The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1886.

Entered at the Lehighton post-office as Second Class Mail Matter.

THE statement of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for the year ended December 31, 1885, shows: Gross earnings, $31,091,-678; net earnings, $7,871,105. Deducting interest and rentals of leased lines, new equipment, new tracks, etc., leaves a net balance for the year of $2,240,834, equal to 8 55-100 per cent. on the capital stock of the company. The bonded debt at this date is $3,674,000.

GEORGE HARRIS, of Pittsburg, president of the Miners and Laborers' Amalgamated Association of the Anthracite Coal Region, said a few days ago that he did not think there would be any strike in this region, though if one were contemplated the miners and laborers of the anthracite regions were in better condition to meet it than for fifteen past. There are now 45,000 miners and laborers enrolled in the Amalgamated Association. Mr. Harris says he will devote all his time the next four weeks in organizing branches of the association in Luzerne county. The exact meaning of the new wages scale is that when coal sells in New York at $4 a ton the miner who works by the day is to be paid $12.75 a week instead of $12, the laborer $10 instead of $8.

THE Public Printer thinks the time has come for the construction of a new Government office. He feels cramped in the present immense building—the largest in the world for such a purpose—and wants more elbow room for himself and his two thousand employees. It costs about $3,000,000 a year to print and bind the matter ordered by Congress and the departments. A very large part of this printing is utterly wasted. The junk shops are packed with public documents, some of which have cost five or six dollars a volume. This sort of thing has been going on for years, without any serious attempt to check it. The Government printing office has become practically an asylum for political pets, and for favorites of members of Congress. It would be a measure of decided economy if the whole concern was swept away, and the necessary work given out by fair competition among the trades interested.

THE report of the Commissioner of Pensions presents some curious facts. At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the rolls "2,945 survivors of the war of 1812, and 17,212 widows of those who served in that war." In other words the widows outnumbered the survivors six to one. According to the same authority the total number of applications filed from 1871, when the law took effect for this class of pensioners, to 1885 was: Survivors, 34,673; widows, 43,883. This shows how rapidly the survivors' widows have gained on the survivors. When it is remembered that the war of 1812 closed over seventy years ago, surprise may be well excited that there should now be more than twenty thousand pensioners on the rolls, of whom 17,212 are widows. At what age did they marry, and are soldiers' widows exceptionally endowed with long lives? Exact answers to these questions would furnish interesting information, and might reduce the number of pensioners. The Commissioner says that "extended inquiries are being prosecuted with a view to purging the pension rolls of the various agencies of the names of those fraudulently and illegally borne thereon, and great success is attending the work." This assurance is general in terms, and, of course, does not apply to any special class of pensioners. But every class should be carefully examined.

Mrs. Bayard, wife of the Secretary of State, died at her residence in Washington, D. C., at half-past eight o'clock Sunday morning. All the members of her family, with the exception of one daughter, Mrs. Warren, of Boston, and a son, who is in Arizona, were present when she died. Mrs. Bayard was fifty-one years old. The immediate cause of her death was congestion of the brain, brought on by the shock of her daughter's sudden death two weeks previous. For the first week following that event she stood the strain and excitement quite well, but a week previous to her death she was compelled to take to her bed and gradually grew worse from day to day. On Thursday, 29th ult., congestion of the brain made its appearance. She was unconscious for twenty-four hours before her death. For years Mrs. Bayard had been a confirmed invalid. Last summer she was very ill at her home in Wilmington, Del., with a complication of diseases of the liver and stomach, and her recovery at that time was considered doubtful. During all of last winter she was prevented by ill health from appearing in society and her place was most acceptably filled by her accomplished daughter, whose sudden death shocked Washington so recently. It was at Miss Kate's solicitation that Mrs. Bayard some months since put herself under Dr. F. A. Gardner's care and under his treatment her improvement was marked. During the last six months her health had been better than for many years.

