The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRIEBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWN, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary, Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, rear southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID RETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain; Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes.

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA
jan. 171–1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-1f.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec19'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. Sep.20'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep9'70-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. (jan 171.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store,
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
jan 171

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard.
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near S. H. Jacoby's Marble Yard.
Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

ORIODE FOUNTAIN PENS for sale cheap at this Office.

Poetical.

Grandfather's Barn.

O don't you remember our grandfather's barn,
Where our cousins and we met to play;
How we climbed on the beams and the scaffold so high,
Or tumbled at will on the hay;
How we sat in a row on the bundles of straw,
And riddles and witch stories told,
While the sunshine came in through the cracks at the south,
And turned all the dust into gold?

How we played hide and seek in each cranny and nook,
Wherevera child could be stowed;
Then we made us a coach of a hogshead of rye,
And on to "Boston" we rode?
And then we kept store, and sold barley and oats
And corn by the bushel or bin;
And straw for sister to braid into hats,
And flax for our mothers to spin.

Then we played we were biddies, and cackled and crowed,
Till grandmother in haste came to see
If the weasels were killing the old speckled hen,
Or whatever the matter might be.
How she patted our heads when she saw her mistake,
And called us her sweet "chicken-dears!"
While a tear dimmed her eye as the picture recalled
The scenes of her own vanished years.

How we tittered and swung, and played meeting and school,
And Indian, and soldier, and bear!
While up on the rafters the swallows kept house
Or sailed through the soft summer air.
How we longed to peep into their curious nests?
But they were too far overhead;
So we wished we were giants, or winged like the birds,
And then we'd do wonders, we said.

And don't you remember the racket we made
When selling at auction the hay;
And now we wound up with a keel-over leap
From the scaffold down into the hay?
When we went into supper our grandfather said,
If he had not once been a boy,
He should thought that the Hessians were sacking the town,
Or an earthquake had come to destroy.

How the years have gone on since in grandfather's Barn
To play with our cousins we met!
Our eyes have grown dim and our locks have turned gray,
The golden, the brown, and the jet,
Yet still in my heart there's an ever green nook,
Where childhood's sweet memories stay;
And no music to me has a charm that can thrill,
Like the voices of children at play.

Miscellaneous.

Sketches of Count Bismarck and General Von Moltke.

BISMARCK.

Bismarck is an immensely large man. When he goes through one of the doors of the Chamber he fills the whole space, and must stoop beside. He is tall, straight, and well-proportioned. His broad shoulders and full breast bespeak immense force. He is not fat (where a German ought to be fat,) but his *cheeks* are so fat as to almost close his eyes, though, since the war, he seems to have grown a little thinner. He has a large head, which is bald on the top (the comic papers invariably represent him with three hairs,) and on the sides has a little short half-gray hair, which is in marked contrast with his full white moustache. His nose is rather short, and his eyes embedded under a heavy brow. His face is almost as white as his moustache, and is full of vigorous expression. When he sits he commonly leans forward, as if just ready to get up; and these portraits of him appear most natural which represent him in this position. His only joint would seem to be in his loins, for his back and neck are always kept straight. He is commonly in uniform, and his coat shines all over with bright buttons and brilliant badges. He is a man that any one would pick out of a crowd as a leading character. When he enters the Chamber, every eye is turned to him, and many show him special marks of honor; so that his first movements on entering are to politely return these signs of respect, both to the members of the Reichstag and to visitors. For, as often as he has already appeared in the Reichstag, the general curiosity to see him has never abated, so that everybody must look when Bismarck comes. He always sits at the Minister's desk, and seems to pay little attention to the debate, though he is always ready to speak. His speeches are generally short, and always go direct to the point. One need never wait long to know what he is going to talk about, or what view he is going to take on the matter. His speeches sparkle with strong, bold points, and he is always interesting. His voice is rather high and broken, and is not very strong. He half mumbles his words, and, from his fast speaking, is often a little indistinct. He gesticulates but little, and swings his body slightly backward and forward while speaking. When he rises, all the noise of the Chamber at once subsides, and everybody listens with great attention, though, during most of the speeches, the members carry on their conversation as if the Reichtag were not in session. He speaks often, writes a good deal, and is much engaged with different persons in conversation. After the session is adjourned he is the last to leave the Chamber, for he seems to have business with almost everybody. Very often he is called from his place during the session to wait on some message or messenger in the ante-room. To give an idea of the immense amount of work Bismarck performs, I might mention that, in an official report lately made of the letters issued from the bureau which accompanied him to the field, the monthly average was over 1,000, reaching in January to 1,250. These, if not fully written or dictated by him, were yet required to pass under his supervision. He is much aided in his work at present by the powerful chancellor officials, which he has assembled around him, at the head of which is that chief of bureaucrats, Mr. Delbruck.

