THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1885.

Grover Cleveland spent last Sunday with Samuel J. Tilden at Greystone.

The Governor's veto of the Philadelphia Magistrate's bill has been sustained. Messrs. Fritz and Bryson voted to sustain the veto.

The present legislature is strongly republican. It has been in session over a month and has passed only one bill, and that was vetoed by the governor.

President-elect Cleveland, Vice President Hendricks and many other prominent democrats from all over the country, will attend the reception of the Americus Club at Philadelphia on the 16th.

Cunningham and Burton, the prisoners arrested in London on the charge of having caused the recent explosion in the Tower are on trial for treason-felony. If found guilty the penalty is death.

Edwin Botheras, convicted at Wilkes Barre for the killing of William Nichols at Hazleton last March, will be hanged on April 7th. His death warrant was read to him on Monday, and at its close he wept like a child and threw himself on the bed.

The expedition fitted out for the relief of Lieut. Greely and his Arctic exploring party cost the government $759,265. The North Pole never has been found, and it is not likely it ever will be. It is about time that such useless expenditures cease.

The Board of Pardons refused to interfere in the case of Dr. L. U. Beach who murdered his wife, and his execution took place at Holidaysburg on the 12th inst. He spent his last days in writing an autobiography to be printed and sold for the benefit of his children.

Governor Pattison denies the story that he would enter the ministry when his term as Executive had expired. "I do not know how the story started," he says; "but I presume it was because I have made a couple of addresses in churches and was lay member of the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

It is pretty certain that Samuel J. Randall will not accept a cabinet position, preferring his seat in the House. Mr. Randall's decision is a wise one, as he can do his party and his country more good in Congress than as a cabinet officer. No appointments have yet been made by Mr. Cleveland. Among those talked of are Bayard, Garland, Whitney, McDonald, Vilas and others.

Among the bills introduced in the Legislature is one pronibiting persons from treating other persons to intoxicating drinks. Another bill provides that any merchant who invites purchasers by the offer of money or articles of value shall be fined $25 for the first offense and $50 for subsequent offenses. The author of this bill says in his preamble that he introduced the measure in order to discourage gambling.

Mrs. Dudley who shot O'Donovan Rossa, is an English woman, and has a checkered life. She has been in this country but a few months. She is an enthusiast, and no doubt thought she was doing the world a great good when she shot the dynamiter. Rossa and his friends insist that she was sent here by the British government to kill him, but there is not the slightest proof of this. She is only a crank, but she might have been forgiven for this if she had taken better aim, even though she had to hang for it. Rossa is improving, and will attempt to make a hero of himself out of this affair.

The British troops in Egypt have met with reverses, and it is reported that Gen. Gordon is killed.

Speaking of England's position the *World* says:

Great Britain's interest in Egypt is wholly commercial. The Suez Canal, in which the English Government owns shares to the amount of $20,000,000, attracts a large share of the Eastern traffic and Egypt is now the direct road to India. This is one excuse for supporting the Khedive—that is, for managing him.

And he seems to need it, for he has grossly mismanaged his own affairs. The estimated revenue of the country is about $50,000,000, and of course the expenditure is more, for the Khedive has borrowed large sums of money, including a great deal from England, and has expended it extravagantly in luxury and display. It is a comparatively poor country, its best production and export, cotton, amounting to less than $44,000,000 a year.

At the end of the year 1883 Egypt had a consolidated debt of $477,000,000, with a floating debt in addition of $81,149,365. The European powers which hold the greater part of this debt each have in Egypt what are by courtesy called "Financial Advisers," meaning sharp agents who will see that enough is saved from the revenue to pay the interest on the bonds held by their respective governments, or by individuals in their respective countries; but the holders of the bonds are lucky if they get any interest at all, and the local events of the past year, especially of the past few weeks, have not materially appreciated the value of the bonds.

