# The Columbian.

O. E. ELWELL, J. E. BITTENBENDER, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 11, 1881.


The Apportionment Bill passed the lower House of Congress, fixing the number of Representatives at 319, but did not pass the Senate, not being taken up for want of time.

President Garfield's Inaugural address has been well received all over the country. It indicates that he proposes to be the President of the whole nation, and not merely of the Republican party.

General Hancock attended the Inaugural ceremonies at Washington on the 4th. He was enthusiastically received on his arrival and loudly cheered wherever he went. He sat on the platform when the oath of office was administered to President Garfield and was among the first to congratulate him. Only a very narrow minded man would have done otherwise.

The appointment of Wayne MacVeigh as a member of the new cabinet was not a part of the machine programme. He was opposed by the bosses with Cameron at the head. Both the Senators and many Republican Representatives signed a paper asking the President to appoint Mr. Harmer to a cabinet office, thus seeking to crowd MacVeagh out, but it did not work. The only objection to him is that he is not considered stalwart enough for the ringsters.

The last act of R. B. Hayes while acting as President was to veto the Funding bill, which provided for the refunding of several millions of the National debt that falls due this year, in bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest. He says he would not have vetoed the bill had it provided for three and one-half per cent. bonds. His reasons for his actions are weak, and show a great lack of calm consideration. As the debt must be provided for there will probably be an extra session of Congress called.

## DEMANDS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY VS. BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE.

We demand that the U. S. Constitution be so amended that no recognition of God be deducible.

We demand that any and all laws which now sanction the use of the bible in schools supported by the State, shall be repealed. The bible is a bone of contention and should be removed.

We demand that State constitutions be so amended as that such exclusion shall be guaranteed. We demand that no religious services shall be paid for by the State, and that Governmental recommendations for fasts, &c., shall wholly cease. We demand that Church property shall be taxed so long as other property is taxed. No buildings erected for school purposes by the taxation of all the people, shall be used for religious worship, unless compensation is given therefor.

We demand that Church shall be wholly divorced from State. It is claimed they are now married.

We demand that no religious test shall be required as qualification for any office, or to perform any action lawful for a person to do in the sight of reason and right.

We demand that all laws to enforce the observance of Sunday as the Christian Sabbath be void.

"The State meets the Churches at the threshold of the public school and says: 'No trespassing here. You cannot enter. The common school is for the commonwealth. You are for the propagation of theological religion. The State knows nothing of theological religion; has no place for Baptist or Quaker, Protestant or Catholic, Christian or Infidel. The State sees only a citizen of the Commonwealth." And thus it rebukes the pretensions of the sects to public favor.

"We no longer pay church-tithes, directly as such; but by exemption of church property from taxation, church-tithes are levied upon every taxpayer in the Commonwealth." "In national schools, in schools supported by the State, you can only teach that on which we all agree; hence when children belong to different sects, you cannot teach theology."—Barsdow.

"Keep the Church and State forever separate."—President Grant.

[Envelopes printed like this for 50c. per hundred; $3 50 per 1, 00 and sent post paid by Ind. Tract Society, Worcester, Mass.]

We take the foregoing from the back of an envelope. It will be seen by the note at the bottom that these envelopes are printed and furnished by the Independent Tract Society of Worcester, Massachusetts. We are not surprised that such sentiments should exist in the *enlightened* republican state of Massachusetts, but we are surprised that such envelopes are permitted to pass through the mails. This infidel society seeks to disseminate its wicked doctrines among the people under the cover of being an organization for the abolishment of the Bible from public schools. They demand that the Bible, which they spell with a little b, shall not be recognized by national or state constitutions, and that all Sunday laws be abolished. The civil liberty of the nation is based upon the morals of the people; morals are governed by the Bible. The abolishment of the Bible would put an end to civil liberty, and without that there would be no such thing as religious liberty. The Bible is the corner stone of all civilized governments. Remove the corner stone and the whole structure will fall. True lovers of religious liberty demand, not what this atheistic society asks for, but they ask that laws may be passed forbidding the dissemination of such principles as are expressed on this envelope, through the United States mails. All obscene literature, and lottery correspondence is prohibited because it is immoral. Why should not infidel literature be put on the same ground?

## CHANGING PRESIDENTS.

### THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ELECT—GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Immediately after the work of organization of the senate was completed it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court, and invited guests would proceed to the east portico of the capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President elect.

A procession was accordingly formed, and all the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded to the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated.

