in the same order as the names occur in this act. As vacancies subsequently occur in the Board, their successors shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years from their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; the term of each Manager to be designated in her certificate of appointment; and thereafter, upon the expiration of the term of service of any member of the Board of Managers, one Manager shall be appointed in the same manner, whose term of office shall continue four years from and after the expiration of the term of her predecessor, and until her successor is appointed and qualified. And all vacancies in said Board shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate at its next succeeding session; and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be entitled to hold her office for the unexpired portion of the term of the person whom she may be appointed to succeed. Said Managers, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of their office,

which oath or affirmation shall be filed and preserved in the office of Secretary of State: Provided, however, That the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State shall constitute a Board of Audit, whose duty it shall be to examine, audit and approve all of the accounts and acts of said Board of Managers, appointed under the provisions of this act. And Section 39 of an act entitled "An act to establish a Female Prison and Reformatory Institution for Girls and Women, to provide for the organization and government thereof, and making appropriations," approved May 13, 1869, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, it shall therefore take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER CLXXIV.

AN ACT entitled an act changing the name of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls to the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, changing the age at which girls may be committed to and discharged from the Reformatory Department of said Institution; an appropriation for said Institution, and declaring an emergency.

[APPROVED MARCH 9, 1889.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the name of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls be changed to the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison.

Sec. 2. That commitments under existing law, or laws which may hereafter be passed, to the Reformatory Department of the Institution mentioned in Section 1 of this act, may be made to read for girls not under eight nor over fifteen years of age.

Sec. 3. That all girls who may be now or hereafter committed to said Reform School by virtue of any existing law, or laws which may hereafter be passed, shall be detained in or committed to said Reform School until they respectively attain the age of twenty-one years: Provided, That the Board of Managers may release on parole all such girls at the age of eighteen years, under such regulations

as they may provide, which release shall remain in force during the good behavior of such girl or girls.

Sec. 4. If any girl committed to the "Girl's Reform School," or any woman committed to the "Woman's Prison," shall while therein become insane, such woman or girl may be transferred to the "Asylum for the Insane," under the same rules and mode of procedure as those prescribed for other insane persons.

Sec. 5. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law the sum of six thousand (6,000) dollars for the construction of a wall on the east side of the grounds belonging to said "Reform School and Prison," and also the sum of six thousand (6,000) dollars for the erection of a hospital building, and equipments for the same for the use of Prison and School aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

[FROM GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1897.]

For the maintenance and repairs of the Indiana Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, forty thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That for each of the two years herein provided for the members of the Board of Managers of said Institution shall each be paid the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, payable out of the sum above appropriated, quarterly, and upon the vouchers of the Governor, and no traveling expenses or other allowances shall be paid said Managers or any of them.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

OFFICERS

OF THE

Indiana State Prison

FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1896, TO OCTOBER 31, 1898.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1898.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Board of Control.

E. H. NEBEKER.....	Covington, Ind.
R. S. FOSTER.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
WALTER VAIL.....	Michigan City, Ind.

CHARLEY HARLEY.....	Warden.
CHAS. C. McCLAUGHRY	Deputy Warden.
WILL H. WHITTAKER	Clerk and State Agent.
A. L. SPINNING	Physician and Bertillon Clerk.
P. J. ALLBRIGHT	Chaplain.
D. S. DURBIN.....	Steward.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 16, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 16, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

NOVEMBER 16, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, November 16, 1898.

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 15th day of November, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., October 31, 1898.

To the HONORABLE JAMES A. MOUNT, Governor:

The law governing the Indiana State Prison requires that a biennial report be made, and we herewith submit for your consideration our report, from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1898, inclusive.

As to the operation of the prison in detail, we would call your attention to the reports made by the heads of the various departments.

Warden Harley's report is full and concise and will furnish you with all information as to the needs of the institution, the condition of the prison, and what this Board has accomplished in the last two years.

August 1, 1897, the Board, on the advice of the Warden, employed as Deputy Warden Charles C. McClaughry, and the Board is unanimous in saying that after one year of his work there has been no mistake in his employment. The discipline of the prison, at this time, is excellent.

The Board of Control takes pleasure in saying that the conduct and affairs of the prison are the very best that can be had with the limited appropriation which is given for maintenance by the Legislature. In this connection we want to say that in reducing the appropriation for maintenance from \$100,000 to \$90,000 a mistake was made which should be corrected by the Legislature of 1899. It will be necessary for the Board to instruct the Warden to make a loan of \$5,438.19 to cover the deficit that was impossible to avert this year, as a ruling made by the Attorney-General does not allow the management to anticipate its appropriation. We respectfully ask that you recommend a special appropriation to be made by the Sixty-first General Assembly to cover this loan.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For the betterment of the physical condition of the prison, the sixtieth regular session of the General Assembly made the following specific appropriations:

For Hospital.....	\$11,500 00
Chapel.....	7,000 00
General repairs.....	20,000 00
Outside improvements.....	1,500 00
Water works.....	15,000 00
Heating and ventilating cell houses.....	6,000 00
Architect and superintendent.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$63,000 00</u>

We will not go into the details of these improvements, but will refer you to the Warden's report and to the report of W. F. Sharpe, architect, who has been instructed to make a careful report as to the improvements and repairs which have been made, their value and condition in which he finds them at this time.

THE PAROLE LAW.

We have now had one year to study the workings of the Parole Law, as passed by the last General Assembly. This law, in connection with the Indeterminate Sentence Law, and the grading of prisoners, we cannot too strongly endorse. This system, however, cannot be complete without proper financial aid given the State Agent in securing homes for deserving inmates, and to give them a friendly oversight while out on parole.

A small appropriation should be made for this branch of the work so that the Agent could visit, at least twice a year, those who are out on parole, and that he might use his best efforts in securing homes for those whom the Board believes are deserving of parole.

To this institution are committed all life prisoners, persons convicted of treason, persons over 30 years of age, those who have been convicted and sentenced to prison more than one term, and all incorrigibles from the Indiana Reformatory.

The Board of Parole has adopted a very conservative course in permitting prisoners to go out on parole, believing that this is necessary when considering the character of, and the charges on which,

prisoners are received into this institution. In our judgment a lax administration of this law would be bad, and every violator of his parole should be speedily rearrested, returned to prison and made to serve out his full term.

IN CONCLUSION.

We wish to say that much work has been accomplished during the period covered by this report, evidence of which can be seen by a visit to the institution, going over the new and substantial improvements which have been made, and noting the cleanliness and order which prevails in all parts of the prison.

We desire to express our appreciation of the services rendered by the Warden and his efficient corps of officers; also, to thank you for the excellent counsel and advice given us. Respectfully submitted,

E. H. NEBEKER,
R. S. FOSTER,
WALTER VAIL,
Board of Control.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., October 31, 1898.

To the HONORABLES E. H. NEBEKER, R. S. FOSTER and
WALTER VAIL, *Members of the Board of Control of Said
Prison:*

I have the honor to submit to you my second biennial report of the management of this institution for the term ending October 31, 1898:

PRISON POPULATION.

	1897.	1898.
Number in Prison November 1 of each year.....	842	884
Number received during each year	816	311
Number recaptured		5
Total	1,658	1,200
Number discharged by expiration of sentence during each year.....	414	363
Number pardoned or paroled by Governor	41	1
Number paroled by Board of Parole		31
Number paroled by order Board of Parole, Indiana Reformatory.....		1
Number pardoned by President	1	1
Number sent to Reformatory.....	292	6
Number died	17	8
Number remanded for new trial	3	2
Number escaped	3	5
Number of witnesses out.....	3	.....
Total	774	418
Number remaining in prison October 31.....	884	782
Average daily count	899	829

NOTE.—Of the number received in 1897, 368 were received on April 12 from the Indiana Reformatory, and on the same date there were transferred from this Prison to the Reformatory 292. In June, 1897, 10 were received from Reformatory, and 33 in August. Of the 311 received from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898, 77 were transferred from Reformatory, leaving but 234 prisoners regularly sentenced to this prison during the last year.

RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.

	1897.	1898.
The receipts and earnings for each fiscal year were	\$75,929 70	\$44,713 82

These amounts have been paid to the Treasurer of State, except \$2,919 due from the United States government for the maintenance of United States prisoners for the period of six months ending October 31, 1898.

EXPENDITURES.

	1897.	1898.
The expenditures for maintenance as appropriated by the Legislature	\$100,000 00	\$90,000 00
The expenditures for specific appropriations made by the Legislature	83,428 84	11,029 30
Total	\$183,428 84	\$101,029 30

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

	1897.	1898.
Average cost of food per day per man was	\$0 08 $\frac{1}{3}$	\$0 08 $\frac{9}{16}$
Average gross cost per man per day was	30 $\frac{2}{3}$	32 $\frac{3}{10}$
Average gross cost per man per year was	111 11	119 46

The appropriation made by the last General Assembly for maintenance for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, amounting to \$90,000 and \$3,500 for repairs, was inadequate. Every effort has been made to reduce the expense of the maintenance to the minimum; but, with the number of men we have had confined here, the prices of commodities being increased, the putting in of our heating and ventilating system (whereby it is necessary to use our steam plant continuously, increasing our fuel bill over \$5,000), the law authorizing the transfer of the prisoners as passed by the last General Assembly, requiring this institution to care for all United

States prisoners (which expense has amounted in the last year to over \$6,000, from which this institution derives no benefit, the same being turned into the State as receipts), we have a deficit at the end of this fiscal year of \$5,438.19. It will be necessary that a loan be made at once for the purpose of paying off the bills that represent this deficit, until the meeting of the Legislature in 1899, when an appropriation can be asked for to meet this obligation.

CONDITION OF CONTRACTS.

The following is the condition of the contract labor in this prison:

John G. Mott, Cooperage—

50 men at 42 cents per day, expiringOctober 31, 1899.

35 men at 40 cents per day, expiringOctober 1, 1899.

Ford, Johnson & Co., Chairs—

65 men at 40 cents per day, expiringOctober 1, 1899.

George E. P. Dodge & Co., Boots and Shoes—

130 men at 32½ cents per day, expiring.....February 15, 1899.

Lakeside Knitting Co., Woolen Goods—

50 men at 40 cents per day, expiring.....December 2, 1900.

50 men at 40 cents per day, expiring.....October 1, 1899.

The 35 men of J. G. Mott's contract, 65 men of Ford, Johnson & Co.'s contract, 50 men of the Lakeside Knitting Co.'s contract, at 40 cents per day, expiring October 1, 1899, are the men originally contracted by the Allen Manufacturing Company.

In the latter part of 1897 the Allen Manufacturing Company was placed in the hands of a receiver, and before that time they assigned their contract as stated above. The contract assigned by the Allen Manufacturing Company was for ten years from October 1, 1894, the first five years expiring October 1, 1899, they were to pay the State the sum of 40 cents per day per man; and for the five years ending October 1, 1904, the sum of 44 cents per day per man. The said Mott, Ford, Johnson & Co., and the Lakeside Knitting Company will have the use of the contract assigned by the said Allen Manufacturing Company until October 1, 1904.

On February 15, 1899, the shoe contract of George E. P. Dodge & Co. will expire, leaving 250 men under contract.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

I take pleasure in saying in this connection that in the last two years much has been accomplished in the way of improvements for the betterment of the physical condition of the prison.

The \$20,000 appropriated for general repairs has been judiciously expended. The most noticeable improvements made with this appropriation are as follows:

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

This building has been converted from a one-story, out-of-date structure to a modern, two-story building, the first floor being used for waiting and toilet rooms for the public, a guard's room, clerk's offices and fire-proof vault for records and papers. The upper story being used for the Warden's office, Board of Control room, sleeping rooms and a large school room with a seating capacity of 125. This school room has direct communication with each cell house.

STONE PORCH.

A stone porch has been constructed, making a very substantial and handsome entrance.

STEEL FILING CASES.

Steel filing cases have been placed in the fire-proof vault, making it possible for the safe and accurate filing of commitment papers and other records pertaining to this institution since its establishment in 1860.

ROOFING AND DOWN SPOUTING.

New roofs and down spouts have been put on nearly every building, including both cell houses.

PAINTING.

Every cell, numbering 760, has been thoroughly cleaned by chipping off all the old whitewash and then given two coats of white paint, making them clean and healthful. In addition, the entire outside of the cell houses, shoe shop, wash house and laundry building, administration building, and the entire front wall of the prison have been cleaned and painted.

COOPER SHOP NO. 3.

This building has been remodeled and repaired by the placing in of an entire new floor of two-inch lumber and of an entire new annex to be used in the steaming and heating of the barrels.

BATHROOM.

The old iron bath tubs have been discarded, and in their place 60 stalls have been made, each stall provided with a shower bath of hot and cold water.

This bath room has a floor entirely of cement, so arranged that the water immediately runs into the sewer after being used.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

The electric light plant has been enlarged by the placing of an entire new switchboard in the electric light room, and the distribution of fifty 52-candle power incandescent lamps in the prison enclosure, so arranged that every part of the yard can be properly taken care of at night.

Also the placing of from two to three hundred 16-candle power incandescent lamps in the administration building and cell houses.

During the enlargement of this plant I found it necessary to employ an experienced electrician to take charge of this machinery. This plant does now, and has for the last ten months, furnished the institution, in every department, with light, reducing our gas bill from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars per year to practically nothing.

In addition to these most noted improvements made with the \$20,000 for general repairs, the prison has been given such a thorough renovation that it ranks to-day as among one of the best institutions of its kind in the country, compared with the number of years it has been built.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The special appropriation of \$11,500 for new hospital and \$7,000 for chapel, \$15,000 for waterworks, \$1,500 for outside improvements, \$6,000 for heating and ventilating, and \$2,000 for Archi-

teet and Superintendent, has all been economically used, as the improvements will show. It is not necessary for me to go into details and describe these improvements, as you have instructed W. F. Sharpe, the architect, to make an inspection of the same since their completion and report to you the condition in which he finds them. His report is full and complete, to which I refer you.

The Legislature cannot be too highly commended in giving to you the appropriations which has enabled you to place the physical condition of this prison in such condition that the State may no longer feel ashamed to have representative prison men visit the institution.

WATERWORKS.

Our improved water system enables us to have an unlimited supply of pure water from Lake Michigan. This, with the improved heating and ventilating plant, gives more direct benefit to the prisoner than any improvement that has been made.

While this has been done, it is necessary that the Legislature, in the future, be liberal enough in their appropriations to enable the management to keep the prison in its present physical condition.

There are some things that are needed at this time—the enlargement of our steam plant, the improvement and enlargement of the kitchen for prisoners' dining room (including a new rotary oven), the extension and better protection of the intake that furnishes the water from Lake Michigan.

Recommendations for these improvements I trust will be made by the committee which will be appointed by the Governor to inspect and report to the coming Legislature the needs of this institution.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

I would call your attention to the physician's report on this question and urge that the Legislature take such action as will look to the building of a criminal annex to one of our insane hospitals, where this class of prisoners can receive such treatment as is due them.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

One of the best laws relating to the prisons passed by the Legislature of 1896 was the one providing the management with an appropriation, permitting a discharged prisoner to be given \$10, a comfortable suit of clothing, an overcoat during the months of November, December, January and February, and transportation to a place not farther than from the county where they were sentenced.

The only change I would recommend would be an amendment permitting an overcoat for those discharged in the month of March.

FARM.

The products of the farm from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1898. Consumed.

	1897.	1898.
Turnips.....	230 bushels.	78 bushels.
Carrots.....	50 bushels.	13 bushels.
Tomatoes.....	375 bushels.	460 bushels.
Beets.....	45 bushels.	139 bushels.
Pease.....	53 bushels.	33 bushels.
Beans.....	21 bushels.	114 bushels.
Cucumbers.....	66 bushels.	61 bushels.
Onions.....	59 bushels.	227 bushels.
Potatoes.....	425 bushels.	515 bushels.
Parsnips.....	.....	34 bushels.
Spinach.....	.....	2 bushels.
Onions (young).....	47,850	49,800
Cabbages.....	20,315 heads.	12,089 heads.
Kraut.....	88 barrels.	82 barrels.
Celery.....	950 bunches.	348 bunches.
Parsley.....	250 bunches.	7 bunches.
Pickels.....	25,300	1,800
Radishes.....	38,300	65,300
Pieplant.....	9,100 stalks.	.....
Lettuce.....	500 pounds.	63 pounds.
Squash.....	.....	131 pounds.
Corn.....	24,450 ears.	14,400 ears.

In addition to the above for 1898 we have stored for the winter: Beets, 320 bushels; turnips, 300 bushels, cabbage, 21,000 heads; kraut, 160 barrels; onions, 179 bushels; carrots, 120 bushels; tomatoes, 1,750 gallons; pickles, 51 barrels; corn fodder, 120 shocks.

But 28 acres of ground were gardened in the production of the vegetables given in this report.

THE PAROLE LAW.

The Parole Law has been in operation since September 1, 1897. On that day three grades were established, and all prisoners who had not been punished for six months prior to that time were put into the first grade. All who had been punished at any time during the six months were put into the second grade, and all who had been punished during the last month of the six went into the third grade.

A few weeks later—by October 31, 1897—the clothing of the prisoners had been changed to blue-gray for the first grade, black and gray check or plaid for the second grade, and the stripes retained for the third grade. On that date there were, out of a total population of 884, 663 in the first, 165 in the second, and 56 in the third; or 75 per cent., 18½ per cent., and 6½ per cent., respectively. During the year the percentages have ranged from 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. for the first grade; 13 per cent. to 18 per cent. for the second grade, and 3 per cent. to 7 per cent. for the third grade.

The first meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners was in December, 1897. At intervals of three months since then the Board has had regular meetings, and all prisoners eligible to parole were called before the Board and given an opportunity to make what statements and pleas they saw fit to make in addition to the filing of a formal application. Thirty-one men have thus far been paroled. One of these men has died and three have been discharged by reason of the expiration of their sentences. Every man of the remaining twenty-seven is still reporting regularly and no complaints have been made of misconduct on the part of any one of them. The reports show that every man has been steadily employed and is earning sufficient wages to keep him from seeking to obtain his living dishonestly.

The Board has been very careful and conservative in the matter of granting paroles, and no outside influence, either personal or political, has been allowed to weigh in the matter of granting any parole. The Board feels that its duty to the people of the State of Indiana lies as much in keeping *bad citizens* within prison walls for periods justly commensurate with their crimes, as it does in letting *good prisoners* out at the earliest possible moment. This Board believes that the "reasonable probability that such applicant will

live and remain at liberty without violating the law" must be determined by the prisoner's record for good conduct in prison, by his character as determined in the study of his tendencies, habits and ideas as shown in his prison life and his previous history, by a study of the nature and circumstances of his crime, and on the condition that he has the promise of employment at living wages when released on parole.

It is a well established fact that the criminal most dangerous to society is the one most apt to be a model prisoner in the observance of prison rules and regulations; therefore a clear record is not the only ground on which a prisoner should be adjudged able or willing to observe the statute law when free.

Actual experience in the study and handling of criminals, knowledge of human nature in general, and impartiality in judgment are the main requisites in the ability to successfully determine the proper time for a prisoner's release on parole. In the fever for reform we believe that proper punishment for crime should not be disregarded, and we feel that the sentiment of that public for whose protection and safety laws are made is with us in this view of the matter.

It must be remembered that the men who are received here are, as a class, matured and hardened, and cannot easily lay aside the criminal habits that years have fastened upon them.

Many of them, while models as passive prisoners, have such blunted perceptions of right and wrong, and so little apparent desire to lead better lives, that it is only with the greatest amount of training and teaching and discipline that they can be induced to abandon habits and lives which can only end in wretchedness.

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

The Bertillon system of identification is now beginning to play a most important part in the operation of the Parole Law, by helping to accurately determine the question of previous criminal record, and thus aiding in the discovery and classification of those who should not be paroled. The successful use of this system will depend, however, on its adoption by all prisons and police departments and the establishment of a system of exchange of measurements, descriptions, records and photographs. We need a special

appropriation to enable us to carry on this work properly and effectively—to cover the expenses of making and exchanging records and to pay the salary of a man whose time should be devoted to this work.

It is the discovery and retention of the habitual criminal that this system can be of great benefit to the people of this State.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

On April 12, 1897, the exchange of prisoners between the State Prison and the Indiana Reformatory, as intended by an act passed by the last Legislature, was successfully accomplished, whereby 292 of the younger men from this prison were taken to the reformatory, and 368 were received from the reformatory. Those received from the reformatory were classed as follows: United States prisoners, 35; life prisoners, 44; recidivists—seventh term, 2; sixth term, 2; fifth term, 5; fourth term, 9; third term, 20; second term, 89; prisoners over 30 years old, 162.

Since April 12, 1897, incorrigibles and prisoners over 30 years old have been received from the reformatory as follows: June 6, 1897, 10; August 7, 1897, 33; November 24, 1897, 7; February 9, 1898, 19; May 10, 1898, 23; July 10, 1898, 28, making a total of 120.

CONVICT LABOR LAW.

The enactment of the law abolishing contract labor, passed by the last General Assembly, was a mistake, in that no appropriation followed to give the law a practical test. Since the meeting of the Prison Congress at Indianapolis of this year, a favorable impression seems to have been created in the minds of the public as to the practicability of a law patterning after the one now in operation in New York. Arguments for and against this law, made by well informed men, were many, and I here quote from papers which have been written, and opinions that have been given, by some of these men. I will first take, in part, the paper read by Mr. Fred H. Mills on the New York law:

“The enforced idleness of the convicts, even for a few days, was pictured by the press as a most terrible calamity; penologists wrote long articles denouncing the new law, and Christian people met to

pray for some deliverance. All agreed that the law was so framed that no work could be provided for the prisoners under it. The demand that the convicts should work by hand came not only from the public, but from some members of our own State Commission of Prisons. The prison department, however, believed it entirely practical to conform to the law and organize productive industries in the prisons that would give continuous employment to the whole population, and enable the department to produce the articles and supplies contemplated in the law of equal quality and at a cost to the State even with the cost of outside manufacturers.

