THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1885.

Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the punishment of any person who manufactures, sells, exports or in any way uses dynamite or other explosives in this or any foreign country for the purpose of maliciously destroying property or taking life. It is a singular coincidence that the bill was introduced on the same day that the explosion occurred in London.

Columbia county is recognized by the Democracy of the state as one of their most reliable strongholds. Nothing has ever swerved her from the path of true democracy. Republican persecution and Republican money have failed to change the result of any election, and she can always be counted on for a good big majority for the Democratic ticket. When meeting with representative Democrats from every quarter of the state, it is pleasant to be congratulated upon the condition of things in our county.

General Grant's article on the Battle of Shiloh, published in the February number of *The Century*, has awakened much criticism, and aroused several old soldiers who claim that Grant has done them an injustice. General A. McD. McCook says that what is said about him is absolutely without foundation in fact, and that he will shortly call attention to a few matters concerning the Battle of Shiloh and his part therein that will prove this. He says that Grant has persistently pursued him for twenty two years. Grant's reminiscences will no doubt cause much dispute among the army men, as no two will be apt to remember things exactly alike. In this way the public may get the whole inside history of the late war.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan., 19th, 1884.

The work of the week in Congress has not been of particular interest. The Senate has held secret sessions on the pending treaty questions, and has debated the Inter-state commerce and Indian bills. Both the House and Senate have discussed the Okalahoma lands invasion, and in both Houses a day was spent in funeral oratory, the subjects being Senator Anthony, and Representative Evins deceased.

Representative Hurd made a strong speech in opositon to the Blair educational bill basing his argument on the ground that the Senate was usurping a constitutional prerogative of the House when it originated a money bill to the Judiciary committee was lost by a small vote. This is understood to indicate that the bill has more friends than enemies in the House and will become a law. The amount of money, about $100,000,000 appropriated by the bill is not the full measure of its importance. The greater part of the money will go to the south, and will be potential in the intellectual habilitation of the darker part of that section. Under a Republican administration the money would no doubt have been used, like the Freedman's bureau, as a means of political propogenda, but in five weeks a republican administration will be a nightmare of the past.

There are several important measures awaiting the consideration of the House, which ought to be acted upon at this session. Among these are the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Mexican treaty, the Bankruptcy bill, the National library bill, and the Blair Educational bill. In the five weeks yet remaining of the session there is ample time to perfect all the appropriation bills and to act intelligently upon the other measures referred to, but a dispositon has been shown to prevent the consideration of any but appropriation bills, and a great deal of the time of the House is being wasted in dilatory motions and roll-calls. This may have serious results. If the wheels of legislation are blocked for any length of time the appropriation bills, if passed at all, will go through in the closing hours of the session and without proper consideration. If any appropriation bill fails it may be necessary to reconvene Congress immediately after inauguration of President Cleveland. This would please the Republican Senate and might result in greatly embarassing the new administration.

The Committee on Appropriations expect to report the Army and Post Office Appropriation bills in time to call them up on Tuesday, and Wednesday. It is the intention of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to ask the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill during the latter part of the week. There is a disposition on the part of the friends of various prominent measures now pending to antagonize the appropriation bills. Mr. Hewitt will endeavor to call up the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Mexican Reciprocity treaty during the week. Mr. Townsend will press the Mexican Pension bill; Mr. Stockslager, the bills providing for public buildings throughout the country; Mr. Singleton, the National Library bill, and Mr. Willis, the Educational bill at every opportunity.

For the next two years at least the political complexion of the respective Houses of Congress is to remain unchanged. The House will be Democratic, the Senate Republican as has been the case during four Congresses since the memorable election of 1874. If the legislation which the country needs is to be adopted there must be more of the statesmen, and less of the mere politician at both ends of the Capitol.