At half past 11 o'clock the head of the procession, passing around the south wing, reached the eastern front of the capitol. The Presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the Senate wing, and the President-elect, accompanied by the Vice President-elect and Senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the Vice-President's room, where they remained until 12 o'clock. As early as 10 o'clock crowds began to assemble in front of the platform erected on the steps leading to the main entrance, and at 12 o'clock it was estimated that 50,000 people were massed in front of the building.

As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda, the crowd pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade, and finally breaking in upon the procession, merged with it, and passed on to the rotunda a dense, confused mass, Senators, Representatives, diplomats and citizens, without much regard to precedence.

On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform, the pressure was relieved, and the Presidential party reached the stand. Mrs. Garfield, and other ladies of the party were caught in the crowd and experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the platform.

At 12:30 o'clock the President reached his place at the front of the platform and took a seat with Chief Justice Waite upon his right hand and Mr. Hayes upon the left, with Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind him sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice-President Arthur.

Some delay ensued while a photograph of the scene was being taken from an elevated stand, a short distance to the right and front.

At 12:35 Senator Pendleton arose, and introduced General Garfield, who began his inaugural address. Chief Justice Waite then administered the usual oath to which Garfield responded with reverential fervor.

Mr. Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the President's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss. A general scene of congratulation and handshaking ensued, after which the Presidential party descended from the platform by a private stair case, and proceeded to the President's room in the rear of the Senate chamber, where an informal reception took place. At 1:30 the party, entering their carriages, were driven to their place in the line of the procession, which, at 1:40 started on its return to the White House.

Upon returning to the executive mansion the Presidential party soon made their appearance upon the grand reviewing stand in front of the mansion. A few moments later a scene of indescribable confusion began, resulting from the efforts of the mounted police to clear a passage for the approaching procession. The procession then passed steadily in review past the stand, each regiment, company and civic association making a proper salute.

President Garfield, during the whole of the time that the procession was passing, stood well out to the front of the platform, part of the time with head uncovered, bowing in acknowledgement of the repeated demonstrations of respect which for over two hours, were rendered time and time again, as each platoon company or association, passed the stand. Among those seated on the reviewing stand with President Garfield, were Mrs. Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, Sherman and Schurz, ex-Postmaster General Key, Chief Justice Waite, General Hancock and General P. H. Sheridan. Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hayes were also present on the stand.

About half an hour previous to the arrival of President Garfield, General Hancock, accompanied by General Phil. Sheridan drove up to the reviewing stand in a close carriage. General Hancock stepped quickly from the carriage and passed toward the stand. He was instantly recognized by a number of persons in the crowd and was cheered heartily before and after he ascended the platform. The city was brilliantly illuminated and the streets filled with people. At eight o'clock a very handsome display of fire works took place immediately south of the Treasury Department which attracted a tremendous crowd, the streets and squares in the vicinity being utterly impassible.

## Congress—A Retrospect.

The functions of the Forty-sixth Congress came to an end on the 4th inst., and the Democratic domination of six years was brought to a close. Though not called upon to deal with events so momentous as the three Congresses which followed the advent of the Republican party to power in 1861, these six years are marked with some excellent as well as questionable work. Remembering the condition of the country in 1875, when the untrained leaders of the majority took their places to deal with public affairs, enlightened popular judgment will credit the party now going out with a record on the whole not be ashamed of, though the work accomplished falls far below what the friends of reform had a right to expect. The Democratic party, however, must forever bear the honor of the first steps in turning the government back to the course of economy in administration which signalized the early traditions of the country. They set the example of selecting their best and purest men for responsible place and they closed their career with the passage of a funding bill marking the highest water mark of national credit and enlightened legislation.

It can never be forgotten that a time when party domination had come to mean the right to plunder the National Treasury, to place notoriously corrupt men in places of trust, the new majority, after fifteen years' exclusion from power, chose Michael C. Kerr to the Speakership and drew the lines openly against subsidy and jobs. Since 1875 it has been the complaint of the free-handed in Washington that there was no longer a place for the lobby. The jovial ranks of these sinister make-weights to the legislation between 1861 and 1875 found their occupation gone under the austere regime of Kerr. No member of the lobby was permitted to go upon the floor of the House, whereas before his day they had swarmed in the seats of the members. The opulent feasts of the rings which had been wont to enliven the social life of the capital came to an end, and it is the glory of the retiring party that their tenure was denounced as dull and unprofitable to every form of the shifty trade of lobbying—from the astute log-rolling of the Pacific monopolists to the transparent bullying of the venal newspaper stool-pigeons.

