

Our radical friend and contemporary of the Pottsville Miners Journal is decidedly opposed to the running of street cars in Philadelphia, on Sunday. As many of our best citizens entertain different and conflicting views on the subject, there is nothing singular or objectionable in Mr. Bannan expressing his opinions in opposition. But when he undertakes to say that the citizens of Philadelphia should not be permitted to vote on this question, but should defer it to the superior wisdom, virtue and intelligence of the legislature, he places himself in a rather equivocal position.

The editor of the Journal is a strong advocate of universal suffrage. He is in favor of permitting the most ignorant and degraded of that unfortunate class of beings, just released from bondage, to vote upon questions that affect even our lives, our liberty and property, and yet denies this same right to the citizens of Philadelphia, because, as he asserts, "the masses there have not intelligence and virtue enough to act right in the matter of Sunday passenger railway travel."

Our Philadelphia friends will, no doubt, feel the effect of this compliment, if they should even fail to comprehend the force of his argument. The experience of the world shows that even liberal and well disposed men are prone to exercise a spirit of intolerance, on questions of religion and morals, and run into excesses that sometimes border on bigotry and oppression.

The United States is the only government on earth where religious liberty is guaranteed to all, by the constitution or fundamental laws. In other countries, whether Catholic or Protestant, some prominent creed is recognized as the established religion, though sometimes toleration is granted to dissenters from the government religion. Here we have a constitutional provision that "Congress shall make no law on the subject of religion, or prohibit the free exercise thereof." Even the absurd creed of the Mormons is protected, except where it comes in conflict with the laws and criminal code, on the subject of Polygamy.

COUNTY FINANCES.—In looking over the Auditor's Report of the finances of Schuylkill county, we find that our neighbors have suffered themselves to be encumbered with a heavy debt, which, not many years since, would have been considered, in point of size, a respectable debt for a small State. The indebtedness and assets foot up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Amount of bonds outstanding, bearing 6 per cent. interest, \$604,522 97', 'Amount due to township for road taxes, 1,009 30', 'Amount due School District, 1,042 37', 'Amount due by collectors, &c., 280,471 70', 'Total indebtedness, \$886,161 85', 'Assets: Amount due by collectors, &c., 280,471 70', 'Total assets, \$886,161 85'.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS have no fixed principles but those of filibustering and clogging the wheels of Government. They profess to be the particular friends of the South, and to abhor the doctrines of Stevens and the radicals. Yet they voted with Stevens, against conservative measures to impose greater restrictions on the South. Professing a disposition to let the rebels off on the easiest terms, they voted as ultimately to bring upon them the hardest kind of conditions and prevented the adoption of the Senate amendment (Sherman's) to the House Military Government bill (Mr. Stevens'). The House bill deprived the rebels of the right of suffrage, while conferring it on the blacks. The Senate amendment, while granting suffrage to the blacks, gave it, also, to all the whites, simply enforcing the third section of the Constitution, Amendment, which deprives the higher grade of rebels from holding office. The Democrats voted in a body to exclude the rebels from voting, and to prevent a speedy settlement of all the matters in dispute.

SERENADE TO GEN. CAMERON.—Hon. Simon Cameron was serenaded at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on Monday night last, and made an eloquent speech, thanking the Pennsylvanians who came to honor him—Senator Bigham, Attorney-General Brewster and Hon. George F. Miller, our representative in Congress, paid tributes to Mr. Cameron's loyal record on the occasion. All the Pennsylvania members of the house were present, and a large number of Pennsylvania State legislators. Mr. Cameron again announced himself as being ever against the admission of men to Congress whose hands were bloody and whose souls were black with treason. He was warmly applauded.

WE regret to learn that Abner Tompson, Esq., President of the Middle Creek Railroad Company, died at his residence in Lewistown, a few days since. Mr. Tompson was a worthy and excellent citizen, who took great interest in the projected railroad from this place to Lewistown, and are pleased to learn that Jas. Burns, Jr., formerly Canal Commissioner, most ably will be elected in his place.