This could not be done by hand labor, nor any other process than by wise business direction and a plant equal to that of the manufacturer who employs free workmen, since the law provides that the price at which articles are furnished to the State and its political divisions shall not exceed the price for similar articles purchased in the open market.

The organization has now reached a point of furnishing employment for about two-thirds of the inmates of the State prisons, and the incidental products exceed in value \$50,000 for the month of September. Of course, in the few months of operation the industries have produced only a small portion of what they will do in a short time, and I have no doubt that the product will reach \$1,000,000 during the second year of operation. As I have before stated, this whole product must be consumed by our institutions, etc., and the section of the Constitution which I have read to you was passed with the view of ending forever the competition of convicts with free labor. To confine so large a product to our own State necessarily displaces an equivalent amount of work that has been heretofore supplied from other sources. I am, therefore, led to the conclusion that it has been a waste of time and energy on the part of the people who have framed this law in the hope that it would entirely do away with competition. They must sooner or later realize that when they seek any system that does not compete with free labor, they look for something that is non-existent, and they are trying to solve a problem that cannot be solved.

If the prisoner is kept in complete idleness, his support is divided among the whole number of taxpayers, that is, the whole community, with precisely as close approximation to fairness as our system

of taxation is to perfection; but if the prisoner does anything whatever, even the mending of his clothes, or the baking of his bread, he thus raises a part of the burden from the taxpayer as a whole, and takes a certain amount of work from those who would otherwise be employed to do it, and if he contributes in any manner towards the manufacture of merchandise to be sold in the market, whether to the State or public at large, his labor must displace an equivalent amount of labor that would otherwise be applied by free workmen. Whenever our people have reached a point in their thinking that enables them to deal with the subject dispassionately, they will be satisfied with a system which recognizes that every man, whether a prisoner or freeman, has by virtue of his existence a right to labor and the resultant products of his labor are entitled to a place in the market of the world."

General Beatty, of Ohio, says: "It is correctly claimed, I think, that of the total number of goods manufactured in this country, 52-100 of one per cent. is made in penal institutions; and it is, I think, true also that of the total amount of goods manufactured in Ohio, but 28-100 of one per cent. is made in our State penitentiary. (The manufactured products of Ohio amounted in 1895 to \$263,832,432. The products of all kinds into which the labor of convicts entered are estimated at \$750,000.) And yet it is urged that the smaller amount controls the larger. It would be more difficult to conceive of a more absurd assumption than this. If the convict contractors were to put their drop—their 28-100 of one per cent.—on the market at 5 per cent., or even 1 per cent. less than free labor was able to supply it, the gallons, or 99.72 per cent., would absorb the drop instantly and control it. It would be just as possible for the farmers of Franklin county to fix the price of wheat for the whole United States as for the prison contractors to establish the price of any line of any manufacturers, upon which there is no patent. The new system in New York began its operation in January, 1897, but the first nine months of the year were mainly consumed, I think, in making preparations for it. The outlay for machinery and other things necessary to make the change contemplated has been enormous, but no one can, at this stage of the enterprise, determine whether upon humane or economic grounds it will be a success."

Along this line I quote the following from a letter received October 31, 1898: "Besides to the many objections to the New York system which exist, such as:

"First. Its failure to furnish the prisoners with steady employment.

"Second. The enormous expense entailed upon the taxpayers in the purchase of machinery, new material, etc., the erection of suitable shops and the diversity of manufactured articles.

"It fails to eliminate the competitive feature to which free labor objects and it competes with free labor also in the price of its manufactured articles. Hence, the New York system, from the free labor point of view, is logically no remedy for its two objections.

"Besides, in the New York system the articles manufactured must be sold within the territory of the State of New York, or not at all, thus aggravating the evil, so far as New York's free labor is concerned, by depriving it of the employment it would otherwise enjoy in the manufacture and production of the articles now produced by the convict labor of the State.

"And again, whereas under the contract labor system convict production was confined to a limited number of lines of manufacture; under the State employment of convict labor there is no limit, but a greater diversity of manufactured articles, thus increasing and carrying into the domain of free labor the increase and multiplied manufactured articles which free labor hitherto produced.

"So much for competition of free labor.

"Now, as to the increased cost of the State employment system, I refer you to the annual report of the superintendent of New York prisons.

"You will find by glancing over them that the promise is always held out to taxpayers that the system will be self-supporting 'in time.' The time is always put off and fresh appropriations are being continuously made by the Legislature to support the system.

"Such strong opposition has already manifested itself by the Printers' Union of New York as to force the Legislature to repeal that portion of the law providing for the furnishing by prison labor blank books and other printed matter for the various State and political divisions.

"I predict that year by year the various labor unions will manifest their disapproval of any particular branch in which they are

interested, to such an extent as to compel the Legislature to repeal the law affecting them and they will continue to do that to such an extent as to render the law totally inoperative."

No doubt the people of the State of Indiana expect a practical solution of this question by the Legislature. For the last year I have been gathering statistics upon this question from well informed men, and have consulted with the laboring interests of the State in view of the enactment of a law which will protect the manufacturing and laboring interests of the State, as well as a law which can be put into practical operation at this prison, with a view to good health and discipline of the prisoners and with least expense to the taxpayers.

With this in view, I believe that the plan of leasing a sufficient amount of land adjacent to the prison farm, and working on this land from 200 to 300 of our prison population, composed of the older and short term men, would be one of the best methods of solving in part the question of labor for this institution. This land can be leased for a number of years at a price not to exceed \$1.75 per acre, upon which could be raised potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and other vegetables, in sufficient quantities to more than meet the needs of this institution. The surplus could be shipped to other State institutions not having the advantage of a farm. After the plowing of this land is done, it could be worked entirely by hand, not being necessary to purchase any improved machinery for its successful cultivation.

It must be borne in mind that this institution is now the prison of the State, to which are committed the life prisoners, prisoners with long terms of sentence, and prisoners of such character that it would not be safe or practical to work outside of the walls. For this class of men (not exceeding 50 per cent. of our population) I believe a system by which we can work them on the piece price plan would be the most acceptable and practicable.

In making contracts on the piece price plan I would recommend that certain articles of merchandise be manufactured, such as boots and shoes, clothing, school desks and chairs, wooden ware and brooms; and that not more than 100 men be worked in the manufacture of any one class of goods.

In the enactment of such a law I would recommend that there be incorporated a section whereby the contractors who manufacture the

articles mentioned should be compelled to furnish our State institutions and political divisions of the State, and such State institutions, or political divisions, be compelled to purchase such articles of said contractors, at a price to be determined by a Board appointed by the Governor to fix prices at which said contractors should be paid for the manufactured articles, the price to be such that the manufactured goods sold to said institutions would not undersell similar goods made by free labor, permitting said contractors to dispose of the balance of the goods manufactured in the market.

With a proposition of this kind it would not be necessary for the State to go to any expense in the purchase of machinery or the employment of expert labor to manufacture these goods on State account and would do away with the objections now being found with the New York law, in that the system they have is expensive and to date it has been impossible for their institutions to be self-sustaining.

It would also go a great ways in eliminating the objections raised by the labor organizations against prison manufactured goods, which are placed upon the market in competition with them, as the amount placed upon the market by the four industries we would have in the prison (after supplying the State institutions, or political divisions) would certainly be so small as compared with the total amount manufactured by the free labor of the State that the ratio could not be determined.

I believe good judgment would suggest that we could profit by New York's experience by waiting a few years longer, and if their system is found to be practical and satisfactory to all the elements which enter into this question, we could then, without any loss to the State, abolish the plan that I have herein outlined and adopt a law conforming more nearly to that of New York.

IN CONCLUSION.

I wish to thank you for your unanimous support, for the interest you have taken and advice given in the immense amount of work that has been done at this institution during the last two years.

I wish to especially commend the work of Deputy Warden McClaghry since his appointment. The discipline of the prison will rank to-day with that of any similar institution in the country. His

treatment of the men is fair, honest and humane, and at no time during his administration has it been necessary to inflict corporal punishment.

I wish to express my thanks to all subordinate officers for the support they have given me. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLEY HARLEY,

Warden.

See Supplemental Report, page 86.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON,
DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE,
October 31, 1898.

HON. CHARLEY HARLEY, *Warden Indiana State Prison:*

SIR—In pursuance to your orders, I have the honor of submitting a report on the discipline of the prison from August 1, 1897, to November 1, 1898, 15 months.

On the 1st of August, 1897, I relieved the acting Deputy Warden and assumed the duties of the office. Owing to former dissensions in the prison, and the feeling that the authority of the acting deputy was of a temporary nature, much laxity of discipline and irregularity of method prevailed at that time. But the acting deputy yielded the office very graciously and joined heartily with the other officers, who, with few exceptions, have worked steadily and faithfully to bring about the marked change of affairs through which the prison has come. A remarkable lack of knowledge of certain requirements in proper prison work, due to the small amount of former experience possessed by the force in general, and also to the prevalence of many pernicious customs and habits left over from former years, made the work of reorganization quite vexatious, and the guard force of the prison, as a body, deserves credit for the willingness and patience exhibited in learning new ways and adopting new ideas. The disposition on the part of a few to grumble or to indulge in unfavorable comment on new propositions has almost disappeared, and but little opposition in that way remains. That the completeness of the change in methods may be fully understood needs but the mention of but a few of the old customs that have been wiped out:

First. Money, watches, rings, jewelry, etc., have been taken out of the possession of prisoners and placed in the office for safe keeping for prisoners until their release.

Second. Prisoners are not allowed to have quantities of stamped envelopes and stationery in their cells, nor are contractors longer permitted to furnish these things to the prisoners. Regulation prison stationery is now supplied at proper intervals, and the letters addressed, mailed and stamped in the prison office, after careful inspection.

Third. The prisoners are no longer allowed to receive eatables by express package from outside sources—and the practice of having close, ill-smelling cells stocked with cooked meats, rancid butter, spoiled oranges, bananas and other fruits and questionable pies, cakes and pastries has been stopped. By this change confederates outside the prison have been deprived of a convenient method of transmitting saws, tools, weapons and drugs to prisoners.

Fourth. The possession of other than uniform articles of equipment in clothing, underclothing, shoes, etc., is forbidden. Only handkerchiefs and suspenders, comb, hair brush and tooth brush may be received from outside friends, or purchased by the prisoner through the prison office with money he may have deposited there.

Fifth. The old practice of allowing officers or foremen to purchase and bring in articles for prisoners by private bargain with the prisoners has been prohibited, and no money orders made by prisoners and payable to officers other than the chief clerk are allowed.

Sixth. Tinkering in the cells was abolished, and a couple of wagon loads of tools, including knives, saws, hammers, monkey wrenches, vises, files, cold chisels, small anvils and other mechanical tools and implements were removed from the cells and buried in a swamp two miles from the prison.

Seventh. Daily newspapers have been prohibited, and every effort is being made to keep accounts of movements of criminals, startling and suggestive crimes and moral delinquencies from reaching those to whom such news proves hurtful—those criminally diseased or mentally weak.

Eighth. Sunday visiting both to prisoners and to the prison (except to chapel service) has been abolished and quiet and order on the Sabbath day established. Only the labor absolutely necessary for repairs is permitted.

Ninth. The practice of allowing certain prisoners to take their meals in the officers' kitchen has been abolished, and all prisoners,

except hospital cases, put upon regulation fare and even treatment within grade regulations.

Tenth. The cells have been stripped of photos and prints of actresses in scant attire and suggestive poses. Theatrical magazines and police papers have been banished.

I mention these irregularities out of a hundred others of less note and importance, because these contain things most inimical to good prison discipline, because these changes raised the most vigorous protests from the "old-timers" and "crooks" whom they most affected, and as showing the necessity for rigorous discipline during the past year in forcing the acceptance of these changes.

On September 1, 1897, the grading and parole system was put into operation, and the effect of this innovation was at first more or less disturbing, as it brought hope of speedy release to one class of prisoners or caused those with long terms and fixed sentences to view with more discouragement the years of confinement before them. The general effect of the change in clothing from stripes to the blue-gray of the first grade was beneficial and many evidences of pride in being a "first grade man" were given. The discovery of the fact that men under fixed sentences were not to receive paroles produced great disappointment and affected the discipline somewhat. Several inspections of the prison, and two investigations of malicious and absurd charges against the management by discharged prisoners gave rise to the belief inside the walls that the present management could be overthrown and the old order of things restored, and tended to make the maintenance of discipline a more difficult matter.

This idea has now begun to wane because of the staunch support my efforts for order have had from you and the gentlemen of the Board of Control, and also to the better understanding now existing that equal treatment to all, exact methods and strict discipline make prison life much more endurable to the deserving and well-disposed prisoner than loose methods, favoritism and lax discipline.

I have also striven to make it understood that a better standard of necessities and comforts for *all* could be more surely obtained if luxuries to a favored few were denied, and, I am glad to say, this view is now generally accepted. Justice demands that equal treatment for all deserving prisoners be made the golden rule of the prison.

I would here suggest that between the grades is where difference can be properly used, and it is my belief that discipline could be more easily obtained if the fare of the first grade man could receive some addition, enough to make it a decided object for a man to retain this grade by good conduct. At present the differences in the writing and visiting privileges, with the change in uniform, constitute the only real difference between the grades.

I desire to say that the silent aid of many earnest men who compose the bulk of our Prison Christian Endeavor Society has had a creditable place in our efforts for a better prison during the past year, although their work cannot be tabulated or recorded. Prison life, to a man whose conscience is strong and who is turned toward the right by religious conviction, is a prolonged agony, and for those who are striving to be careful and consistent Christians I have the deepest respect and sympathy, and I can thoroughly appreciate the good effect of their endurance and patience in adversity.

I would respectfully call your attention to the deplorable condition of our prison library. Good reading is a very necessary thing to prisoners for the recreation and relief afforded to the mind and its power to turn thought into better channels. Daily newspapers produce too much restlessness and longing and worry, weekly newspapers are less hurtful, but story papers of the better class and magazines are helpful. Good modern books of the best fiction, travels and adventure, history, popular science, etc., are very great aids to discipline.

Following are the tables of punishments and the offenses for which punishments were inflicted, number of times the same prisoner was punished, number of punishments each month, and number of indeterminate sentence men punished.

<i>Offenses.</i>	I.	<i>No. of Men Punished.</i>
Assault with intent to kill (with weapon).....		2
Assault upon officer (with fists).....		2
Assault upon foreman (with fists)		2
Assault upon another prisoner.....		7
Abusing tobacco privilege		11
Attempting escape		5
Destroying or altering clothing.....		4
Disobedience of orders.....		64
Disobedience of cell regulations.....		27
Disorderly conduct in cell.....		48

<i>Offenses.</i>	<i>No. of Men Punished.</i>
Disorderly conduct in dining room	54
Disorderly conduct in shop	50
Disorderly conduct in chapel	3
Disorderly conduct in line	52
Feigning insanity	2
Feigning sickness	3
Fighting	24
Flashing mirror on gallery	8
General crookedness	27
Going into another's cell.....	4
Having weapons.....	26
Having tools in cell	1
Insolence	46
Interference with an officer.....	3
Laziness.....	58
Leaving shop without permission.....	13
Malicious mischief	21
Mutiny.....	1
Obscene writing (or proposing sodomy)	2
Passing or carrying notes.....	15
Profanity	1
Quarreling	16
Refusing to work	29
Self-mutilation to avoid work	2
Sodomy	2
Stealing	4
Threatening an officer	8
Threatening a foreman.....	2
Threatening another prisoner.....	2
Tinkering	3
Trading with other prisoners	1
Uncleanliness	4
Wasting food	1
Total.....	660

II.

In the cases mentioned above—

1 prisoner was punished.....	16 times.
1 prisoner was punished.....	15 "
1 prisoner was punished.....	10 "
2 prisoners were punished.....	9 "
3 prisoners were punished.....	8 "
1 prisoner was punished.....	7 "
2 prisoners were punished.....	6 "
7 prisoners were punished.....	5 "
23 prisoners were punished.....	4 "
30 prisoners were punished.....	3 "
69 prisoners were punished.....	2 "

203 prisoners were punished once.
 343 prisoners furnished 660 punishments, deducting 203 prisoners punished once.

140 prisoners furnished 457 punishments.
 Number reprimanded or excused, 242.

Number of punishments per month :

August, 1897.....	51	punishments.
September, 1897	37	punishments.
October, 1897.....	37	punishments.
November, 1897	58	punishments.
December, 1897.....	38	punishments.
January, 1898.....	40	punishments.
February, 1898	38	punishments.
March, 1898	35	punishments.
April, 1898.....	33	punishments.
May, 1898	39	punishments.
June, 1898.....	49	punishments.
July, 1898	48	punishments.
August, 1898.....	64	punishments.
September, 1898.....	58	punishments.
October, 1898.....	35	punishments.

Deprivation of privileges, reduction in grade, and solitary confinement on bread and water in a large, well ventilated and lighted cell with 12 hours at the door in handcuffs in two periods broken by 30 minutes interval, are the only forms of punishment used. No dark cells now exist in this prison. All punishment cells have self-flushing closets.

Three hundred and fifty-nine indeterminate sentence men have been received since the indeterminate sentence law went into effect. Of that number 86 have been punished. Of the 86 men punished, 55 have lost grade and will not be eligible to the privilege of parole at the expiration of the minimum terms of their sentences. Of the 55 men who have thus lost time 30 have served previous convictions in this or some other prison, and 41 out of the total of 86 indeterminate men punished are "second termers." Twenty-two of the 86 have been transferred to this prison from the reformatory as incorrigible, as over 30 years of age, or as habitual criminals.

A great need exists for the establishment of a system of exchange of Bertillon descriptions between prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories and police departments in order to accurately compile

the history of habitual criminals and separate them from first offenders who may deserve parole at the end of minimum terms of sentence.

In connection with the subject of discipline under the present arrangement of the penal service of the State, it is but fair to observe here that this is the prison of last resort for the State; that here are ultimately collected the unruly and incorrigible, the habituals and degenerates of the criminal class of our population. There is no prison beyond this to which the unconquered and hopelessly vicious may be transferred.

Here the prison authorities *must* control or conquer the ugliest and most stubborn cases. Here the aged and garrulous, the turbulent and mutinous, the morally depraved, the mentally weak, the physically deficient, as well as the healthy, intelligent, shrewd, evasive and experienced plotter of mischief and disorder must be made to follow necessary rules and regulations, against which they are almost continually in rebellion, open or secret.

Hence arises the necessity for the unquestionable supremacy of the authorities immediately responsible for the conduct of the prison, for to them belongs the danger and the toil.

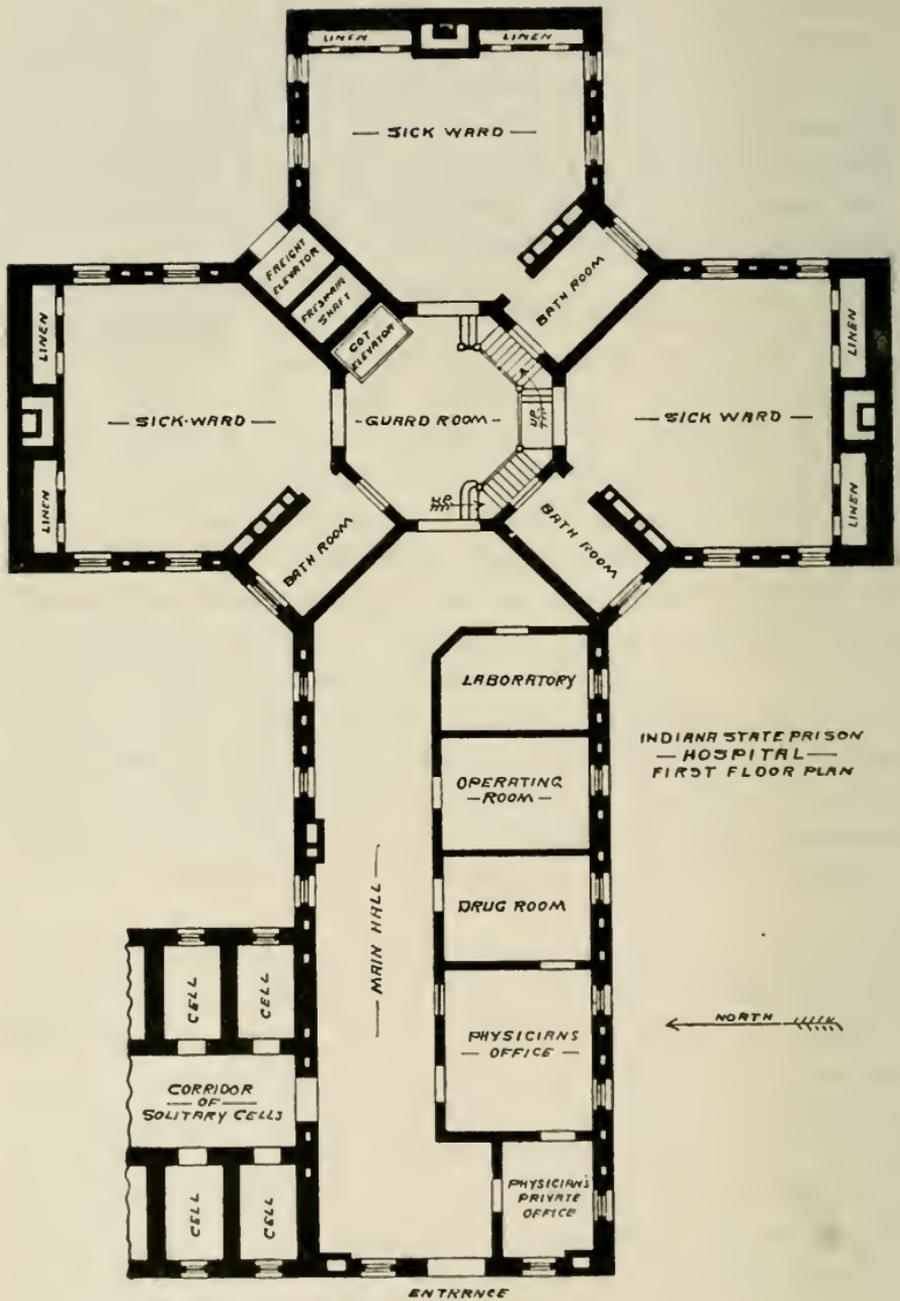
The interference of any outside influence can only be dangerous and unnecessary which comes at will between this authority and the prisoner, and, without previous knowledge of the prisoner or the depth of his cunning, or the truth and falsity of his plea, becomes apparently the champion or sympathizer of the unruly and designing.