The court of the king of the lobby, which had been before resplendent with every rank of legislative life, came to an end, and the fallen monarch became a wanderer, without hope or purpose, until the revolution of last autumn opened the way for a renewal of his reign. But the majority did not content itself with merely tentative well-doing. It pushed the practice of reform aggressively. The first session of the House was illustrated by the uncovering of the colossal corruptions then existing. The hands of Secretary Bristow where upheld, in the face of strong executive opposition, to lay bear the memorable thefts of the whiskey ring, involving the reputations of nearly every eminent friend of the administration in more or less intimate connivance, and tracing the guilty ring into the very office of the President. The expenditures of the government were cut down at one blow thirty or forty millions. The scandals of the post tradership system were exposed and corrected, implicating the Secretary of War in the extraordinary rascalities, and in spite of the clamor and adroit obstacles of the still powerful minority, he was driven in ignominy from his place. The robberies of the Navy Department—perhaps the most shameful and reckless of which an administration had ever been convicted—were laid bare, and, though the chief culprit escaped by technicalities and the interposition of powerful party machinery, the practices which were wasting the national substance were brought to an end.

The profligate expenditures in the Department of Justice, the Printing Bureau, the Commissariat and other departments were exposed, and if unhappily not punished, brought to an end. The odious reign of the carpet-bag debauchees was overturned and the thrifty knaves who had been living on the plunder of helpless Commonwealths chased from the haunts of civilized men. The baleful interference of the army in civic procedure was checked, though not so effectively as law-abiding citizens could wish. The Forty-fourth Congress may be said to have found the country in the chaos that follows civil war, and though they and their successors were not able to deal with the wrongs and anomalies crowding upon them for redress, it must be owned that they did not altogether fall short of the trying mandate imposed upon them. They rescued us from banded rings of thieves, law-breakers and demagogues, to whom it would be a feeble comparison to liken the mercenary legions of the Roman Senate in its decadence or the corrupt Alsatians of the Stuarts in the worst days of their flagitious lawlessness. Nor will the future historian dealing philosophically with the untried group called to power, while yet unprepared, hesitate to accord them a certain glory for intrepid resolution in the face of an opposition more powerful than most untried men are called upon to face. The Democracy had been out of the habit of responsibility for such a term of years that time and practice alone could qualify them for the execution of the vast work expected of them. All their ablest men had been lured by office and honor or by conviction into the ranks of their adversaries. With very rare exceptions the men who guided the councils of the party knew only by tradition the methods of Democratic polity.

The misrule of ten years had plunged the country into the most deplorable results that attend civil war, without that reflex buoyancy that sustains a great people who have just emerged from successful battle. The credit of the government was doubtful, the trade of the country was paralyzed, a great section of the territory seething in a revolutionary panic. The new Congress undertook the colossal burden of re establishing peace and prosperity with a certain unshrinking confidence in itself and in the country that shines out now as a species of heroic chivalry, recalling the vicissitudes that the party has since undergone. Within two years the affairs of the nation were brought back to their normal condition; the credit and currency of the country were re established; trade revived and an era of prosperity akin to the good old times set in and continues as the result of the wisdom, moderation and sagacity of these inexperienced but conscientious and scrupulous public servants. There is, with all this, much undone that should have been done and much done that might have been left undone, but no criticism, from however hostile a point of view, can charge criminality encouraged or lawlessness condoned. No monopolies have been built up through their instrumentality, no constitutional compacts infringed, no right of majority invaded, no conspicuous law-breaker rewarded or armed with a right to prey upon the helpless. Wiser and better trained men might have made bettter laws, might have more completely guarded the people against the swarming evils that the next few years are likely to let loose upon us but no men who have yet been called to power have so thoroughly, so conscientiously worked for the interest confided them as the three Congresses whose mission ends with the Forty sixth.—*Phila. Times.*

## THE NEW CABINET.

### PRESIDENT GARFIELD MAKES HIS CABINET AND THEY ARE CONFIRMED.

### MR. MACVEAGH FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The seven wise men who for the next four years are to help President Garfield run the affairs of the nation have been announced. They are; James G. Blaine of Maine, to be Secretary of State; William Windom, to be Secretary of the Treasury; Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney General; Thomas L. James, of New York, to be Postmaster General, Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, to be secretary of the Interior; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, to be Secretary of War; William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy.