THE bill providing for the appointment of an additional Judge in this district has passed the House and will, no doubt, pass the Senate. The section retained. The Judicial labors of Judge den, at present, are greater than those of Judge Ellwell and Judge Wood combined. The business of this court, is greater than many of the present districts.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Eastern Argus strongly recommends Judge Maynard, formerly of Williamsport, as the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge next fall. Judge Maynard is an able lawyer, and well qualified for the position. In connection with this, it is proper to say that Hon. Alex. Jordan, President Judge of this district, has also been named as a candidate. Perhaps no stronger candidate could be selected by the Democratic convention, and certainly none more unexceptionable in character. We learned in Philadelphia that Judge Woodward declined being a candidate on account of having advocated the one-term principle in the Reform convention. We presume the Judge had stronger private reasons, and these were that he could not be re-elected. On the Republican side we have the names of Joshua W. Comly, of Danville, Judge Pearson of Harrisburg and Judge Linn of Bellefonte, of these, Mr. Comly is decidedly the choice of the people in this section.

THE XXXIX Congress came to a close on the 4th of March, inst. The Reconstruction Bill, the Tariff Bill and the Bankrupt Bill, were each passed at the close. The President vetoed the Reconstruction Bill, as expected, but it was passed by a two-third vote over his veto. The presumption is that the selected States will accept its provisions, notwithstanding the President's bad example. Georgia and Virginia are already active in calling a convention. The present Congress, it is said, will adjourn in a short time.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—At the late annual meeting of the stockholders in Philadelphia, Mr. Cuyler thus refers to the operations of this great corporation: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated just twenty years ago, with a capital of \$13,000,000 to build a road 248 miles long. It has swollen, in the lines it owns and controls, from 248 miles to nearly 1,100. Through its stock was begged from door to door, to a large extent in individual subscriptions of humble men—who gave them in no expectation of profit, for they anticipated none, but solely for the public good—yet this much abused corporation has divided to its stockholders, over and above six per cent. interest, an annual dividend of forty-six per cent. of extra profit. In addition to this, out of its earnings, it has paid more than \$6,000,000 in reduction of the original cost of its line of works; more than \$900,000 upon the purchase of its main line; and has reduced the cost of equipment upon its lines from upwards of \$10,000,000 to a little more than \$3,000,000, making in the whole more than \$14,000,000 paid out of its income towards its permanent work and equipments, beside dividing forty-six per cent. above six per cent. to its stockholders. (Applause.) In addition to all this, it has paid its income a dividend of eight per cent. of \$1,000,000, and a sinking fund of \$2,000,000 more."

The Adjustment of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4. Never before has any Congress so quietly and thoroughly finished up its business as the Thirty-ninth. At five o'clock today. At the meeting at nine o'clock this morning, there was nothing of any importance left to be done, except to have the bills already engrossed signed in the presence of both houses, and sent to the President for his signature, who was present in the reception hall. All bills were signed at 12 P. M., but the Army Appropriation bill, and Wool Tariff bill. These he had declined to approve, and it was generally regarded that they were lost. His time, however, differed somewhat from that of the House, and at last he was prevailed upon to sign the Wool Tariff bill, although he had up to 11:55 refused to sign it.

His harmless protest against the clause in the Army bill, which fixed Gen. Grant's headquarters at Washington, was sent by Colonel Moore too late to reach the House before Speaker Colfax, in his introductory remarks, had announced the expiration of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Both are laws, and are so recorded upon the journal of the House.

At an early hour the rules were suspended to admit ladies upon the floor, and when Mr. Colfax pronounced his farewell, at least three thousand people were in the galleries and upon the floor, making one of the most impressive scenes and finest audience, ever witnessed in the Capitol. During Mr. Colfax's address the whole assemblage eagerly listened to every word, and at times heartily applauded.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—No sooner had he finished than Mr. McPherson stepped to the Clerk's desk and, organizing the members, and in connection with additional equipment required, a new mortgage of \$2,500,000 was created, and \$724,500 of the bonds sold. An arrangement was later entered into between the Pennsylvania railroad company and the board, by which the Elmira and Williamsport, and the leased lines north of that road, were to be worked for the joint benefit of both companies—the former company dividing with this company any loss or gain that may arise out of the lease by this company of those roads. During the year five engines, two first class passenger and 180 freight cars have been added to the equipment at a cost of \$3,727,200. The Pennsylvania coal cars will be required during this year.