UNLESS somebody weakens pretty soon, says the Philadelphia *Times* of the 3rd inst., there is going to be a coke famine. It is stated upon what appears to be good authority that the present supply will be exhausted within ten days. Unless the strike is ended by that time the idle coke-burners will be but a small portion of the workingmen who will be out of work. Furnaces and rolling-mills in various portions of the country will be obliged to suspend and the thousands of workingmen dependent upon them will be idle until the coke-producers and their men can make up their minds to get together on the live-and-let-live principle. This strike only affords another instance of the widespread loss occasioned by the strike system of settling labor disputes. It is easy to see who lose by it. The men who strike can never by any means get back the time they lose, nor can they hope to secure an advance that will compensate them for any prolonged period of idleness. The employers lose the profit in the production they might place upon the market during the strike period. The other industries, with their capital and workmen, which are to a greater or less extent dependent upon the striking industry lose incalculably by the suspension. And who makes anything by it? That is a question for both strikers and employers to sit down and ponder over with a great deal of earnestness. If the chief object of the combined employment of capital and labor be to make money there can be no more foolish thing than indulgence in a course which can bring only loss to everybody concerned. It is time that both workingmen and employers got their eyes open to the folly of the whole system of strikes and lock-outs and invented some method of agreement that does not involve so much expensive disagreement.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

It is something after all to have a decent reputation and an honest name. If you doubt it, come down with me to Wall street, and I'll prove it to you. Uncle Sam paid his debts like an honest man—there is no doubt about his honesty; men would sooner carry his promises to pay in their pockets, than the gold pieces with which they are to be paid. His bonds, paying the lowest rate of interest known to civilized finance, command a higher premium than gold, wherever money passes current among men. His bond is taken without question.—not houses, nor lands, nor merchandise, rate equal to it; and all this because Uncle Sam is just what he ought to be, like his grand uncle, John Bull, an honest man. Now, mark the difference! If a government bond of one hundred dollars, paying three per cent., commands a premium, an eight per cent. bond ought to be worth nearly three hundred; and a six per cent. bond, worth at least two hundred. The Western Union Telegraph is the most gigantic monopoly in the United States; its Briareau arms encompass all the land; yet Western Union paying six per cent. is selling to-day at 70. There is very little doubt about the six per cent. dividends, but there is a sense of insecurity and doubt that lie behind it all that the managers are not honest; and tempting as the bait is, it will require some manipulation to force it up to par. It is now near the point to which it was forced by Jay Gould in 1882, but after getting it to that point they added forty millions of water—and this was divided among the plunderers—so that even from a financial standpoint, a good character and an honest name is worth something; for the United States can get $100 for one half the rate of interest that Jay Gould and the Western Union pay for seventy.

The sullen roar that for months has rumbled, like distant thunder, has at last broken beyond control, and the Democracy of Brooklyn are in open rebellion. It is well known that without the superhuman effort made by Kings County, Mr. Cleveland could not have been elected. If it had not been for their exceptional aid, he might still have been Governor of New York, or perhaps Mayor of Buffalo. Kings County made him Governor; Kings County sealed his nomination at Chicago, and finally in the supreme struggle for the Presidency, she rolled up that great majority that gave Mr. Cleveland the coveted prize. New York County had been derelict, and if Kings County had done no better than New York did, Mr. Blaine would have been President of the United States. Under those circumstances—the Democrats of Kings County felt they had very strong claims on the Administration, but their claims have been ignored, and their hopes of official preferment have been disappointed. Civil service reform stands like a lion in the path, and the complaint is that the President won't help to remove the lion. The fat offices have all come to New York, and while New York has been reveling at the public crib—Kings County has been fed on corn husks. As staunch a Democratic organ as the Brooklyn *Eagle*, this week gave voice to its discontent in no uncertain tones, and warned the administration that it must cry a halt.

Hungry Democrats are looking towards the United States Marshalship, which is held by a Republican; the office is a fat one. The incumbent is an offensive partizan, of the most offensive character; he does not attempt to hide it and never did; he is Republican through and through; the Democrats have been in power almost a year—but still he holds the fort. If Mr. Cleveland should be a candidate before the next Democratic convention, unless things alter very much in the next three years, it is safe to prognosticate that he will not carry his own State, secured by the uncertain tenure of a bare eleven hundred votes. The discontent is deep and widespread in both cities, and where one Democrat is satisfied there are fifty fighting mad.

What's the matter with our neighbors over the river? At the sale of Doctor Talmage's pews early in the week, the premiums exceeded those of Mr. Beecher's church; so it looks as if Doctor Talmage was not only growing in spiritual, but financial grace. One enthusiastic member gave $730 premium for his pew, the rent of which was only ninety dollars. A smile of benediction lighted up the Tabernacle pastor's face, and a cheer went up from the admiring congregation as the successful bidder carried off the capital prize. Can it be that the Plymouth pastor is on the wane, and the Tabernacle on the increase. It certainly looks like it, if we measure it by the root of all evil.