No man, in a day's visit, can become a competent judge of the intricacies and emergencies with which the care and handling of prisoners is fraught, nor can he become, in months, an infallible critic of prison methods. The matter of just punishment in such a population as ours is different in many of its phases from that administered in a prison containing men under a given age and relieved by occasional transfer of its most vicious. Age, mental and physical weakness, moral blindness and deliberate meanness must be treated as a physician treats his patients—with careful diagnosis of each case and with the knowledge and experience acquired by previous training. Therefore, speedy criticism arising from the hastily formed conclusions of any irresponsible and half-advised person or the press, reaching unruly prisoners by percolation of the

most stringent censorship, as it invariably does, works untold harm in stirring them to further rebellion or defiance and in making necessary more suffering in punishment—if in no other way!

And, further, if reform and improvement, and not mere subjection, is the duty and aim of the prison officer in this era of humane impulses, then there is tenfold more need of staunch and loyal support to the dignity and authority of the prison administration and the abandonment of fault-finding and interference in petty and inconsequential matters. Respectfully,

CHARLES C. McCLAUGHRY,
Deputy Warden.



INDIANA STATE PRISON
— HOSPITAL —
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON,
PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., October 31, 1898.

To CHARLEY HARLEY, Warden of the Indiana State Prison:

Sir—I hereby submit, as required by law, for your consideration, my biennial report as Physician, for the term ending October 31, 1898, of the sanitary conditions, improvements and other matters of the Indiana State Prison.

The sanitary conditions of this institution have been greatly improved, since the appropriation of the last Legislature became available.

The most noted improvements are the heating and ventilating of the cell houses, the building of a new water plant, which supplies an abundance of pure water from Lake Michigan, and the new and modern hospital which we now have been in for six months; also a very complete and humane set of solitary cells as an annex to the hospital.

As these improvements were instituted, the number of sick calls at night and day have gradually diminished to the present minimum.

The number in the sick line has diminished, and the death rate reduced to less than 1 per cent. for this fiscal year.

HEATING AND PLUMBING OF CELLS.

A system of plumbing for the shops is imperative, and a closet and flush trap placed in each shop, one for the prisoners and one for the officer and foreman on duty, and thus relieve the shops of the ancient and filthy bucket closets.

Each cell, at present, is lighted by an electric light, is painted white, and is easily kept perfectly clean and clear of vermin.

The Sturtevant heating and ventilating fans maintain a nearly equal temperature at the top and bottom of the cell building, seldom varying over 4 degrees F., which is indeed a very perfect and uniform heat; with the air changed every ten minutes.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The old shallow wells with their unhealthy and dangerous water have been abandoned. The prison is now supplied with a bountiful supply of pure, sparkling water from Lake Michigan.

It does not corrode the pipes and boilers when heated, and the steam pipes are not constantly bursting from corrosion when most needed in cold weather.

The pure water accounts for the absence of bowel trouble during the last summer.

The prison is now supplied with water, the purity of which is above the average for cities and institutions, as a mortality of less than 1 per cent. suggests, when we consider the ages of nearly all prisoners as being over 30, many of whom are breaking down physically from a past indulgent life.

THE FOOD SUPPLIED.

The character and quantity of food served is equal to the standard of any institution with a comparative appropriation.

The potatoes are frequently boiled with the peeling on, a plan approved by good chemists. All meats, and other rations, are served by a system of waiters; each prisoner thus gets all he wants—a physiological limit—whether it be a half ration or three rations.

This plan never allows the muscular laborer to leave the dining room hungry, and adds very materially to the health, comfort and deportment of the prisoners.

THE SHOWER BATH.

The Warden has had built a new set of shower baths, with an apartment for each prisoner (a privacy). This gives a constant flow of tepid water, which draws off to the sewer. These hygienic baths are very highly appreciated by the prisoners, and are quite a contrast to the old, filthy and rusty iron tubs once in vogue here.

HUMANE DISCIPLINING.

The old, dark, damp, unhealthy dungeons have been torn down, and the lash abolished. In this place there has been built, as an annex to the hospital building, a set of 16 solitary cells. Each of these new solitary cells has been furnished with a self-flushing water closet, is kept warm, lighted and ventilated.

It is to the credit of the Deputy Warden that an incorrigible is confined in a comfortable, clean and perfectly humane cell, where he can meditate at his own leisure and in solitude, with hunger as a stimulus, until he appreciates fully the folly of his bad conduct.

DENTIST FOR LIFE MEN.

This institution now contains one hundred life men, and the number will constantly increase. The great majority of these men have no means; neither can they accumulate any. It is the duty of the State to supply all of the necessary wants of these men while they serve a penance to the State, all of which is done except the care of their teeth.

As there is no provision by law to provide the necessary dental work to be done, they are forced, by necessity, to lose their teeth, thereby acquiring chronic indigestion and premature debility.

In view of this fact I would respectfully recommend that some provision be made that a dentist may be employed to do the above class of work.

THE CARE OF THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The present facilities for caring for our criminal insane are wholly impracticable. The over-crowded conditions of our insane hospitals renders the present law for transferring the insane to an insane hospital practically inoperative.

The State of Indiana is one of the few States that has no proper provisions for the care of her criminal insane. This State is striving to rank high in caring for, and reforming her criminals and insane, and it can no longer, with propriety, neglect this class.

Normally, the number of insane cases developed here has been 3 to 5 per year, in a population averaging nine hundred men.

Since the reformatory has been established, and all prisoners claiming to be under 30 years of age are sent to Jeffersonville, Ind., the percentage of aged, decrepit and insane here has been largely increased. We now have, of insane cases alone, 15 in a population of 783. These cases of insanity are largely due to continued criminality, moral perversions and frequent imprisonments. If the enforced idleness is much longer persisted in this percentage of insane will be increased, as a $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ -foot cell is not suitable for continued confinement.

I would respectfully suggest that some legislation be enacted soon which will give employment to all prisoners here who can work, and thus prevent the great amount of insanity.

I would further recommend that an annex be built at one of our insane hospitals, especially for the criminal insane of this State. There they can receive the proper care which cannot be given to them in a penal institution.

THE BERTILLON BUREAU.

We have had in active operation the Bertillon system of measuring and photographing criminals, for nineteen months. During this time we have made complete descriptions and taken anthropometrical photographs of fifteen hundred prisoners. All of these finished cards are in the filing case.

Under the Indeterminate Sentence Law, it is necessary that the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners have accurate information of the criminal history of all recidivists which it is possible to obtain.

The Bertillon bureau has given out much valuable information of positive identification. Such value will rapidly accumulate from year to year to the credit of this institution, of the State, and for the further protection of society.

RECORD OF MORTALITY.

In referring to the table of deaths, the mortality from tuberculosis is marked.

During fiscal year ending October 31, 1895, 72 per cent. were tuberculosis.

During fiscal year ending October 31, 1896, 70 per cent. were tuberculosis.

During fiscal year ending October 31, 1897, 44 per cent. were tuberculosis.

During fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, none were tuberculosis.

During the fiscal year ending October 31, 1897, the mortality was 2 per cent., and for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, was 95-100 of 1 per cent.

For this decrease in mortality, and especially the tubercular deaths, a credit must be given to the well painted and thoroughly ventilated and heated cells, the purity of the water supplied from Lake Michigan and the use of the new hospital.

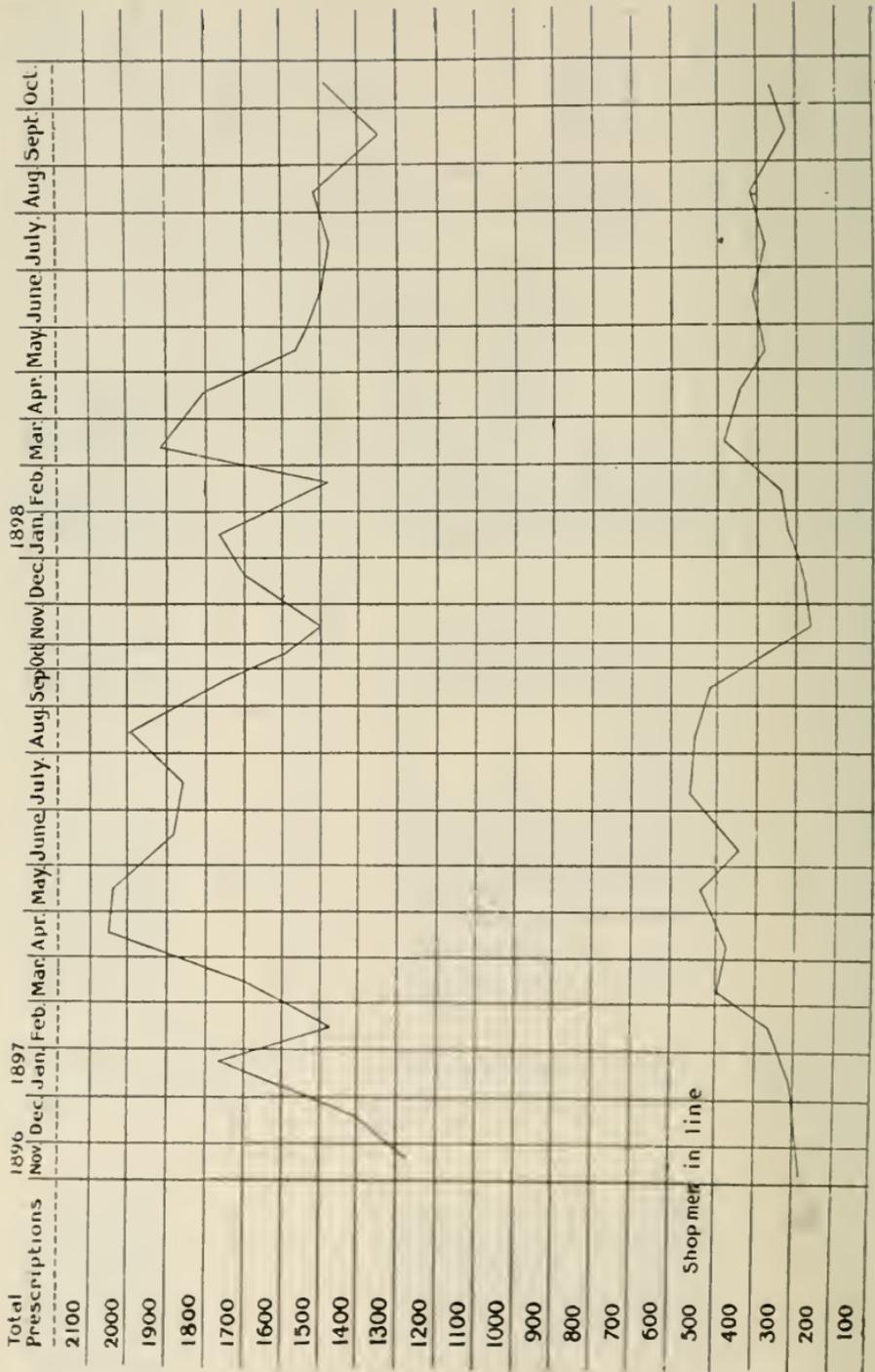
The table of attendance at sick call shows a marked decrease in attendance, and in view of the fact that most prisoners are over 30 years of age, is a great credit to the recent sanitary improvements and conditions.

DEATHS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1897.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Term.	RECEIVED.	DIED.	CAUSE.	REMARKS.
1	Grant Laws, col.	27	1st.	Apr. 12, '97, from Reformatory	April 19, '97 ..	Tuberculosis.	Bedfast when received.
2	James Kennedy	58	1st.	Apr. 12, '97, from Reformatory	April 30, '97 ..	Double pneumonia	A cold wave prevails.
3	A. C. Shepherd	35	1st.	Apr. 12, '97, from Reformatory	May 3, '97 ..	Tuberculosis	
4	Obediah Meredith	33	1st.	Apr. 12, '97, from Reformatory	May 4, '97 ..	Double pneumonia	
5	Frank Nelson	54	2d	Apr. 12, '97, from Reformatory	May 20, '97 ..	Tuberculosis	Bedfast when received.
6	Ezra Meredith	42	1st.	Apr. 12, '97, from Reformatory	May 23, '97 ..	Tuberculosis	
7	Jas. C. Cole	39	2d	Nov. 17, '86, Blackford Co.	Dec. 14, '96 ..	Tuberculosis	
8	George W. York	28	1st.	Dec. 14, '94, Lake Co.	March 14, '97 ..	Tuberculosis	
9	Henry Jones, col.	27	1st.	Oct. 12, '95, St. Joseph Co.	May 7, '97 ..	Executed	For killing Omer Thomas, col.
10	Cornelius Ford	38	1st.	Oct. 12, '95, St. Joseph Co.	May 22, '97 ..	Jaundice	
11	Richard Wilson	35	2d	Feb. 26, '96, Marion Co.	July 13, '97 ..	Posterior thyroid enlargement	
12	Al Dougherty	32	3d	Dec. 10, '94, Delaware Co.	Aug. 23, '97 ..	Cerebral meningitis	
13	James Fox	38	1st.	Dec. 11, '95, U. S.—Kentucky	Aug. 26, '97 ..	Specific cerebral meningitis	
14	Dan Welch	63	1st.	Nov. 9, '96, Clinton Co.	Sept. 8, '97 ..	Tuberculosis	
15	Henry Mynot	48	1st.	Feb. 19, '94, Marion Co.	Sept. 15, '97 ..	Tuberculosis	
16	John Kelley	35	1st.	Sept. 23, '96, Lake Co.	Oct. 7, '97 ..	Mitral lesion	
17	Samm Deeters	46	1st.	Mar. 31, '94, Dekalb Co.	Oct. 10, '97 ..	Tuberculosis	
18	Frank Davis	21	2d	Apr. 12, '97, from Reformatory	Oct. 15, '97 ..	Specific cerebral meningitis	

DEATHS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1898.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Term.	RECEIVED.	DIED.	CAUSE.	REMARKS.
1	Paul Raymond	35	3d	Nov. 8, '97, Evansville	Dec. 5, '97 ..	Mitral lesion	
2	John Stone	29	2d	Nov. 9, '97, Allen Co.	Feb. 14, '98 ..	Suicide by hanging	An escape from Columbus.
3	James Williams	43	1st.	April 4, '95, Porter Co.	April 8, '98 ..	Cirrhosis of liver	
4	Jesse Barker	62	4th.	Dec. 20, '97, Bartholomew Co.	May 19, '98 ..	Suicide by hanging	
5	North R. Evans	32	1st.	Oct. 17, '91, Putnam Co.	May 24, '98 ..	Cirrhosis of liver	
6	Joseph Gaylor	48	2d	June 9, '96, Dekalb Co.	May 31, '98 ..	Cirrhosis of liver	
7	John C. Parr	65	1st.	Oct. 2, '97, Marion Co.	July 26, '98 ..	Cirrhosis of liver	Received into hospital from Reformatory.
8	Frank Mayner	30	2d	July 9, '97, from Reformatory	Aug. 10, '98 ..	Bright's disease	



DATE.	Shop Men in Line.	State Men in Line.	Days Treated in Hospital.	Days Con- fined and Treated in Hospital.	Total Treated.
1896.					
November ...	244	415	89	414	1,162
December ...	250	619	85	428	1,382
1897.					
January	260	780	102	500	1,642
February....	314	531	106	490	1,441
March	450	651	75	500	1,676
April	420	695	212	690	2,017
May	472	843	172	517	2,004
June.....	390	601	196	671	1,858
July.....	500	494	269	596	1,859
August.....	495	644	201	621	1,961
September...	465	505	153	632	1,755
October	393	460	193	529	1,575
Total	4,653	7,238	1,853	6,588	20,332
1897.					
November ...	231	411	234	612	1,488
December ...	246	619	182	620	1,667
1898.					
January	263	673	151	641	1,728
February....	276	542	70	588	1,476
March	435	643	130	651	1,859
April	395	672	82	630	1,779
May	340	475	55	651	1,521
June.....	355	472	31	630	1,488
July.....	329	465	38	651	1,483
August.....	351	433	47	651	1,482
September...	271	365	24	630	1,290
October	297	394	58	687	1,436
Total	3,789	6,164	1,102	7,642	18,697

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

The new hospital was built with the appropriation and is occupied, but is unfurnished.

It is the plan of a Roman cross, with a rotunda. The central partitions are glass; this gives the officer on duty a full view of each patient, day and night. This is a very important feature in a prison building.

In referring to the accompanying plans of the hospital, the hallway for the sick call is on the north side of the west wing, while the offices face the south. This section on the first floor contains a private office, prescription room, drug room, operating room and laboratory.

Each ward room has a bath and lavatory room. The kitchen and dining room are in the north wing on the second floor. This arrangement gives us three ward rooms on the first floor, and three on the second floor.

The basement is under the entire building and will contain all of the heating apparatus. The building is well lighted, and has ample provisions for ventilation.

The hospital space gives full allowance for 30 patients and can accommodate 50 in an emergency.

At any time a ward can be isolated for contagious cases.

We now have our tubercular cases in one ward away from all other cases, a condition never before existing here, thus avoiding the dangerous practice of allowing the indiscriminate mixing of cases.

CONCLUSION.

Recent improvements include extensive additions to the administration building, with a well equipped school and library room.

The cells are thoroughly ventilated and heated with a system of hot air fans, the chapel rebuilt and a new hospital erected.

The grading system is fully established and the Parole Law is in operation.

A marked improvement in the deportment and earnestness of the prisoners to comply with the discipline is noticeable, thus showing that they appreciate that the State is caring for, and treating them properly, by reforming and disciplining them for a good and useful citizenship.

With these physical and moral improvements, the management of this institution has been revolutionized that they may be the better enabled to perform the functions of a reform institution.

Very respectfully,

A. L. SPINNING, M. D.,
Physician to Indiana State Prison.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HON. CHARLEY HARLEY, *Warden* :

SIR—In conformity to statutory requirement, I take pleasure in submitting to you the following report:

Soon after making the last biennial report, and after a brief illness, Chaplain A. H. Currie was called away by death. All honor to his memory! Rev. W. H. Smith was called to the work as Chaplain until March 1, 1897, when I assumed the duties as Chaplain.

I entered upon the work with a sense of responsibility and a firm conviction that in order to have a thorough reformation of life, a man's heart must be changed by Divine power, and that, in a prisoner, or enjoying the larger liberties of citizenship, the best for any man is to be a Christian, and finding that many men desired to lead a better life, I began work by personal effort, in visits to men in their cells, trying to encourage, instruct and direct all who desired my assistance; these efforts were supplemented by our Christian Endeavor social meetings on Sunday mornings and were fruitful in that "some were saved."

Believing that in order to profit men, they must first be interested, so the preaching service has been made attractive as possible by maintaining a choir composed of prisoners, with competent chorister and organist, under my personal direction: and I am certain that good has resulted to many, and that some have become Christians.

PRISON CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

I have not kept up the church organization begun by Chaplain Currie, but instead have devoted labor, thought and much prayer to maintain interest and to obtain the best possible results in the Society of Christian Endeavor, which I found in a prosperous condition, having been organized less than a year previous by Chaplain

Currie, and am happy to say the interest has increased and am certain that through this agency alone many have been changed in character, as is manifest by change in conduct and better order.

In this work we have been greatly encouraged and aided by friends outside sending to us religious and other good literature, which has been distributed to all the prisoners on Sunday afternoon. Our Christian Endeavor membership will average about 225. And further, that nothing be omitted that will contribute to the better moral and spiritual condition of all men here, Rev. Father Bleekman has, once a month, held Catholic service for those who choose to attend.

Take it all in all, I believe the religious life of many men here will compare favorably with others, even more favorably situated than they.

THE LIBRARY.

I need not elaborate the statement that good literature is of great profit to, and appreciated by men in prison—that is conceded. Yet I must report that our library is very deficient, both as to number of volumes and their condition. We have no more than 2,000 volumes at best, and two-thirds of those are only parts of books, having been used and repaired until they are useless.

For years there has been no provision for adding a single volume, and unless something is soon done to replenish the library it will not be worthy the name. We hope to have this matter properly brought to the attention of the Legislature at its next session, and that such action will be taken as will supply the need.

THE SCHOOL.

The new school room, completed last March, will accommodate about 125 students, and we have books and appliance for that number. On the 17th of March school opened for four nights in each week, and closed July 1, having a total enrollment of 149, and an average attendance of 93 1-3 for the term. In that time several men who did not know the script letters when they commenced learned to write their own letters. A specimen letter, written by one of these, is submitted:

Michigan City Ind 10/12/98
 Richard Dickson
 Chicago Ill

Dear Friend. I received your kind
 and well come letter and was
 glad to hear from you. it faunot
 me Well and dang Well and I hope,
 when these few lines comert to be your
 they will find you the same. I am
 Working every day except Sunday
 and are getting a long nicely.
 You said that you was going
 away. I hope you will have a nice
 time. Let me hear from you soon
 I remain Your Truly

Emanuel Morris

IN CONCLUSION.

I most heartily approve of the classification of prisoners, called grading, in effect for more than one year past in this institution. The good results to discipline are quite manifest.

Finally, it affords me much pleasure to acknowledge my sincere thanks to you and your subordinate officers for kind and courteous treatment and valuable assistance to me in my work.

