



BLOOMSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL.

CONTINUED.

On such terms and conditions the grounds were accepted and the building erected.

On Thursday, April 4th, 1867, was opened and dedicated to the purpose of education. The day was warm and beautiful, and at one o'clock in the afternoon the Bloomsburg Band headed the procession, marching from the Old Academy building on Third Street to the Institute. The Band was followed by the Board of Trustees, then by the clergy, next the parents of the pupils, and lastly the faculty. The procession passed up Third to Market, up Market to Second, and up Second to Institute. On arriving at the door, Judge Rupert, President of the Board, unlocked it, the band fell back and escorted the faculty and pupils, who entered first, followed by the parents and Trustees. The hall of the Institute was filled by the citizens and friends of the school in attendance at the inauguration.

After music by the band, prayer was offered by the Rev. D. J. Waller, a song, "Welcome Chorus," given by the glee club, after which Hon. L. B. Rupert, President of the Board of Trustees made a report of the inception and progress of the work. The dedicatory address was made by Prof. Moss of Lewisburg. The following named pupils took part in the exercises: Misses Brower, Pursel, Hendershott, Bittenbender, Rupert, John, Lowenber, Harman, Van Buskirk, Abbot, Tustin, McKinney, Williams, Sterner, Torbet, Correl, Edgar, Dereamer, Caslow, Robbins, Lutz, Armstrong, Buckingham and Elwell; and by Masters Waller, Little, W. H. Clark, Snyder, Buckalew, Billmeyer, Funk, Hendershott, G. E. Elwell, J. M. Clark, Bittenbender, Neal, Schuyler, Woods and Unangst.

At the close of the afternoon exercises, Mr. E. R. Ikeler, on behalf of the teachers of Columbia county, with an appropriate speech, presented Prof. Carver with an album, containing portraits of the donors, as a testimonial of their respect. It was received by the Prof. who returned his acknowledgement in a few well chosen sentences, and after a song by a class of pupils the audience was dismissed.

In the evening the large hall of the Institute was filled with a gratified and appreciative audience, and the exercises began with a prayer by Rev. J. R. Dinn. A song was then given by the glee club. At the request of the Board of Trustees Judge Elwell then delivered an admirable address, in brief reciting the history of the Institute, and urging the friends of education to push on the work, and complete the building, beautify the grounds, provide a library and necessary apparatus, and assuring them that thus they were affording to their children means for ample education, and bestowing upon them a legacy which would be forever a blessing.

Looking back now upon that occasion, important as it seemed at the time; it is doubtful if any one realized all that it has accomplished for the town, and will yet accomplish. All its influences have been for good, and must continue to be. It has brought many strangers to our town—it has been a means of education to many here who would have gone elsewhere—all its surrounding influences and teachings are of the pleasantest kind.

On the 4th of May 1867, the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute met and elected the following Board of Trustees:

For one year, Robert F. Clark, Peter Billmeyer, F. C. Eyer; For two years, J. G. Freeze, L. B. Rupert, Wm. Snyder; For three years, John Wolf, C. Bittenbender, J. P. Connor.

On the 25th of October, 1867, Mr. E. Mendenhall was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. Snyder.

During the year 1867, a fine bell weighing 2171 pounds was placed in the cupola of the school, at a cost of about \$1,200.

And here we may pause for a moment in the history of this great educational enterprise. Contrary to the expectations even of friends, in spite of the sneers and opposition of the indifferent and close-fisted and narrow-minded, the building and school were a proud success. As it stood there in its solitary grandeur upon the hill, the

Board of Trustees could look upon the work with satisfaction and gratification. Undeniably it increased the value of all the property in Bloomsburg; it increased the attractions of the town as a place of residence; it cheapened the cost of the necessary preparation of boys and girls for the active duties of life; it raised the true reputation of Bloomsburg among the surrounding counties, and even beyond the state lines the rumors of us extended, and pupils came thence among us. The liberal and large hearted man rejoiced in the good he had accomplished, and knew it was a monument to his labor and perseverance more lasting than brass. One after another the faint-hearted became foot-sore and weary; but as they fell out of the ranks their places were filled by others, and when at the end of the first year a Board came to be elected, it appeared that but four of those whose names appeared among the first roll call, had struggled together to the end. It had been a struggle, such as they only who had gone through it, could appreciate. Amid so many discouragements they were surprised at their own success, but having succeeded it is but right to say that a very large majority of the citizens of Bloomsburg gave substantial support to the enterprise.

In the meantime the year 1867 was passing away, the school was attracting attention, the building was large and conspicuous, and our citizens began to awaken to its importance. Mr. Wickersham, the State Superintendent of Public Schools had heard of us, and seeing what we had already accomplished, suggested the erection of additional buildings and the organization of a State Normal School to be run in connection with the Literary Institute. Discussion on the subject was general and warm, and on the 9th of March 1868, the Board "Resolved that the Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute agree to establish in connection with the same, a State Normal School under the Act of Assembly of the 2nd of May, 1857, and to procure the grounds and put up the necessary buildings as soon as the sum of twenty thousand dollars is subscribed by responsible persons, agreeably to the foregoing propositions."