A comparatively minor consideration is Great Britain's direct trade with Egypt. In 1883 England exported to that country coals, textures, drugs, &c., to the amount of $15,507,460 and imported from Egypt, including the considerable item of cotton, products to the amount of a little more than $50,000,000. A protectorate would bring the amounts of export and import nearer together.

For the interference of England in Egyptian affairs at all is merely a matter of business. There is no pretense of a conflict between the Cross and the Crescent, no Exeter Hall parade of carrying Christianity and civilization to the Desert barbarians. In its original form and intent it is a question of calico, cheese, the collection of debts and keeping the Suez Canal safely open.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb'y. 9, 1885.

The Capital during the week seems to have been shifted to New York city. At least New York has been the centre of political interest, but not half as many Democratic Congressmen went to see the President-elect as were reported to have gone. A few who went have returned and seem to be one and all much pleased with what they had seen of the coming man, who is praised as a courteous listener and a frank talker. Affectation and mystery are not among the faults of Mr. Cleveland.

Nothing has been learned about the cabinet; it is evidently the intention of the president to take all the time the law allows him to build it, and since his Cabinet can do nothing until after the fourth of March, this deliberation would seem to be proper and politic.

A certain class of government clerks are quietly preparing to go. They are the chiefs of Bureaus and their chief clerks, also a large rumber who are conscious of their shady political antecedents. A large majority are hoping that they may avoid that fell sweep of the new broom. The opinion of those who have a practical knowledge of affairs in the Government offices is that there can be no real improvement in government work until nine tenths of the clerks, who are drones and politicians, have been swept out and been replaced, not necessarily by Democrats exclusively, but by competent men and real workers.

There is a great deal of local talk about the inauguration, which is now only three weeks distant. The Democrats, of course, desire that the parade, the ball, the fire works, the decorations and the crowd, shall compare in respectability, taste and splendor with any previous similar occasion. I think their vanity will be gratified. There will be a fine parade of citizen soldiery and civic organizations. The night will be painted in all the hues of the rainbow by fireworks; and the ball in a hall large enough to accommodate 12,000, and which any one can attend for the consideration of five dollars will be simply stupendous.

General Hancock declined to lead the parade from the White House to the Capitol on the ground of a recent death in his family, and General McClellan, to whom the honor was next tenndered, declined on account of engagements. It is well enough, for neither of these old gentlemen can sit a horse as well as he could twenty-five years ago, and the leader of this parade must bestride a goodly steed. General Slocum has accepted the command of the ephemeral army, and there is no doubt that the brief campaign will be successful.

As it is anticipated that a greater number of military organizations and civic associations will be in line on the fourth of March than were ever assembled here on inauguration day, the task to be assigned to General Slocum is not an easy one. Four years ago General Sherman, with a large number of aids, found the labor of marshalling and moving the parade a greater one than he had anticipated. It is nominally an honor, but in fact a very laborious responsibility to assume the direction and movement of a vast collection of organizations in the brief time allowed for such a parade.

On Wednesday the formal counting of electoral votes for President will take place in Congress.

Of the thirteen appropriation bills, but one, the Military Academy bill, has passed its last stage in Congress It awaits the action of the President. The condition of business in Congress is such that a minority of either house can easily force an extra session. But it is not apparent that there is any purpose to do so. The leaders of both houses express the opinion that the appropriation bills will be passed before the 4th of March, in which case no extra session will be necessary.

Gen. Sheridan the Marshal of the Monument dedication has issued his orders and appointed his aids. The first division of the procession will be commanded by Gen. Ayres, the second by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia.

The City troop of Philadelphia will come on a special train and bring their horses and grooms with them. They will wear their old revolutionary uniforms and will bring the standards carried at the battles of Princeton and Trenton.

On Tuesday the railroads leading into Chicago were almost all blockaded, an account of the severe storm of Monday which was the greatest of the season. The cattle in the stock sheds were suffering from the cold and storm, while waiting for transportation. At 10:30 Tuesday evening the thermometer registered 32 degrees below zero.

A Civil Service Administration.