The impression that the bill introduced by Senator Edmunds Saturday to punish dynamiters was subsequent to the arrival of the news of the explosion in London turns out to be erroneous. The bill was introduced before the Senate went into executive session, which was at 12.30 p. m. The report that serious explosions had occurred in London did not reach the Capitol until fifteen minutes later. It is a curious circumstance that Senator Edmunds should have in a manner anticipated the news of the crime committed in the British Parliament House by introducing a bill in the United States Senate to prevent and punish offenses of that nature.

DYNAMITE IN LONDON.

THREE GREAT EXPLOSIONS.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND THE TOWER OF LONDON BADLY SHATTERED.

London is in a frenzied state of excitement over the recent attempt to destroy property and life by the use of dynamite. First came the explosion at the London Bridge by which that ancient structure was considerably damaged. Then followed the Tunnel and the Scotland Yard events, and these were followed by an attempt on Saturday afternoon last to blow up the Parliament Houses and the Tower of London. Immediately before the first explosion at Westminster, a lady visitor, who was alone and about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman, and when he went to her she called his attention to a package lying outside the steps of the crypt. The officer picked it up carelessly, not suspecting its deadly nature, when the explosion occurred.

With the sound the big burly guard went down, and with him, in close vicinity, two comrades of the London force fell. The man who had carried the package is dying, the others are suffering from the shock. There were many injured. A lady and gentleman standing by were prostrated, a boy was thrown on his face and a little girl tottered to the wall. The great window over the main entrance to Westminster Hall was smashed to atoms and all the side windows were blown out.

THE SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

There was only a lapse of three minutes when the terrible report again sounded. It came directly from under the strangers' gallery, facing the Speaker, in the Commons. The scene was of an apalling character. The Western extremity of the hall was totally wrecked. Under the peers' gallery on the Government side all the woodwork was shattered and a hole was made through the floor. The gallery itself was displaced, and even the solid stonework of the doorways was either pulverized or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass was shattered. The gallery benches were overturned and broken; the Speaker's chair was destroyed; the seat which Bradlaugh occupies when present as a visitor was demolished, and the glass roof was broken to pieces.

The seat of Gladstone, the premier, fared the fate of that of the great Radical from Northampton, and all the decorations and sculpture were ruined It might be said that the place where the explosion occurred was literally blown to pieces. Those in the House at the time say the shock experienced was something akin to that of an earthquake, that the building in its entirety seemed to be giving way.

THE WHITE TOWER WRECKED.

Hundreds of yards away—some say half a mile—the tremor which followed the explosion was felt. While the visitors in the Commons were fleeing from the building, panic stricken, many persons on the streets were trembling with fear. Its force was such that one man was blown to the earth who was as many as 900 yards from the point where it occurred.

But the end had not come. The Tower, the famous building which is an object of the greatest interest to all foreigners, was to be a victim. This outrage was, in fact, the most successful which has yet been made upon any of the public buildings since the present era of dynamite warfare. The famous old building was crowded with visitors at the time, and a large number were injured. The White Tower was almost completely wrecked, the roof being completely blown off the structure. What investigation has already been made by the police tends to the conclusion that the explosives in this case were handled by persons who gained access as sight-seers.

The ruins show that the explosives were operated from a point somewhere in the inner bastion or on the esplanade, near St. Thomas tower. The report made was far more terrific than either of the others. It was heard for miles up and down the Thames, and at once attracted an immense crowd to the spot.

The scenes that followed are almost indescribable. There were at least sixteen persons injured, several of them children of tender age. The pale faces of the little ones, their bloody heads and broken limbs roused the great crowd congregated in the neighborhood to frenzy. Yells were heard on every side to "lynch the villains; roast the fiends."

The police, the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all egress from the Tower and grounds. They subjected every person whom they succeeded in detaining to a most rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons inside the building. Surgeons were promptly summoned to the assistance of the wounded, who received all the attention practicable. The excitement grew as the news spread and the crowds momentarily increased.