In pursuance thereof, at that and subsequent meetings, committees on plans, specifications and subscriptions, were appointed and proceeded to the discharge of their duties.

On the 18th of April, 1868, a public meeting was held in the Recorder's office to consider "the subject of a Normal School to be located at Bloomsburg." The Rev. Mr. Waller was called to the chair, and Capt. Brockway was chosen Secretary. Mr. Neal stated the object of the meeting. After a free and spirited discussion, the following resolutions were moved and carried:

"That the Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute be earnestly requested to purchase the necessary grounds and proceed to make an agreement to carry forward the enterprise of erecting the building required.

That the plans submitted by Prof. Carver be recommended to the trustees for adoption.

That it be recommended to let the building to Prof. Carver at his estimate of \$36,000."

The proceedings and recommendations of the public meeting having been certified to the Board of Trustees, then in session, the Board on the same day appointed a building committee, consisting of L. B. Rupert, P. Billmeyer, F. C. Eyer, and authorized it "to contract for the erection of the building with Prof. Carver at his bid of thirty-six thousand dollars, in accordance with the recommendation of the citizens," and it was accordingly so done, and the building was put in process of construction.

On the 2nd of May, 1869, the stockholders elected the following: For three years, Robert F. Clark, William Elwell, William Neal; For one year, Elias Mendenhall.

It being thought best to have the building committee members of the Board, Judge Rupert, Judge Elwell, and William Neal, were elected.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Deeds, single or double acknowledgements, 60 cents a dozen at the COLUMBIAN office.

The Lottery's Death Throes.
THE LOUISIANA CONCERN IS DYING VERY HARD.

When the war upon the lotteries was opened a year ago last fall the lottery agents in Washington—which has been the most profitable centre for their work in the whole country—laughed at the efforts of their adversaries to scorn, saying that it was a mere revival of an old threat, and would soon blow over as usual. They even continued in this attitude up to the time of the report of the anti-lottery bill by the house postoffice committee.

Even after that they still maintained that they could make a very good living by confining their work to specific localities and not taking risks by using the mails at all. The passage of the bill making the lottery business of itself unlawful in the District of Columbia did not frighten them, because the counsel for the Louisiana lottery company assured them that, however well the postmaster general might succeed in shutting them out of the privileges of the mail, no law forbidding a private individual to carry on a business in lottery tickets could stand the test of constitutionality in the supreme court, being a violation of the personal rights of citizens.

A surprise awaited them again, when the prosecuting officers of the District proceeded to arrest a dealer in tickets, and proposed to give the Louisiana company a chance to try the constitutional question without further delay. The man was brought into court and then pleaded guilty, asserting that though he had sold four tickets, as stated in the indictment, he had done so under advice of counsel, but that these counsel had since revoked their opinion and come round after all to the conclusion that congress had a right to enforce its prohibition in the District. He was fined, according to the letter of the statute, \$50 for each offense and allowed to go without further punishment in consideration of his declaration that he had given up his business for good.

Meanwhile the postoffice department is having new questions presented to it every day. The most troublesome problems are those involved in a class of advertising which is disguised as news items and interviews, and in circulars sent around the country under seal by the lottery company touting for agents. A number of copies of these circulars have been turned in to the department by citizens who have received them.

One of the company's devices seems to be to dispose of its tickets through local agencies, leaving the agents individually to grapple with the local law if they are called to account. A good many men in every large city, apparently, are willing to risk their personal safety on the chance of making a fair livelihood out of the commission on sales. In other cases it seems that the local statutes are so loosely drawn as to enable a man to buy all the tickets he wants under the fiction of being an agent merely and depositing money with his employer as security for an "outfit."

In the opinion of Judge Tyner, the assistant attorney general for the post office department, the Louisiana lottery company has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of its chief executive officer, M. A. Dauphin. He was not only extremely shrewd in devising schemes for evading the law, but had been identified by name with the fortunes of the company so long and so publicly that every one in the country could read between the lines of any publication containing a reference to him.

So innocent a little reading notice, for instance, as "Any person having business with M. A. Dauphin of New Orleans, La., before the 15th of September, may address him under cover to such and such a bank; remittances exceeding \$5 may be sent by express at his expense," would be understood by the people interested as well as if the company's whole title were blazoned at the top of the column. This will not be the case, Judge Tyner thinks, with Mr. Dauphin's successor, who is practically unknown, and the business of the company has received a blow from which, under existing conditions, it may never recover.

Leases for sale at this office. 3 cts each, 30 cents a dozen.

WIVES DREAM OF BLISS. The Kitchen Will Be Banished From Their Homes.

The idea of co-operative housekeeping is growing in this country. It is now receiving a practical test in several western cities, and also in Philadelphia.