President-elect Cleveland has not said many things for the benefit of the public during his visit to New York. In fact, he seems to have devoted his time chiefly to private consultations with prominent members of his own political party on questions relating to the organization and policy of his new administration. It was scarcely to be expected that the details of these confidential consultations would be given to the public.

He did say one thing, however, in a matter-of fact way that will please the public, although it made the parties to whom the remark was addressed very mad. An Indiana delegation of spoils-seekers who called to signify their readiness to fill the official ranks as soon as some vacancies were made for them were told that he did not wish to clean out the Augean stables by a process that would make them fouler than ever and alienate the men who had voted for him on civil service principles. In other words he did not intend to turn out one set of rascals merely to make places for rascals of another political complexion. The civil service refrom he professed before election he proposed to live up to after election and that meant that removals would be made for cause and vacancies filled by men who had something to recommend them besides having been mere hack politicians.

This quiet announcement on the part of the President-elect of his intention to conduct his administration on the same general business plan which characterized his Gubernatorial administration was not needed to assure those who knew Mr. Cleveland best that his pledges would be kept. Still the public at large will be glad of his renewed assurance, as it clearly foreshadows an honest intention on the part of the President to administer the government in the public rather than in a partisan interest. The doleful prophecies of disaster to arise from a new administration, with its revolutionary policy and its swarm of inexperienced officials, are thus shown to be false at the very outset.—*Times.*

SHOULD THE LAW BE AMENDED?

Criminal laws are certain legislative enactments clothed with stipulated pains and penalties, and enumerating specifically what constitutes crime, and the order of proceedure to punish the one, and to vindicate the other by submitting the same to the sworn judgment of a jury for decision after deliberating upon the evidence produced. Legislative bodies are independent of, and co-ordinate with the other branches of government, and probably the most important of all, as they are the law making power, and can only be held in check by the veto power of the executive, or their enactments rendered null and void by judicial decisions on constitutional grounds. As all interests are represented in all legislative bodies, individual influence upon such bodies avails but little, except by petitions numerously signed, and setting forth local advantages derived by certain local enactments not antagonistic to the general laws, for which special laws are passed with little or no oppcsition. A legislative body is never deaf to the demands and interest of their constituents. Laws are therefore passed for the better protection against unjust encroachments from various sources, and for the promotion and welfare of local communities as well as for the community at large. It is also necessary that the laws should change and vary with progress, times and circumstances, and in accordance with general public opinion.

From observation in legal and criminal proceedings in courts of justice in different states, there is a law relating to homicide that deserves some notice and to which we will here make allusion, and which we think should either be repealed, or amended, and specifying what constitutes justifiable homicide, if there be such a thing as justifiable homicide. Hence the question, is there justifiable homicide? We never thought there was, except in case of purely self-defense. But past experience in public opinion, and the general verdict of the people say there is. Therefore we believe that such a thing exists. For illustration, Commonwealth vs. James Nutt, tried for the murder of Dukes and acquitted, and Commonwealth of N. Y. vs. Rawle tried for the murder of his wife's paramour and acquitted, and all similar cases in these parallel lines in which juries usurp prerogatives not clearly incumbent upon them, seeming justifiable, hence, an utter impossibility to convict, the law and evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. Since then public opinion and juries coincide in justifying such a course, therefore let juries be lawfully authorized to exercise the functions of the pardoning power in the jury box, as they do any way in too many instances. And let the struggle between oath bound obligations on the one hand, and conscience and justice on the other cease. According to public opinion, and universal demand for the acquittal of the above named culprits during their trying ordeal last winter, who, through the most aggravating provocation, and repeated and most repulsive encroachments upon the chastity, peace and happiness in domestic affairs committed homicide, the ends of justice were best subserved, by acquittal, and the verdicts received with universal satisfaction and approbation, and the juries commended and highly applauded by an appreciative public. How a jury under existing laws can be exonerated from their sworn obligations when the homicide is clearly proven, and acknowledged by the accused, in rendering a verdict for acquittal contrary to law and testimony is a point we fail to see, except however, in case of actual insanity, or self-defense. We never believed that Nutt and Rawle should have been punished, but always doubted the right, or propriety of the juries to acquit them. We always believed the result a just one and in accordance with public sympathy and opinion, but always failed to see how the ends of justice could honorably be met in the manner they were. We do not wish nor intend to censure or criminate juries, but would plead for a deliverance from those unjust obligations in cases of justifiable homicide, for the reason that precedents are fully and firmly established without any probability or even a possibility, and perhaps without an inclination to reverse similar future decisions. At all events the precedents in future will be cited and referred to as examples worthy of imitation and as highly commendable in the past, and through which the ends of justice were best and most satisfactorily answered by the acquittal of the accused, and which will have their influence and desired effect upon future juries. We believe that universal opinion should culminate into law, or cease to be law as the case may be. Hence juries are tied and bound to a law by solemn oath, when, by common consent, their better judgment must either be respected, or violated, or the oath in the rendering of their verdict. If there is justifiable homicide we should like to see the law amended. If not, then let juries be responsible for acting in bad faith in the face of a violated and a broken law whose guardians they are.