There was a large attendance in the galleries when the Senate met at noon on the 5th. Everybody seemed to feel that the day was to be one big with events. Vice President Arthur took his seat and was vigorously applauded. General Hancock was given the privileges of the floor, and Blaine offered a resolution that a special committee of five Senators be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the mode of voting for President and Vice President of the United States, and the mode of counting and certifying the vote, who shall report such propositions for a change in the laws and Constitution as may seem expedient; that said Committee have power to sit during the recess of Congress, and that they be directed to report on or before the second Wednesday of January 1882.

The galleries seemed to think that this was the last time Mr. Blaine would be seen upon the floor as a Senator, and so they listened to his resolution attentively and every eye was turned upon him. He had no sooner finished than Pendleton arose and reported that the President would have something to communicate at 3 o'clock. There was a buzz in the galleries. Everybody knew that the Cabinet selections had been made. There was nothing for the Senate to do but to take a recess, and it took one until the appointed hour. When the Senators came together again there was not an inch of room to spare in the galleries. Blaine and Arthur, when they entered, were so loudly applauded that Senator Anthony considered it to be his duty to rebuke the offenders, which he did so well that the Vice President instructed the Sergeant at-Arms to preserve order. The people had gathered for nothing, however. They had only got five minutes' worth of Senatorial sight seeing for their trouble when a message from the President was received. It contained the Cabinet appointments and immediately the galleries were cleared and the Senate went into executive session and before the doors were reopened the names had all been acted upon favorably.

*For County Superintendent,*
T. B. MILLER.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
MEYER Highest Prizes Awarded. **PIANOS**
MEYER & SON, 722 Arch street Philadelphia.
Highest Awards for the best Pianos: London, Paris, Centennial and Penn'a State Fairs.
march 11, '81-6m wpco

$1,000 A YEAR can be made at home by any active man or woman, boy or girl. You will not be obliged to leave your own town, or be away from home over night. Any one can conduct the business. It requires no capital.
WE WILL START YOU WITH AN OUTFIT WORTH $12 FREE. Cost nothing.
If you are employed during the day you can make from $1 to $3 an evening. Some of our agents report a profit of $25 in a single day. Write at once for full particulars to E. G. RIDEOUT, 20 Barclay street, N. Y. w&co march 11, '81-6m

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 13 Stops, 4 Set Reeds only $65. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. march 11, '81-4w d

HAVE YOU
*Ever Known*
Any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? PARKER'S GINGER TONIC always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbors about it. d march 11-4w

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the world. Lasts longer than any other. Always in good condition. Cures sores cuts bruises and corns. Costs but little more than the imitations. Every package has the trade mark. Call for the genuine, and take no other.
March 11 4-w

$5 And Upwards. Parties with limited capital desiring to become interested in Mining enterprises, at both in figures, please send address for free prospectus to JOSIAH FLETCHER, 57 Broadway, N. Y., City.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. r feb 11-4w

$999 a year to agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. Swain & co., Augusta Me.


## SHERIFF'S SALE..

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at 2 p. m. on

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Briarcreek bounded by the lands of George Bower on the east, by the heirs of Stephen Adams and Tobias Smith on the north, by the heirs of John Masteller, deceased, and others on the south, and by lands of heirs of George Evans west, whereon is erected a frame grist mill, a brick store and dwelling and two dwelling houses and other buildings, containing sixty acres more or less.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of James W. Hayman, administrator of Peter Hayman, deceased against George Belford, and to be sold as the property of George Belford.

KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attorneys Al. Lev. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land in Catawissa beginning at the southwest corner of land of C. R. Funston and third street and running thence southwestwardly along said third street to other lands of the grantees here to 21 feet, thence by the same southwestwardly seventy-five feet more or less, to a lot of William John, thence by the same northwestwardly twenty-one feet to a lot of C. R. Funston, thence by the same northwestwardly seventy-five feet to the place of beginning. On which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized taken into execution at the suit of I. John & Son's assigned to Douglas Hughes vs. Almira A. Barnes and C. R. Barnes with notice to M. M. Brobst terre tenant and to be sold as the property of Almira Barnes and C. R. Barnes.

RHAWN, Attorney. Lev. Fa.