There was no delay on the part of the authorities to track the perpetrators of all three outrages. It was soon found that just before the explosion in the Commons, a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand-bag, engaged a cab outside of Parliament Yard and drove rapidly away, giving no direction as to their destination. They had not gone very far when the explosion happened. The driver hearing this stopped the cab and the man and woman at once leaped out, hastening quickly from the spot. The cabman went in pursuit and the fugitives were soon overtaken and arrested by the police.

The man is a Canadian and apparently a seafarer. He was thoroughly searched, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found on his person.

The Tower of London is, perhaps the most ancient fortress in the world. Tradition even carrries its erection to the time of Julius Cæsar. It stands in the Eastern extreme of the city proper, and in the very heart of the life of the great metropolis. It covers, with its many towers, buildings and moat, about twelve acres of ground and faces the Thames River, between two and three miles below Westminster. In its time a fortress, a palace and a prison, it now possesses the honorary title of being all three, but it is doubtful if the old structure will ever again be used for any one of the three purposes. In deference to its past history, however, all the honors of military service are paid to it. A constable, generally a field marshal of the army, is in command, the office dating from the time of the Conqueror, and a battallion of guards are in garrison. The great Duke of Wellington was at one time constable. A relic of the days when royalty, in the persons of the Tudor monarchs, inhabited the Tower is preserved by the presence of beef eaters, or buffeters, a company of old soldiers, attired in the garb of palace servants of the time of Henry VII. These veterans perform the duty of guides to the myriads of visitors who daily visit the fortress to witness the actual places which have been the theatre of so many historical tragedies.

Traitors' Gate faces the river, and beneath its frowning portcullis went Sidney, Russell, Raleigh, Cranmer, More, and a hundred other men under ban of their sovereign to the dungeon which only opened to the headsman's block. The murder of the young Princess of York gave the title to the Bloody Tower, which had, however, already received its royal ghost, the Duke of Clarence, drowned in a butt of malmsey.

Guy Fawkes was put to the torture in the Bell Tower, which was subsequently the prison of Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth. Next in importance is the Beauchamp Tower, where Lady Jane Grey and Anne of Boleyn passed their last days on earth.

The White Tower, where the explosion took place, is the portion of the fortress most frequented by visitors, as it contains the Horse and Queen Elizabeth Armories and the Jewel Chamber, where the crown regalia and jewels of England are preserved. Fortunately, one of the regulations for visitors is that only a certain number, a score or so, are permitted to view the places and treasures at one time. The rest have to remain outside the gates, and take their turn when intimated by one of the beef-eaters.

The State senate spent considerable time on Tuesday over some nominations sent in by the Governor for the office of Notary Public. One person was rejected because he was in the rebel army, and the son of a Rear Admiral of the U. S. Navy was rejected because he is a democrat. Senator Cooper took occasion to wave the bloody shirt, and fight the war over again, forgetful of the precedents established by his own party in the appointments to office of Longstreet, Mosby, Ackerman, Key and hosts of other rebel leaders who have embraced republicanism. And yet a high private in the Confederate service cannot be appointed to the unimportant place of a Notary, and this is called *loyalty*. Great Cæsar!

The re-election of W. U. Hensel as chairman of the Democratic State Committee last week was a well deserved compliment to a faithful and efficient officer. He did not seek the position, and his selection was spontaneous and hearty, and a thorough endorsement of his management of the campaign. No one else was nominated, but when a motion was made that he be elected by acclamation, it was opposed by a young man from Philadelphia, who did not think Hensel was sufficiently acquainted with the details of a campaign to make a successful leader. Two other members of the committee made similar speeches, and then the vote was taken, resulting in 3 nays, and all the rest, yea. It was afterward discovered that the small discordant element had a personal grievance against Hensel, and sought to punish him by denouncing him, with what success appears by the almost unanimous vote in his favor. Otherwise the meeting was a most harmonious one, every district in the state being represented.

At the State Capitol.

A COLUMBIA COUNTY BOHEMIAN ON HIS TRAVELS TAKEN IN OUR HALLS OF LEGISLATION..

DEAR OLD COLUMBIAN.