The trial of General Shaler for bribery has been one of the notable events of the week. It is a serious matter when a gentleman who has occupied some of the highest and most honorable positions in the city, is placed upon trial for one of the most venal and meanest crimes known to the calendar. It is a terrible thing to contemplate that a soldier of honorable record—who was looked upon as the soul of integrity, should be placed in such a position. There are hundreds of men connected with our municipal government, who are capable of any crime, from murder to petty larceny—but General Shaler was not one of them; his honesty was never called in question up to the present time, and now he is accused of selling himself for the paltry sum of $8,000 or $9,000, and of joining hands with perjurers and robbers to plunder the city. The proof comes direct and clear. The witness for the prosecution, though a self confessed perjurer and liar, had with him enough of collateral evidence to entitle the scoundrel to credit. In financial and official circles the indictment of General Shaler is looked upon as a positive calamity; for men say, if he is spotted, where can we look for an honest man. His offence carries with it tremendous consequences—States prison at his age would be worse than death. It is sincerely to be hoped that there may be some explanation, some proof which will establish the General's fair fame and leave his name unspotted. He has had the misfortune to awaken many bitter enmities while in command of the National Guard, and the enforcement of military discipline, accompanied with a somewhat arrogant and overbearing manner, has engendered hates and enmities which are telling against him with fatal effect at the present time. He showed the common fault of many excellent militia officers; he forgot that we have a dual organization, and he carried the habits of the armoury and the camp into private life. He forgot that when drill was over, Jack was as good as his master, and he exacted at all times, and under all circumstances, the same deference that he expected on parade. This arrogance became intolerable, and now that the General is in peril there are hundreds of those who have taken offence at his military conduct, who are ready to hunt him to his ruin.

Early in the week we had the Patriarch's ball. Among the ladies, I know there will be an intense desire to know who the Patriarchs are. Well, primarily they are the tony old beaux, who smashed the hearts of our female dudes thirty, forty or fifty years ago. Now, don't you suppose that these venerable and respectable fossils are laid upon the shelf—not a bit of it; all the young girls go for them; unless you have gray hair you are of no account at a Patriarch's ball; and if it is white you command a premium. McAllister at 65, and O'Leary at an unknown quantity, and a head like a cotton ball, knocked all the young dudes silly.

Everybody was there. The invitations were under the care of the most select committee, among the old blue blood; not a person passed the door without the shibboleth, and the consequence was that society was quite at home. It was a family party on a grand scale, but it was the proper thing to go so everybody went. Nothing was wanting, music, flowers, menu and company the toniest of the tony. There was no pretence of eleemosynary efforts or benevolences to missionary societies; nothing of that sort, they got through with all that sort of thing at the charity ball last week. They simply came together to have a social time among themselves and they had it. There were no editors, nor artists, nor actors; nothing but money bags and enormons respectability. A few years ago this particular ball used to be held at private houses, but society has grown so prodigiously that it now takes the largest house in the city to hold them. As an evidence that we are progressing, the wife of the Japanese minister led the German. If she had done such a thing forty years ago it would have cost her her head when she got back to Japan. I wish I could describe the dresses, but there I'm in deep water. They were wonderful. The sight from the boxes was a thing never to be forgotten, and I almost wished I was a Patriarch myself.

The fall of Bob Hart the negro minstrel who professed to be converted some time ago, and was ordained a Baptist minister and preached under the name of the Rev. Robert Southerland, adds another to the list of religious and temperance failures. Mr. Southerland's minstrel associates never took any stock in his conversion. They knew the man and prognosticated the event which has now taken place. He was known as a very clever minstrel and stump nigger speaker all over the United States, but his unfortunate love of whisky proved his ruin. There may be exceptional cases, I admit, but as a general thing it is not safe to make gospel ministers out of that kind of timber.