MOLTKE.

Moltke is by no means a man of like prepossessing appearance. In fact, from his *personnel*, one could not concede to him any special ability. His head appears to be smaller than the average. His face is long, and his chin so projecting as to give him an appearance of merely stubborn persistence, such as is often found in quite ordinary personages. If we were to judge of the character of his military ability from his features, we would say that his success has been due to the resoluteness with which he kept to his original and only plan. Such a man could not have two ways of doing a thing, or have any patience with modifications or deviations from his plan. When walking he slightly bends, and moves slowly along in a straightforward direction, as if trying to keep a bee-line. His gestures are quite angular, and he has in general a stiff and awkward way about him. His hair, which is grey, is kept cut short, *a la malcontent*. He dresses in plain uniform, and would not in a crowd be signalled out as if importance. As a statesman, Moltke has not been without influence. He had much to do with the original development of the plan which has led to the pleasant elevation of Prussia. It was a civil rather than a military idea that moved him, even prior to the Schleswig-Holstein war, to advocate in the Prussian Diet the building of a central power under the King of Prussia, whose mission should be to protect the peace of Europe; for he claimed that, under the States which then had the supremacy, there could never be a peace to be relied upon. He maintained openly, therefore, that Prussia must prepare herself to take the lead in European affairs. He then set on foot the famous military reorganization by which the Prussian army has been brought to its present state of perfection. So strongly was he persuaded of the necessity of this policy, and so strongly had he and his colleagues impressed the necessity on the King, that the King determined to push it through even contrary to law, over the opposition of the Legislative body. When he saw that this was likely not to succeed, and that the Representatives would not conciliate their opposition, he resolved to abdicate entirely; and, for that purpose, had already arranged with the Crown Prince to succeed him in the regency. Then first it was the opposition gave way, and the recognization of the army was commenced. Moltke has long had an honorable place in the legislative halls of Prussia and the North German Reichstag; and, though saying and writing but little, he has long had in view an end similar to that which has now, under his generalship, been reached.

Female Beauty.

In society men have, from time immemorial, raved about beauty in women, and poets in rhyme and romances have so sung its praises that it would be almost a pardonable mistake for one to conclude only beauty lovable in the sex. And the proverb, "Men lose their hearts through their eyes and women through their ears," not only corroborates the idea, but makes it appear that, in the one sex, the intellects predominate. Men set sufficient store, the gods know, upon physical comeliness in woman. But, after all, it appeals to them as an effect rather than as a cause, and is out-weighed by a dozen other qualities.

Beauty commends, but it does not win; it attracts, but it does not hold. And if it be not answered by some inward beauty, it soon disappoints, and may, by constant suggestion of disharmony, at last repel, just as a fair flower invites us; we admire its form, its color, its daintiness, but when we pluck it, and find it scentless or of an unpleasant odor, a reaction comes that borders on disgust. We feel we have been cheated by a counterfeit, and the flower fares worse than if it were less fair, but then, as the author of "Guesses at Truth" reminds us: "The bright are sometimes poisonous, but we believe, never the sweet."

So there must be something more—a vast deal more—than personal beauty in woman to make her, for any length of time, even pleasant to our eyes, much less grateful to the heart. What that something is, it is hard to say; but it is expressed in the word interest—which, to convey the exact idea, should be interestedness. How or why any one interests us we can not determine. Of the fact we are convinced beyond argument, but we are incapable of analyzing the subtile agencies that produce the effect. This capacity to interest is not a necessary concomitant of personal comeliness, but on the contrary, is generally independent of it—at least, is so strong and subduing in influence, that mere form or feature becomes either secondary or is lost sight of altogether.

No doubt such a thing as interest, and of a general kind, belongs to individuals as it does to books—is as much a part of them as amiability, courtesy, or ease of motion. Certain men and women, without effort, without desire, or even without consciousness, almost universally attract others. Wherever they go their triumphs follow them. We have all of us met such persons. We can think of half-a-dozen, at least, of our acquaintances, who interest nearly every one they meet, regardless of sex. This is particularly true of certain women; and yet how few of such are beautiful, or handsome, or even pretty, in the usually received sense!