BENTON.

A man named Ellis living near Parkesburg, Chester county, discovered oil on his land, which has caused much excitement in that county. Oil men are looking over the county with a view of boring for oil.

The vote for President and vice-President was counted by Congress on Wednesday in the presence of Senator Edmunds, president of the senate, and the result given as already announced, 219 electors for Cleveland and Hendricks and 182 for Blaine and Logan. There was some rumor that trouble would be made over the counting of New York. This was probably circulated by some who can not even yet give up, and who thought there might be some hope of a contest. The counting was done without any disturbance, and the result announced by the president of the Senate, declaring Cleveland and Hendricks elected. After this announcement the audience broke into prolonged applause and cheers, which could not be suppressed by the presiding officer.

Washington is fast growing, in the esteem of tourists, to be one of the most beautiful capitals of the world, and the drift of literary and fashionable people towards it, as a winter resort, is giving it a new social importance aside from its political interest. In line with the new development is the growth of a domestic architecture that gives it much of its external character. An interesting paper, giving "A Glimpse of some Washington Homes," in their exterior and interior architecture, has been prepared for *Harper's Magazine* by Mr. E. W. Lightner, and will appear in the March issue. Among the homes illustrated will be those of Senator Pendleton, Justice Stanley Mathews, W. L. Payne, and other notables.

The severe storm of Monday, which in Illinois was the nature of snow, the greatest of the season, in Delaware was a warm rain, which melted the snow and ice, and caused the Brandywine to rise to an unusual height, and cause general destruction. The greatest damage done was the sweeping away of the false work and the river span of the permanent and costly iron bridge which the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company is erecting across the Brandywine. Of this structure the immense stone piers alone escaped injury. If the storm had come thirty hours later the calamity could have been averted. The loss to the bridge amounts to at least $20,000.

The Susquehanna's Flood.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., Feb. 10.

The anxiety which prevailed in this place last night on account of the impending danger of the ice in the Susquehanna was somewhat allayed by a cold wave which came to-day, temporarily averting the danger. The water rose five feet above low-water mark last night, flooding the cellars and back yards of many houses. The water receded about one foot to day, leaving the water four feet above low-water mark.

The immense body of ice gorged opposite Port Deposit moved down a short distance to-day and gorged against the piers of the new bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and remains intact, as also the gorges at Columbia and McCall's ferry. The water is now on a stand. The inevitable disaster appears only to be deferred.