Private business and a strong curiosity to see the Capitol of the State induced your correspondent to make a slight detour on his way home, in order to get a fair conception of how the distinguished statesmen who are sent from various districts in the State conduct the affairs of the Commonwealth.

Arriving in Harrisburg in the evening and being duly registered at the U. S. Hotel near the depot—a house which for accomodations in the shape of good rooms, an excellent table and reasonable charges, can fairly compete with any of its class in the state—we thought that the best thing to do was to take in the night session being held in the lower house, so in spite of the bitter weather and frosty surroundings we wended our way to the Hill.

To attempt a description of the Capitol would be superfluous in this letter, although we may say for the edification of such of your readers who have never seen it that as to architectural design both in interior and exterior, it compares favorably with any thing in the United States.

We arrived late, but just in time to meet our old friend Hon. W. Bryson, who smole a smile when he saw us. William was the essence of courtesy and good will and would have shown us the legislative elephant in all its aspects had we possessed sufficient time to appreciate it; but as it was late we adjourned.

The next morning, however, we took in the scene by day and were amply repaid for our visit. The lower house certainly is composed of a very fair agregation of men representing the varied interests of the state, and we must in common fairness say that the Hons. Bryson and Fritz are as respectable and dignified in their bearing as any members of the body. The latter gentleman courteously took your correspondent through the State Library which is very fine, and does credit to the state in its completeness of equipment in good solid literature.

We were struck with the absence of fictitious literature especially as we saw lying round loose, a few novels near the desk, and on enquiring of the librarian we learned that quite a number of years ago an act was passed prohibiting fictitious literature in the State Library, our forefathers having more dread in those days of the demoralization of their representatives than have the parents of children in modern times, who allow their offspring to read indiscriminately the dime novel trash of our day.

We took in the senate, and as a good democrat we were simply disgusted to hear in a state representation of the intelligence of the commonwealth, Republican idiocy so intollerantly displayed as was manifested by speakers who, in discussing an appointment of a Notary Public took the position that although the appointee was a good reliable citizen, a practicing attorney, and an honest gentleman, that because during the late rebellion he had taken up arms for his native state, that therefore he should not be permitted to hold any office in the gift of the state.

We wonder when the war will be over if such zealots are to be allowed to keep on mouthing about issues which have been buried long ago.

There were very many points observed which would interest your readers if space would permit an extended notice, but as your correspondent is in a very uncertain state of health, and may have leisure for a future letter they will not be dwelt upon in this epistle, suffice it to say that our legislative halls present many features of study, and some of admiration. "K."

Through lack of funds and bad weather the New Orleans Exposition has not been prospering as was hoped and expected. It is a big affair and it takes a large amount of cash to run it. Perhaps when the weather grows milder in the north the tide of visitors will increase. People do not like to travel in such cold weather, and they seem to forget that when they go south they strike a much warmer climate than ours. A recent letter from Florida states that the ladies were sitting on the verandahs in white dresses.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

— THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

TONSORIAL ROOMS.

THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

BILLIARD & POOL TABLES.

James Reilly,

Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made before the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, at their meeting of said board on Tuesday, the 17th day of February A. D., 1885, for the pardon of James D. Terwilliger and Charles E. McDowell, who were convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Columbia county at September term 1883, of the offence of robbery.

Bloomsburg, Pa., E. R. IKELER,
Jan. 23th, 1885. Att'y for Deft's.
Jan 30-tf

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

OF THE

Columbia County Agricultural Society

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer Jan. 4, '84.	$284 75
Members dues	4 00
Proceeds of mortgage	2000 00
Proceeds of note	494 69
Hay sold	29 45
Admission tickets sold	3389 75
Grand stand receipts	141 34
Stand rents	796 00
Horse entries	344 20
Fine	5 00
187 membership tickets	187 00
	$8676 18

EXPENDITURES.