The number of passengers transported over the main road and branches is 885,006, traveling an aggregate distance of 26,331,028 miles. The total amount of freight moved was 2,073,736 tons, an increase of 315,965 tons over the preceding year. Of the above freight, there was 939,150 tons of coal, an increase over the previous year of 232,879 tons carried over the following roads: Northern Central, 303,189; Shamokin Valley and Pottsville, 557,000; and the Elmira and Williamsport, 99,900. In addition there were also transported 50,400 tons of the immediate use of the Company. There has been a slight falling off in coal carried to Baltimore. Any considerable increase in the through coal business, cannot, the report states, be expected until a suitable outlet to tide-water is obtained.

The Board at the last annual meeting was authorized to negotiate with the Columbia and Port Deposit railway company. To some extent there has been negotiations, and there is now a strong probability that that road will be commenced at an early day and pushed forward to completion. The local tonnage of the Shamokin division was 557,000 tons, an increase of 103,000, and of the Elmira division 90,000, and increase of 30,000 tons. As anticipated in the last report, the through passenger business has diminished. The local passenger traffic has, however, increased. For some years the policy of the company was to charge the additional equipment purchased and put on the road to the ordinary working expenses. Now the company has an equipment worth, at gold valuation, \$2,123,000, instead of \$1,828,000, as represented upon the books—the difference amounting to \$700,000. This

The Northern Central Railway Company.

GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS.—ELECTION OF A BOARD OF DIRECTORS. [From the Harrisburg Telegraph, March 7.] Our special reporter furnishes us with the following detailed statements of a general meeting, held at Baltimore, February 28th, 1887, by the stockholders of the Northern Central railway company. The meeting was presided over by F. H. Small, of York, Pa., with Robert S. Hollins as Secretary. J. D. Cameron, Esq., read the annual report of the Board of Directors. The report of the General Superintendent, J. N. DuBarry, Esq., of Stephen Little, Esq., Auditor, and J. S. Leib, Esq., Treasurer, were also laid before the stockholders. By the way of parenthesis, our reporter adds, that the officers of this road are all gentlemen, and perhaps the best executive railroad officers anywhere to be found in the country, to all of which we give our unreserved assent. And especially those of the President, who, making purposely an invidious distinction, hold true in reference to Mr. Little, the Auditor, who is really an intelligent and faithful officer.

A resolution was then offered, and passed, authorizing the directors to consider the expediency of declaring a semi-annual dividend instead of a quarterly one. Afterward the resolution was reconsidered, and laid on the table indefinitely.

The election, by the stockholders, commenced at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.—54,107 shares were represented—43,000 shares being alone voted by the trustees of the Pennsylvania railroad sinking fund. The election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen for Directors of the road for 1888: Wm. Colder, A. E. Kapp, E. C. Bidle, John M. Kennedy, Jacob P. Jones, Wm. Morris, John A. Wright, Geo. Small, D. F. Newcomer, S. M. Shoemaker and Thos. A. Scott.

The Executive Officers of the company for the ensuing year comprise the following gentlemen: James D. Cameron, Esq., President. C. G. Miller, Esq., Vice President. Robt. S. Hollins, Esq., Secretary. John S. Leib, Esq., Treasurer. Stephen Little, Esq., Auditor. J. N. DuBarry, Esq., General Superintendent. The report of the President, though not lengthy, gives a full account of the affairs of the company for the year 1886. It commences with a statement of the amount of receipts and the expenses of the main road and the various branches, as follows: The receipts of the Main Line were \$2,959,612 82 The expenses of the Main Line were 1,800,818 99 Net earnings, \$1,158,793 83 Receipts Wrightsville Branch, 27,897 83 Expenses, 26,421 21 Net earnings, \$1,158,793 83 Receipts Shamokin Division, 348,138 11 Expenses, 217,740 30 Net earnings, \$120,398 31 Receipts Elmira and Canandaigua Division, 707,376 20 Expenses, 701,650 29 Net earnings, \$5,726 51 Gross receipts Main Line and Branches, 4,612,126 38 Gross expenses, 2,742,537 23 Net earnings for the year, \$1,869,589 15 Of which has been applied to the payment of interest dividend, 433,268 79 Dividends (per cent.) 381,469 00 Sinking Fund appropriation, 55,000 00 Rent of Wrightsville Branch, 47,872 82 Rent of Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad, 91,747 95 Rent Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad, 181,666 64 Extraordinary expenses Elmira and Canandaigua railroads, 127,214 85 Making a total so applied, \$1,280,062 85