Reduced Rates to the Inauguration via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The inauguration of President-elect Cleveland on the 4th of March next promises to be a note-worthy event in the history of Washington. The citizens of the capital are working energetically and systematically to make the occasion a great success. In anticipation of an enormous throng of people, every effort is being put forth to provide accommodations for all who may come. Beside the regular hotels and boarding-houses, with which the city is well equipped, numbers of private families have agreed to entertain visitors, and sleeping quarters are being improvised in halls and such other buildings as are suitable. There will doubtless be ample accommodations for all, but those who desire to secure their lodgings in advance can do so by applying to Colonel L. P. Wright, Chairman of Committee on Public Comfort. Preparations for all the ceremonies are in the hands of competent committees, and every measure calculated to promote the comfort and pleasure of visitors will be carefully looked after.

For the benefit of the thousands of people who will be drawn from points along its lines, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Washington from all stations on its system at greatly reduced rates. Its facilities for transporting passengers will be increased by the addition of special trains, which, with those regularly in service, will prove sufficient for all the demands of travel. The Baltimore and Potomac Station, Washington, into which all the trains of the Pennsylvania system run, is situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, in full view, and within two minutes walk of the Capitol, on the line of march of the inaugural procession, and is easy of access to all the principal hotels and public buildings, and to any portion of the city by horse cars, bus, or carriage. The station is large, the facilities for handling incoming and outgoing trains and their contents are ample. Application should be made to local ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches for full and detailed information as to tickets and rates.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

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.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator, &c., of Margaret Mellick, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Wednesday, March 11, 1885.

At two o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described lot of ground situate in Light Street, Scott township, Columbia county, Pa, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the east by the public road leading from Light Street to Bloomsburg, on the north by lot owned by the heirs of A. J. Eyer, deceased, on the west by an alley, and on the south by an alley, containing in width along said public road 86 feet, and in depth 165 feet, whereon are erected a good two-story

Frame Dwelling House,

with kitchen attached, a stable and other outbuildings. Good well of water on the premises with pump.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

WILSON D. MELLICK, Administrator.

feb13

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 1885.

Nothing stranger can happen in dress-goods.

Lupin's "Daisy Cloth" down from 75 to 55 cents; forty-one colors.

Lupin's "Rayon d'Or" down from $1.25 to 75 cents, twenty colors.

"Daisy Cloth" is like a Chudda, the India-shawl fabric; a dainty twill of soft long-fibre wool, finely spun and not too closely woven; never heavy, never light, but with an airy softness in its drapery that lends its easy grace to common use as well as to more luxurious dress. Like the oriental Chudda, it belongs to one time of year. It is fit to be as universal in its use as Cashmere, the other India fabric whose origin is forgotten in our familiarity with it. Chudda and Cashmere differ only a trifle in the weaving. One is as heavy or light as the other, as durable or frail. Lupin's Cashmere and Lupin's Chudda or "Daisy Cloth," both, have the same title to permanent acceptance, viz., ancient origin in the native land of the loom, and the work of the greatest loom-manager in the land of modern textile wonders. We are selling several grades of Lupin's Cashmeres ten cents below value; this "Daisy" twenty!

"Rayon d'Or" is the poplin weave; but poplin is harsh and "Rayon d'Or" is softer. It is about the same as the well-known Empress. Made by another it would have been Empress. Made by Lupin it is "Rayon d'Or." It is heavy and strong and fine. You will buy it for double reason: its goodness and the fifty cents you save on every yard.

Very strong twilled cheviot, black, quite heavy, but not so heavy as it looks, for it has considerable nap, almost enough to hide the twill, 42-inch, 50 cents; at any other time the price would be 75—nobody gets such stuff for less than 75.

South from the centre.

The finest Scotch ginghams and French sateens are here. The ginghams have come in force. Sateens have begun to come. The two together fill a very long counter. Whether for richness and beauty or number of styles there's nothing like them; nor will there be. A few of the same are in one or two of the more exclusive stores. The zephyrs are 40 and 50 cents; the sateens, 37½ and 50.

Northwest from the centre.