Very respectfully,

P. J. ALBRIGHT,

Chaplain.

Michigan City, Ind., October 31, 1898.

CLERK'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., October 31, 1898.

CHARLEY HARLEY, *Warden*:

SIR—I herewith submit for your consideration a statement of the financial and statistical operations of this prison for the fiscal years ending October 31, 1897, and October 31, 1898.

Very respectfully,

WILL H. WHITTAKER,

Clerk.

TABLE A.

Showing the Number of Prisoners Received into and Discharged from the Indiana State Prison from its Establishment Until October 31, 1898.

YEAR.	Received.	Retaken.	From the Prison South.	Discharged.	Pardoned by the Governor.	Pardoned by the President.	Escaped.	Died.	To the House of Refuge.	Removed to Insane Asylum.	Granted New Trial.	Witness.	Furloughed.	To Reformatory.	Paroled by Board.	Total in Prison Nov. 1 each Year and Rec'd Since.	Total Released.	Remaining in Prison October 31 of Each Year.
1860	189	23	10	.....	4	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	42	147
1861	200	69	21	.....	13	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	111	253
1862	95	7	.....	11	1	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	156	131
1863	17	8	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	39	103
1864	25	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	31	114
1865	2	.....	46	6	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	61	117
1866	130	.....	36	9	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	52	195
1867	186	.....	79	15	.....	5	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	105	276
1868	132	.....	62	14	1	1	4	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	92	318
1869	146	1	193	21	1	1	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	465	126	339
1870	109	2	97	22	1	1	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	132	318
1871	100	1	88	13	1	1	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	413	118	295
1872	168	.....	94	21	1	3	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	122	341
1873	175	2	108	24	1	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	518	130	368
1874	244	2	125	20	1	4	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	614	159	455
1875	278	1	114	31	1	1	4	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	734	223	511
1876	329	1	205	24	.....	1	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	841	238	603
1877	297	.....	203	29	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	254	646
1878	299	.....	282	40	2	.....	4	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	340	605
1879	285	1	287	41	.....	2	9	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	891	349	542
1880	301	3	202	45	6	4	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	846	269	577
1881	273	.....	250	15	2	4	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	851	279	572
1882	327	1	248	10	2	2	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	280	620
1883	298	3	327	8	4	1	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	921	355	566
1884	418	.....	274	5	2	1	8	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	985	296	689
1885	367	.....	332	12	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,057	354	703
1886	362	1	335	15	.....	1	13	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064	367	697
1887	290	.....	314	16	1	1	13	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	987	353	634
1888	364	.....	270	9	1	1	11	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	998	296	702
1889	387	2	314	15	.....	3	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,091	343	748
1890	370	2	341	21	1	2	13	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120	385	735
1891	416	.....	323	11	3	2	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,152	352	800
1892	378	.....	366	22	2	2	14	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1,178	415	763
1893	469	1	340	36	1	3	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,233	392	841
1894	506	1	388	28	.....	1	16	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,348	440	908
1895	441	4	423	40	1	8	18	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,349	498	851
1896	427	.....	396	21	1	1	17	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,278	436	842
1897	494	.....	414	4	1	3	10	.....	.....	3	37	292	.....	.....	1,658	774	884
1898	234	5	412 77	4	1	5	8	.....	.....	2	.....	6	31	1,200	418	782	

TABLE No. 1.

Counties Where Convicted and Number from Each.

COUNTY.	1897.	1898.	COUNTY.	1897.	1898.
Adams	2	3	Marion	107	84
Allen	30	27	Martin	7	5
Bartholomew	6	10	Miami	7	5
Benton	1	2	Monroe	3	5
Blackford	7	6	Montgomery	7	5
Boone	7	6	Morgan	5	6
Brown	1	2	Newton	1	1
Carroll	5	4	Noble	15	10
Cass	14	12	Ohio	2	3
Clarke	5	8	Orange	2	1
Clay	9	11	Owen	1	5
Clinton	10	8	Parke	4	7
Crawford	2	1	Perry	3	3
Daviess	3	2	Pike	13	8
Dearborn	6	7	Porter	7	4
Decatur	7	6	Posey	13	12
Dekalb	15	9	Pulaski .....	.....	1
Delaware	17	12	Putnam	15	13
Dubois	15	13	Randolph	14	13
Elkhart	6	4	Ripley	3	3
Fayette	2	1	Rush	2	4
Floyd	12	9	St. Joseph	22	10
Fountain	7	8	Scott	1	1
Franklin	2	2	Shelby	11	6
Fulton	3	2	Spencer	7	6
Gibson	11	1	Starke	1	2
Grant	20	26	Steuken	5	3
Greene	2	4	Sullivan	5	6
Hamilton	7	4	Switzerland	2	3
Hancock	1	2	Tippecanoe	16	18
Harrison	2	3	Tipton	5	7
Hendricks	6	2	Union	2	2
Henry	8	6	Vanderburgh	44	59
Howard	9	9	Vermillion	6	1
Huntington	4	3	Vigo	45	45
Jackson	4	3	Wabash	4	4
Jasper	1	2	Warren	4	1
Jay	1	2	Warrick	7	5
Jefferson	12	9	Washington	7	4
Jennings	5	4	Wayne	15	16
Johnson	11	12	Wells	6	8
Knox	9	8	White	4	1
Kosciusko	4	3	Whitley	7	6
Lagrange	3	2			
Lake	21	15	Total	828	749
Laporte	10	15	U. S., Indiana	31	10
Lawrence	7	10	U. S., Kentucky	25	23
Madison	15	14			
Marshall	4	2	Total	884	782

TABLE No. 2.

Different Crimes and Number of Each.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	1897.	1898.
Assault and battery, with intent to kill.....	70	61
Assault and battery, with intent to rob.....	5	9
Assault and battery, with intent to commit incest.....	2	1
Assault and battery, with intent to commit rape.....	24	28
Arson.....	9	7
Altering treasury notes.....	1	1
Abortion.....	1	1
Bringing stolen goods in the county.....	1	.....
Burglary.....	113	84
Bigamy.....	5	3
Breaking into postoffice.....	4	3
Conspiracy.....	2	4
Counterfeit coin in possession.....	6	5
Counterfeiting.....	27	13
Embezzlement.....	15	13
Entering house to commit a felony.....	12	9
Enticing females to prostitution.....	1	1
Forgery.....	43	38
Grand larceny.....	143	95
Incest.....	11	7
Murder, first degree.....60	80	101
Murder, second degree.....18		
Murder, sentence commuted.....2		
Manslaughter.....	54	45
Misappropriation of county funds.....	.....	1
Obstructing railroad track.....	3	2
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	7	7
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	1	.....
Perjury.....	3	.....
Petit larceny.....	148	170
Rape.....	30	26
Robbery.....	31	27
Robbing postoffice.....	1	1
Resisting United States officers.....	2	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	7	7
Sodomy.....	10	7
Violation of revenue laws.....	1	.....
Violation of national banking laws.....	1	.....
Violation of postal laws.....	9	2
Violation of pension laws.....	1	1
Total number of inmates.....	884	782
Recidivists.....	123	162

TABLE No. 3.

Term of Sentence.

	1897.	1898.
For 1 year	76	6
For 1 year and 3 months	1	.....
For 1 year and 5 months	1	.....
For 1 year and 6 months	9	.....
For 1 to 3 years.....	48	131
For 1 to 5 years.....	1	2
For 1 to 7 years.....	3	7
For 1 to 14 years.....	21	53
For 1 to 21 years.....	3	10
For 2 years.....	170	42
For 2 years and 3 months.....	2	.....
For 2 years and 6 months.....	5	1
For 2 to 5 years.....	2	5
For 2 to 14 years.....	37	109
For 2 to 21 years.....	1	6
For 3 years.....	108	53
For 3 years and 6 months.....	1	2
For 4 years.....	53	41
For 4 years and 6 months.....	2	.....
For 5 years.....	85	65
For 5 to 10 years.....	.....	1
For 6 years.....	17	14
For 6 years and 6 months.....	1	2
For 7 years.....	29	23
For 7 years and 6 months.....	2	1
For 8 years.....	20	16
For 9 years.....	5	3
For 10 years.....	38	37
For 11 years.....	4	3
For 12 years.....	3	4
For 13 years.....	1	1
For 14 years.....	10	8
For 15 years.....	10	9
For 16 years.....	2	1
For 17 years.....	2	1
For 18 years.....	4	4
For 19 years.....	1	1
For 20 years.....	5	4
For 21 years.....	23	22
For life.....	78	94
Total.....	884	782

TABLE NO 4.

Pursuits Followed Before Conviction.

	1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
Accountants	2	3	Jockeys	5	6
Auctioneers	1	.....	Laborers	149	158
Agents	5	2	Linemen	2	.....
Arch. iron worker	1	1	Miners	11	12
Architects	1	1	Machine carvers	1	.....
Attorneys	5	4	Moulders	21	10
Aeronauts	1	.....	Millers	2	2
Bartenders	7	12	Millwrights	3	2
Brickmasons	9	4	Machinists	16	12
Barbers	20	15	Merchants	4	2
Bookkeepers	6	4	Minister	1	1
Bakers	7	4	Nailmaker .....	.....	1
Bootblack .....	.....	1	Nurse .....	.....	1
Butchers	8	6	Optician	1	1
Bookbinders	1	.....	Painters	33	33
Burglars	1	3	Physicians	2	3
Broommakers	1	.....	Plumbers	6	4
Bankers	1	1	Paperhangers	3	2
Blacksmiths	8	6	Porters	3	2
Boilermakers	1	1	Plasterers	6	4
Boatbuilder .....	.....	1	Polishers	3	5
Bridgebuilder	1	.....	Platers	1	.....
Carpenters	28	25	Printers	9	5
Cabinetmakers .....	.....	1	Peddlers .....	.....	3
Carbuilders	1	.....	Pressmen .....	.....	1
Cigarmakers	4	7	Photographer .....	.....	2
Cooks	19	19	Publishers	1	1
Chairmakers	2	1	Railroaders	30	23
Cement walk maker .....	.....	1	Reporters	1	2
Coremakers	1	.....	Stonemasons	10	5
Clerks	15	10	Saloonkeepers	3	2
Coopers	3	4	Shoemakers	16	11
Collarmakers .....	.....	1	Soldiers	1	1
Carriagemaker	1	.....	Sailors	5	4
Carriage trimmers	1	2	Steamfitters	2	2
Carriage painter	3	3	Stewards	2	2
Commercial traveler	4	2	Salesmen	7	14
Designers	1	.....	Thieves	1	1
Druggists	4	2	Textureworkers .....	.....	1
Dairymen .....	.....	1	Teachers	2	1
Editor .....	.....	1	Telegraph operators	6	2
Express messenger	1	.....	Teamsters	20	22
Engineers	15	11	Tinners	2	.....
Electricians	4	2	Tailors	7	9
Farmers	95	80	Upholsterers	2	1
Florists	2	1	Veterinary surgeons	2	2
Firemen	6	4	Varnishers	1	1
Finishers	2	2	Watchmakers	2	.....
Gardeners	1	3	Woodworkers	3	2
Glassblowers	8	8	Wagonmakers	2	1
Horsemen	3	8	Waiters	14	13
Hodcarriers	1	.....	No occupation	134	118
Harnessmakers	4	1			
Insurance agents	5	3			
Junkdealers .....	.....	1			
			Total	884	782

TABLE No. 5.

Place of Birth.

	1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
Alabama	8	5	Texas	3	2
Arizona.....	.....	1	Virginia.....	10	7
Arkansas.....	4	3	West Virginia.....	5	5
Connecticut.....	2	2	Wisconsin.....	3	3
California.....	6	3			
Colorado.....	3	1	Total.....	820	733
Florida.....	2	1			
Georgia.....	7	4	FOREIGNERS.		
Illinois.....	34	40	Austria.....	3	.....
Indiana.....	383	341	Australia.....	2	.....
Iowa.....	7	5	Canada.....	4	4
Kentucky.....	80	98	Denmark.....	.....	1
Kansas.....	7	1	England.....	6	7
Louisiana.....	2	.....	France.....	5	2
Maine.....	.....	1	Germany.....	20	16
Maryland.....	5	4	Holland.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	5	6	Ireland.....	10	8
Minnesota.....	6	.....	Italy.....	2	.....
Missouri.....	18	9	Prussia.....	1	1
Michigan.....	18	12	Russia.....	1	2
Mississippi.....	4	1	Scotland.....	7	4
Nebraska.....	5	.....	Switzerland.....	1	2
New Hampshire.....	2	.....	Sweden.....	1	1
New York.....	44	29			
New Jersey.....	15	4	Total.....	64	49
North Carolina.....	9	8		820	733
Ohio.....	80	100			
Pennsylvania.....	26	20		884	782
Rhode Island.....	1	.....		116	114
Tennessee.....	16	17	Of whom were colored ..		

TABLE No. 6.

Age at Time of Conviction.

	1897.	1898.
20 and above 15	43	22
25 and above 20	114	82
30 and above 25	135	109
35 and above 30	179	194
40 and above 35	146	137
45 and above 40	90	83
50 and above 45	74	62
55 and above 50	48	44
60 and above 55	31	28
65 and above 60	15	12
70 and above 65	9	9
Total	884	782

TABLE No. 7.

At Time of Conviction.

	1897.	1898.
Number who can read and write	675	620
Number who can read only	117	72
Number who can neither read nor write	92	90
Total	884	782

TABLE No. 8.

Habits.

	1897.	1898.
Intemperate	695	599
Temperate	189	183
Total	884	782

TABLE No. 9.

Relations.

	1897.	1898.
Number single	448	347
Number married	304	349
Number widowers	132	86
Total.....	884	782

TABLE No. 10.

Total Rations Consumed in Prisoners' Dining Room from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.

Flour	270,308 pounds.
Corn meal.....	60,745 "
Fresh meat.....	123,768 "
Salt meat.....	49,892 "
Corned beef	10,185 "
Potatoes.....	265,550 "
Beans.....	18,862 "
Hominy.....	15,423 "
Tea.....	588 "
Coffee.....	8,525 "
Sugar.....	10,415 "
Butter	12,571 "
Baking powder	496 "
Soda.....	252 "
Pepper.....	1,237 "
Lard.....	10,500 "
Yeast	289 "
Rice	4,365 "
Raisins	5,512 "
Dried Peaches	2,282 "
Prunes.....	5,382 "
Spices.....	279 "
Dried apples.....	426 "

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Apples.....	50 bushels..
Tomatoes.....	493 “
Green beans.....	107 “
Green pease.....	32 “
Cucumbers.....	70 “
Carrots.....	13 “
Onions.....	507 “
Turnips.....	124 “
Beets.....	119 “
Parsnips.....	34 “
Parsley.....	7 “
Radishes.....	63 “
Salt.....	108 barrels.
Sauer kraut.....	81 “
Crackers.....	4 “
Pig's feet.....	36 “
Chili sauce.....	25 gallons..
Syrup.....	808 “
Oysters.....	55 “
Milk.....	80 “
Canned tomatoes.....	143 “
Vinegar.....	854 “
Mustard.....	213 “
Green corn.....	13,000 ears.
Celery.....	330 bunches..
Cabbage.....	12,247 heads.
Pickles.....	12,288
Radishes, young.....	46,700
Eggs.....	266 dozen.
Cherries.....	128 quarts.

The above rations were consumed by a daily average of 784.

A Day's Ration for One Man in the Indiana State Prison, in Comparison with a United States Army Ration.

The estimate is based on food analysis of the United States Agricultural Department.

	Proteins.	Fats.	Carbohydrates.
Largest U. S. army.....	5.546 oz.	1.6584 oz.	15.936 oz.
Salt meat, U. S. army.....	4.401 oz.	1.2429 oz.	15.3912 oz.
Indiana State Prison.....	4.048 oz.	4.3354 oz.	20.2217 oz.

SUMMARY.

Receipts and Earnings November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897.

MONTH.	Year.	Labor.	Visitors' Fees and Miscellaneous.	Support of U. S. Prisoners.	Total.
November	1896	\$7,219 77	\$9 65	.....	\$7,229 42
December	1896	7,693 88	216 21	\$1,106 00	9,016 09
January	1897	7,655 31	145 05	.....	7,800 36
February	1897	7,241 18	10 50	.....	7,251 68
March	1897	7,285 93	37 00	965 30	8,288 23
April	1897	4,575 23	61 65	.....	4,636 88
May	1897	3,611 59	108 25	.....	3,719 84
June	1897	4,418 27	416 90	1,907 50	6,742 67
July	1897	4,959 35	223 50	.....	5,182 85
August	1897	4,851 29	417 00	.....	5,268 29
September	1897	4,123 91	265 70	1,971 55	6,361 16
October	1897	4,320 38	102 85	.....	4,423 23
Total .....	.....	\$67,965 09	\$2,014 26	\$5,950 35	\$75,929 70

SUMMARY.

Receipts and Earnings November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.

MONTH.	Year.	Labor.	Visitors' Fees and Miscellaneous.	Support of U. S. Prisoners.	Total.
November	1897	\$3,649 93	\$93 75	.....	\$3,743 68
December	1897	3,286 44	6 25	\$1,790 25	5,082 94
January	1898	3,253 54	14 80	.....	3,268 34
February	1898	3,054 96	23 49	.....	3,078 36
March	1898	3,418 24	6 25	1,681 75	5,106 24
April	1898	3,166 34	15 50	.....	3,181 84
May	1898	2,855 26	15 40	.....	2,870 66
June	1898	2,937 68	75 17	1,597 40	4,630 25
July	1898	2,972 78	113 60	.....	3,086 38
August	1898	3,159 64	66 57	.....	3,226 21
September	1898	2,981 44	20 40	1,321 60	4,323 44
October	1898	3,136 48	9 00	.....	3,145 48
Total .....	.....	\$37,892 73	\$430 09	\$6,391 00	\$44,713 82

Receipts and earnings November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897	\$75,929 70
Receipts and earnings November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898	44,713 82
Total	\$120,643 52

SUMMARY.

Disbursements for Maintenance from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897, Inclusive.

	Novem- ber, 1896.	Decem- ber, 1896.	Janu- ary, 1897.	Febru- ary, 1897.	March, 1897.	April, 1897.	May, 1897.	June, 1897.	July, 1897.	August, 1897.	Septem- ber, 1897.	October, 1897.	Total.
Directors.....			\$375 00		\$249 96	\$125 00	\$200 00	\$375 00	\$375 00			\$375 00	\$1,499 96
Officers.....			1,908 33	2,216 66	833 30	624 98	2,037 20	1,919 50	1,475 00			1,775 00	7,053 27
Guards.....	\$2,371 20	\$2,287 80	2,547 30	2,459 00	2,487 94	2,216 50	2,037 20	1,919 50	2,218 85	\$2,589 10		2,609 00	28,493 74
Other employes.....			155 00	385 07	444 58	308 38	495 96	376 19	215 00	568 37	739 30	497 65	1,920 00
Fresh meats.....			351 21	294 24	351 29	315 29	315 36	315 43	259 11	281 75	333 90	214 42	4,525 81
Salt meats and lard.....			29 71	18 45	18 45	10 65	78 39	56 85	6 80	32 15	33 90	11 28	2,297 43
Fish, oysters, etc.....			183 95	228 05	245 54	149 81	202 30	149 81	178 05	192 64	221 62	183 03	1,784 99
Butter, eggs and poultry.....			39 38	38 15	38 15	66 00	43 60	11 86	211 14	165 70	550 62	24 70	1,151 21
Vegetables.....			2 55	9 08	5 40	5 40	4 55	35 95	1 60	9 90	33 98	7 00	109 41
Fresh fruits.....			51 91	50 43	50 43	97 37	115 61	46 13	100 16	97 44	85 50	26 10	670 67
Dried fruits.....			43 23	63 75	39 00	39 00	71 30	19 88	105 05	136 00	12 15	530 42	1,300 16
Canned goods.....			758 12	758 12	442 93	770 00	965 52	772 21	721 60	948 75	850 13	33 32	5,812 67
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.....					11 40	52 56	6 66	28 80	28 80			2 00	155 45
Vinegar and syrup.....			196 24	222 99	222 99	123 82	244 94	261 65	443 30	85 99	269 95	128 57	1,977 45
Tea, coffee and sugar.....			9 70	7 60	59 66	3 90							13 60
Milk.....			115 42	115 42	181 87	616 91	17 63	25 32	18 81	66 94	30 22	17 08	352 47
Other food supplies.....			343 48	343 48	131 80	81 15	147 35	1,401 44	331 35	355 20	735 49	25 25	4,548 37
Clothing and cloth.....	114 21	307 64	143 09		3 45	43 65		65 26	13 74	128 74	67 38	21 60	941 22
Shoes.....			19 27				60 50		33 31				295 47
Tailor and sewing room supplies.....							17 50						17 50
School supplies.....			208 92	123 83	30 10	252 97	52 62	187 33	84 55				383 06
Stationery and printing.....	97 13	13 65	88 19	175 89	228 18	282 73	243 61	141 99	403 50	148 04		505 74	3,712 48
Furniture, fixtures and bedding.....	57 35	64 20	78 29	79 36	62 32	106 85	106 82	81 12	94 93	12 78		99 39	834 78
Laundry.....			68 33	76 11	45 03	148 29	69 41	61 20	72 14	94 04	76 66	70 54	704 54
Postage, telegraph and telephone.....	48 57		61 46	47 85	199 84	95 82	73 55	205 05	95 88	238 55	262 75	217 52	1,618 17
Freight and transportation.....	109 60		83 16	106 89	208 82	182 92	142 18	682 12	112 41	89 58	270 85	37 10	2,112 04
Stable, farm, garden and provender.....	51 00		211 38	74 65	115 20	136 76	270 81	102 28	21 25	194 82	149 83	129 60	1,457 58
Tobacco.....			263 20	94 00	112 90								606 30
Discharged prisoners' gate money.....			918 89	788 85	914 33	917 83	523 52	304 72	370 95	474 57	393 52	490 97	7,787 52
Fuel.....	574 38	1,284 90	218 42	169 04	221 28	159 80	154 80	82 84	118 45	103 11	417 63	351 61	2,890 99
Light.....	753 92		2 15	2 15	22 79	60 96	81 22	52 23	85 24	24 04	202 02	17 55	3,551 31
Engineer's supplies.....			169 53	2 15	10 75	13 20	138 90	50 00	135 30	5 00		2 90	1,139 24
Unclassified.....	616 15	482 72	643 37	483 89	565 64	107 61	4 35						2,404 33
Repairs and improvements.....	69 70	58 25	70 00	131 84	42 92	200 13	52 21	61 41	115 70	49 21	199 36	96 38	1,147 11
Hospital supplies.....			2,417 83		10 00								11 63
Library and newspapers.....			2,400 86										7,123 73
Provisions.....			\$8,642 17	\$7,784 31	\$8,067 13	\$8,782 27	\$7,227 37	\$7,655 22	\$9,023 45	\$7,152 55	\$9,828 92	\$8,380 63	\$100,000 00

NOTE.—February 1, 1897, a new set of books were opened, hence a better classification of monthly expenditures is shown from that date.