Without making any reduction for extraordinary work done on the Main Line, the operating expenses of the entire road for the year has been 65-4-10 per cent. of the earnings about the same as the previous year. The report states that, owing to the increased length of line worked during a portion of the year, a correct comparison of the receipts and expenditures thereof with those of last year cannot be accurately made. There has been a falling off of \$356,449. 05 in the receipts of the main line, \$80,871. 93 less than the amount received the previous year for transportation of troops. The tonnage has increased largely, but the rates have decreased. When a reduction in labor and material can be made, to correspond with the reduction of charges, the condition of the road and its equipments is such that there will be no difficulty in reducing the operating expenses below 60 per cent. of the earnings.

Reference is made to the rapidity with which the iron rails wear out—they only lasting now four years—causing an expenditure in maintaining the road which tell severely upon the working capital. The increased speed of the passenger trains and the increase in weight of the engines, and the increased tonnage, may account for this fact. The mortgage of \$1,500,000 due on the first of October, 1886, was paid and the bonds destroyed. To meet the mortgages paid to the city of Harrisburg, and for the purpose of purchasing additional equipment required, a new mortgage of \$2,500,000 was created, and \$724,500 of the bonds sold. An arrangement was later entered into between the Pennsylvania railroad company and the board, by which the Elmira and Williamsport, and the leased lines north of that road, were to be worked for the joint benefit of both companies—the former company dividing with this company any loss or gain that may arise out of the lease by this company of those roads. During the year five engines, two first class passenger and 180 freight cars have been added to the equipment at a cost of \$3,727,200. The Pennsylvania coal cars will be required during this year.

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WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This Balsamic compound has become a household name. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be relied upon, as the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction is ample proof of its efficacy.

HEAVY DEFALCATION OF BANK OFFICERS.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—A defalcation of about three hundred thousand dollars was discovered yesterday in the National Mechanics' Bank of this city, situated at the corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, opposite Bannan's Hotel. C. H. Coleman is Cashier, and Michael Warner President. G. M. Rogers, paying teller, and Samuel H. Wentz, clerk, both old officers of the bank, and always highly esteemed in the community, are charged with a defalcation which has been running for several years through false entries. Stock and gold speculations are supposed to be the cause. There is but little chance for reimbursement. Both men have families, and heretofore they were much esteemed.

The Directors will issue a card to-morrow announcing their ability and readiness to pay all depositors on demand. The issues being national, are secured. The stock, of course, will be seriously affected, but it is believed the bank will not be much interrupted in its business.

This institution lost considerably some months ago by Rogers & Co., and some eight years since by the defalcation of Dick Turber, who, after getting out of prison, became a noted ball singer. Wentz is now in jail. Rogers was released on bail. The defalcation was first discovered by a government agent. The investigation of the defalcation is still progressing.

LATER. Mr. Rogers, the paying teller of the Mechanics' Bank, is a brother-in-law of Mr. W. Wentz, the president, and is generally trusted with everything. He is about fifty years old, and has an interesting family. It is believed he is less implicated in the defalcation than Wentz, who is also old and a man of family, and has always been highly respected and above suspicion.

It is now supposed that the defalcation has been going on for twenty years, but the most extensive operations are of a recent date. The bank's capital is six hundred thousand dollars. Some depositors in the secret withdrew their deposits on Saturday. A heavy run is anticipated by others to-morrow. This was considered among our best banks.

By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive, at Renova, in this State, last week, William Snyder and Patrick O'Bryan were instantly killed. The latter was struck by the boiler, while standing on one hundred and twenty feet from the scene of the explosion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HO, FORS KRONENBERG'S OLD STAND. The above named place will be sold from this date to the highest bidder, who will be allowed to supply themselves with CLOTHING, etc., and also call on Country Stores to come and buy of us as we will sell strictly at City Wholesale prices. All our Goods must be sold up to the 1st of April, when our Store will be removed.