The magnificent gift of Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, the son-in-law and daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, conclusively proves that his wealth has not fallen into unworthy hands. There is no doubt but the other members of the family will be heard from in due time. We look hopefully towards Conelius, who from his past life may reasonably be expected to do some great thing for the city where the great bulk of his wealth has been accumulated, a gift which shall pass his name to posterity with blessings for generations to come. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan's gift is to found a maternity hospital, where poor women can receive proper attention during child-birth. It is a want long felt and will secure Mr. Sloan and his wife the lasting gratitude of the community. The society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has its hands full, and the streets are crowded with begging children. This week a beautiful little girl was arrested begging in the street one bitter stormy night, and when the officer of the society followed her to her home he found her father enjoying himself reading a novel in a comfortable room, and the mother preparing dinner. The poor child was nearly frozen, but stormy nights were her strong hold and sometimes she would make three or four dollars. The parents were immediately arrested and the child cared for by the society.

The weather has been miserable and business is flat. BROADBRIM.

Washington News and Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, '86.

MR. EDITOR: It is now more than probable that the agricultural interests of the country are at last to receive that recognition from Congress which the magnitude and importance of the industry demands. At each session of Congress during recent years, bills have been introduced with the view of creating an Agricultural Bureau as an executive department, the chief officer of which should be a member of the President's Cabinet. The committee on Agriculture of the House, who have had the bill under consideration since the commencement of the present session, have agreed to accept an amendment proposed by the labor committee, and have ordered the bill to be favorably reported. As agreed upon, the bill provides for the establishment of a department of agriculture and labor under the supervision of a secretary and assistant secretary, whose salaries shall be the same as those now paid to other officers of corresponding rank. The Secretary of Agriculture and labor is empowered to inquire into the causes of discontent which may exist between employers and employees within the United States, and he is authorized to invite and hear sworn statements from both parties.

General Black, the Commissioner of Pensions, has established a new division in his office, which will be known as the law division, which will determine all questions relating to attorney's fees, the standing of attorneys practicing before the office, appeals from the decision of the Commissioner, and all questions relating to the law and practice of the office. Heretofore the consideration of these questions has occupied much of the time of the various officials of the department, and the new division has been established with the view of systematizing and expediting the current work of the office.

The Civil Service Commissioners were on Thursday last accorded a hearing before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. They reported that they had no suggestions to make as to changes in the law, other than that they were opposed to the examination of applicants over forty-five years of age. They also called the attention of the committee to certain inequalities in the classified service which should be remedied.

Tuesday last being the day set apart by the Senate to be devoted to the memory of the late Vice-President Hendricks, a great amount of interest was manifested in the solemn occasion. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity while the corridors and aisles were filled with a restless and impatient crowd, anxious to hear and see what was going on upon the floor. The able and fitting tribute paid by Senator Voorhees, to the memory of the dead, was listened to with marked attention, and was well received, as were also the eulogies offered by the other Senators. Probably the finest effort of the day was that of Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and when he concluded his remarks with the words, "God's finger touched him and he slept," there was an audible amen from all parts of the crowded room.

The warm weather which has prevailed during the past few days has caused the merchants and business men along the river front to watch the river with much apprehension. In the spring of 1881 Washington was visited by a disastrous flood, caused by the gorging of ice in the channel of the stream. The river is still frozen over and the conditions are the same as they were five years ago. A mass meeting of business men owning property in the lower portion of the city was held on Wednesday, at which it was decided to take immediate action with the view of breaking the ice before damage could be occasioned by a sudden rise. As a result of the meeting it was decided to utilize the various river steamers in breaking and clearing the ice from the channel of the stream. This work has since been so far accomplished that it is believed that all present danger has been averted, and the river boats have resumed their regular trips.

The President held the first of his evening receptions to the public on Friday evening. The reception began at 9 o'clock and closed promptly at 11. More than six thousand persons were in attendance. The rooms were as elaborately decorated as if set for a State dinner. The conservatory and entire first floor were thrown open to visitors. H

OUR SOUTHERN BUDGET

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
SOUTHERN PINES, N.C., Jan. 30.

For the benefit of readers who shiver in the Northern blasts, and desire to know how the people down here in the South have been faring, the following two letters, one from J. T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration for North Carolina, and the other from a New Hampshire man who is now "trying it" down in Florida, will no doubt prove interesting:

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C. Jan. 13.—We call your attention to the fact that the thermometer during the recent cold snap did not register as low as it did at points south of Southern Pines, for instance, Aiken, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., and only about five degrees lower than at Jacksonville, Fla. This proves beyond a doubt that Southern Pines and the Long Leaf Pine Region of North Carolina is a more desirable winter home than any place in Florida. No malaria to fill the system, less than one-half the cost of travel.