Nature, to her sons and daughters, is a trifle niggardly, save when she seeks to show the splendor of her bounty, being rarely willing to give two great gifts to the same creature. When she grants physical beauty the mind accompany it is apt to be inferior. Geniuses are seldom beauties, beauties seldom geniuses. It appears, too, that women of fine persons come to prize their comeliness so much as to neglect their mind and not unfrequently their manners—permitting a naturally good understanding to run to waste for lack of common care and culture. Hence it is that the very prettiest women of society whom men optically admire, and of whom you hear so much, rarely excite any profound emotion, or win the hearts of strong or positive men. They carry in their train many followers of fashion; are looked at and lauded as a curious pattern of furniture would be in the drawing room. But no one loves them. No divine fire is burned on their altars. No elements of high poetry or grand tragedy are enlisted in their lives. They dwell in an atmosphere of flattery and folly; are haunted by coxcombs, and wedded to fools.

The women who make deep impressions—who carry with them an atmosphere of their own—who make social listeners for themselves, and would make revolutions, if the time were fitting, bear no badge of beauty as an emblem of their power. Their forces and fascinations are invisible to the eye. Their mind, their manner, their sympathies, their instincts, their spiritual insights—something of all these fix, mould and sway the nature of others, and make or unmake fortunes and careers. Their power for good or evil is unmeasured, and circumstances determine which it shall be. Strong men bend, icy hearts take fire, breasts of adamantine melt before them, and yet no outward sharpe of beauty assist at their spiritual conjuring. They work their miracles as mysteriously to themselves, peradventures, as to others.

Lightning Conductors.

A lightning conductor is always made of the metal, and of the metals which are available the choice lies between iron and copper. Iron has the advantage of less cost per pound; in all other respects copper is better. Copper is the better conductor, is easier wrought into form, and is less liable to rust. The conducting power lies in the surface; a tube is as efficient as a solid rod of the same diameter, and a strip or ribbon which presents the same amount of surface is equal in power.

The ribbon form of conductor is evidently the most economical in the amount of metal and it has beside other evident advantages. It is more compact for transportation, joints are more easily and perfectly made in it, it can be put up with less labor and more securely than a solid rod, and when erected it is less in the way and so less liable to injury. As so little metal is required in the form of a ribbon we can afford to use copper. For these reasons we prefer a copper ribbon conductor to anything else which is in use.

As to insulating the conductor from the building, the question is of little importance. Good insulation, if it were desirable, is wholly impracticable. Those who make a great ado about glass insulators, ought to try a few experiments with an ordinary electrical machine, and better understand the nature of lightning. A lightning conductor if properly constructed and put up, will furnish the most direct road for all the electricity which can get into it at its pointed end.

The most important point to be attended to in setting up a conductor is its connection with the ground. Unless a proper connection is made, the conductor is worse than useless. There are many cases on record where there was insufficient provision for the escape of the lightning and it struck the houses, doing great damage. In cities the conductor should terminate on the gas and water pipes, care being taken that the joint has as much surface as the conductor. Where there are no water or gas pipes the next best thing is to lead the conductor to a stream of water or to a well which is supplied by a spring. Ordinary cisterns are not sufficient, as the wood or cement of which they are made might not allow the electricity to pass through them fast enough. When there is no body of water near at hand the lower end of the conductor may be attached to a plate of metal of several square feet of surface or to rods or strips a few feet long, laid horizontally in the nearest moist earth.

The conductor should present the same amount of surface at all parts of its length; if any part of it be narrower, which often happens with old-fashioned rods at the joints, it is but little better than if it were at every other part of the contracted size.

If a building be in a length two or three times its width it should have at least two conductors, for reasons which are sufficiently obvious. There are cases on record of churches which have been struck at the rear end while the spire was provided with an efficient conductor.—*Scientific American.*

THE UNITED STATES ARMY, it is reported, has finally been reduced to a peace footing, in accordance with the act of Congress of July 15, 1870. The regular army will now consist of one general, one lieutenant general, four major generals, and three brigadier generals, with their respective staff organizations for field service. In addition there will be one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, one commissary general, and one surgeon general, with their subordinates. The army proper is divided into the corps of engineers, the ordnance department, the signal corps, ten cavalry regiments, five artillery regiments, twenty-five infantry regiments, the military academy and the Indian scouts. The enlisted men are 30,000 in number, divided nearly as follows: 300 engineers, 3,635 artillerymen, 10,000 cavalry, 15,000 infantry, six non-commissioned staff, and thirty ordnance sergeants. The Indian scouts are about 1,000 in number, the employs of the Quartermaster's Department 2,500, and company laundresses 1,700. The total number of rations issued for enlisted men and attaches amount to 35,284. It is anticipated that 6,000 men will have to be enlisted to keep the army up to the above standard.