Muslins lower than ever before, are going faster than ever within our time; and we imagine there never was a faster time in dry-goods than we have seen. The sale of Holly Tree muslin there has reached seven-thousand-five-hundred yards a day. The price will go up two cents, when what we have is gone. We have lost a little money—that's one way to look at it—in selling Holly Tree at 8 cents. But isn't every housewife within reading distance coming to see the work of the Holly Tree mill? muslin, cambric, percale, long-cloth and extra muslin.

We have several hundred different cottons, counting makes and widths and grades about all that are held in high esteem here.

Northeast from the centre.

Best Ingrain carpets at 60 cents, best Tapestry at 75, inferior Tapestry at 50, best Velvet $1, inferior Velvet 90 cents, best five-frame Brussels at $1, Smyrna at $1.15, and best Moquette at $1.25—such a list as that was sure to bring out the sharpest buyers.

We are selling more carpets this week, when nobody is thinking of carpets, than even when everybody was thinking of carpets.

North front, second floor. Take car northwest from the centre.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall square.

ADVERTISERS

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LETTING.

The County Commissioners will receive proposals on Monday the 23rd day of February, A. D., 1885 at 2 o'clock, P. M., to repaint court room and furnish all material. Plans and specifications can be seen at their office.

STEPHEN POHE, WASHINGTON FARR, ELI MENDENHALL, } Coms.

Attest: JOHN B. CASEY, Clerk.

Commissioners Office Bloomsburg, Feb. 10, 1885.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 80
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour bar barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	25
Eggs	24
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	13
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	15 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 16.25 @ 17

FLOUR.—Western extra's 2.75 @ 3.12½; Penn'a family, 3.50 @ 3.87 Ohio clear, 4.00 @ 4.50; winter patent 5.00 @ 5.50.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 95; No. 2, 92.

CORN.—47 @ 5.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 38 No. 2, 39.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $16, fair to good Western and New York, 13. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50. Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 31; western 12 @ 18.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 33 @ 34 Western extra 24 @ 25.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10½ @ 11 mixed lots 7½ @ 10 roosters old 6.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 9½ @ 10; dressed turkeys, extra, 15, choice, 13 @ 14, middling 11 @ 12.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY FINANCES,

From January 1st, 1884, to January 5th, 1885.

STATEMENT SHOWING TAXES ASSESSED AND BALANCES STILL DUE.

DISTRICTS.	TAXES ASSESSED. County	Dog	State	STILL DUE County	Dog
Beaver	628 81	$86 00	$18 30	$145 26	$86 00
Benton	828 27	74 00	10 00	846 32	74 00
Berwick	1604 50	50 50	88 60	616 32	50 50
Bloom	600 18	70 50	126 65	2178 38	70 50
Briarcreek	1141 50	76 50	9 30	149 39	76 5
Catawissa	825 39	62 5	68 45	476 31	62 50
Centralia	974 5	5	5 65	788 87	50
Centre	1625 88	78 50	54 45	1421 76	78 50
Conyng h'm	2588 75	50	1 00	982 69	50
Fishing cr'k	1117 19	88 00	27 2	6 6 14	85 00
*Franklin	541 37	41 00	8 90	* * *	* * *
Greenwood	1361 09	104 00	35 76	947 12	1 4 00
Hemlock	972 82	40 00	5 45	548 43	40 50
*Jackson	275 42	43 50	4 15	* * *	* * *
Locust	1598 57	122 50	11 40	627 50	122 0
Madison	604 5	87 00	8 25	407 50	73 50
Main	612 99	45 50	28 56	242 58	45 50
Mifflin	1068 18	77 50	30 55	330 59	77 50
*Montour	1815 69	†41 50	†20 30	†103 39	†41 50
Mt. Pleasn't	664 89	58 50	19 55	544 17	58 50
Orange	855 67	53 00	8 86	247 69	53 00
Pine	412 98	56 50	3 15	298 53	56 50
*Roaringc'k	401 47	40 00	6 00	* * *	* * *
Scott	1461 37	73 50	74 95	476 93	73 50
Sugarloaf	392 70	65 00		47 64	65 00
	28,515.16	1,527.00	708.55	11,594.91	1,403.00

AMOUNT DUE FOR YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1884.