T. S. SHANNON, Practical Watchmaker & Jeweler, from PHILADELPHIA, Simpson's Building, Market Square, SUNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Robert Brooks, late of the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SCHOOL FUND REPORT. To the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Sunbury, State of Pennsylvania: The undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Sunbury respectfully report that they have audited the accounts of School District of the Borough of Sunbury, with the following Treasurers of School Funds from September 2d, 1886, to February 20, 1887: H. W. Shindler, Treasurer for same period, and find as follows:

A balance due Dr. D. W. Shindler, Treasurer as per receipts and disbursements, amount to the sum of \$29 25. A balance due School District from J. H. Engel, as per receipts and disbursements, amounting to the sum of \$17 02. A balance due School District from J. B. Lenker, Treasurer, amounting to the sum of \$75 00. A balance due School District from Solomon Shindler, collector for the year 1886, amounting to the sum of \$48 49. A balance due School District from P. M. Shindler, collector for the year 1886, amounting to the sum of \$3 15. A balance due from Charles Martin, collector of School taxes for the year 1881 and '82, amounting to the sum of \$1 10.

A balance due School District from Peter Hilleman, deceased, collector for the years 1863 and '64, amounting to the sum of \$129 97. A balance due School District from George Weiser, collector for the years 1865 and '66, including amount outstanding on duplicates of said years, \$2,572 20. A balance due School District from Geo. Bright, Treasurer for 1886, of \$17 88 with interest, this balance being on a note given by him on his final settlement as Treasurer.

D. W. Shindler, Treasurer of School Board in account with School District of the Borough of Sunbury. To cash received from Collectors, \$3,948 37. By cash paid out as per orders cancelled, \$3,899 28. By balance due Geo. Bright former treasurer, dated Mar. 27, 1886, 17 88. By balance due Treasurer, 26 28. \$3,984 95 \$3,984 95

J. H. Engel, Treasurer of School District of Borough of Sunbury, in account with same, from June 25, 1886, to January 1, 1887. To amount of cash received from Collector \$4,432 10. By cash paid out as per orders cancelled, \$4,328 51. By balance due \$4,328 51 85 57. Balance due district, 17 02. \$4,432 10 \$4,432 10

J. B. Lenker, Treasurer of School District of the Borough of Sunbury, in account with same, from June 25, 1886, to January 1, 1887. To amount received from Geo. Weiser, Collector, \$3,555 90. To amount rec'd from Manic Hall Ass'n's 2,248 92. By Benj. Hendricks, 2,530 63. By cash paid W. L. Room, upon contract for erection of School House, \$3,806 89. By cash paid out as per orders cancelled, 3,223 05. By percentage on \$3,235 62, 156 29. Balance due District, 75 67. \$3,984 62 \$3,984 62

P. M. Shindler, Collector of School tax for the year 1886, in account with School District of the Borough of Sunbury. To amount of Duplicate of 1886, \$1,972 93.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT—VIEWS OF THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Representative Wilson, of Iowa, late last night, made the following report: The Committee on the Judiciary, charged by the House with the examination of certain allegations of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President of the United States, submit the following report: On the seventh day of January, 1887, the House, on motion of Hon. James M. Ashley, a Representative from the State of Ohio, adopted the following preamble and resolution, to wit: To impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, etc. [Here follow the specifications and the resolution adopted on that occasion.]

The duty imposed on the committee by the House was of a most important, highest and gravest character. No committee during the entire history of the Government have ever been charged with a more important trust. The responsibility which is imposed was of the most unpleasant nature. Gladly would the committee have escaped the arduous labors imposed on it by the result of the impeachment proceedings, posed, prompt, deliberate and faithful action, with a view to correct results, became its duty, and to this end it directed its efforts.

Soon after the adoption of the resolution by the House, the Hon. James M. Ashley communicated to the committee, in support of his charges against the President of the United States, such facts as were in his possession, and the investigation was proceeded with, and has been continued almost without a day's interruption. A large number of witnesses have been examined, many documents collected, and everything done which could be done to ascertain the truth in the case, but the investigation covers a broad field, embraces many novel and interesting and important questions, and involves a multitude of facts, while most of the witnesses are distant from the capital, owing to which the committee, in view of the magnitude of the trust reposed in it, has not been able to conclude its labors, and is not, therefore, prepared to submit a definite and final report.