ALSO,

Tract no. 1. All that certain messauge tenement and tract of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a gum, thence by a mountain south eighty-seven degrees, east one hundred and forty-four and nine-tenths perches to a stone, thence north forty-five degrees east one hundred and thirty-one perches to a white oak. thence north sixty-two degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post, thence south fifty-five degrees west forty perches to a stone, thence by land of —— south six degrees east sixty-five perches to a stone, thence south forty-nine degrees, west one hundred and fourteen perches to the place of beginning, adjoining lands of Peter Michael on the east, Abraham and Horace Schweppenhiser on the west, south and north, containing 88 acres and allowances more or less whereon are erected two (2) two-story frame dwelling houses, a two-story and a half frame grist or flour mill, a frame barn; a frame wagon shed, and other outbuildings

Tract No. 2—All that certain tract of unimproved land (being wood land), situate and lying in Beaver township and Mifflin township county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a chestnut in line of land of Jacob Nuss, a corner of Jona han Nungesser, thence by land of George Spald and others south eighty-one and one, fourth degrees west sixty-nine and five tenths perches to a chestnut oak, thence by lands late of Lawrence Watters and Creasy south eighty-three degrees west thirty-nine and six-tenths perches to a pine, thence by lands late of Creasy north eighty-eight degrees, west twenty-six and one-tenth perches to a stone in line of land of Jeremiah Zimmerman, thence by same and Nungesser south fourteen and three-fourth degrees east two hundred and ninety-nine and two-tenths perches to an oak and stone, thence by lands surveyed in a warrant to Andrew Clark north seventy-one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and fifty-four and five-tenths perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of Swank and Nuss north nineteen and one-fourth degrees west two hundred and seventy and six-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and fifty-three acres and fifty-six perches.

Tract No. 3—All that certain other tract of unimproved land being wood land, and adjoining tract No. 2 situate in Mifflin township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, formerly an oak, thence by land of George Nungesser north seventy degrees east ninety perches to a chestnut corner, thence north sixty-two degrees, east three and seven-tenths perches to a stone corner, thence by land of Henry Steiner south twenty-one degrees east thirty-six and five tenths perches to a chestnut corner, thence by same north 70 and ¾ degrees east thirty-seven perches to a stone heap thence south 76 degrees west eighty-two perches to a stone corner, thence north thirty-four degrees west two hundred and 94 perches to a stone corner, formerly an oak to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and eleven acres and one hundred and thirty-four perches.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of J. F. Pfleiger against George Nungesser and to be sold as the property of George Nungesser.

RHAWN, Atty. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line of land of John Yost, thence north eighty-one and a quarter degrees east forty-six and a fourth perches to a stone to land of Jonas Wright, thence by the same and S. Stiles south thirteen degrees and twenty minutes east two hundred and forty-nine and three-fourth perches to land of David Shaffer, thence by the same forty-eight degrees and fifty minutes west thirty-nine perches to Samuel Sitler, thence by the same north fifteen degrees and fifty minutes west two hundred and seventy-two perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-two acres and seventy-eight perches and allowances be the same more or less, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

All that other certain tract or piece of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining lands of Jonas Wright on the north sixty-seven east sixty-one to a post, thence north eleven and a half west thirty-seven to a stone adjoining land of William Walp, thence south forty-eight and a half west sixty-eight and six-tenths to a yellow pine adjoining land of George Bower south eight east fourteen and seven-tenths, containing nine acres and one hundred and five perches.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Lamon against William Walp and to be sold as the property of William Walp.

LITTLES, Attorneys. Al. Fieri Facias

ALSO,

All that cert in lot or piece of land situate in Orangeville, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by lot of William Fleckenstine, on the east by lot of Isaiah Conner's estate, on the south by lot of D. K. Sloan and on the west by the public road leading from Orangeville to Bloomsburg, said lot being one foot more or less in front and about one hundred feet in depth, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association against Abraham Coleman and to be sold as the property of Abraham Coleman.

WIRT, Attorney. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot and piece of ground situate in Slabtown, Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Jacob Yeager on the east, Roaringcreek on the south and public roads on north and west, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Charles Krug against William Helwig and to be sold as the property of William Helwig.

IKELER, Attorney. Levari Facias

ALSO.

All that certain piece or tract of land situate in Benton township, in the county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of Thomas Seigfried, on the east by land of Alexander Kramer, on the south by land of William A. Coleman and J. B. Dildine and on the west by a public road, containing five acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house and a blacksmith shop.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Benton Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against Jeremiah Stiles and to be sold as the property of Jeremiah Stiles.