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have often heard ladies expressing a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observed on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following receipt for making gum arabic starch: Take two or three ounces of gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonfull of gum water, stirred in a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give two lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

THE FREE VOTE.

Electoral Reform in Pennsylvania—How Minorities May be Represented.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

HARRISBURG, June 2.—The session of the Pennsylvania Legislature which closed last week, produced an important act in relation to municipal government which well deserves notice. It is entitled "An act for the further regulation of boroughs." Its third section applies the free vote to the annual elections of councilmen in all boroughs throughout the State which have been or shall be hereafter organized under general laws, the same to be exercised in the manner provided for in the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

In order to a clear understanding of the reform intended and secured by this act, it will be necessary to quote the third section, and also the proper clause of the prior statute to which it refers. The third section is as follows:

SEC. 3. In elections for members of town councils each voter may at his option bestow his votes singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved March 4, 1870; and vacancies in any such council shall be filled in the manner provided in the fifth section of the same act.

The clause of the Bloomsburg act applicable to the annual choice of six councilmen is as follows:

When six persons are to be chosen each voter may give one vote to each of six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one.

In other words, each voter may distribute his six votes among candidates as he shall think fit (giving an equal support to each), or concentrate them upon one; the practical result being that each party of any considerable magnitude in a borough (whether political or local) can certainly obtain its due share of councilmen by its own votes.

This borough supplement underwent thorough debate and received full consideration in each House of the Legislature, and its enactment is fully sustained by public opinion. Pending its consideration in the House of Representatives the following interesting communication was read to the House by Mr. Strang, an influential member who was Speaker of the House at a former session. It is worthy of notice that the communication is signed by Judge Elwell, one of the first jurists of the State (recently chosen umpire in the coal troubles), and by the publishers of the two newspapers at Bloomsburg which represent both the political parties of Columbia county:

BLOOMSBURG, May 8, 1871.

Hon. B. B. Strang:

DEAR SIR: Observing that on your motion the session of the House on Wednesday evening of this week is to be devoted to the consideration of the Borough Supplement bill, which among other useful changes provides for the introduction to a certain extent of the free vote into borough elections, we are induced to address to you a few earnest words recommendatory of the bill. In our judgment the passage of that bill will secure more of reform and improvement in boroughs than any other measure which the Legislature could enact, while it will familiarize the people with the new plan of voting, which has been so successful and satisfactory in our recent Bloomsburg elections. After having carefully observed the working of the new plan when put into practical operation, as it has been here at three elections, we are ready to approve it and to declare our opinion that it possesses great merit. It is readily comprehended by voters when they come to deposit ballots. It is of complete convenience in all cases, and it is just in its operation, giving to every considerable interest representation according to its relative strength. In addition to these valuable qualities possessed by no other system ever adopted in this State, the tendency of the new plan is to check, if not wholly prevent, improper combinations and corrupt practices at elections, and its certain effect must be to produce reformed administration in municipal affairs. These, with many other considerations which have, no doubt, suggested themselves to your mind, induced us to hope that your efforts to procure the passage of the bill through the House will be crowned with success.

With great respect yours, &c.

WILLIAM ELWELL,
President Judge.
D. A. BECKLEY,
Editor *Republican.*
HY. L. DIEFFENBACH,
Editor *Columbian.*

OTHER ENACTMENTS.

By special acts passed at the session of 1870 the free vote was applied to the borough of Berwick, in Columbia county, and to the boroughs of Sunbury, Shamokin, Mount Carmel, Northumberland, Milton, McEwensville, Turbotville, and Watsontown, in Northumberland County; in each case to the choice of councilmen, and in some to the choice of all borough officers whenever it can be used. It was also applied to the choice of poor directors (three in number) in two poor districts in the same counties.

At the recent session of the Legislature it was further applied by special enactments to the populous boroughs of Chambersburg and Uniontown (the county seats of Franklin and Fayette counties), and to the new boroughs of Riverside and Snydertown in Northumberland County. A bill for the choice of school directors throughout the State upon the new plan also passed the Senate unanimously, but was not acted upon in the House. The State Superintendent of Common Schools is strongly in favor of the change, and it will no doubt be made at the next session. Boards of school directors consist of six members, two of whom are chosen annually for three-year terms.

THE FREE VOTE IN NOMINATIONS.