Premiums paid	1862 20
Police, Detective and assistants	359 48
Music	100 00
Officers' salaries	625 00
Taxes	51 90
Printing, postage, &c.,	278 83
Labor for improvements	1474 15
Materials	108 40
Note paid	500 00
Paid on real estate	2249 25
Miscellaneous	42 36
Balance in Treasury	192 07
	$8576 18
Balance in hands of treasurer Jan. 8, 1885.	192 07

INDEBTEDNESS.

C. Barton, agreement	500 00
Mortgage	3 00 00

FREAS FOWLER, Pres.
H. V. WHITE, Sec'y. J. C. BROWN, Treas.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of Columbia county, their petitions for license which will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the second day of February 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bibby, James R.	Catawissa	Liquor Store.
Curry, Daniel F.	Centralia	Hotel.
Gilmore, Fred M.	Bloomsburg	Restaurant.
Gilmore, Wm. H.	"	Bottler.
Girton, Jacob L.	"	Restaurant.
Hagenbuch, S. H.	Orange	Hotel.
Heckman, George	"	Hotel.
Mann, John S.	Centre	Hotel.
Markle, M. A.	Berwick	Restaurant.
McGroarty, James	Centralia	restaurant.
Mc Laughlin, Arthur	"	Liquor store.
Peiffer, William	"	Hotel.
Ramer, Daniel	Beaver	Hotel.
Robbins, Cortez B.	Bloomsburg	Liquor store.
Ryan, Michael	Centralia	Restaurant.
Tubbs, W. R.	Bloomsburg	Hotel.

Jan 13th, 1885. WM. H. SNYDER,
Jan 16-tf Clerk Q. S.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1885.

Dress-stuffs have tumbled clear to the bottom—no doubt about that—those that have tumbled at all. No; that isn't the way to put it. The tumble is mostly here. There is no wholesale trade. The wholesale market is comparatively empty. The break in prices here has carried down a good many staple stuffs.

The finest Scotch ginghams and French sateens are here. The ginghams have come in force. Sateens have begun to come. The zephyrs are 40 and 50 cents; the sateens, 37½ and 50.

Northwest from the centre.

Ladies' stockings out of gear with the market: German plain cotton at 25 cents; better than the money ever gets.

German fancy cotton at 20 cents. Put down to 20, because the fancy Balbriggan kill them at 25.

German fancy Balbriggan of a dozen different styles at 25 cents. If we had put these at 37½ cents where they belong, we should have saved all the trouble.

English black spun-silk with Balbriggan under-feet, at $1; which is 37½ cents under the lowest price we ever made before, and 50 cents under the lowest we ever heard of elsewhere.

West of Arcade, ninth counter.

A dozen grades of Guinet's black silk are here so much below value as to literally break the market. There are ladies who are scarcely willing to wear another make. They will buy no silks at the market price till these are gone.

Here is the list:

Grade of gros-grain.	Grade of cachemire.	Price at which we are selling.
$1.00	$1.25	$1.00
1.00	1.25	1.25
2.00	1.50	1.50
2.25	1.50	1.50
2.50	1.62	1.62
2.75	2.00	2.00
3.00	2.50	2.50
3.50	3.00	3.00
4.00	3.75	3.75

We guarantee every grade of both gros-grain and cachemire for average wear.

Southwest from centre.

A few down quilts in surah and brocade-silk covers at half their value, viz.

5x6 feet $18
6x6 19 and $20
6x7 20 and 21

The covers alone are worth the money, to say nothing of making and down at $3 or $4 a lb.

Southwest corner of the main building.

Turkey - red - and - white table covers, about three-quarters current prices hitherto, now a quarter lower still.

35-inch-square	25 cents.
48	65
57	75
61	$1.00

They are always kept with linens; but cotton. Linen will not hold the color.

South west corner of the main building.

Boys' clothing keeps dropping.

By the middle Market-street door.

A newmarket of brown beaver for $8 is low, if the beaver and making are good. One of black stockinet at $13 has $10 worth of stockinet in it, to say nothing of making and other materials; and we should charge $10 for the making alone. One of Berlin Twill with nutria collar and cuffs at $12 is low. A dolman of the same heavy cloth, hare collar and cuffs is lower, $8.