LITTLE, Attorney, Al. Vend. Ex.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Montour township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the western shore of the river Susquehanna, at low water mark, on the north side of the river bridge at Catawissa and running from thence northwestwardly a straight course twenty perches (more or less) to the middle and centre of the canal bridge leading over the north branch canal on the public road leading from George Willits' to Catawissa, thence down the aforesaid canal south fifty degrees west six and nine tenths perches to a point in said canal, thence diverging from said canal north forty-four degrees, west ten and three-tenths perches to the corner of fence on the east side of the public road leading down the aforesaid river to the borough of Danville, thence by said public road south sixty-three and a quarter degrees west seventy perches to a point in said road, thence by the same south eighty and a quarter degrees west sixty perches to a point in line of land formerly of Philip Foust (now Mitshel) thence by said line north one and a half degrees, east seventy-one and six-tenths perches, thence by the same north sixty-seven and a half degrees west six and seven-tenths perches, thence by the same north seven degrees west seventy and nine-tenths perches to a post, thence by land of said George H. Willits south seventy-eight and three-quarter degrees east ninety-three and a half perches to a hickory, thence by the same south eighty-nine and a quarter degrees east thirty-five and a half perches to a post, thence by the same north eighty-two and a half degrees east fifty-six perches (more or less) to a low water mark on the western shore of the river Susquehanna aforesaid and from thence down the western shore of the river aforesaid, its various courses and distances one hundred and thirty-five perches (more or less) to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres neat measure, be the same more or less, on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling house, a two-story frame dwelling house, a large bank barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot and parcel of land situate in the township of Montour aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the Wyoming Canal, a corner of land recently conveyed by the parties of the first part to said John Sharpless and running from thence by the same north forty-four degrees west ten and three-tenths perches to a post at the south side of the public road leading to Danville, thence down the said road south sixty-three and a quarter degrees west five and three-tenths perches to a corner of land recently conveyed by the parties of the first part to Duponts, thence by the same south thirty-three and a half degrees east twelve perches to the middle of the aforesaid canal, thence up the middle of said canal north fifty degrees, east six and eight-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-four perches, be the same more or less, on which are erected a two-story grocery store.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of L. H. Conover against George H. Sharpless and to be sold as the life estate of George H. Sharpless in said property.

ABBOTT & SMITH, Attorneys, Vend. Ex.
Terms cash. U. H. ENT,
Sheriff's office, Feb. 25th. Sheriff.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT

From January 18th, 1880 to January 10th, 1881.
WM. KRAMER, Treasurer for District to April 1st, 1880.

DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| To cash received from Bloom duplicate 1879 | $437 84 |
| To cash received from Scott duplicate 1879 | 374 87 |
| To cash received from Greenwood duplicate 1878 | 18 00 |
| To cash received from Greenwood duplicate 1879 | 370 00 |
| To cash received from Sugarloaf duplicate, 1879 | 95 00 |
| To cash received from Catawissa | 39 00 |
| To cash received from products of farm | 15 66 |
| | $1350 37 |

Cr.

| | |
|---|---|
| By orders redeemed of 1879 | 476 11 |
| " " " " 1880 | 834 68 |
| " commission on same | 24 21 |
| " amount paid J. K. Grotz now treasurer | 13 37 |
| | 1350 37 |

JOHN K. GROTZ Treasurer for District from April 1st, 1880 to January 10th 1881.

Dr.

| | |
|---|---|
| To cash received of W. Kramer (late Treasurer) | 13 37 |
| To cash received from Bloom duplicate 1879 | 502 04 |
| To cash received from Greenwood duplicate 1879 | 425 82 |
| To cash received from Scott duplicate 1879 | 46 70 |
| To cash received from Sugarloaf duplicate, 1879 | 138 27 |
| To cash received from Greenwood duplicate 1878 | 4 50 |
| To cash received from Bloom duplicate 1880 | 581 28 |
| To cash received from Scott duplicate 1880 | 150 00 |
| To cash received from Greenwood duplicate 1880 | 557 11 |
| To cash received from Sugarloaf duplicate 1880 | 75 00 |
| To cash received of County Treasurer taxes returned | 87 35 |
| To cash received from products of farm | 113 96 |
| | 2695 40 |

Cr.

| | |
|---|---|
| By orders redeemed of 1879 | 595 77 |
| By interest paid on Krug order | 50 00 |
| By orders redeemed of 1880 | 1576 36 |
| By commission | 50 09 |
| By bank stamps | 90 |
| By balance in Treasurers hands Jan. 10th 1881 | 139 68 |
| | 2695 40 |