From New York to Southern Pines and return $18.40; Baltimore $11.40. Compare this with what you have to pay from these points to Florida and return. Information carefully furnished. Special inducements offered parties desiring to build cottages to occupy during the winter season.

J. T. PATRICK, Comr. Im'g'n for N. C.

THE FLORIDA MAN'S LETTER.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 11, '86.—For the benefit of those who have spent a winter in Florida and those who are interested, I write this letter concerning the climate. Last summer the hottest day was the last day of June, then the mercury stood at 104 degrees in the shade; but the average heat was from 85 to 90, and it lasted from May to November. On account of the sea breezes it seemed cooler than it really was. Of the two I like the summer here better than the winter. Of course business is dull, but I had all I wanted to do most of the time. What I thought you would want to hear about, is the blizzard that has struck Florida, the coldest for a great many years. It commenced to blow direct from the West Jan. 9th, and at midnight it was down to freezing. All the oranges in this vicinity froze solid, and it did not moderate Friday, Saturday or Sunday. Saturday night it was eighteen above zero. One of the natives told me he had 80,000 oranges frozen solid. He said he did not care for the oranges, but the trees were all dead. He said there was not one orange tree left in all St. Johns county. Water froze two inches thick in our kitchen Saturday night and this morning the ground is frozen hard. It is rough on flower gardens. Work is dull here now.

We are glad to learn that a very serious question—a question that has agitated whole nations—has been settled by the savans of the prosperous town of Manly, on the Raleigh and Augusta Air-line Railroad. It has long been a mooted question whether a woman should receive as much education as a man; but at last the truth has been arrived at, and it has been decided that she should not. Now that settles the question, it is to be hoped for all time to come. Some good has at last certainly come from a debating society.

Commissioner of Immigration J. T. Patrick, of this State, shows by an exhibit made recently that Northern capital is finding investment in North Carolina at the rate of nearly $100,000 annually, the amount perceptibly increasing every year. This speaks well for the efforts of Mr. Patrick. The men and money that have come into North Carolina have come to stay.

It is now quite seasonable to warble: "When the springtime comes, gentle Annie." It is almost here. Only a few days more will elapse before early peas, Irish potatoes, and new onions will be placed in the ground. March will see them sprouting nicely. The garden seed man understands this, and is already spreading his net for the annual catch. F. P. WOODWARD.

—The spring elections will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 16th, next Tuesday week.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Company, 106 Wall St., N. aug 24—m11

New Advertisements.

Receipts and Expenditures
—OF—
CARBON COUNTY.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
December 31st, 1885.

—o—

Samuel Rickert, Treas.

DR.

January 1, 1885. To balance as per last report	$15,036 49
To cash received from collectors...	

DUPLICATE OF 1882.

Nathan Smith, Towamensing	$ 6 00

DUPLICATE OF 1884.

H. P. Levan, Franklin	$ 203 25
C. E. Sitler, Mahoning	406 38
D. Kennedy, Mauch Chunk Twp.	180 00
D. D. Gerhart, Packer	104 20
Jno. Painter, Mauch Chunk Bor.	266 31
Wm. Merrick, East Mauch Chunk Borough	12 29
E. B. Albright, Lehighton Boro.	140 44
John Trevaskis, Banks	44 20
Paul Buck, Towamensing	74 78
	$ 1,430 65

DUPLICATES OF 1885.

Jno. Strohl, L. Towamensing	$ 554 12
D. D. Gerhart, Packer	100 00
J. F. Christman, Penn Forrest	139 99
J. Hinkle, Weatherly Borough	602 71
C. O. Donnell, East Mauch Chunk	316 71
Pat. Conningham, Lausanne	35 13
Peter King, Lansford Borough	835 74
G. Hettinger, Lehigh Township	100 00
Jno. Sheckler, Lehighton Borough	794 93
Owen Greenewalt, Towamensing	165 00
Bernard Ferry, Banks	976 86
E. S. Heintzleman, East Penn	370 92
H. P. Levan, Franklin	100 00
A. G. Gombert, Mahoning	471 68
W. L. Stiles, Packerton District	394 10
J. J. Boyle, Mauch Chunk Bor.	1,626 94
Michael Hannon, Mauch Chunk Township	1,552 01
	$ 7,293 26

TO CASH RECEIVED FOR REDEMPTION OF UNSEATED LANDS.