And so you may go through the overgarments. There is no agreement in prices. Everything is low; not everything equally low.

Girls' overgarments likewise; and dresses.

1301, 3, 5 and 7 Chestnut.

Fur-lined circulars are low enough. Sicilian, lined with suslicky, $15; hamster, $20; squirrel, $25.

Seal coats and dolmans are low enough. A first rate seal coat in all respects but one, for $75. The only drawback is a little roughness in the fur. The finest dolman we ever make can be got for $300. $400 is the highest price we have put on a dolman in several years.

1301 and 5 Chestnut.

Moquette carpets down to $1.25 a yard! A big roomful of Moquette at $1.25 and Brussels at $1. Another big roomful of Tapestry at 50 and 75 cents.

Moquette, you know, is the favorite parlor carpet. There is no richer-looking carpet. Axminster and Wilton are richer, but not richer-looking. Moquette at $1.25! Not remnants, not unsuccessful patterns; a roomful! Not distrusted makes: the best!

Market street front, second floor. Take car north west from the centre.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

BRIDGE ELECTION.

An election for officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of Mrs. Hester Kleiler in the town of Catawissa, on Monday, March 2, between the hours of one and six o'clock p. m. of that day.

J. B. ROBINS,
Jan 30-4 w Sec'y.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF—

BLOOM POOR DISTRICT.

From Jan. 7, '84, to Jan. 12, '85.

JOHN K. GROTZ, Treasurer.

DR.

To bal. as per settlement Jan. 7, 1884	$194 45
" cash received of Greenwood dup. 1882	7
" " " " Bloom " 1883	961 64
" " " " Scott " 1883	390 10
" " " " Greenwood " 1883	482 37
" " " " Sugarloaf " 1883	99 83
" " " " Bloom " 1884	691 54
" " " " Scott " 1884	428 10
" " " " Greenwood " 1884	99 78
" " " " Centre township	27 00
" " " " Salem township for Stella Turner	27 50
" cash recd. Catharine Heller	48 50
" " " Isaiah Fahringer for Mrs. Doan's bill	102 42
" cash rec'd. rent Long property	9 75
" " " County Treasurer tax returned	41 84
" cash rec'd. T. McBride, produce sold	76 0
" " " Jacob Geist Sr., Hannah Geist bill	6 00
" cash rec'd. Sugarloaf dup. 1882	71 15
" amt. notes in Treasurer's hands	120 00
" " due Treasurer on Settlement	16 54
	$3 721 30

CR.

By orders of 1883 redeemed			76 30
" " " 1884			3 450 00
" postage			60
" percentage			70 60
" uncollected notes			120 00
			$3 721 30

DUP.	1884.	AMT. PAID.	DUE.
Bloom	$2 480 98	$691 54	$1 789 31
Scott	876 12	328 00	548 12
Greenwood	77 93	96 78	6.5 15
Sugarloaf	219 24		219 24
	$4 34 17	$1 116 52	$3 231 85

Amt. out-standing orders Jan. 7, 1884	$ 77 30
" orders issued from Jan. 7, 1884, to Jan. 12, 1885, inclusive	5 486 01
	$5 563 31
Amt. orders redeemed	$3 530 30
" out standing Jan. 12, 1885	2 0 3 01
	$5 563 31

EXPENSES.