SUMMARY.

Disbursements for Maintenance Appropriated by Legislature, from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898, Inclusive.

	Novem-ber, 1897.	Decem-ber, 1897.	Jan-uary, 1898.	Febru-ary, 1898.	March, 1898.	April, 1898.	May, 1898.	June, 1898.	July, 1898.	August, 1898.	Septem-ber, 18-8.	October, 1898.	Total.
Directors.....	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$375 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$375 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$375 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$375 00	\$1,500 00
Officers.....	2,539 15	2,383 55	2,425 00	2,274 50	2,297 00	2,297 30	2,131 40	2,132 50	2,124 00	2,055 60	2,080 00	2,063 60	7,500 00
wards.....	115 00	121 00	175 00	115 00	227 32	275 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	2,063 60
Other employees.....	765 80	444 37	681 30	602 65	431 48	515 17	769 67	549 36	718 69	830 11	106 09	175 00	2,078 32
Fresh meat and lard.....	334 85	357 74	311 14	385 14	263 89	152 65	389 70	148 87	241 15	53 93	.....	.....	6,445 32
Salted meat.....	26 98	63 60	8 61	6 23	7 30	56 47	87 92	54 05	18 60	158 50	56 05	.....	311 16
Fish, oysters, etc.....	310 57	133 20	172 95	159 62	126 88	97 55	205 15	145 81	87 42	81 49	70 36	49 70	1,711 88
Butter, eggs and poultry.....	598 51	598 40	41 90	30 27	9 55	33 30	95 79	493 74	27 56	11 65	15 25	3 24	2,190 43
Vegetables.....	80	4 30	2 52	40	1 00	65	2 00	8 56	4 40	39 96	37 50	.....	80 93
Fresh fruit.....	145 81	72 00	31 25	10 50	25 50	62 66	35 63	59 00	4 70	31 80	10 70	.....	567 31
Dried fruits.....	168 86	56 47	48 35	19 65	42 70	29 90	51 10	31 00	4 70	31 80	10 70	.....	518 51
Canned goods.....	1,143 33	730 49	702 62	832 35	78 71	761 42	1,133 43	85 26	778 42	614 32	381 45	.....	7,231 83
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.....	22 83	22 83	32 73	25 73	32 73	39 03	49 40	48 51	250 58	195 12	103 14	.....	338 81
Vinegar and syrup.....	361 18	206 08	228 10	92 61	198 48	63 11	249 52	48 51	250 58	195 12	103 14	.....	1,317 60
Tea, coffee and sugar.....	87 46	41 41	13 01	14 52	28 80	26 63	43 55	10 10	4 40	21 48	8 28	.....	68 70
Milk.....	1,130 84	51 04	53 66	47 98	128 73	96 07	452 10	4 15	137 03	38 51	.....	.....	2,190 11
Other food supplies.....	194 82	56 34	96 02	149 15	98 08	11 20	152 90	90 51	69 24	85 95	.....	.....	1,004 21
Clothing and cloths.....	75	35 00	6 85	.....	75	1 65	2 50	1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 55
Shoes.....	250 69	27 59	187 91	30 30	69 80	19 37	37 10	31 06	25 33	8 40	.....	.....	166 85
Tailor and sewing room supplies.....	169 83	141 22	65 10	33 15	238 18	38 83	108 26	32 65	97 40	17 05	.....	14 00	719 71
School supplies.....	135 31	28 85	121 47	13 02	54 40	4 25	109 35	73 32	51 85	96 54	74 52	4 42	967 15
Stationery and printing.....	130 02	10 93	103 35	95 69	145 78	46 23	116 82	64 65	98 60	93 29	40 76	.....	1,016 39
Furniture, fixtures and bedding.....	66 76	53 14	135 25	82 72	57 77	38 77	127 80	36 60	64 13	60 80	.....	.....	810 75
Laundry supplies.....	197 08	164 88	197 31	90 90	42 36	93 79	56 42	13 60	146 33	20 34	70 72	.....	1,102 73
Hospital supplies.....	286 05	196 87	148 92	53 41	140 42	60 30	273 04	38 50	131 62	30 30	40 82	.....	1,400 25
Postage, telegraph and telephone.....	305 31	218 80	262 59	14 40	174 99	200 45	206 44	38 40	.....	408 36	.....	.....	855 30
Freight and transportation.....	1,433 91	1,631 87	1,465 81	1,201 41	1,631 22	1,163 30	1,151 25	576 02	960 35	837 95	303 38	375 10	12,041 63
Stable, farm, garden and provender.....	435 32	351 61	253 06	182 08	20 15	79 92	68 59	42 67	2 35	11 27	.....	.....	1,447 62
Leg.....	75 96	60 57	224 68	46 17	83 71	82 22	183 25	11 16	52 80	48 28	74 62	3 09	940 23
Tobacco.....	120 00	.....	195 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	29 10	.....	404 10
Fuel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,491 78	\$8,257 79	10,478 12	\$6,862 08	\$6,798 90	\$8,373 80	\$8,923 61	\$5,213 21	\$5,736 06	\$6,248 22	\$3,876 76	\$4,639 55	\$90,000 00

SUMMARY.

For Receipts and Earnings from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1898, as Shown in Tables on Page 56, Payments to Treasurer of State Have Been Made as Follows:

Quietus No.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Amount Paid.	Quietus No.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Amount Paid.
170	December.	9	1896	\$16 65	1,476	December.	2	1897	\$4,853 02
325	January ..	7	1897	7,229 42	1,625	January ..	5	1898	3,955 84
452	February..	4	1897	8,998 83	1,739	February .	2	1898	2,189 95
512	March.....	17	1897	1,738 46	1,811	March.....	2	1898	2,586 97
615	April.....	1	1897	9,547 99	1,917	April.....	2	1898	6,510 60
776	May.....	3	1897	5 544 53	2,030	May.....	4	1898	2,424 55
790	May.....	5	1897	1 25	2,136	June.....	2	1898	36 65
864	June.....	2	1897	3,222 08	2,137	June.....	2	1898	4,033 93
877	June.....	4	1897	345 40	2,250	July.....	1	1898	1,378 90
979	July.....	2	1897	3,231 09	2,344	August....	1	1898	2,907 16
1,070	August....	3	1897	6,568 57	2,390	September	1	1898	601 60
1,121	September	2	1897	9,171 95	2,480	October ...	1	1898	1,463 55
1,126	September	7	1897	10	2,610	October ...	31	1898	15,205 28
1,207	October ...	1	1897	2,808 57					
1,365	October ...	30	1897	11,151 63					
				<u>\$69,576 52</u>					<u>\$48,148 00</u>

Paid Treasurer of State from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897.....\$69,576 52
 Paid Treasurer of State from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898..... 48,148 00
 Support U. S. prisoners earned, not collected October 31, 1898 2,919 00
 Total \$120,643 52

SUMMARY.

Monthly Receipts from Treasurer of State for Maintenance and Special Appropriations, November, 1896, to October, 1897, Inclusive.

MONTH	Maintenance.	General Repairs.	New Hospital.	Waterworks.	Chapel.	Outside Improvements.	Architect and Superintendent.	Transfer of Prisoners.	Heating and Ventilating.	Discharged Prisoners.	Payment of Deficit, 1895.	Total.
November, 1896	\$8,642 17											\$8,642 17
December, 1896	7,599 89											7,599 89
January, 1897	9,816 09											9,816 09
February, 1897	7,784 31											7,784 31
March, 1897	8,097 13			\$15 00	\$232 48		\$60 00			\$541 85	\$13,602 00	22,570 96
April, 1897	8,782 27	\$926 60				\$191 07	265 50	\$1,117 29		546 70		11,829 43
May, 1897	7,227 37	1,331 20		35 00	209 18	1,019 69	204 00	546 70		1,205 80		11,901 94
June, 1897	7,655 22	1,237 10		23 60	1,537 38	120 16				447 35		11,020 81
July, 1897	9,023 45	1,943 71		5,107 58	2,983 29		318 50			398 95		19,885 48
August, 1897	7,152 55	4,004 53		2,232 21	76 78		345 00			655 70		14,466 77
September, 1897	9,828 92	3,924 32	\$252 83	7,496 61	1,683 96	108 55	345 00			528 55		24,148 74
October, 18 7	8,290 63	6,629 54	11,217 17		276 93	80 53	342 00		\$6,000 00	845 45		33,762 25
Total	\$100,000 00	\$20,000 00	\$11,500 00	\$15,000 00	\$7,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,683 99	\$6,000 00	\$5,162 85	\$13,602 00	\$183,428 84

SUMMARY.

Monthly Receipts from Treasurer of State, Maintenance and Special Appropriation.

MONTH,	Mainte- nance.	Repairs.	Dis- charged Prisoners.	Total.
November, 1897.....	\$11,491 78	\$303 11	\$1,181 20	\$12,976 09
December, 1897.....	8,357 79	307 62	1,080 75	9,746 16
January, 1898.....	10,478 12	572 03	794 50	11,844 65
February, 1898.....	6,862 08	311 44	705 35	7,878 87
March, 1898.....	6,798 90	323 66	638 55	7,761 11
April, 1898.....	8,373 89	235 93	352 40	8,962 22
May, 1898.....	8,923 64	286 70	347 25	9,557 59
June, 1898.....	5,213 21	745 24	492 10	6,450 55
July, 1898.....	8,736 06	333 93	513 80	9,583 79
August, 1898.....	6,248 22	35 80	534 50	6,818 52
September, 1898.....	3,876 76	44 54	264 75	4,186 05
October, 1898.....	4,639 55	.....	624 15	5,263 70
Total.....	\$90,000 00	\$3,500 00	\$7,529 30	\$101,029 30

SUMMARY.

Monthly Disbursements Specific Appropriations, November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897.

MONTH.	General Repairs.	New Hospital.	Waterworks.	Chapel.	Outside Improvements.	Architect and Superintendent.	Heating and Ventilating.	Transfer of Prisoners.	Discharged Prisoners.	Payment of Debt, 1885.	Total.
November, 1886.....											
December, 1886.....											
January, 1887.....											
February, 1887.....											
March, 1887.....			\$15 00	\$52 48		\$80 00			\$544 35	\$13,602 00	\$14,473 83
April, 1887.....	\$926 60				\$191 07	285 50		\$1,117 29	546 70		3,047 16
May, 1887.....	1,334 20		35 00	209 18	1,049 69	284 00		546 70	1,205 80		4,674 57
June, 1887.....	1,237 10		23 60	1,537 38	120 16				447 35		3,205 59
July, 1887.....	1,943 71		5,197 58	2,983 29		348 50			388 95		10,862 03
August, 1887.....	4,004 53		2,232 21	76 78		345 00			635 70		7,314 22
September, 1887.....	3,924 32	\$252 83	7,496 61	1,663 86	108 55	345 00			528 55		14,319 82
October, 1887.....	6,629 54	11,247 17		276 93	30 53	342 00	\$6,000 00		845 45		25,371 62
Total.....	\$20,000 00	\$11,500 00	\$15,000 00	\$7,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$2,000 00	\$9,000 00	\$1,663 99	\$5,162 85	\$13,602 00	\$83,428 84

SUMMARY.

*Monthly Disbursements Specific Appropriations November 1, 1897,
to October 31, 1898.*

MONTH.	Ordinary Repairs.	Discharged Prisoners.	Total.
November, 1897.....	\$303 11	\$1,181 20	\$1,484 31
December, 1897.....	307 62	1,080 75	1,388 37
January, 1898.....	572 03	794 50	1,366 53
February, 1898.....	311 44	705 35	1,016 79
March, 1898.....	323 66	638 55	962 21
April, 1898.....	235 93	352 40	588 33
May, 1898.....	286 70	347 25	633 95
June, 1898.....	745 24	492 10	1,237 34
July, 1898.....	333 93	513 80	847 73
August, 1898.....	35 80	534 50	570 30
September, 1898.....	44 54	264 75	309 29
October, 1898.....		624 15	624 15
Total.....	\$3,500 00	\$7,520 30	\$11,020 30

RECAPITULATION.

November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1898.

	<i>Dr.</i>	
Receipts and earnings, November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897	\$75,929 70	
Appropriation for maintenance, November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897	100,000 00	
Specific appropriation shown in appended tables, November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897.....	83,428 84	
Appropriation for maintenance, November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898	90,000 00	
Appropriation for repairs, November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898 ..	3,500 00	
Appropriation for discharged prisoners, November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.....	7,529 30	
Receipts and earnings, November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.....	44,713 82	
Total		\$405,101 66

November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1898.

	<i>Cr.</i>	
Receipts and earnings paid Treasurer of State, from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897.....	\$69,576 52	
Receipted vouchers filed for maintenance, from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897	100,000 00	
Receipted vouchers filed for specific appropriation, from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897	83,428 84	
Receipts and earnings paid Treasurer of State, from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.....	48,148 00	
Receipted vouchers filed for maintenance, from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.....	90,000 00	
Receipted vouchers filed for repairs, from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898	3,500 00	
Receipted vouchers filed for discharged prisoners, from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898	7,529 30	
Maintenance U. S. prisoners, not paid October 31, 1898.....	2,919 00	
Tal		\$405,101 66

OFFICE OF
W. F. SHARPE, ARCHITECT,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., October 15, 1898.

To CHARLEY HARLEY, *Warden Indiana State Prison,*
Michigan City, Ind.:

SIR—I hereby make to you my report in the matter of improvements made at the Indiana State Prison for the biennial period ending October 31, 1898.

The last General Assembly appropriated the sum of sixty-three thousand dollars (\$63,000) for the following special purposes, viz.:

(1)	Hospital.....	\$11,500 00
(2)	Chapel.....	7,000 00
(3)	Outside improvements.....	1,500 00
(4)	General repairs.....	20,000 00
(5)	Heating and ventilating of cell houses.....	6,000 00
(6)	Waterworks.....	15,000 00
(7)	Architect and Superintendent of Construction.....	2,000 00
	Total.....	\$63,000 00

Before beginning the work of preparing the plans and specifications for the expenditure of the above considerable sum of money, I was specially charged by you to exercise the greatest care in developing the plans out of the peculiar conditions of prison life and the actual state of the buildings as they existed at the close of the fiscal year, October 31, 1896. I was further directed by you to see that all work was planned with due regard to safety, comfort, sanitary conditions, convenience, and economy; and that in no case should the plans provide for a structure that could not be built within the appropriation.

I accordingly exercised great care upon all these points; and I am informed by the prison officials that specialists and competent judges, who, in the natural course of events, visit the prison from time to time, speak in the most complimentary terms of the character of the improvements which have been made.

The following is a very brief summary of what has been done under the special appropriations:

HOSPITAL.

An entirely new hospital building has been constructed, and occupies the position in the south side of the prison wall enclosure formerly occupied by the old two-story brick structure known as cooper shops Nos. 1 and 2, which building was fast going to decay and was practically worthless, and, in fact, had been abandoned for several months previous to beginning the work of tearing it down to make room for the hospital.

I have taken special pains in the designing of the hospital, and read pretty extensively on the subject before laying out the work.

The result is a durable brick structure of two stories and a basement, on the ground plan of the Latin cross, like the Ohio State Prison Hospital; and I have consulted at all points the comfort, convenience, sanitary arrangements and efficiency both of the administrative department and of the sick wards, in harmony with the most advanced thought on this subject so far as the very limited appropriation would allow.

Under a well regulated fan system of ventilation, this building is ample in capacity for fifty beds, and the building is properly constructed for any standard method of heating and ventilation.

The several wards are properly isolated, and each has its own bath-room, water-closets, and plumbing.

Some twelve or fifteen skilled brick masons were required on account of its special construction and in order to inclose it before cold weather.

The special plan of the outside walls required several hundred angles to be kept plumb by skilled masons; besides, the wall contain over sixty flues for warm air and ventilation—a construction necessary in hospitals, but rather expensive.

The extreme width of the building is ninety-seven (97) feet, and its extreme length one hundred forty feet, ten inches (140 ft. 10 in.).

The Ohio State Prison Hospital covers 8,420 square feet on the plan, and cost \$25,000; the new hospital for the Indiana State Prison covers 91.2 per cent. of the above area, and, on this basis, would have cost \$22,800.

SOLITARY-ANNEX TO HOSPITAL.

The main part of this structure is entirely new, and what was originally the dungeon has been remodeled and now forms a part of the solitary-annex, with the cells arranged on each side of a commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated central corridor or hallway, one end of which connects directly with the main hallway of the hospital. Connecting with the hallway of this solitary-annex is the Deputy Warden's office and waiting room.

This solitary-annex provides seventeen (17) commodious, well-ventilated cells for the humane punishment of disobedient convicts. I am indebted to Mr. C. C. McClaughry, Deputy Warden, for the general design and principal details for the solitary-annex.

CHAPEL.

This was a two-story building, with a two-story annex, at the southwest angle; and, in fact, still remains a two-story structure both in the main building and in the annex.

The second story of the main structure is the Prison Chapel, and the first floor contains the convicts' dining room, and also the kitchen, bakery, storage rooms, and Steward's office.

* This building, as it originally stood previous to the reconstruction period, had a much higher ceiling in the Chapel than now, and a very high-pitched gable roof with a ridge extending east and west the entire length of the building, and the entire span of seventy-two (72) feet trussed by a very weak and dangerous system throughout, which had been duly condemned by competent authority.

The ceiling has been lowered, a central line of two tiers of cast-iron columns has been placed lengthwise through the center of the building and strong trusses of half the span of the building have been placed upon these columns, tied by the bottom chord at the ceiling level, and a "Mansard" roof constructed so that the highest point of the roof is far below its original level.

The side walls of the second story were torn down and rebuilt on account of the very defective brick work, which, in some cases, was as much as five inches out of a perpendicular line. A new roof has been provided throughout.

The second story of the chapel annex has been remodeled, re-roofed, and fitted up with officers' kitchen, pantry and dining hall, and this has incidentally relieved an overcrowded and unsanitary condition in the guard house apartments, where the suite of rooms was formerly located. An iron stairway now leads to these rooms from the open prison yard on the south side of the chapel.

OUTSIDE IMPROVEMENTS.

The barn has been remodeled and enlarged to twice its original capacity and, in fact, is virtually a new structure, with a large number of new stalls, cement floors, and improved drainage, until it is now convenient, roomy, and as sanitary as these structures are usually made.

The principal rooms of the Warden's residence have been laid with new floors and the walls renovated.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

Excellent new tin roofs, including gutters and down-spouts, have been placed upon the following buildings: Both cell houses, chair shop No. 8, bath and laundry house, cooper shop No. 3, Annex A to cooper shop No. 3; also new coal shed made out of old chapel material, including tin roof.

New steel roofs have been placed upon the following buildings: Cooper shop No. 5, blacksmith shop in rear of cooper shop No. 5, and chapel annex.

Slate roofs have been provided as follows: Chapel, hospital, and solitary annex, and remodeled administration building.

New tin gutters and down-spouts have been provided in part or in whole for the following buildings: Shoe shop, two woolen mills, bicycle building (now State shops), two chair shops, cooper shop No. 2, and bath house and laundry.

Under the subject of general repairs comes also the substitution of a new and up-to-date shower-bath outfit to take the place of the old unsanitary iron bath-tub system, the new system having separate open-front stalls, giving a sufficient degree of privacy to the convicts, and provided with a graded cement floor, draining off all water, as fast as used, into the sewer.

A cement floor has been made for the dye house of the woolen mill, and a new drug room has been constructed for this house.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The Administration Building, formerly a cramped-up, leaky structure, and incidentally a very unsightly and uncomfortable building, just outside and against the center of the east prison wall, was, even under the former criminal code, entirely inadequate for the proper administration of the State Prison; and, under the new criminal code of the last General Assembly, with its inauguration of the parole system and consequent enlargement of the administrative duties of the prison officers, it was absolutely necessary to relieve this overcrowded condition in some way.

I have followed your instructions on this point by designing a two-story building, following the exact outline of the original one-story Administration Building and adding to the same an entirely new two-story part, extending westward from the main structure at the prison wall line and connecting with the central pavilion or guard house, which connects the north and south cell houses into one structure five hundred (500) feet long.

This new extension fills up the space between the prison wall and the cell house with a block 40 feet by 75 feet, which, with the portion outside the prison wall, forms a single two-story Administration Building, 75 feet north and south by 78 feet east and west.

This revised and enlarged Administration Building now presents a dignified front to the institution, and forms a most convenient and logical connection between the outside world and the open prison yard, well within the inclosing wall.

The entrance-way is emphasized by a stone porch, proportioned to the enlarged building, and the flanking prison walls, which extend three hundred (300) feet each way from the central axis of the structure.

This porch is built of Indiana oolitic limestone, and in the Romanesque style of architecture.

The porch entrance opens directly into the now spacious sky-lighted public hallway, which, in turn, forms the vestibule to the several offices and departments of the institution.