Districts.	Collectors.	Yr.	County	Dog
Centralia	David Walsh,	1883	$286 75	$ 5
Centre,	Wm. Shaffer,	1883	187 47	77 00
Benton,	Sam'l. Appleman,	1882	* * *	12 00
Bloom,	Reuben Harris,	1881	494 50	85 00
			$969 72	$172 76

A. M. JOHNSON, TREASURER OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY ON COUNTY FUNDS.

January 1st, 1884.

To amount uncollected prior to 1884	$ 8 895 81
" amount on hand at last settlement	2 95 35
" county tax assessed in 1884	28 515 16
" tax on registry of voters	162 76
" C W Miller, old counter	2 40
" W M Lemon rent old jail	20 00
" Jonas Kline " "	70 00
" Parker Kester old plank	2 5
" G W Steener, old iron, &c	13 5
" C G Barkley paid Polish Jake's note and jury fee	48 3
" W M Stoker tax exonerated and since paid to Treasurer	1 25
" C A Shuman for same	1 00
" C L Artley old lumber	6 60
" Samuel Shaffer, Jr., old plank	3 00
" U H Ent costs on writ vs. Weiss	1 25
" Charles Kindig old siding	1 00
" John L Kline shingles Brush Valley bridge	18 00
" Widow Keller deed held by Commissioners redeemed	8 02
" Henry Whitenight 1 stove	7 00
" C W Eves 3 stoves	14 50
" Harman & Hassert 3 stoves	28 75
" W Rice 1 stove	9 25
" J J McHenry old bridge	2 50
" Wm Barrett 1 stove	12 00
" The Town of Bloomsburg rent for old jail table	20 00
" Geo I Kahler deed held by Commissioners redeemed	4 54
" Daniel Ohl old plank	1 00
" County tax on unseated land	658 53
" county tax on seated land	92 54
" road tax on seated land	166 09
" " " " unseated land	843 86
" school tax on " " "	859 68
" " " " seated land	231 09
" poor tax " " "	137 19
" " " " unseated land	639 10
" special poor tax on unseated land	50 26
" special poor tax on seated land	23 97
" special school tax on seated land	3 00
" " " " unseated land	62 06
" " road tax on unseated land	123 93
" " " " on seated land	54 50
" seated land tax since distribution	12 25
" unseated land tax since distribution	44 78
" First National Bank county order No. 739 not redeemed	2 500 00
" J M Larish old bridge	6 00
" Bloomsburg Iron Co. old plank	10 00
" Z R Shultz old stove	2 25
" Wm Krickbaum jury fees	42 96
" E W M Lentz old plank	4 00
" redemption money on Abraham Reecer tract Briarcreek	10 26
" redemption money on I K Schweppenheiser tract Beaver	10 90
" redemption money on Abraham Snyder tract Main	4 94
" Wm Krickbaum fees for registering drgs	1 50
" amount received from dog fund	8 3 38
	$47 151 56

CR.

BY COMMISSION, EXONERATIONS AND RETURNS ALLOWED COLLECTORS FOR 1884 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

1884.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Franklin	$ 27 12		Jackson	$13 59	$ 5 70
			Roaringer'k	20 69	

188'.

Beaver	30 23	$ 16 62	Locust	59 71	9 20
Benton	4 49	4 75	Madison	49 5	17 94
Berwick	94 85	53 77	Main	30 36	5 10
Bloom	20 67	56 32	Mifflin	51 88	12 05
Briarcreek	5 98	6 50	Montour	40 63	6 22
Conyngham	54 04	102 44	Mt. Pleasn't	29 90	9 7
Fishingcr'k	55 48	2 00	Orange	42 99	8 55
Franklin	46 93	11 35	Pine	30 51	8 50
Greenwood	62 18	9 45	Roaringcr'k	19 93	1 0
Hemlock	49 85	13 07	Scott	69 51	24 15
Jackson	13 61	4 70	Sugarloaf	21 69	8 75
				$1189 42	$398 80