For year ending January 5, 1885.	
Auditors and clerks' bill Jan. 7, 1884.	25 00
Geo A Clark, blank books	3 00
J C Brown surveying for water	7 50
Abe Snyder repairing pump at P. H.	6 75
T J Morris order of relief	19 00
E R Furman, coffin for Mrs Low	12 00
Jacob Terwilliger, order of relief	2 00
W H Hess and John Derr, order of relief	1 00
Const Kisner bringing E Ebner to P H	4 00
W Morris horse hire, two trips to Sugarloaf for J Mutzberman	8 00
Centre township expense, Rosetta Dodson	9 00
E H Little, fees on suit Centre twp in the Sarah Witmire case	10 00
W Krickbaum fees on same case	3 25
John M Clark, orders of relief	17 50
J H Keim, smith work poor house	11 35
E A Rawlings, beef for P H ..2.70	
ordered by Barton O D ..5.25	7 95
H Kleckner, beef, poor house	95
G W Snyder, shoemaking, poor house	2 00
F W Reesecker, horse and wagon to take Kelly to Danville ..2 00	
car fare Mrs Metz to Danville .. 87	2 87
F W Hess, order of relief, Elizabeth Parker	50
J M Clark taking depositions Bloom Poor district vs Centre township	4 90
Elias Howell, county tax for 1883	15 80
" " school " " "	25 48
" " Poor " " "	8 48
	50 56
N Boone, town tax '82 on Long House	2 08
J W Correll, coffin for Muchler, p h	9 00
N J Hendershott, medicine p h ..5 74	
" " " o d ..19 47	23 19
John Kinports, " " p h ..3 85	
" " " blank books ..1 35	5 20
D P Black, lumber	18 00
C R. Mendenhall, lumber	$ 23 08
A B White "	43 51
E Wolever	9 25
E Eves & Bro	24 81
Mathias Shaffer bill for tank and tower	164 00
C G Galignan, poor house	11 15
Town of Bloomsburg, sewer pipe	9 75
Thomas Wright, building tank	40 00
W B Allen, county tax Long house, 1884	75
J S Reitz, beef poor house	4 61
R Fairman paid to move Ebner to Jourdan,	5 00
Elwell & Bittenbender	6 00
N H White, lime, poor house	4 20
Samuel Shaffer, work at poor house	14 50
James Cadman, cradle for poor house	2 00
Woodward, collector, School tax Long house, 1884	1 35
S Knorr, smith work	5 85
R Fairman, 3000 lb phosphate	57 0
C Krug, sash, &c., poor house	2 12
Centre township, cost and expense Levi Cresay	141 42
L B Rupert, orders of relief	4 00
C H Rice, beef for poor house	3 20
Columbia County Republican	2 00
C E Hartman, taking Emanuel Cook to P. H., Redeker, team to take Margaret and Caroline Dawson to poor house	1 50
A Laubach to J Fritz, order relief M. Shotts	1 00
W M Reber, one year's salary	50 00
J R Evans, " " "	50 00
Thomas McBride, " "	6?2 50
Wesley Morris, " "	75 00
Reece Fairman, " "	75 00
F W Redeker, " "	75 00
L B Rupert, " "	75 00
" postage and stationery	86
Four papers printing statement Jan '84	45 00
Williams & Co	929 99
D C Hall, digging and filling ditch	141 14
Town tax on long house 1884	1 70
C W Neal & Bro, Coal p h	11 94
O A Jacoby " "	130 20
W F Bodine, painting p h	19 12
John F Pursel, smith work	8 36
C A Kleim, medicine, p h ..5 90	
" " " o d ..1 10	6 90
N J Hendershott, medicine p h ..9 94	
" " " o d ..18 60	27 94
Aaron Boone, lime	13 65
Moyer Bros, medicine p h ..18 50	
" " " o d ..23 37	
" " paid for tramp ..1 18	43 05
F Snyder, keeping tramp	8 00
Jacob Dieffanbach, brooms	3 00
M C Woodward, Constable	10 00
STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.	
George Fox	160 25
Mary Hughes	178 85
L Z Kahler	179 75
Mary E Doan	120 50
Margaret Metz	128 7
Jesse Kelly	133 85
	876 57
Sundry bills for repairs and merchandise for family and paupers	392 41
OUTSIDE RELIEF.	
Susan Hein ...Bloom	11 00
Hannah Staufer "	1 00
Jackson Karns "	106 00
Hiram Long "	14 71
M Zimmerman "	73 50
Margaret Bower "	5 00
James Kistler "	1 00
Louis Helderbrand "	40 92
Fred Weimer "	53 01
A J Russell "	22 00
Ellen Harriet Kinney "	99 75
Minerva May "	15 00
Robert Morris "	2 00
Mary J. VanHorn "	10 00
Sarah Jones "	1 00
David Helderbrand "	56 75
Milton E Cox "	27 00
Lucy Diggs "	6 00
Joseph Murray "	1 75
Margaret N Dawson "	35 00
Mrs James McCormick "	4 00
Caroline Dennis "	19 50
Mary E Doan, Scott twp	4 43
Hannah Geist, Montour twp	5 00
Bessie Dodson, Bloom	7 25
Caroline Dawson, Bloom	4 50
Matilda Shoat, Sugarloaf	144 80
Ruth and Ellen Donley, Greenwood	15 15
Mrs Brown, Scott twp	17 55
John Boyer, "	37 50
John Jones, "	1 12
Alfred M Jacobs "	13 50
Calvin Halfpenny "	11 44
Daniel Ingold "	2 00
Mrs Charles Hamilton "	25 00
William Lewis "	1 50
Isaiah Holder "	3 00
	$892 22
Tramps	17 77
	$5486 01