If the investigation had even approached completeness, the committee would not feel authorized to present the result to the House in the present session, inasmuch as the charges had been so entirely neglected as to admit of no discussion, which, in the opinion of the committee, is not the case. Certainly no affirmative report could be properly considered in the expiring Houses of this Congress. The committee not having fully investigated all the charges against the President, and not being able to submit a definite and final report, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any conclusions beyond the statement that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation.

The testimony which the committee has taken will be presented to the body of the House, and can go into the hands of such committee as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to a close, so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain. The committee regrets its inability definitely to present the result of the investigation to the House, and presents this report for its own justification and for the additional purpose of notifying the succeeding Congress of the incompleteness of its labors, and that they should be completed.

THOMAS D. MORRIS, Chairman. F. E. WOODBRIDGE, BUNTON C. COOK, GEORGE S. BOWELL, WM. LAWRENCE, THOMAS WILLIAMS.

THE MINORITY REPORT. Representative A. J. Rogers, one of the Committee on the Judiciary, dissents from his colleagues, saying the committee refuses to allow a report to be made giving the evidence which was taken, and the grounds upon which are no doubt satisfactory to themselves. Therefore he could not report the evidence upon which his conclusion is based, which he would gladly do, did the committee deem it expedient.

The examination of witnesses and the receipt of the same, as appeared by the majority report, about the 17th of January, 1887, and continued daily. A large number of witnesses had been examined, and everything done that could be brought to the case to a close, as appears by the majority report, and the evidence upon which was no doubt satisfactory to themselves. Therefore he could not report the evidence upon which his conclusion is based, which he would gladly do, did the committee deem it expedient.

EDWARD C. EISLEY, DR. To cash received on subscriptions, \$300.—CR. By cash paid Geo. Renn, \$310.00 " G. W. Stroh, 50.00 Total, \$360.00 \$360.00

J. W. COVERT, DR. To cash received on subscriptions, \$1,092.—CR. By cash paid Geo. Renn, \$357.00 " G. W. Stroh, 120.00 " John B. Weiser, 65.00 Bal. in Coverts hands, 560.00 Total, \$1,092.00 \$1,092.00

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GEORGE W. STROH, Assistant Treasurer, DR. To cash receive from Committee, \$53,625.00 " " on Bonds, 9,100.00 Total, \$62,725.00 \$62,725.00

CR. By cash paid Geo. Renn, Treasurer, \$13,350.00 " " " " 197.00 Balance to be accounted for, 49,178.00 \$49,178.00

GEORGE RENN, Treasurer, DR. To cash received on Moutain's Bond, \$370.00 " " " " from Committee, 6,515.00 " " " " from Assistant Treas., 12,550.00 Total, \$19,435.00 \$19,435.00

CR. By amount paid Disbursements \$216.170.00 by amount of hand Moutain's Bond Receipts, 2,400.00 (added to Receipts), 1,277.00 By amount of Bill of Expenses, 252.00 By amount of Geo. W. Stroh's (Lenker's) Check, 1,000.00 By amount paid S. B. Boyer, (Lenker's Check), 500.00 Balance to be accounted for, 148.00 \$19,435.00

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GEORGE W. STROH, Assistant Treasurer, DR. To cash receive from Committee, \$53,625.00 " " on Bonds, 9,100.00 Total, \$62,725.00 \$62,725.00

CR. By cash paid Geo. Renn, Treasurer, \$13,350.00 " " " " 197.00 Balance to be accounted for, 49,178.00 \$49,178.00

GEORGE RENN, Treasurer, DR. To cash received on Moutain's Bond, \$370.00 " " " " from Committee, 6,515.00 " " " " from Assistant Treas., 12,550.00 Total, \$19,435.00 \$19,435.00

CR. By amount paid Disbursements \$216.170.00 by amount of hand Moutain's Bond Receipts, 2,400.00 (added to Receipts), 1,277.00 By amount of Bill of Expenses, 252.00 By amount of Geo. W. Stroh's (Lenker's) Check, 1,000.00 By amount paid S. B. Boyer, (Lenker's Check), 500.00 Balance to be accounted for, 148.00 \$19,435.00