McNeal and Wright, Packer Twp	$ 23 16
J. C. West	35 70
	$ 58 86

TO CASH RECEIVED FOR TAXES ENTERED ON TAX LIEN.

Mrs. Noah Houser, Weatherly	$ 87
N. German, Lehighton	1 26
	$ 2 13

TO CASH RECEIVED FOR RENT.

Betz and Painter	$ 6 25
Keystone Club	55 00
Robert Klotz	1 00
First National Bank, M. Chunk	12 00
Duplicate order, No. 84, refunded	39 00
To cash received from Danville Asylum	10 14
To cash received from J. Champion	
Commonwealth costs refunded	29 70
To cash from sale of old planks	30 55
	$25,076 51

CR.

COURT EXPENSES.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Thos. S. Heck, clerk—1882-1885	$ 45 50
George F. Huntzinger	38 88
I. S. Hawk	58 40
D. J. Betz, clerk	7 50
W. A. Cortright, clerk	5 00
James Woodring, clerk	26 50
James P. McHugh, clerk	13 00
C. W. Lentz, jury commissioner	5 00
	$1,09 84

JURORS.

Grand Jury for 1885	$ 722 16
Petit " " "	1,307 88
Traverse " " "	1,811 84
	$ 3,841 88

COURT CRIER.

Jonas Markley for 1885	$ 1 50 00
Court stenographer for 1885	140 00
Constable returns for 1885	207 67
Tip taves for 1885	330 00
Costs in Commonwealth cases for 1885	1,487 72
	$ 6,391 66

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Anthony Coll	$ 262 0
John Arner	300 00
Ben Williams	290 00
Michael Cassidy, clerk	730 00
	$ 1,482 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Wm. F. Murphy & Sons, books	$ 21 00
E. H. Rauch & Sons, printing	304 00
O. B. Sigley, "	126 00
H. B. Smith, "	100 00
S. V. Northimer, "	176 00
Express, postage, etc	12 33
Sm'l Carpenter, stationary, etc	84 12
Wm. Mann, books	14 50
J. W. Maloy, printing	50 00
Wright & Keiser, assessment books, etc	189 50
Hunt & Arnold, pens	4 50
	$ 1,031 95

UNSEATED LAND TAX.

Jacob Hettinger, Lehigh Tw'p	$ 309 42
Simon Snyder, Towamensing	92 80
D. D. Gerhard, Packer	553 22
Tilghman Craigie and J. Gerhard Packer township	602 71
John Whalen, Banks	92 48
E. W. Koch, Penn Forest	185 97
Sol. Yeakel, Weissport	6 00
George Bachard, East Penn	27 15
Wm Kennedy, Lausanne	85 91
Peter Buck, Towamensing	83 73
Wm. Hussman, Penn Forest	213 71
J. S. Hawk, Kidder South	111 59
Wm. Fritz, Mauch Chunk Twp	43 20
J. D. Woodring, North Kidder	50 37
John Strohl, L. Towamensing	51 19
Ed. Garrahan, N. Banks	209 73
John McCready, Mauch Chunk Township	78 22
A. J. Christman, Towamensing	126 57
John Arner, Weissport	5 00
Wm. Miller, Lehighton	20 35
Aaron Benninghoff, E. M. Chunk	21 28
A. F. Christman, Penn Forest	108 21
Dan. Wieand, Lehighton	58 05
	$ 1,331 20

INQUISITION.

P. H. Latham on body of M. Cadden	$ 61 87
F. Bertolette on body of J. Bachey	22 65
T. W. Williams on body of H. Gallagher	14 87
H. H. McIlacvey, on bodies of Ed. McGittigan and George Krapp	45 80
J. J. Boyle on bodies of Theodore Werknecht and John Dugan	42 59
C. W. Lentz serving rule on J. Bachey's inquest	3 00
P. H. Latham on body of J. T. Hogan	31 88
J. F. Bleckley material furished at the J. T. Hogan inquest	2 00
	$ 246 06

ELECTION EXPENSES.