Directors of the Poor in account with the Bloom Poor District

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount of outstanding orders Jan 10th 1881 | 1236 40 |
| To amount received by Kramer—see Treasurers account | 1350 37 |
| To amount received by Grotz see Treasurers account | 1318 61 |
| To amount Bloom duplicate 1880 | 1714 87 |
| To amount Greenwood duplicate '80 | 667 37 |
| To amount Scott duplicate 1880 | 752 38 |
| To amount Sugarloaf duplicate 1880 | 217 59 |
| To amount balance on Greenwood duplicate 1878 | 394 45 |
| | 7561 87 |

Cr.

| | |
|---|---|
| By outstanding orders redeemed, Kramer | 476 11 |
| By outstanding orders redeemed, Grotz | 595 77 |
| By amount due on Bloom duplicate '80, less exonerations and com | 1133 59 |
| By amount due on Greenwood duplicate '80 less exonerations & com. | 110 96 |
| By amount due on Scott duplicate '80 less exonerations and commission | 602 38 |
| By amount due on Sugarloaf duplicate '80 less exonerations & com. | 149 39 |
| By amount due on Greenwood duplicate '78 less exonerations & com. | 504 45 |
| By amount exon. and com. on Greenwood duplicate 1879 | 61 82 |
| By amount exonerated and com. on Scott duplicate 1879 | 52 86 |
| By amount exonerations and com. on Sugarloaf duplicate 1879 | 38 53 |
| By amount exonerations and com. on Bloom duplicate 1879 | 162 61 |
| Late directors paid as follows, viz: | |
| Gibbs taking L. Wolverton to Rush | 6 00 |
| Brockway & Elwell attorneys | 10 00 |
| A. Snyder repairing pump | 3 80 |
| Tax in 1879 | 32 72 |
| Rush township | 105 14 |
| Coffins | 25 00 |
| Elwell attorney fee in Wolverton case | 25 00 |
| Republican and Columbian publishing statement 1880 | 30 00 |
| Auditors for Jan. 13th 1880 | 12 00 |
| Tom Reece balance on Treasurer | 25 03 |
| McBride on salary | 337 50 |
| Order of relief | 15 75 |
| Woodward constable | 10 00 |
| Moyer Bros. Drugs and medicines | 73 95 |
| Sundry persons for coal | 96 42 |
| " " " merchandise | 126 02 |
| Treasurers commission | 26 21 |
| New directors paid as follows, viz: | |
| tax for 1879 | 11 79 |
| Tax for 1880 | 63 00 |
| Building wash-house and repairs | 131 41 |
| Robison attorney | 10 00 |
| Coffins | 46 00 |
| Interest on Krug orders | 60 00 |
| Diefenbach for brooms | 3 25 |
| Drs. Mckelvy and Reeber | 72 00 |
| Making duplicates | 10 00 |
| Vandersloe publishing statement of 1879 | 15 00 |
| Orders of relief | 8 00 |
| State Hospital Fox and Hughes | 383 75 |
| State Hospital for Ephraim Ebner | 47 35 |
| Tickets for tramps | 85 |
| Insurance | 35 25 |
| Backalew Bros for taking Bennet to Poor House | 1 50 |
| Maxwell, stoves &c | 35 25 |
| Sundries for Mrs. Kahler, secured by judgment | 57 72 |
| I. S. Kline, beef for Poor House | 11 50 |
| Taking C. Kurtz to Schuylkill Poor House | 18 65 |
| Order removal from P. Evans to Benton | 2 00 |
| Burleyman for horse | 140 00 |
| Sundry persons for coal | 107 72 |
| " " " drugs and medicines | 24 43 |
| " " " merchandise | 704 25 |
| Qualifying directors | 75 |
| Repair and smith work, Light Street | 15 95 |
| H. H. White, merchandise bill | 22 59 |
| G. W. Creveling " " | 16 60 |
| T. W. Gunton cabbage plants | 1 50 |
| Ent Bro. balance on old bill | 94 |
| Stewards salary April 1 '80 to January 1 '81 | 487 50 |
| Directors salary | 195 00 |
| Secretary's salary | 50 00 |
| Treasurer's commission | 26 09 |
| Treasurer bank stamps | 90 |
| Balance in treas. hands Jan. 10th, '81 | 139 68 |
| Total | 7561 87 |

Pursuant to an act of assembly passed and approved A. D. 1869 by which it is made incumbent on County Auditors of the several counties of this Commonwealth in which there is a Poor House attached to settle, audit, and adjust the accounts of the several officers thereof.