The Clerk's office is on the right, with a front designed to indicate at a glance that it is the place to first come in touch with the institution, no matter what the character of the business may be. This office is now provided with a new fire-proof vault, eleven and

one-half ($11\frac{1}{2}$) feet square by twelve (12) feet high, fitted up with steel filing cases.

A stenographer's and typewriter's room connects with the clerk's office at the northwest, which, in turn, forms an intermediate vestibule to the Clerk's new and large rear office within the prison wall.

To the left of the hallway is the ladies' parlor and toilets, and the visiting lady friends of the convicts are now, for the first time, fully provided for.

From the rear of the hallway—provided with easy risers and intermediate landings—a broad oak stairway rises to the second-floor hall, which opens directly into the Warden's offices, the Directors' temporary lodgings, the State's dining room, and the room for the Board of Control. The interior of that portion of the Administration Building exterior to the prison wall is finished in Indiana quartered white oak, and the floors of the porch, hall and ladies' rooms are tiled.

In the rear of the main hallway, on the first floor, is the steel gateway, with its double gates, separated by a steel-barred vestibule, and with the Clerk's rear office on the north side, and the guards' reading room and prisoners' library on the south side.

The entire second story of the rear portion of the Administration Building forms the new school room for prisoners, with an entrance directly from each of the cell houses.

This large and comfortable school room is fitted up with electric lights, one hundred twenty-four (124) new school desks, has a blackboard, and is otherwise well equipped for school work and religious meetings. This room has two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the capacity of the old school room, and is much better located.

HEATING AND VENTILATION OF CELL HOUSES.

The two cell houses are located in the east side of the wall inclosure, 40 feet therefrom, and extend north and south, being connected by a central pavilion or guard house into one large building, 500 feet long (as above mentioned) by 50 feet wide and 41 feet high to eaves.

The building is divided into a north and south cell house, each being one large room, having clear dimensions of about 45 feet by 230 feet by 41 feet height to bottom chords of roof trusses.

The cells are placed in two rows, back to back, in center of these rooms, and rise one above the other in five tiers, leaving an open corridor all around the stack of cells and an open space at top.

It will at once be seen that the only proper way to heat and ventilate, under such conditions, is by the fan system.

The old system consisted of a line of steam pipes and coils at the sides of the immense rooms without any forced ventilation; the result being that, while those in the upper tier of cells were suffering from heat, those in the lower tier were equally uncomfortable from cold.

Under the new Sturtevant blower system, the difference in temperature between the upper and lower cells last winter did not exceed 5 degrees Fahrenheit.

The foul air is drawn from the rear of the cells through ducts connecting with a large galvanized-iron funnel placed horizontally along the tops of the cell-stacks, dropped downward at the ends of the cell house farthest from the central pavilion, passed through the exhaust fan and thence outward and upward through the roof, where the foul air is discharged into the open air.

The fresh air is admitted through a separate opening, passed over steam coils in cold weather, thence through a special fan, and by it forced through a long galvanized-iron funnel, and over the tops of the first tier of windows at the sides of each cell house, thence downward through smaller pipes and discharged into the air at the lower part of the room toward the barred cell doors.

Each of these outlets is controlled by a damper or valve, so that the distribution of heat may be properly controlled.

The power to drive this mechanical system of heating and ventilation is furnished by the regular battery of boilers from the prison plant.

The special engine and dynamo is located in the basement of the guard house, and the electric current conducted through insulated wires to the four electric motors at each of the four fans.

This newly installed system has a capacity of changing the air in the cells every seven minutes.

WATERWORKS.

The new pumping station is located one mile north of the prison grounds, a few feet back from the shore of Lake Michigan.

The Pump House is protected from the Lake storms by being located well back upon the sandy bank, and an opening has been cut through the high sand ridge which originally occupied the position between the lake and the pump house.

Through this opening, which was made at great expense, a ten-inch main extends several feet below the surface of the sand and out into the lake two thousand eight hundred (2,800) feet, reaching a depth of thirty (30) feet where the intake is anchored.

The shore-end of this submerged pipe is buried in from three to four feet of sand until a depth of fifteen (15) feet of water is reached.

The water is pumped from a pit in the pump house by the pumps brought from the old pumping station within the prison inclosure, and is forced into the prison stand-pipe through more than one mile of 8-inch main.

Two new boilers have been installed.

A good, firm road has now been completed from the prison to the new pumping station, and the station is provided with telephone connection with the prison.

To set forth in detail all the vast improvements which have been made under the special appropriation would extend this report beyond practical limits, as the work includes an extension of the electric lighting system (rendering escape of prisoners much more difficult), the construction of tunnels in the yard for the main lines of plumbing pipes of all kinds, the plumbing and installing of new water-closets and bath-rooms, extensive renovating and repainting of buildings, yard cleaning and drainage, and many incidentals naturally connected with such extended improvements.

Besides, it is impossible to convey to any one not familiar with the former deplorable condition of the institution any adequate idea of the transformation which has been made, amounting, in fact, to a revolution.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work just brought to a successful close under your two years' administration may be inferred by noting that one-half acre of new floors have been laid, four-fifths

of a mile each of gutters and cornices have been constructed, and more than two and one-fourth acres of new roofs have been made.

Any person well informed as to the usual cost of such improvements as have been made for this appropriation will naturally be skeptical in accepting the accomplished fact of more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) worth of improvements having been made for an appropriation of sixty-three thousand dollars (\$63,000).

It seems to me, therefore, proper to here state that this is due largely to your letting all contracts at lowest living wages and profits, and the judicious use of materials and of prison labor.

The institution has received such a renovation and material improvement as comes but once in a generation, and is placed in a far better condition for fulfilling its difficult mission.

I desire hereby to thank you for the many kind courtesies extended to me during the performance of my duties, and, through you, to thank the prison officials and the Prison Board for the many courtesies which have made my work for the improvement of the Indiana State Prison a pleasant recollection.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. SHARPE,

Architect.

REPORT OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., October 31, 1898.

Governor JAMES A. MOUNT:

SIR—The Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners, for the Indiana State Prison, created by an act approved March 8, 1897, organized October 29, 1897, by the election of the Warden of the prison President and the Clerk of the prison its Secretary.

This act also required that a State Agent be appointed for the purpose of securing homes for paroled prisoners and to look after and see that proper reports are made by prisoners while out on parole.

As no appropriation was given for this branch of the work, the Board, acting on the advice of the Warden, appointed the Clerk, W. H. Whittaker, to the position without salary.

At this, and subsequent meetings, the Board adopted the following rules and regulations, which govern all prisoners on an indeterminate sentence asking for a parole:

First. On the day the prisoner's minimum term expires, under the Indeterminate Sentence Law, he is furnished with a circular letter, which he may send to any person he may think would assist him or give him employment.

Said letter reads as follows:

From.....	
Reg. No.....	
Cell.....	INDIANA STATE PRISON,
Range.....	MICHIGAN CITY, IND.,
M. ....	.....189.....
.....	
.....	

DEAR SIR—I have completed the minimum sentence now imposed for the crime of which I was convicted, and having attained the parole grade by my con-

tinued good conduct for months, am about to make application for parole under the following conditions imposed by the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners, viz.:

1. Some one who can secure from the Judge of some Circuit Court an indorsement as to his reliability and responsibility, must agree to employ me for one year at reasonable wages and must agree to report my conduct monthly to the prison authorities.

2. My clothing for release and my transportation to the place to which I am paroled must be provided by me or the person agreeing to employ me, as the State makes no provision for these expenses.

If you can give me such employment and wish to sign an agreement on the above conditions, send for proper agreement blank to Hon. Charley Harley, Warden, Indiana State Prison, Michigan City, Ind., and on your returning the agreement properly signed and endorsed, the Board will take up my application for parole at its next meeting, and if thoroughly satisfied that my life hereafter will conform to the laws of the State, may release me on parole.

The Board will not receive nor consider any petition or personal appeal for my release except the application made by me as a prisoner, nor will any attorney be allowed to appear in my behalf. No outside influence, either personal or political, can secure my release.

Second. On this letter being received by the party to whom the prisoner addresses it, application is made by said party to the Warden for the blank indicated in the circular letter, provided he wishes to give the prisoner such employment, and he is then furnished with the following:

To the Proposed Employer:

1. Read carefully and properly fill all the blanks in the following application.
2. Have the certificate thereto duly signed as required below.
3. Return this paper, when properly signed, to the Warden of the Indiana State Prison, Michigan City.

TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PAROLED PRISONERS

OF THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON,

MICHIGAN CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

I, respectfully represent that I live at, and am at present engaged in the business at No. street,, Ind.; that I am able and willing to furnish employment to and to continue in my employ until he receives his final discharge (which will be at the pleasure of the Board, but not less than twelve months from date of his parole) at present an inmate of the Indiana State Prison; and I hereby agree to do so and to keep said steadily employed at and to

pay him the sum of.....dollars per.....for his services.....board.

I also promise to take a friendly interest in the said person, to counsel and direct him in that which is good, and to promptly report to the Warden or State Agent of the Indiana State Prison any unnecessary absence from work, any tendency to low and evil associations, or any violation of the conditions of his parole; and I further promise to see that he forwards his monthly report to the Warden of the Prison on the first of each month, with my certificate thereon as to its correctness.

(Employer sign here.)

Dated at....., Ind.,.....189..

NOTE.—The following certificate must be signed by either the Circuit or County Judge of the Court or some one known to some member of the Board of Commissioners. Failure to observe this rule will cause the refusal of the application.

I hereby certify that I am acquainted with the above named..... and believe him to be, in every respect, a fit, proper and capable person to have the supervision and care of.....who is an inmate of the Indiana State Prison, and I am confident he will faithfully comply with the conditions as set forth in the above agreement.

[SEAL.]

Dated at....., Ind.,.....189..

Third. Upon this agreement being properly filled out and returned, the Board considers and acts upon the application then made by the prisoner, which application reads as follows:

APPLICATION FOR PAROLE.

INDIANA STATE PRISON.

.....189..

To the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby represent to you that I have served my minimum term of sentence as required under Section 3 of Chapter 143 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 8, 1897, and do now ask that you grant me

I also represent to you that I have complied with the rules and regulations of the Prison as adopted by your Board:

First. By securing employment for one year after my release.

Second. By having means provided for clothing and transportation to place where work is promised.

Third. By earning months of sustained good record. I have a position promised that will give me steady employment for.....at.....place by....., and I further agree to comply with the law with reference to making monthly reports to the State Agent as to my employment, wages earned and conduct until my maximum term has expired, or until my absolute discharge by you.

Respectfully submitted,

Name.....
 Reg. No.....
 Cell.....
 Range.....

Fourth. If the application of the prisoner is favorably considered, and the Board orders his parole, the following parole agreement is issued to him:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PAROLED PRISONERS

OF

INDIANA STATE PRISON.

PAROLE AGREEMENT.

RULES GOVERNING PRISONERS ON PAROLE.

First. The prisoner shall proceed at once to his place of employment and report to his employer, whose name is given below.

Second. Upon reporting to his employer he shall immediately make out a written report, addressed to the State Agent, announcing his arrival at his destination, and this written report must be endorsed by his employer.

Third. He must not change employment nor leave employment, unless by order of or upon permission from the Board first obtained in writing.

Fourth. He must make a written report on the first of each month for the month previous. This report must state how much money he had at the beginning of the month; how much he has earned during the month; how much he has expended and for what, and how much he has on hand at the end of the month. If the prisoner has been idle during the month he must state the reason. He must also give any other information that will throw light upon his conduct and success during the month. These monthly reports must be endorsed by his employer.

Fifth. He must abstain from the use of liquor IN ANY FORM. He must avoid evil associations and improper places of amusement and recreation.

Sixth. He must respect and obey the laws cheerfully, and conduct himself in all respects as a good citizen.

Seventh. In the event of sickness or the loss of his position through any misfortune whatever he must immediately report the fact in writing to the Board, or have this report made for him.

The Board of Commissioners of the Prison have a lively interest in the subject of this parole. They will counsel and advise him as he may need, and will assist him in any reasonable way to re-establish himself in society. They will vigorously follow and rearrest him in the event that he willfully violates the conditions of his parole, sparing neither time nor expense in doing so. If he

does right he need have no fear of being rearrested. If he does wrong he must expect the inevitable penalty.

Know all Men by these Presents, That the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PAROLED PRISONERS OF THE INDIANA STATE PRISON, desiring to test the ability of, a prisoners in the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, to abstain from crime and to lead an upright, frugal and industrious life, do by these presents parole the said....., and permit him to go outside the enclosure of the said prison as an employe of....., at, employed as as, until he receives notice in writing from the Board of Commissioners of said prison to the effect that he has been finally discharged.

The said shall carefully and cheerfully obey all of the foregoing rules governing the conduct of prisoners while on parole.

Given in duplicate, this.....day of....., 189...

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PAROLED PRISONERS OF INDIANA.

By, President.

....., Clerk.

I,, an inmate of the Indiana State Prison, hereby declare that I have carefully read, and do clearly understand, the contents and conditions of the above rules regulating the parole of prisoners, and the above parole agreement, and I hereby accept the same, and do hereby pledge myself to honestly comply with all said conditions.

Signed in triplicate, this day of, 189...

Fifth. The prisoner, at this time, is furnished with the necessary blanks for making his monthly reports to the State Agent or Warden, of which the following is a copy:

Parole No....., Ind., 189..

To the Warden of the Indiana State Prison:

SIR—In compliance with the condition of the parole granted me, I herewith report that I have been under employment during the last month as follows:

With Mr..... at per day.

Number of days under pay Number of days idle

I was unemployed for the following reasons:.....

.....

Balance on hand of last report's earnings,

Earned last month,

Total

Expenditures last month,

Balance on hand,

For the following reasons I have changed employment:.....

.....

My present employer is Mr..... of

Yours, very respectfully,

.....

I believe the above statement to be correct, Employer.

All prisoners are heard by the Board who are eligible to parole, even though the first, second and third requirements are not complied with, and, if it appears to the Board that the prisoner is subject to parole, and in their judgment a safe and proper person to be trusted, the State Agent is instructed to assist such prisoner in securing the proper employment.

The following rules have been adopted by the Board, printed in pamphlet form, furnished to every prisoner, and sent to outside persons inquiring into the methods of securing a prisoner's release on parole:

THE GRADING RULES.

The Board of Control of the Indiana State Prison hereby establish three (3) grades of prisoners, to be known and designated as the First, Second and Third Grade. All prisoners on arrival shall be entered in the Second Grade.

Prisoners may lose their grade:

First. By such violation of prison rules as shall necessarily subject them to solitary confinement.

Second. For general disorderly conduct.

Third. For habitual laziness, untidiness or negligence.

Fourth. At the discretion of the Board of Control, the Warden or the Deputy Warden.

FIRST GRADE. First grade men shall be dressed in a gray uniform, and be entitled to the following privileges: To eat at the dining table, to be known and designated as the First Grade dining table, of which the table service and variety of food shall be distinctive features; to write one letter every alternate Sunday; to receive visits from friends once in every two weeks; to receive such letters and weekly papers as the Warden may approve; to smoke or chew in their cells in the evening; to wear a mustache, which must be neatly trimmed, and, from time to time, such other additional privileges and immunities not herein enumerated, as may be safe to concede as a special reward for meritorious conduct, having at all times in view the best interests of discipline and good order.

SECOND GRADE. Second grade men shall be dressed in a plaid suit, and be entitled to the following privileges: To eat at a dining table, to be known and designated as a Second Grade dining table, of which the table service and variety of food shall be distinctive features, but shall not be as great as that allowed in the First Grade dining room; to receive visits from friends once a month; to write letters on the fourth Sunday in every month; to smoke or chew in cells in the evening. Prisoners in this grade will be eligible for promotion to the first grade, provided that they shall show a perfect record for three consecutive months.

THIRD GRADE. Third grade men shall be dressed in striped clothing. They shall be allowed to have in their respective cells a Bible; all third grade prisoners shall be deprived of the following privileges allowed to other grades: To receive visits from friends, or write letters, except on matters of the greatest importance, and then only by permission of the Warden; they shall not be allowed to receive newspapers or tobacco, nor to take their meals in the dining room, but shall be obliged to occupy and take their meals in the cell houses; their food shall

be plentiful and substantial, but very plain and of less variety than that allowed second grade men, they shall not receive outside news of any kind, except by permission of the Warden, and they may be further deprived of such other privileges, from time to time, as may be considered for the best interests of discipline and good order. Prisoners in this grade will be eligible for promotion to the second grade, provided that they shall show a perfect record for three consecutive months.

PAROLE REGULATIONS.

All prisoners sentenced under the Indeterminate Sentence Law may be released on parole after the expiration of the minimum term of the sentence (less the "good time" allowed by law for the minimum sentence), if it shall appear to said Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners, from a report by the Warden of such prison or upon an application by a convict for release on parole, "that there is reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law; but shall be so released upon such terms and conditions as said Board shall prescribe; and such paroled prisoners shall remain while so on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the Agent and Warden of the State prison from which he is paroled until the expiration of the maximum term specified in his sentence."

The evidence on which this reasonable probability is based is obtained :

First. From the record of the prisoner's conduct, which must include a perfect record in the first grade for six (6) months preceding the date of his application for parole.

Second. From a study of his character, tendencies, habits and ideas as shown by his prison life and his history previous to his imprisonment.

Third. From the nature and circumstances of his crime.

Fourth. From a guarantee of immediate employment and its continuance for a reasonable length of time at reasonable wages, as obtained in the form of a written agreement of some reputable person, indorsed by the judge of some circuit court, or otherwise known by the members of the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners to be thoroughly reliable, to employ the prisoner when paroled and to advance the money and clothing necessary for his transfer to the place of employment.

The Board will not receive nor consider any petition or appeal for the release of a prisoner on parole, nor will it allow any attorney to appear before it in his behalf. No outside influence, either personal or political, can secure the parole.

The Board will receive and consider such letters from responsible and reputable persons as give any information concerning the former life, employment, habits and traits of the prisoner under consideration, and will treat all such communications as confidential. Only facts and truths will aid in determining the question of parole, and the Board distinctly reserves the right to ignore any and all evidence outside of the observations and judgment of the prison officials.

When released upon parole the prisoner will be required to report at once to his employer and to remain in such employment until he receives from the Warden written permission to change his employment or his absolute discharge by the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners. While on parole the prisoner must be upright and square in all his dealings; he must abstain from liquor in every form; he must avoid evil associations and *evil* places of amusement—everything that is degrading or tends to make a spendthrift of him. He must show an effort to save his money, and must render each month to the Warden an

account of his earnings and expenses. He must report each month on blanks which will be furnished to him, and his report must be endorsed by his employer. The law provides for the return of the paroled prisoner to the prison whenever "the Agent and Warden of the prison from which said prisoner was paroled, or said Board or any member thereof shall have reasonable cause to believe that the prisoner so on parole has violated his parole and has lapsed, or is probably about to lapse into criminal ways or company."

The term of the parole will be wholly within the discretion of the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners. It will not be less than one year and *may* continue during the balance of the maximum sentence. Paroled prisoners are hereby warned that flight from the place to which they are paroled is equal to escape from prison and makes them equally fugitives from justice.

At the expiration of the minimum term on his application to the Deputy Warden the prisoner will be furnished with a printed explanatory circular, which he may send to such friends or former employer as may be induced to aid in the matter of his parole so far as agreeing to employ him.

The Board of Parole has been apprised of the prevalence, in influential quarters, of the impression that, under the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law, and rules as adopted by our Parole Board, prisoners are illegally detained, and that our Board has not the proper conception of the humanity of the parole law, that prisoners without money or friends could not expect a parole. In answer to this statement, we would call your attention to the foregoing parole rules, which are strictly followed by this Board:

The Parole Law, as passed by the Legislature for this prison, has irregularities which should be corrected:

First. It does not permit the Parole Board acting upon the application of a prisoner sentenced before the taking effect of the Indeterminate Sentence Law.

Second. Judges have sentenced prisoners since the taking effect of this new law, on definite sentences, over which the Parole Board has no jurisdiction—a list of which is furnished you for your information.

Third. The Legislature, in enacting this law, made no provision for a paroled prisoner to be furnished with clothing or transportation to the place where work has been secured. Hence, it was necessary for this Board to require the prisoner, or the person giving him employment, to furnish the necessary clothing and money for such transportation.

At the organization of our Parole Board we had an opinion that all prisoners confined in the State Prison were subject to parole, except United States and life prisoners. With this understanding,

fourteen prisoners sentenced before the taking effect of the new law were paroled.

At this time, March 15, 1898, we received an opinion that we had no jurisdiction in paroling prisoners, except those on an indeterminate sentence, when the further consideration of prisoners with fixed sentences was concluded, leaving the Board with the first year of its work with very few legal applications to consider.

The records show there has been sentenced to this prison, since the taking effect of the Indeterminate Sentence Law, 359 prisoners, of which 82 received definite sentences.

The minimum term of 67 had expired up to the last meeting of our Board, of which 17 have been paroled, showing we have paroled 25 per cent. of the number having a legal right to ask for parole.

We do now recommend that you urge upon the Legislature an amendment to the parole law, that all prisoners sentenced before the passage of the Indeterminate Sentence Law, and those who have been given fixed sentences since the passage of said law, shall be placed upon the same footing as to parole, as prisoners that are now sentenced under the Indeterminate Sentence Law.

The report of the State Agent, to which we refer you, is very gratifying, in that not one prisoner we paroled up to this time, has failed to make his monthly report. The showing that has been made by the paroled men of their earnings and expenditures and promptness with which their reports have been made, is the best evidence of the practical workings of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law.

This Board believes that for the best interests of the Parole Law a conservative policy of paroling prisoners should be continued as has been followed in the past year. Beginning with our meeting in December this Board will hold its meetings monthly.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLEY HARLEY,

President.

E. H. NEBEKER,

R. S. FOSTER,

WALTER VAIL,

A. L. SPINNING,

P. J. ALBRIGHT,

Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners.