J. G. Eadie, viewer of Banks Twp., election district	$ 2 70
Henry Bincman, viewer of Banks Twp., election district	4 30
Michael Cassidy, viewer of Banks Twp., election district	4 80
	$ 12 80

1885.	Feb.	Nov.
Benj. Jones, Audenried	$ 21 10	$ 29 30
P. Smith, B. Meadow	31 50	28 88
J. S. Brobst, East Penn	31 10	25 90
George Hiller, East M. Chunk	20 50	24 70
R. Anthony, Franklin	31 50	25 0
Miles Coxe N. Kidder	35 50	28 50
Jos. Schatzle, S. Kidder	31 30	29 00
Seph Watkins, Lansford	32 20	26 70
W. Kennedy, Lausanne	28 70	21 90
John F. Decker, Lehigh	23 59	27 00
John Farren, Lehighton	31 20	25 40
N. Reinsmith, Mahoning	31 50	26 50
Wm. H. Gruber, Lower Towamensing	32 10	27 78
J. S. Loose, M. Chunk	31 90	24 50
S. A. Campbell, Second Ward, Mauch Chunk	28 50	23 50
H. Riley, Nesquehoning	28 30	25 50
Peter Hartz, Packer	32 50	27 70
A. H. Bowman, Packerton	29 10	24 10
B. F. Rinker, Parryville	30 70	25 70
J. J. Smith, Penn Forest	30 50	27 90
D. Remaly, Summit Hill	29 60	28 70
Chas. Shafer, Towamensing	32 30	27 50
E. P. Williams, Weatherly	32 70	27 30
H. H. Williams, Weatherly	30 10	24 50
Assessors in different townships	12 40	
F. L. Reber, senatorial return judge		20 80
J. H. Handwerk, Frank Sharkey and J. Fisher, return judges		12 50
F. Scatly, sending election papers to S. Kidder		2 00
		$ 1,433 35

ASSESSMENTS AND REGISTRATION EXPENSES

	Assessments.	Registration.
Wash. Snyder, L. Towamensing	$ 36 00	$ 23 00
Emery Getz, S. Kidder	10 00	10 00
M. Romig, East Penn	15 00	8 00
A. Hartz, Weatherly	38 00	35 00
D. G. McLeod, N. Kidder	15 00	10 00
S. B. Gerhard, Packer	18 00	26 00
L. Kuehner, P. Forest	18 00	5 00
W. B. Anthony, Parryville	9 00	7 00
A. H. Gombert, Mahoning	45 50	15 00
Gabriel Miller, Lehigh	15 00	8 00
John Potters, Lausanne	12 00	
Wm. Koons Weissport	3 00	
Nathan Stermer, Mauch Chunk borough	36 00	38 00
Nathan Stemler, Towasing	20 00	6 00
J. Dentinger, Lehighton	48 00	22 00
P. H. Martin, Banks	67 00	48 00
Henry L. Reihman, East Mauch Chunk	32 00	20 00
Chas. Ferry, Lansford	51 00	20,00
Wm. R. Miller, Mauch Chunk township	55 00	52 00
J. K. Rickert, Franklin	35 00	15 00
Reuben Steiner, Packer	5 00	
Emanuel Shafer, Packerton		2 50
Patrick Martin, Banks	5 00	
		$ 958 00

SHERIFF'S ACCOUNT.

C. W. Lentz, boarding prisoners	$ 1,048 52
C. W. Lentz, making fires in 1885	242 00
C. W. Lentz, two prisoners to Penitentiary	49 40
C. W. Lentz, clothing for prisoners for '83, '84	66 23
C. W. Lentz, serving jurors and return of venires	181 95
	$ 1,588 10

PROTHONOTARY.

G. W. Esser, court clerk, etc	$ 443 21

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

E. M. Malhearn, commonwealth cases, etc	$ 802 01

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Paul Buck	$ 28 50
H. A. Butler	28 50
H. E. Swartz	28 50
L. H. Barber, clerk, 1885	28 50
T. S. Beck, clerk, 1883	27 00
	$ 144 00

COUNTY SOLICITOR

E. R. Siewers	$ 165 00

COUNTY TREASURER.