An interesting application of the free vote has been made in Columbia County to the nomination of candidates for office, or rather to the choice of delegates to nominating conventions. A Democratic county convention held in December last established the free vote by rule for the choice of all convention delegates in future. There are twenty-seven election districts in that county, and each district is allowed two, three, or four delegates, in proportion to its party vote. Thus a county convention of sixty-seven members is made up, which will represent the whole mass of the Democratic voters in the county instead of but a part, and each candidate will be enabled to exhibit his just popular strength in convention. The expense of a canvass of the county by candidates will be reduced fully two-thirds, and pure and satisfactory nominations may be expected to result. It being evident that reform in the legal elections will not be sufficient unless it shall be accompanied or followed by reform in the primary ones also, this experiment of the free vote in the choice of nominating delegates is most important and timely.

THE PLAN EXPLAINED.

To those unfamiliar with the free vote some explanation and illustration of it may be necessary in order to its full comprehension and approval by them. Under the old plan of majority voting, whenever two or more persons are to be elected at one time to the same office and for the same term of service, the law assigns to the voter as many votes as the number of persons to be chosen, and then commands him to distribute them singly among candidates. It restrains and prevents him from exercising his own judgment as to the manner of polling his votes, and, in fact, undertakes to judge for him and to determine in advance what will be, under all circumstances, a judicious exercise of his right of suffrage. But in this it must blunder extremely and constantly. For as the law-maker cannot know the future, cannot from sheer ignorance take into exact account its ever changing conditions, his injunction or command to the voter must be purely arbitrary, and must be often or commonly unsuited to the circumstances to which it shall come to apply. Hence the virtual disfranchisement and actual non-representation of a large part of the voters is a common fact in all constituencies, large and small, throughout the country, the inevitable consequences of which are deeply injurious and truly deplorable. Misgovernment, injustice, violence, corruption and discontent, are created and increased by an unnecessary and absurd restriction upon electoral freedom; by a wholly gratuitous and impertinent interference of law with the free action of the citizen; by an open and palpable violation of the principles of self-government upon which all our political institutions are founded. Only when a constituency shall be unanimous, or nearly so, in opinion and action can the the enforced distribution of votes singly among the whole number of candidates operate justly; in all other cases it must result in the non-representation of a part of the electors, and in consequent injustice and evil.

The free vote, however, enables any considerable number of voters in a constituency to obtain representation for themselves by their own votes. If two persons are to be chosen, a minority of votes exceeding one-third of the constituency can elect one candidate by cumulating their votes upon him; if three persons are to be chosen, a minority exceeding one-fourth can elect one, and when the number to be chosen is greater than three a still smaller proportional minority can obtain representation. And it is inevitable that in practice all parties entitled to representation will concentrate their votes upon one or more candidates according to an estimate of their relative strength, and avoid in all ordinary cases the polling of fruitless votes.

In the case of Chambersburg borough with 579 Republican and 521 Democratic voters, it is certain that each party will nominate and elect three Councilmen. Each will vote for three candidates, and no candidate will be beaten. The tickets used will be in form:

A.....2 votes
B.....2 votes
C.....2 votes

and they will be quite as conveniently prepared, polled and counted, as tickets in the old form.

In Turbotville borough, a small town with but 33 Republican and 69 Democratic voters, the minority will vote for but two candidates for Council and the majority for four. Here the tickets will differ in form, the minority ticket being:

A.....3 votes
B.....3 votes

while the majority ticket will be one and one-half votes to each of four candidates.

In Mount Carmel borough, with 170 Republican and but 40 Democratic voters, the minority will be compelled to concentrate upon one candidate for council and cast for him 6 votes each, while the majority will vote for five or six.

Ordinarily, councils elected under this plan will stand politically 3 to 3, or 4 to 2. In rare cases the division will be 5 to 1, or possibly a third party or interest interposing in the election may carry one or two councilmen. But in all cases we will have (as nearly as may be) each party or division of voters in a borough fairly represented in the legislature of the town according to its magnitude or number of voters.

By the recent borough supplement, and according to the Bloomsburg act, any vacancy in a borough council is to be filled by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county by the appointment of an elector of the borough "who shall have voted for the councilman whose place is to be filled." Thus the proper division of power in a council, as determined in the election of its members, will be at all times duly preserved. C.

In commenting on this subject the *World* says:

In the passage by the Pennsylvania Legislature of an act extending the system of cumulative or free voting to all the borough—or as we would say, town council—elections throughout the State, another great step has been taken towards a truer representation than that heretofore known to our electoral law. In New York, it is true, we have, by means of that judiciary amendment which the people adopted when rejecting many other constitutional changes proposed by the State Convention of 1867, a species of minority representation in every election of a Court of Appeals; and in 1872, by virtue of the new constitution of Illinois, the same kind of representation is to come into play there with the election of members of the lower house; but, as far more general in its operation than our New York provision and as of