We, the undersigned auditors of the townships comprising the Bloom Poor District met at the Poor House on Monday, Jan 12th, 1885. Examined the accounts of the Treasurer and Directors from Jan 7th, 1884 to Jan 12th 1885, and the vouchers for the same and find them correct as set forth above.

ROBT. S. HOWELL, Scott }
ADAM UTT, Greenwood } Auditors.
F. D. DENTLER, Bloom }

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO BLOOM POOR DISTRICT JAN. 12th, 1885.

Farm and buildings	$ 100 00
Judgment on Dennis property	100 00
Bal of Bloom duplicate for '84	1789 34
" " Scott " " "	548 12
" " Greenwd " " "	675 15
" " Sugarloaf " " "	219 24
	$3231 85
Less estimated exonerations, and commissions	263 36
	$2968 49
3 horses	425 00
11 head cattle	286 00
3 shoats	25 00
1 breeding sow	12 00
12 chickens	32 00
Farm implements	550 00
Furniture in poor house	225 00
" " steward's house	200 00
228 bushel of wheat	171 00
6 " " rye	3 60
100 " " potatoes	30 00
1020 head of cabbage	30 00
25 bushel turnips	7 50
15 " beets	4 00
10 ton of hay	120 00
1550 bundles corn fodder	62 00
600 bushel corn ears	150 00
280 " oat	89 60
4 " onions	2 00
2800 lbs pork and lard	196 00
300 " beef	21 00
6 ton coal	18 00
250 lbs flour	6 25
2½ bushel beans	3 75
100 lbs packed butter	20 00
2 bbl cider vinegar	6 00
1½ bbl saur kraut	7 50
Long property	250 00
	$19 116 79

PRODUCTS RAISED ON FARM.

306 bushel wheat	229 50
0 " rye	6 00
365 " oats	166 00
1016 " corn	254 00
175 " potatoes	52 25
4 " beans	6 00
20 " beets	6 00
30 " turnips	9 00
5 " onions	2 50
3187 lbs pork and lard	218 80
2030 bundles of corn fodder	80 80
30 bundles of long straw	6 00
1310 head of cabbage	39 30
2 shoats	40 00
5 bbl cider	15 00
4 " saur kraut	10 00
485 lbs butter	87 00
181 dozen eggs	36 20
75 chickens	18 75
15 ton hay	180 00
810 lbs beef	21 70
	1488 78
Number paupers remaining last report	20
" " admitted during the year	12
	32
" " removed during the year	1
" " died " " "	1
" " discharged " " "	15
	17
" " remaing Jan 12, '85	15

REECE FAIRMAN, F. W. REDEKER, WESLEY MORRIS, } Directors.

Jan 23-4 w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of David Achenbach, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the und