Samuel Rickert	$ 1,000 00
Repairs to bridges	3,188 92
Donation to Mahoning bridge	300 00
Fox scalps	122 00
Court House and jail expenses	1,403 07
L. Armbruster, filling ice house	20 55
L. Armbruster, overpaid rent at county building	12 50
F. Bertolette, auditing county books, 1885	50 00
E. R. Siewers, auditing county books, 1883	50 00
S. S. Smith, payment of order to Eastern Penitentiary	108 44
R. E. Swartz, for making duplicates	28 00
John V. Stout, telephone rent to Jan. 1, 1886	36 37
Thos. S. Beck, commissioner clerk from Jan. 1 to Jan. 5, '85 and one copy S. Laws	13 00
Samuel Harleman, 1 day serving county commissioner	3 00
T. A. Snyder, County Supt., County Institute	200 00
Ed. Sensinger, 1 day service as commissioner, Jan. 5, 1885	3 00
P. Cunningham, extra service collecting tax, Lausanne	1 50
Orders issued in 1884 and paid in 1885, orders Nos. 349, 456, 457, 460 and 463	109 85
	$24,110 52

RECAPITULATON.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1885	$15,036 49
Total receipts for 1885	10,640 02
	$25,676 51

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures for courts	$ 6,291 68
County Commissioners and Clerk	1,482 00
Printing and stationery	1,031 95
Unseated Land Tax	3,100 95
Inquisitions	246 06
Elections	1,145 35
Assessments and registrations	936 0
Repairs to bridges	3,188 92
Contribution to bridge in Mahoning township	300 00
Court House and jail expenses	1,403 07
County Treasurer's salary, County Institute, Eastern Penitentiary and other expenses itemized in the foregoing	4,464 56
	$24,110 52

INDEBTEDNESS.

Anthony Coll, 120 days services as Commissioner, amount	$ 340 00
Cr. by cash	262 00
Balance due	$ 78 00
John Arner, 108 days service as Commissioner, amount	$ 316 00
Cr. by cash	300 00
Balance due	$ 16 00
Ben. Williams, 79 days services as Commissioner, amount	$ 237 00
Cr. by cash	200 00
Balance due	$ 37 00
C. W. Lentz, Sheriff, unadjusted bill for fixing fires at the prison in 1883 and 1884	$ 485 00
Cr. by jury fees received in '83, '84 and '85	100 00
Balance due	$ 385 00

BALANCE OUTSTANDING.

John Kline, money collected	$ 68 38
J. J. Gallagher, balance on overdrawn account as commissioner in 1881	14 00
J. J. Gallagher, expenses disallowed by Auditors in 1881	6 67
Thos. Koons, ex Sheriff, jury fees collected 1881 and 1882	60 00
Richard Horn, collector 1883, East Mauch Chunk	16 75
D. Kennedy, collector 1884, Mauch Chunk township	145 36
Harrison Wentz, collector, Parryville, 1884	61 42
John S. Miller, collector, Weissport, 1884	132 33
Francis Wernet, collector, South Kidder, 1884	327 04
D. D. Gerhart, collector, Packer, 1885	125 11
Chas. O'Donnell, Esq., East Mauch Chunk, 1885	276 25
Godfrey Hetting, collector, Lehigh Twp., 1 85	12 28
Owen Greenewalt, collector, Towamensing township, 1885	114 55
H. P. Levan, collector, Franklin township, 1885	347 78
W. Lee Stiles, collector Packerton Districts, 1 85	45 50
J. J. Boyle, collector, Mauch Chunk borough, 1885	516 58
Francis Wernet, collector, South Kidder, 1885	319 69
F. P. Beyer, collector, Parryville	287 10
H. H. Everett, collector, Weissport	172 74
	$ 2,849 56
Balance in Treasury	$ 1,565 99
	$ 4,415 55

We, the undersigned Auditors of the County of Carbon, State of Pennsylvania, elected and duly sworn according to law, do report that we met, audited and adjusted and settled according to law the accounts of the Treasurer, Commissioners and Sheriff of said County commencing the work upon the fourth day of January, A. D., 1886, and completing it upon the 15th day of January 1886, and that said accounts are settled as above stated and of record in the office of the Prothonotary of said County, are correct. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at the office aforesaid this 18th day of January, A. D., 1886.

PAUL BUCK, [Seal.]
H. A. BUTLER, [Seal.]
H. E. SCHWARTZ, [Seal.]

Attest:—
FRANK P. SEMMEL, Clerk.

Assets and indebtedness of Carbon County Jan. 1, 1885:

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of treasurer	$ 1,565 99
Balance outstanding	2,849 66
Amount due by State	5,200 00
	$ 9,615 65

INDEBTEDNESS.

Commonwealth costs due	$ 105 00
Approximate amount due commissions and exonerations on Tax Collectors' balances	300 00
Unadjusted and disputed bills	485 00
Due County Commissioners	131 00
	$1,021 00
Approximate resources in excess of liabil