That we the undersigned Auditors did meet at the Poor House of the Bloom Poor district and examined the accounts of the directors from January 18th 1880 to January 10th 1881, and vouchers for the same and find them correct as set forth above.

WILLIAM L. MANNING, SAMUEL E. SMITH } Co Auditors

OUTSIDE RELIEF SETTLED TO APRIL 1st 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| By late directors to sundry persons | 64 83 |
| " " " for coffins | 25 00 |
| " " " for Lizzie Wolverton 0.80 | 136 14 |
| | $225 42 |

OUT SIDE RELIEF SETTLED TO JAN, 10th 1881

| | |
|---|---|
| By new directors for Caroline Dennis | 43 41 |
| By new directors for Hannah Johnson | 41 20 |
| By new directors for Levilia J. Reeser | 65 51 |
| By new directors for Wm. Lewis | 36 21 |
| By new directors for Peter Shankling | 34 60 |
| " " " " Daniel Ingold | 2 50 |
| " " " " Joseph May | 22 00 |
| " " " " Barton Holter shroud and coffin | 14 88 |
| By new directors for Mrs. Jacob Fisher, coal | 4 39 |
| By new directors for Boyd Bowman shroud and coffin | 21 38 |
| By new directors, for Mrs. Geo. Grant coal | 3 35 |
| By new director for Mrs. Kahler secured on judgment | 57 72 |
| By new directors for Wm. M. Hopper of Scott | 2 00 |
| By new directors for John Miller of Scott | 14 60 |
| By new directors for State Hospital for Fox and Mrs. Hughes | 431 10 |
| By new directors for tickets for tramps | 85 |
| | 795 10 |

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO SAID POOR DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Farm and buildings with improvements made in 1879 | 13400 00 |
| Catharine Long property | 500 00 |
| Judgment on Dennis property | 100 00 |
| " " Mrs. Kahler to cover the expense | 57 72 |
| Balance on Bloom duplicate less exonerations and commission | 1123 59 |
| Balance on Greenwood duplicate less exonerations and commission | 119 26 |
| Balance on Scott duplicate less exonerations and commission | 672 38 |
| Balance on sugarloaf duplicate less exonerations and commission | 142 39 |
| Balance on Greenwood duplicate for '78 less ex. and com | 504 45 |
| 14 acres wheat in ground @ $8 | 112 00 |
| 2 " rye in ground @ $6 | 12 00 |
| Wheat, rye, oats, corn, and potatoes | 660 00 |
| Cabbage kraut, vinegar, butter and chickens | 100 00 |
| Pork, beef, sows, and pigs | 204 50 |
| Onions, beans, hay, beets and clover seed, apples apple-butter and eggs | 59 20 |
| Furniture in steward house | 125 00 |
| " " poor house | 750 00 |
| Farm implements | 600 00 |
| Wash house and repairs in 1880 | 131 41 |
| Balance in Treasurer's hands | 139 68 |
| | 18912 58 |

Dr.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orders outstanding Jan 10th '81 | 1235 43 |
| Balance in favor of district | 17676 18 |
| | 15 912 58 |

PRODUCTS RAISED ON FARM.

| | |
|---|---|
| 261 bushels of wheat | 261 00 |
| 201 " " oats | 80 40 |
| 1738 " " corn ears | 434 50 |
| 3457 sheaves of corn fodder | 17 18 |
| 76 bushels of potatoes | 84 03 |
| 965 heads of cabbage | 49 25 |
| 4154 pounds of pork | 249 24 |
| 423 pounds of beef | 25 38 |
| 4 bushels of beets | 2 00 |
| 3 bushels of onions | 6 00 |
| 2 bushels of beans | 2 00 |
| 15 ton of hay | 2 0 00 |
| 14 acres of wheat in ground | 112 00 |
| 2 acres of rye in ground | 12 00 |
| 3 bushels of clover seed | 14 00 |
| 6 barrels of cider | 9 00 |
| 13 bushels of winter apples | 4 50 |
| 25 gallons of applebutter | 12 50 |
| 1 calf raised | 10 00 |
| 112 chickens | 28 00 |
| 433 pounds of butter | 86 60 |
| 287 dozen of eggs | 51 76 |
| 36 shoats | 84 50 |
| 8 pigs | 5 00 |
| | 1909 11 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of paupers remaining