STATE AGENT'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., October 31, 1898.

To CHARLEY HARLEY, *Warden* :

I desire to make to you, and through you to the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners, my report as State Agent of the Indiana State Prison for the year ending October 31, 1898.

The law passed by the last General Assembly of the State of Indiana creating an Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law for this prison, also created the office of State Agent, whose duty it is to find homes and employment for all paroled prisoners, and especially those who are so unfortunate as to have no friend they can look to for employment, in case the management authorizes their release. Also to look after such prisoners out on parole and see that the proper monthly reports are made to you.

Of the 31 prisoners paroled during the last year one has died and three were discharged by expiration of sentence. The 27 remaining are making regularly their monthly reports showing the amount of money earned, amount of their expenditures, and the balance on hand at the end of each month. As a rule, a letter from the prisoner or his employer accompanies this report, giving such information as is necessary to know with reference to the conduct of the prisoner for the month.

Not one word of complaint has come from the locality where employment has been found for these men as to their misconduct; but on the contrary, in nearly every case, have encouraging reports been received.

This work has only begun. With the proper and judicious handling of the parole law much good can be accomplished even in a prison, although the percentage of those capable of reform and eligible to parole will be much less than in a reformatory, whose population is principally composed of first offenders.

The expense of conducting this branch of the work during the last year has been very light, averaging not more than \$1.50 to each paroled prisoner. In this connection I would say that the Legislature should make a sufficient appropriation, that the State Agent might be able to make at least two visits per year to each prisoner on parole, so that he would be the better able to judge of the environments of the paroled prisoner, and to give such advice and instructions as may be necessary.

It also requires considerable time and expense in finding employment and securing homes for prisoners who claim to have no friends who can give aid to them in this way.

The most difficult part of this work is the securing employment for this class of prisoners. It is very hard to convince those to whom we apply for employment as to the reliability and honesty of a prisoner we wish him to employ when he has no relative or friend who can vouch for his conduct prior to his entering the prison.

I believe if our Board is conservative and continue as they have in the past year, only paroling such prisoners, who can show by their records, before and after commitment, that they are deserving of such clemency, and the public become cognizant of this fact, in a measure this difficulty will be overcome. Following I present to you a table showing the earnings and expenditures for each prisoner paroled, indicating the prisoner only by his register number:

Register Number.	Number Months Paroled.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Balance.
71.....	2	\$12 00	\$7 95	\$4 05
89....Sick. Died 9-5-98.	8			
109....Works on his own farm.	10			
313.....	11	185 12	117 82	67 30
24.....	8	77 00	29 00	48 00
76.....	8	80 00	20 70	59 30
96.....	8	37 19	25 90	11 29
156....Works on his own prop'ty.	8			
210.....	8	121 25	115 75	5 50
327.....	8	396 50	344 75	51 75
341.....	8	312 95	271 60	41 35
347.....	4	15 00	2 00	13 00
383.....	8	90 88	14 55	76 33
106.....	8	114 75	82 75	32 00
73.....	8	58 50	10 50	48 00
566.....	8	34 60	34 60	.....
660.....	8	108 50	92 50	16 00
847.....	5	168 13	166 78	1 35
872.....	5	69 25	27 05	42 20
756.....	5	81 00	79 65	1 35
792.....	5	69 25	69 25	.....
785.....	4	23 65	17 65	6 00
741.....	2	38 00	32 00	6 00
895.....	2	27 00	21 35	5 65
769.....	2	73 00	42 75	30 25
944.....	2	22 20	3 15	19 05
945.....	2	21 00	4 50	16 50
956....Works on his own farm.	2			
975.....	2	32 70	32 70	.....
843.....	2	38 00	37 35	65
957....Sick.....	2			
Total.....		\$2,307 42	\$1,704 55	\$602 87

From letters received from prisoners working on their own farms, in which they have given me an estimate of what their time has been worth while out on parole, the item of earnings would be increased \$800.00. This showing is certainly creditable and speaks well for those who have been paroled.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL H. WHITTAKER,

State Agent.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, December 28, 1898.

To HON. JAMES A. MOUNT, *Governor*:

Sir—Since filing our report with you on December 16, 1898, we have had several conferences with the laboring and manufacturing interests of the State, carefully going over the recommendations of Warden Charley Harley on the prison labor question, and have agreed upon a plan for the employment of said labor until October 1, 1904; with a view of the prison management adopting the State Account System on or before said date.

The various points considered have been drafted into a bill that will be presented to the Legislature for consideration. Said bill has our unanimous approval, as well as the approval of the committee appointed by the State Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. NEBEKER,

R. S. FOSTER,

WALTER VAIL,

Board of Control.

REPORT

OF THE

Indiana State Normal School

FOR THE

FISCAL YEARS ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1897,
AND OCTOBER 31, 1898.

To the General Assembly.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1898.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG.....	Indianapolis, Indiana.
JAMES H. TOMLIN.....	Shelbyville, Indiana.
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DAVID M. GEETING.....	Indianapolis, Indiana.
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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, President.....	Indianapolis, Indiana.
COL. LEWIS B. MARTIN, Secretary.....	Terre Haute, Indiana.
WILLIAM R. McKEEN, Treasurer.....	Terre Haute, Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 8, 1898. }

Received by the Governor, examined, and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 8, 1898. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

A. C. DAILY,
Auditor of State.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 8, 1898.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

CHAS. E. WILSON,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 9, 1898.

WILLIAM D. OWEN,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 10th day of December, 1898.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk of Printing Bureau.

FACULTY.

- WILLIAM W. PARSONS, President 634 Cherry Street.
Professor History and Philosophy of Education.
- HOWARD SANDISON, Vice-President 434 N. Center Street.
Professor Mental Science and Methods.
- ELLWOOD W. KEMP 438 N. Center Street.
Professor History.
- ALBERT R. CHARMAN 715 S. Seventh Street.
Associate Professor Mental Science and Methods.
- ROBERT G. GILLUM 49 S. Gilbert Avenue.
Professor Physics and Chemistry.
- MARY J. ANDERSON 331 S. Fifth Street.
Associate Professor English Grammar and Composition.
- LOUIS J. RETTGER 35 S. Gilbert Avenue.
Professor Biology.
- ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM 640 Eagle Street.
Librarian.
- CHARLES M. CURRY 618 S. Fourth Street.
Professor Reading and English Literature.
- FRANCIS M. STALKER 668 Swan Street.
Associate Professor Mental Science and Methods.
- CHARLES R. DRYER 2007 N. Tenth Street.
Professor Geography.
- MARY MORAN 445 N. Fifth Street.
Assistant Professor Reading and English Literature.
- WILLIAM T. TURMAN 1223 S. Fourth Street.
Professor Penmanship and Drawing.

- JOHN B. WISELY1241 N. Tenth Street.
Professor English Grammar and Composition.
- OSCAR L. KELSO.....630 Swan Street.
Professor Mathematics.
- EDITH WHITENACK411 Poplar Street.
Assistant Professor English Grammar and Composition.
- CHARLES L. PULLIAM.....116 N. Eighth Street.
Assistant Professor Mathematics.
- BEATRICE O. SANDERS.....445 N. Fifth Street.
Professor Music.
- ELIZABETH ROSE.....116 N. Eighth Street.
Assistant Professor Latin and German.
- JOHN J. SCHLICHER1520 N. Eighth Street.
Professor Latin and German.
- ANNA B. SANKEY.....649 Poplar Street.
Assistant Professor Latin and German.
- FRANK R. HIGGINS400 N. Fifth Street.
Assistant Professor Mathematics.
- WILLIAM A. MCBETH1019 Maple Avenue.
Assistant Professor Geography.
- JOHN P. KIMMELL.....435 N. Fifth Street.
Professor Physical Training. (Men.)
- MINNIE L. GRAVES613 Mulberry Street.
Assistant Professor Mental Science and Methods.
- EDITH MACLURE LOVE.....116 N. Eighth Street.
Professor Physical Training. (Women.)
- KATE MORAN, Principal.....445 N. Fifth Street.
Grades Seven and Eight, Training School.
- EMMA J. BATTY521 N. Sixth Street.
Grades Five and Six, Training School.
- ANNA TRUEBLOOD.....41 S. Eleventh Street.
Grades Three and Four, Training School.

GERTRUDE ROBINSON.....711 N. Seventh Street.
 Grades One and Two, Training School.

MAY MANLOVE655 Chestnut Street.
 Kindergarten.

FRED MUTCHLER62½ N. Center Street.
 Assistant in Biological Laboratory.

FREDERICK J. BREEZE625 N. Fifth Street.
 Assistant in Physical and Chemical Laboratories.

OTHER EMPLOYES.

MINNIE E. HILL404 N. Fifth Street.
 Registrar and Clerk.

MARY L. E. JONES116 N. Eighth Street.
 Assistant Librarian.

MARY G. TAYLOR205 N. Seventh Street.
 Assistant Clerk and Librarian.

JOHN W. HALL319 S. Fourth Street.
 Engineer and Janitor.

JOHN F. FORTNER425 N. Fourth Street.
 Assistant Janitor.

LAURA BAKER.....425 N. Fourth Street.
 Assistant Janitor.

JOSEPHINE HYLAND.....425 N. Fourth Street.
 Assistant Janitor.

ALEXANDER KNIGHT310 N. Fourteenth Street.
 Night Watchman.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly of Indiana:

Section 13 of the Act of 1865, creating the Indiana State Normal School, is as follows:

“Said Board of Trustees shall biennially make a report to the Legislature, setting forth the financial and scholastic condition of the school; also making such suggestions as in their judgment will tend to the improvement of the same.”

In compliance with the requirements of this section of the statute, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the institution for the two years ending October 31, 1898.

Attention is called to the report of the President of the faculty, which fully explains the scholastic condition of the school, and to the reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer, which set forth the financial transactions of the institution during the two years covered by this report.

It will be seen that, notwithstanding the higher standard set for admission and for graduation, the school is growing very rapidly. In the year ending October 31, 1896, the total enrollment of different students was 1,671, while in the year ending October 31, 1898, no fewer than 1,944 different students were enrolled. In both cases the enrollment of students in the summer term that were not present at any other term of the year is included. But if the summer attendance were not counted, it would still remain true, we believe, that the Indiana State Normal School is the largest of the more than one hundred State Normal Schools in the United States. Statistics carefully collected also show that the *per capita* cost to the State per year is much less than in most similar institutions. These two facts we consider just cause for satisfaction on the part of the people with their institution for the training of common school teachers.

As will be noted by reference to the statistics given on page 16 of this report, the attendance in the fall and winter terms is from 500 to 600, while in the spring term it numbers 1,200. It will probably be necessary hereafter to refuse admission to new students in the spring term, as the capacity of the entire building will be fully tested by the large attendance of old students.

The tax of one-twentieth of one mill for the support of this institution yielded in the year ending October 31, 1897, \$63,-139.28; and in the year ending October 31, 1898, \$65,352.12.

With the present rapidly growing attendance, it will be impossible for the institution, with its present income, to construct any new buildings or to make any extensive improvements.

The property is in excellent condition and the institution is fairly well equipped for the work it is attempting. The present income is sufficient to maintain the institution at its present status, but it is all required for this purpose. By reference to the report of the Secretary for the year ending October 31, 1898, it will be seen that the cost of gas and electricity during the past year was \$541.98. The building was imperfectly lighted and many portions of it not lighted at all. Had the lighting been adequate, it would have cost not less than \$1,000. The school owns a piece of ground adjoining the engine room, 40 by 60 feet. If the present boiler house were enlarged to cover this ground, and a lighting plant put in, two needed things would be accomplished. The institution would have all the light required at a much less expense, and a storage capacity for coal would be provided, which is much needed. The estimated cost of these improvements is \$7,500.

The trustees make no formal request for an appropriation for this purpose. They feel that they have performed their duty under the law, when they have stated the condition of the institution under their charge. They leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG,

President Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY.

Hon. William H. Armstrong, President Board of Trustees Indiana State Normal School:

I submit herewith a report of the scholastic condition of the State Normal School for the two years ending October 31, 1898:

THE FACULTY.

There are at present thirty-three members of the faculty, as follows: The President, who is also head of the Department of History and Philosophy of Education; a Vice-President, who is head of the Department of Mental Science and Methods; thirteen additional heads of departments, thirteen assistant instructors, five training-school teachers and two laboratory assistants—thirty-three instructors in all. Owing to the larger attendance in the spring term of each year, it is necessary to employ ten or more additional teachers for this term.

Since the report of two years ago, two departments have been added—a department of physical culture for the young men, and a similar department for the young women of the school. Each of these departments is in charge of a competent director, and we have every reason to expect that the improved physical health and increased mental vigor of the students will justify the additional cost incurred. The world is realizing as never before the close relation of physical health and vigor to mental efficiency. The object of this work is not to train athletes, but to give that systematic exercise of the body, under intelligent supervision, upon which the healthful development of the organs depends. Symmetrical physical development is the aim, not superior skill or power in any particular direction.

In former years many of the classes in the school were entirely too large to be properly instructed. I am glad to be able to say

that there are now only a few classes that are considered too large to be taught efficiently as now organized. The increased revenue derived from the direct tax levied in accordance with the law enacted by the General Assembly of 1895, has made it possible to employ several additional teachers and thus divide many of the classes that would otherwise have been too large for satisfactory work.

Nothing else could have been so great a gain to the school as this. In all successful teaching every individual in the class must be reached by the teacher and tested frequently enough to be kept in a state of active attention. In a normal school it is of the highest importance that the classes shall not be so large as to render this impossible. Every class exercise in a normal school should be a model of its kind, and nothing more seriously interferes with this than classes unwieldy by reason of excessive numbers.

THE STUDENTS.

The table given on page 16 of this report shows that in the year ending October 31, 1897, 1,897 different students attended the school, and that in the year ending October 31, 1898, 1,944 attended for a greater or less period. The average attendance per term is about 725. The school has grown very rapidly in recent years, notwithstanding the conditions of admission have been made somewhat stricter and the standard for graduation has been raised.

Since the Normal School was organized and is maintained by the State "to prepare teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana," it has at all times limited its work to conferring a thorough, systematic, teacher's knowledge of the subjects taught in the elementary and high schools of the State, and such strictly professional subjects as are fitted to enable the teacher to understand the principles which underlie his vocation. The constant effort has been to make the work of the school thorough, fundamental and organic—to lead students to a mastery of the *principles* of the subjects studied and of the art of teaching.

A long experience with the various classes of students who have attended the school has shown the necessity for a better grade of scholarship and for greater maturity on the part of those attempting the work. The average girl of sixteen or boy

of eighteen who has only the general knowledge of the common school branches acquired in the district or grade school has been found unable to pursue the Normal School course to advantage. It has been found necessary to require this class of students to spend a considerable time in preparatory study before undertaking the work proper of the Normal School.

Township, town and city high schools, and other schools for secondary education, have so multiplied and increased in efficiency in recent years that the Normal School wishes no longer to duplicate the work of these schools. It will, therefore, admit hereafter only such persons as give evidence of the ability and scholarship necessary to pursuing its course with a fair degree of success.

Hereafter it will admit without examination only the following classes of new students: College and university graduates, graduates of commissioned high schools, graduates of town and township high schools which have a course of not less than three years, and persons holding one or more three-year, two-year or one-year county licenses. Persons not included in these classes will be required to pass such thorough examinations in the common school branches as will show their fitness to enter the school. It is strongly advised that all persons secure the grade of license required before presenting themselves for admission. It is believed that a strict adherence to these conditions will enable the school to accomplish in higher degree the object for which it was created.

It is the testimony of most county and city superintendents and school trustees that there is a large surplus of teachers. Probably several thousand persons hold teachers' licenses in Indiana to-day and desire to teach who can not secure schools. The demand, therefore, is not for a larger number of teachers, but for a higher grade of ability, a larger scholarship and a more thorough professional training on the part of those who offer themselves as teachers. The State Normal School must justify its organization and maintenance by securing as students persons of good natural ability and fair attainments and by conferring on these persons a scholarship and professional preparation which shall constantly tend to elevate the standard of public school work in the State. With a reasonable standard of admission, the school can probably meet the demands on it for several years to come.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

While constant effort has been made to raise the standard of admission and for graduation from the school, care should be taken to make the institution of the utmost service to the State by training as large a class of public school teachers as possible. The proper capacity of the school is about 1,000 students. The chapel, class rooms, library, laboratories and other facilities are fully taxed when the attendance numbers 1,000.

By reference to the statistical tables given in this report, it will be seen that, in the fall and winter terms, the school has only about one-half this number, while in the spring term the number is about 1,200. Inasmuch as the school could accommodate a much larger number of students in the first two terms of the year, it has been decided to admit hereafter in the fall and winter terms, to a *preparatory course*, persons holding the six months' county license. This will enable this class of teachers to avail themselves of the advantages of the Normal School, and will tend to the employment in the schools of the classes of teachers holding the higher grades of licenses. While not lowering the standard in any way, it will enable the Normal School to extend its benefits to a class of teachers heretofore ineligible to admission.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

For a number of years it has seemed to me an unwise arrangement of the school's calendar that closed the doors of the institution during the summer months. The State Normal School is the only institution which Indiana supports for the professional training of her common school teachers, and, if practicable, it should offer courses of study in the summer months, the only portion of the year when all the teachers of the State are free to attend. In the summer of 1895 a few members of the faculty conducted courses in their departments, and charged a small tuition therefor. The attendance numbered 110; one year later the experiment was repeated and the number of students was 202; in 1897 the enrollment reached

306. In the summer of 1898 it was found practicable to conduct the summer term as a part of the regular school year, charging no tuition. The attendance was 618.

I believe the summer school, conducted by the institution itself and as one of the regular terms of the school year, should become a permanent feature of the school, if the funds make it possible to maintain it.

LIBRARY.

The library is now comfortably situated in the new building. The entire floor above the basement is devoted to library purposes, thus giving ten thousand square feet to this department. Light, heat, ventilation, architectural beauty, and, above all, adaptability to the special purpose in view, have been prime considerations in its construction.

The library at present contains twenty-three thousand volumes. The old library having been entirely destroyed, the books we have are new and carefully selected with reference to the special needs of our school, so that the number alone gives no real conception of its working capacity. A special fund enables us to buy such books and periodicals as are needed in the regular work of the school, and the design is to build up gradually and steadily a large reference library especially strong in pedagogical literature.

PURPOSE, AIM, METHODS.

The library is the general laboratory, or workshop of the whole school. Text-books serve their more legitimate function as guides in the various subjects taught, and students are sent to the library with references more or less specific, according to their advancement and individual needs, to the leading authorities and sources of information.

Instruction in the use of the library is both general and specific. The general instruction is given in the form of talks, explaining briefly (1) the nature and practical use of the card catalogue, the classification and shelf arrangement of the books, the rules and regulations; (2) the use of the title pages, prefaces, indexes, table of contents, etc.; (3) the scope and special value

of the general reference books, such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, periodicals and bibliographies. Besides instruction of this kind, individual assistance, so far as other duties of the librarian will permit, is rendered (1) in the search for the latest and best information upon particular topics, (2) in the guidance and selection of material for collateral and general reading, and (3) in explaining the mechanical contrivances of various authors, and in helping to answer the great number of questions that continually arise.

An immediate advantage of such a method of instruction is the conversion of the routine and spiritless recitation of the old régime into a varied and animated presentation of subject-matter gleaned from many eminent authors and original documents. There is here also an opportunity to meet those individual needs that are determined by the laws of heredity, physiological accidents, and previous training. A knowledge of books, a breadth of view, and an enthusiasm for truth are permanent and sure results of a right use of the library. By systematic training in scholarly habits of research, it is believed that a pupil will leave this school greatly strengthened and enabled to pursue successfully his life work.

NEEDS.

Though much has been done the past year to furnish and equip this department in a manner befitting its importance to the school, much remains to be done even in a material way; but our most urgent need is additional assistance for the care and cataloguing of books. The students themselves also need assistance which we can not at present render in any adequate manner. In the meantime, the library hours should be extended, and provision made for opening in the evening.

STATISTICS.

The following table exhibits the number enrolled during each term since the organization of the school, the average term enrollment for each year, and the whole number of different students for each year.