By total commission	$ 1189 42
" total exonerations and returns	398 8
" county orders redeemed	31645 8
" amount due from collectors	12565 60
" discount on order No. 739	39 17
" amount paid to meet state quota	41 42
" commission to treasurer	1265 82
" balance in hands of treasurer	5 21
	$47151 36

A. M. JOHNSON IN ACCOUNT WITH DOG FUND, JANUARY 1st, 1884.

To amount due at last settlement	$1538 76
" amount assessed in 1884	1567 00
" added tax Hemlock duplicate	50
" amount on hand at last settlement	102 65
	$3168 91

CR

1884.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Jackson	$2 17	$ 50	Franklin	$2 05	
Roaringer'k	2 00				

1883.

Beaver	3 07	9 50	Locust	5 65	$ 9 50
Benton	3 05	3 50	Madison	3 50	4 00
Berwick	2 37	4 50	Main	2 12	4 00
Bloom	3 37	6 50	Mifflin	3 45	50
Briarcreek	3 50		Montour	2 10	3 0
Conyngham	10	5 00	Mt. Pleasant	2 80	3 50
Fishingcreek	3 95	2 00	Orange	2 55	2 50
Franklin	1 82	50	Pine	2 62	6 00
Greenwood	4 40	3 00	Roaringer'k	2 10	50
Hemlock	2 10	2 00	Scott	3 45	18 50
Jackson	2 00	50	Sugarloaf	2 27	3 0
				$69 56	$91 50

By commission to collectors	$ 69 5
" exonerations allowed collectors	91 00
" orders paid of 1884	563 25
" amount paid to county	813 38
" amount due from collectors	1575 76
" commission to treasurer	29 46
	$3168 91

A. M. JOHNSON, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH STATE FUND.

DR.

January 1st 1884.

To state tax assessed for 1884	$708 55
" amount paid to meet state quota from county funds	41 42
	$749 97

CR.

BY COMMISSION ON DUPLICATES SETTLED FOR 1884.

Beaver	$ 91	Hemlock	$ 37
Benton	50	Jackson	20
Berwick	4 18	Locust	62
Bloom	6 43	Madison	1 32
Briarcreek	46	Main	1 42
Catawissa	3 42	Mifflin	1 52
Centralia	28	Montour	1 01
Centre	1 72	Mt. Pleasant	91
Conyngham	65	Orange	1 94
Fishingcreek	1 37	Pine	15
Franklin	44	Roaringcreek	30
Greenwood	1 78	Scott	3 74
			$35 33

By commission to collectors	$ 35 33
" amount paid state quota for 1884	707 49
" commission to treasurer	7 15
	$749 97

COMMISSIONERS' EXPENSES FOR WHICH ORDERS WERE ISSUED ON THE TREASURER.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

J. S. Grimes bill for teachers institute	$ 191 00
Guy Jacoby auditing public accounts	45 00
Buckalew Bros. horse hire taking election blanks to Berwick	2 50
Moyer Bros. expressage	1 15
W. C. McKinney expressage	1 35
John Mourey taking 1 prisoner to Phila.	10 00
G. W. Sterner covering books	1 30
Wm. Krickbaum recording names of twp. officers	31 63
A. R. Stewart taxes refunded on lands sold not in county	15 25
L. B. Kline et al bill for post mortem case	57 00
John Mourey taking Cath. Managhan a discharged prisoner to Centralia	5 00
J. M. Clark acknowledging com. deed	75
F. P. Billmeyer treas. balance on sewer contract	1250 00
A. N. Johnson treas. loss on trade dollars taken from osh	39 30
J. M. Gwinner et al bill for post mortem case	20 00
John Mourey taking Mary Sullivan to asylum	6 00
Wm. Christman et al com. in lunacy case	15 00
John Mourey, taking two persons to Phila	68 00
John Hoffman, costs in case of county vs H