YEAR ENDING.	ENROLLMENT.				Average Term Enrollment.	Whole Number of Different Students for the Year.
	Winter Term.	Spring Term.	Summer Term.	Fall Term.		
October 31, 1870.....	40	66	.....	36	47	98
" " 1871.....	33	84	.....	76	64	141
" " 1872.....	85	131	.....	96	104	224
" " 1873.....	106	197	.....	125	143	286
" " 1874.....	74	279	.....	143	165	304
" " 1875.....	146	218	.....	121	162	322
" " 1876.....	118	183	.....	103	135	382
" " 1877.....	120	246	.....	171	179	329
" " 1878.....	187	413	.....	216	272	592
" " 1879.....	198	385	.....	200	261	530
" " 1880.....	218	372	.....	258	283	578
" " 1881.....	270	478	.....	258	335	732
" " 1882.....	256	424	.....	280	320	694
" " 1883.....	297	539	.....	308	381	773
" " 1884.....	329	542	.....	301	391	777
" " 1885.....	320	583	.....	353	419	868
" " 1886.....	269	612	.....	319	433	909
" " 1887.....	334	639	.....	370	447	942
" " 1888.....	375	629	.....	343	449	936
" " 1889.....	379	689	.....	355	474	968
" " 1890.....	359	671	.....	386	475	1,069
" " 1891.....	421	800	.....	440	552	1,086
" " 1892.....	441	957	.....	441	613	1,160
" " 1893.....	372	930	.....	381	561	1,084
" " 1894.....	436	1,183	.....	598	741	1,459
" " 1895.....	680	981	.....	528	574	1,590
" " 1896.....	534	1,167	.....	454	589	1,671
" " 1897.....	498	1,351	.....	536	673	1,897
" " 1898.....	572	1,189	.....	511	723	1,944

Other States and countries have been represented during the past two years as follows:

Arizona.....	1	Louisiana.....	1	North Carolina.....	1
Canada.....	1	Michigan.....	1	Ohio.....	11
Florida.....	1	Missouri.....	2	Oregon.....	1
Illinois.....	50	Nebraska.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kansas.....	1	New Jersey.....	1	South Dakota.....	1
Kentucky.....	4	New York.....	1		

Since the organization of the school in 1870, students have registered from the various counties of the State as follows:

Adams	38	Hendricks	391	Pike	36
Allen.....	43	Henry.....	289	Porter.....	3
Bartholomew.....	99	Howard	321	Posey	154
Benton	157	Huntington.....	296	Pulaski.....	87
Blackford.....	36	Jackson	87	Putnam	382
Boone	317	Jasper.....	71	Randolph.....	126
Brown.....	46	Jay	50	Ripley	64
Carroll	347	Jefferson	104	Rush	117
Cass.....	188	Jennings	49	Scott	43
Clark.....	149	Johnson	127	Shelby	107
Clay	293	Knox	284	Spencer	116
Clinton	230	Kosciusko	134	Starke	26
Crawford.....	13	Lagrange	99	Steben	10
Daviess.....	97	Lake	22	St. Joseph	60
Dearborn	94	Laporte	27	Sullivan	298
Decatur	87	Lawrence.....	121	Switzerland.....	95
Dekalb	28	Madison.....	249	Tippecanoe.....	213
Delaware.....	119	Marion	301	Tipton	83
Dubois	85	Marshall	35	Union.....	33
Elkhart	51	Martin	47	Vanderburgh	91
Fayette.....	85	Miami	148	Vermillion	269
Floyd	86	Monroe.....	23	Vigo	2,416
Fountain	161	Montgomery	222	Wabash	500
Franklin	202	Morgan.....	264	Warren.....	144
Fulton	125	Newton.....	120	Warrick	182
Gibson	113	Noble	52	Washington.....	159
Grant	120	Ohio	16	Wayne	326
Greene	179	Orange.....	81	Wells	87
Hamilton.....	79	Owen.....	292	White	147
Hancock.....	183	Parke	452	Whitley	48
Harrison	44	Perry	48		

WHENCE THEY COME.

During the past two years, each of the ninety-two counties of the State has had representatives in the school as follows:

Adams.....	16	Hendricks.....	38	Pike.....	8
Allen.....	16	Henry.....	43	Porter.....	2
Bartholomew.....	15	Howard.....	70	Posey.....	24
Benton.....	14	Huntington.....	50	Pulaski.....	15
Blackford.....	16	Jackson.....	27	Putnam.....	54
Boone.....	42	Jasper.....	11	Randolph.....	38
Brown.....	8	Jay.....	16	Ripley.....	20
Carroll.....	92	Jefferson.....	12	Rush.....	21
Cass.....	25	Jennings.....	11	Scott.....	1
Clark.....	20	Johnson.....	11	Shelby.....	23
Clay.....	54	Knox.....	68	Spencer.....	16
Clinton.....	42	Kosciusko.....	19	Starke.....	9
Crawford.....	1	Lagrange.....	20	Steuben.....	4
Daviess.....	38	Lake.....	5	St. Joseph.....	9
Dearborn.....	16	Laporte.....	8	Sullivan.....	65
Decatur.....	18	Lawrence.....	22	Switzerland.....	16
Dekalb.....	7	Madison.....	74	Tippecanoe.....	30
Delaware.....	14	Marion.....	51	Tipton.....	14
Dubois.....	31	Marshall.....	12	Union.....	13
Elkhart.....	14	Martin.....	16	Vanderburgh.....	13
Fayette.....	16	Miami.....	14	Vermillion.....	34
Floyd.....	14	Monroe.....	1	Vigo.....	367
Fountain.....	20	Montgomery.....	38	Wabash.....	51
Franklin.....	50	Morgan.....	45	Warren.....	24
Fulton.....	20	Newton.....	28	Warrick.....	9
Gibson.....	10	Noble.....	4	Washington.....	26
Grant.....	29	Ohio.....	2	Wayne.....	51
Greene.....	43	Orange.....	29	Wells.....	22
Hamilton.....	18	Owen.....	47	White.....	40
Hancock.....	47	Parke.....	67	Whitley.....	13
Harrison.....	7	Perry.....	12		

The attendance from Vigo County includes many who have removed to Terre Haute from other counties to have the advantages of the school, and who should not be credited to Vigo County.

Since the opening of the school, in 1870, other States and countries have been represented, as follows:

Arizona.....	3	Kentucky.....	37½	Ohio.....	82
Arkansas.....	2	Louisiana.....	2	Oregon.....	1
Canada.....	3	Massachusetts.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	8
Connecticut.....	1	Michigan.....	8	South Dakota.....	2
Florida.....	2	Minnesota.....	2	Texas.....	2
Georgia.....	1	Missouri.....	13	Vermont.....	1
Germany.....	2	Nebraska.....	6	Virginia.....	2
Idaho.....	1	New Jersey.....	1	West Virginia.....	1
Illinois.....	433	New York.....	4	Wisconsin.....	3
Iowa.....	3	North Carolina.....	5	Unknown.....	51
Kansas.....	12	Oklahoma.....	1		

The total number of different students since the organization of the School, 16,518.

Of the 1,078 graduates and the 15,440 undergraduates of the institution, it is impossible to determine what proportion are now teaching, but a large majority, it is known, are actively engaged in the school work of the State. It is doubtful if there is a township in the State which has not, at some time, had one or more teachers from this institution, and probably the public schools of no county of the State are at this time without several representatives of the Normal School. Capable graduates and undergraduates experience no difficulty in securing positions at remunerative salaries. The supply of such persons, qualified for systematic, thorough school work, has for several years proved quite unequal to the demand.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.	1st Term.	*Physical Geography.	*Reading.	*Arithmetic.	*English Grammar.	*Penmanship.
	2d Term.	*Physical Geography.	*Reading.	*Arithmetic.	*English Grammar.	Vocal Music.
	3d Term.	*Political Geography.	*United States History.	*Physiology.	*English Grammar.	Vocal Music.
SECOND YEAR.	4th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Gen. Nature of Mind.)	*United States History.	*Physiology. Algebra.	Drawing.	Vocal Music. Latin.
	5th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Stages of Knowing.)	Chemistry.	Algebra. Drawing.	*Rhetoric and Composition.	Latin.
	6th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Feeling.)	Chemistry.	Algebra. Drawing. Botany.	Rhetoric and Composition.	Latin.
THIRD YEAR.	7th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Will.)	Chemistry.	Algebra. Geometry.	Rhetoric and Composition. General History.	Latin. German.
	8th Term.	*Child Study.	*General Method. Method in Language.	Geometry.	General History.	Latin. German.
	9th Term.	*Child Study.	*Methods. (Geography and History.)	Geometry.	General History.	Latin. German.
FOURTH YEAR.	10th Term.	*History of Education.	Zoölogy. Physics.		Literature.	Latin. German.
	11th Term.	*History of Education.	Zoölogy. Physics.		Literature.	Latin. German.
	12th Term.	*History of Education. *Practice in Training School.	Zoölogy. Physics.	Trigonometry.	Literature.	Latin. German.

Fifty credits are necessary to complete this course. The subjects marked thus * are required; the other subjects are elective.

COURSE FOR GRADUATES OF COMMISSIONED HIGH SCHOOLS.

(THREE YEARS.)

FIRST YEAR.	1st Term.	*Physical Geography.	*Reading.	*Arithmetic.	*English Grammar.	*Penmanship.
	2d Term.	*Physical Geography.	*Reading.	*Arithmetic.	*English Grammar.	Vocal Music.
	3d Term.	*Political Geography.	*United States History.	*Physiology.	*English Grammar.	Vocal Music.
SECOND YEAR.	4th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (General Nature of Mind.)	*United States History.	*Physiology. Algebra.	Drawing.	Vocal Music. Latin.
	5th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Stages of Knowing.)	Chemistry.	Algebra. Drawing.	*Rhetoric and Composition.	Latin.
	6th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Feeling.)	Chemistry.	Algebra. Drawing. Botany.	Rhetoric and Composition.	Latin.
THIRD YEAR.	7th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Will.)	Chemistry.	Algebra. Geometry.	Rhetoric and Composition. General History.	Latin. German.
	8th Term.	*Child Study.	*General Method. Method in Language.	Geometry.	General History.	Latin. German.
	9th Term.	*Child Study.	*Methods. (Geography and History.)	Geometry.	General History.	Latin. German.
FOURTH YEAR.	10th Term.	*History of Education.	Zoölogy. Physics.		Literature.	Latin. German.
	11th Term.	*History of Education.	Zoölogy. Physics.		Literature.	Latin. German.
	12th Term.	*History of Education. *Practice Training School.	Zoölogy. Physics.	Trigonometry.	Literature.	Latin. German.

Thirty-eight credits are necessary to complete this course.

The subjects marked * are required; the remaining studies may be elected by the student.

COURSE FOR PERSONS HOLDING THREE YEARS' COUNTY LICENSE.

(THREE YEARS.)

FIRST YEAR.	1st Term.	†Physical Geography.	†Reading.	†Arithmetic.	†English Grammar.	†Penmanship.
	2d Term.	†Physical Geography.	†Reading.	†Arithmetic.	†English Grammar.	Vocal Music.
	3d Term.	†Political Geography.	†United States History.	†Physiology.	†English Grammar.	Vocal Music.
SECOND YEAR.	4th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (General Nature of Mind.)	†United States History.	†Physiology. Algebra.	Drawing.	Vocal Music. Latin.
	5th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Stages of Knowing.)	Chemistry.	Algebra. Drawing.	*Rhetoric and Composition.	Latin.
	6th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Feeling.)	Chemistry.	Algebra. Drawing. Botany.	*Rhetoric and Composition.	Latin.
THIRD YEAR.	7th Term.	*Educational Psychology. (Will.)	Chemistry.	Algebra. Geometry.	Rhetoric and Composition. General History.	Latin. German.
	8th Term.	*Child Study.	*General Method. Method in Language.	Geometry.	General History.	Latin. German.
	9th Term.	*Child Study.	*Methods. (Geography and History.)	Geometry.	General History.	Latin. German.
FOURTH YEAR.	10th Term.	*History of Education.	Zoölogy. Physics.		Literature.	Latin. German.
	11th Term.	*History of Education.	Zoölogy. Physics.		Literature.	Latin. German.
	12th Term.	*History of Education. *Practice Training School.	Zoölogy. Physics.	Trigonometry.	Literature.	Latin. German.

Fifty credits are necessary to graduation in this course. Fifteen of this number are given without examination or class study—the subjects marked thus †. The subjects marked thus * are required—twelve. The remaining twenty-three credits may be made in the elective subjects.

COURSE FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES.

(ONE YEAR.)

<i>First Term.</i>	Educational Psychology. (General Nature of Mind.)	Educational Psychology. (Will.)	History of Education.	Child Study. Observation in Training School.
<i>Second Term.</i>	Educational Psychology. (Stages of Knowing.)	Child Study. Theory of the School.	History of Education.	General Method. Method in Language.
<i>Third Term.</i>	Educational Psychology. (Feeling.)	Practice in Training School.	History of Education.	Methods. (Geography and History.)

EXPLANATION OF COURSES OF STUDY.

The State Normal School maintains four courses of study, as follows: (1) A four years' course; (2) an abridgment of this course for graduates of commissioned high schools; (3) an abridgment of the same course for persons holding one or more three years' licenses, and (4) a course for college graduates.

The course of four years embraces all the subjects that are found in any and all the courses provided. It is designed to meet the needs of those persons that enter the school having the minimum scholarship. The object of this course is to give as thorough and complete a preparation for common school teaching as can be conferred in the period named. It will be noticed that the course includes much more work than can be done in four years; but the student of average ability, and who possesses a fair knowledge of the common school branches on entering can make credits enough in four years to graduate. Fifty credits are necessary to graduation. In this number penmanship and music are included, and may be taken as fifth studies. Four subjects carried successfully throughout the course, with music and penmanship two terms as fifth studies, give the required credits for graduation. The common school branches and the entire line of professional work are required—about two years. The remaining subjects necessary to graduation may be elected by the student, with the advice of the faculty.

The course of three years for graduates of commissioned high schools is the same as the four years' course, except that such graduates are given a credit of one year—twelve credits—and are thus enabled to graduate in three years. Such graduates are required to take the common school branches, and the entire professional work of the course. The remaining subjects may be elected by the student, with the advice of the faculty. Thirty-eight credits are necessary to graduation in this course.

High school graduates usually have only such knowledge of the common school branches as they have acquired at an early age and in the grades below the high school. For this reason

they are required to spend one full year in a thorough, professional study of these branches in the Normal School course.

This credit of one year is given to graduates of commissioned high schools, not because they are supposed to have a teacher's professional knowledge of the subjects pursued in the high school, but on the ground that the high school course has conferred a general culture that fairly entitles them to this credit. The thirty-eight credits necessary to graduation in this course must all be made by actual class work in the institution, or by thorough, extended examinations on the subject-matter required for each credit.

A second three years' course is provided for those persons who possess a thorough knowledge of the common school branches. Persons holding one or more three years' county licenses are credited with the common branches—fifteen credits—and are thus enabled to complete the course in three years. Thirty-five credits made in the school by actual class work or by thorough and extended examinations on the subject-matter required for the credits are necessary to graduation in this course. Of these, the twelve professional subjects, which are starred in the tabulated statement, are required; the remaining twenty-three credits may be made in subjects elected by the student, with the advice of the faculty.

The course of one year for college graduates has been organized to meet the needs of those graduates of colleges and universities who wish to enter the field of teaching and superintending schools, and who feel the need of professional training for this work. It will be noticed that the instruction is of a strictly professional character. In planning this course it is assumed that the student has a liberal and accurate knowledge of the subjects required to be taught in the public graded and high schools. It is further assumed that this academic knowledge and training, important and necessary as it is, does not alone qualify one for the delicate and responsible work of teaching and managing schools. It is sought, therefore, to give the student that professional knowledge and skill that belong peculiarly to the teaching profession. Only such persons are eligible to this course as have graduated from some college or university maintaining a thorough college course of not less than four years.

Persons holding a life State license to teach in Indiana are credited with two years on the course, and are thus enabled to graduate in two years. Such persons are required to take the twelve professional subjects of the course and are permitted to elect the subjects in which to make the remaining twelve credits required for graduation.

The courses of study are planned for students of average ability and attainments. Persons of greater ability and attainments can complete the course in less than four years; those of less ability and scholarship will need more than four years to graduate.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

First. Sixteen years of age, if females, and eighteen, if males.

Second. Good health.

Third. Satisfactory evidence of undoubted moral character.

Fourth. A pledge that the applicant will, if practicable, teach in the common schools of Indiana a period equal to twice that spent as a student in the Normal School.

Fifth. A fair knowledge of the following subjects: Spelling, Writing, Reading, English Grammar, Geography, United States History, Physiology and Arithmetic.

The State Normal School has been at work for more than twenty-eight years. In this period it has had nearly seventeen thousand different students. This number has included young men and women of nearly all grades of ability and scholarship. A considerable number of college graduates have taken the course provided for such persons: a large number of graduates of commissioned high schools and other schools of equal rank have pursued the course arranged for this class of students: by far the larger proportion of this number have been persons who had little or no scholarship beyond the eight legal or common branches.

CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

Section 4557 of the school law of Indiana reads as follows: "The Board of Trustees is authorized to grant, from time to time, certificates of proficiency to such teachers as shall have completed any of the prescribed courses of study, and whose

moral character and disciplinary relations to the school be satisfactory. At the expiration of two years after graduation, satisfactory evidence of professional ability to instruct and manage a school having been received, they shall be entitled to diplomas appropriate to such professional degrees as the Trustees shall confer upon them, which diploma shall be considered sufficient evidence of qualification to teach in any of the schools of the State."

Graduates who make application for diplomas under the provisions of the law are required to produce certificates of their success in instruction and school management and as to the number of months taught, from both county superintendents and township trustees, if they have taught in the country, or from superintendents of graded schools of towns or cities and the trustees of such schools if they have taught in towns or cities. Such certificates should be sent to the president of the school at least one month before the close of the academic year.

By a rule of the Board of Trustees, satisfactory evidence of twelve months' successful experience in teaching, after completing the course of study, entitles the graduate to the diploma of the institution.

As a means of promoting still greater thoroughness on the part of those nearing graduation from the school, the Board of Trustees, by a recent action, requires "that all candidates for graduation from the Normal School shall be required to hold a county license to teach for a period of not less than two years; said license having been issued within the five years next preceding the date of commencement for the given year. Or that such person shall receive a grade in an examination conducted by the faculty on the questions used in the county examination that would entitle them to a license for not less than two years if the examination were taken under a county superintendent."

REPORT OF BOARD OF OFFICIAL VISITORS, 1897-98.

TERRE HAUTE, May 5, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Trustees, State Normal School of Indiana:

We, the undersigned, appointed by the State Board of Education as the Board of Visitors for the year 1897-98, would respectfully submit the following report:

We spent about three days during the first week of May in visiting the various class and general exercises and in familiarizing ourselves with the details of the work in the different departments of the school.

The first thing impressing us was the evident spirit of earnestness on the part of the student body as a whole. Among the twelve hundred or more in attendance, we noticed but few triflers. Several causes probably conspire to produce this, particularly in a professional school, but probably the infectious devotion and enthusiasm of the members of the faculty outweigh them all.

The superb buildings now occupied by the school are models of elegance and convenience. We are pleased to find so liberal an equipment, particularly in the way of the library, of physical and chemical apparatus, of biological laboratories, of geographical charts and reliefs, and of physical apparatus in the gymnasiums. We discover that little, if any, of the material in the laboratories and museums is serving a merely ornamental purpose, nearly everything having been selected for its pedagogical value.

The present plan of conducting the library meets our heartiest commendation. It is stimulating research and acquaintance with books which the plan that forbids students from going to the book shelves themselves has failed in doing. We found no

busier place in the building than the library. The laboratory method which is followed by many members of the faculty makes the library of twenty thousand volumes of incalculable value to every student.

The generous provisions now made for physical culture are attracting several hundred young men and women to the gymnasiums each day. The announcement that gymnastics will be a required subject in the future is in accord with the policy of the best schools and colleges in this country and we hope that it means systematic training in light exercises for the children of the public schools as well. Physical exercise under intelligent direction insure symmetrical development, strength, good health, and that grace of form and movement, which promotes acceptance among all classes and conditions of men.

The facilities for laboratory work in the science departments make it possible to follow ideal methods of study and instruction and as a consequence the scientific spirit is growing in all the classes. The School is now not only giving the instruction in the natural sciences that every teacher needs, but it is also able to give the advanced work which will prepare special teachers for science work in the secondary schools of the State.

A normal school has a special mission of its own, else it has no claim to a distinct existence. If its curricula and methods are not distinguishable from those of the university and of the other higher institutions of learning, its maintenance is unnecessary. In so far as the other schools are giving a general education, however liberal, they are only laying the foundations desirable before specializing in any direction. Such a preparation is recognized as essential for admission to special schools of high standing in this country and in Europe, that fit for any of the learned professions. The aim of the Normal School is the education and training of teachers, a problem as clearly marked as that of the education and training of physicians, or of lawyers, or of ministers, or of officers for the army. The curriculum of each special school must embrace not only the subjects immediately involved in its aim, but also reviews and advanced work in subjects upon which they more or less directly depend. For this reason the curriculum of the Normal School must include such branches of knowledge as its graduates may propose to teach or may be calling into requisition in their work. All such subjects

are taught, however, with the special aim of the school constantly in view and consequently contribute most effectively to its realization. This fact is frequently overlooked by those who are comparing the work of the normal school with that of schools of general aim.

We think that a cursory observer of the work being done in the Indiana State Normal School would easily see that it differs radically from that of the non-special schools and colleges generally and that throughout the various classes both subject-matter and method develop in accord with the fundamental idea for which the School was organized. All advanced modern methods are based upon philosophic principles, and we were pleased to see so much evidence of intelligent conformance to principles now recognized by the leading thinkers of the time. Few other normal schools in this country have succeeded so fully in harmonizing theory and practice and in giving pedagogy significance as a science.

The elevation of the standard for admittance relieves the School of much elementary work and enables it to give more time to the strictly professional needs of its students. It appears to us, however, that the educational interests of the commonwealth could better be served by the establishment of two or three auxiliary normal schools in other sections of the State. These schools, with a much less expensive equipment, could complete the subjects embraced in the first two years of the curriculum together with some elementary pedagogical work and prepare their students for the advanced classes at Terre Haute. They could be organized into a system under the present board of control and executive officer in such a way as to preserve the unity of the work and secure the greatest profit with a minimum expense.

The relief from class work given President Parsons comes none too soon. There are sufficient details in the administration and management of such a great school to occupy all of his time. We think several departments are already feeling the stimulating effect of his wise counsel. As the superior officer of the School, he has certain duties to the profession and to the public schools which he must not overlook and to which time and strength must be given. The Normal School can not accomplish much unless, through the President, it keeps in touch with public

school work and public school men. Its influence is magnified by contact and acquaintance. Its position as a leader can only be maintained by securing the co-operation of the educational forces of the State.

We find that the heavy duties devolving upon Professor Sandison, owing to the increased attendance, prevent him from giving that personal supervision to the work of the pupil teachers in the practice school which is necessary to make it as effective as that of the other departments and we recommend that a director in training be appointed who shall serve as principal of the model school and give his entire time to the students assigned there for observation and practice. Such an addition to the faculty would enable the School to carry out some cherished plans for an enlargement of practice work and make the model school more truly the professional laboratory it is intended to be.

In closing, we wish to express our appreciation of the courtesies extended us by President Parsons and other members of the faculty during our visit.

Very respectfully yours,

A. R. TAYLOR.

W. R. SNYDER.

FREMONT GOODWINE.