The idea is not so much to secure cheaper living as to do away with individual household work. The cook in charge of the central culinary establishment will purchase all provisions necessary, hire the needful help, and collect from each family its proportion of the expenses. The families will be charged according to the number of persons each contains, special prices being made for babies and very small children.

Another plan is to adopt a regular weekly rate for each person.

Purchasing fuel and provisions in wholesale quantities, the association will buy at a much lower rate than that charged individuals. Families can either take their meals at private tables entertained in booths in the main dining room of the central supply house, or have them served in their own dwellings.

The former plan is the one usually adopted, and can be carried on somewhat cheaper than the other. Speaking of the trial now being made in Philadelphia, Dr. Taylor, of that city, says:

"If the plan works, as we have no doubt it will, besides having a central cooking house, there will be established a laundry, electric light plant, and house heating apparatus. A good system is to have one central supply house for each square. The dwellings are built as usual, with the exception of the dining rooms. They are built away from the main structure and along a covered aisle leading from the central house to the middle of the four sides of the square. The dining rooms are one story structures, and they are connected with the main dwelling by little archways. Thus each family eats in its own dining room, but is served from the common supply house.

"Experienced hotel men tell us that three servants can cook for 40 families. It would require three more to distribute the meals. The laundry would not necessitate the employment of more than three people. The heating and lighting apparatus is attended by a few laborers. Forty families thus dismiss at least 40 servants, and have their work done more thoroughly and better by a dozen."

Lopped Ears.

Lopped ears are the result of domestication in all animals except the elephant. Not only carnivorous animals, but all animals which are liable to be preyed upon by others, need the erect mobile funnel shaped ear to catch every sound; the one class to apprise them of the vicinity of their prey, the other to keep them on their guard against unseen foes; and the constant exercise of the external organ gives tone and energy to the muscles which move it.

The elephant, too, probably came of an ancestral stock that had erect ears, but for ages past there has been no creature powerful enough to cause it alarm, and for want of exercise the muscles which move the ear have lost tone and wasted away, leaving the ear to lop or hang pendulous.

The tendency to lop the ear varies much in different animals. Rabbits lop their ears after a comparatively short period of domestication, and with the exception of dogs are almost the only lop-eared animals in Europe or America; but in Oriental countries all the domestic animals are more or less lop eared, a fact which suggests that they have been much longer under domestication than their congeners in Christendom.

East Indian goats have long pendulous ears, sometimes over a foot in length and soft as silk. The ears of the Indian donkey stand out horizontally; those of the zebu, or Indian ox, drop below the horizontal line, and some breeds of Oriental horses carry their ears nearly horizontal, although the Arab horse shows no such tendency.

The greatest measure of variability in this matter of lopped ears is to be found among dogs. Spaniels, setters, pointers, bloodhounds, bengles, and foxhounds, all have long pendulous ears; bulldogs, terriers, collies, and grayhounds drop only the tips of their ears; the spitz has erect ears, while mastiffs and many other breeds have short pendulous or semi-pendulous ears.

It might be inferred that the more pendulous eared dogs have been longer under domestication and that the more prick eared dogs have been derived from wild stock at a comparatively recent period; but something may be due to accidental variation and careful selection in breeding.

In general, lopped ears result from ages of disease of the muscles which move the ears, and which in wild animals are in constant activity; and it appears that ears which have become pendulous tend to increase in length.

The Modern Gothic.

Lord Wolseley believes that the Chinese will in time overrun the world—as soon, in fact, as a great general or lawgiver arises among them. At present they have no great leaders, for the simple reason that the government puts out of existence every Celestial who displays more than the average intelligence. It is narrated that when commissioner Leh was asked whether it was true that he had beheaded 60,000 men in three years he replied: "Oh, surely, more than that." Lord Wolseley thinks, however, that a Chinese Alexander or Moses will come to the front some day, and that his people will then adopt the profession of arms and sweep over India, Russia, and the continent, and finally give England, America, and Australia a tusle for supremacy. This sounds chimerical, but we should not forget Rome or the Goths.

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A Simple Explanation.

"George," said the bride, "I seem to be constantly hearing the sweetest music. I wonder what it means."

"It means," said the practical groom,

WHAT IS SCROFULA?

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or afflictions, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can SCROFULA BE CURED IT BE

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore-neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Naugart, N. J.

N. B.—Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six fgs. Prepared only by C. J. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Philadelphia, Pa.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Philadelphia Press has won the foremost place among Pennsylvania newspapers by the liberality, enterprise and frankness with which it conducts its business, reports great events, and the completeness with which it records, day by day, the news of the country. Its field is world-wide, and its staff, its special correspondents, so many and well organized, its source of news so numerous, that it appears to a wider constituency than any other newspaper ever published in Pennsylvania.

"The Press is now the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, now receives more telegraphic news than all the other Philadelphia newspapers combined." This statement is authoritative and conclusive, and The Press presents as daily witnesses to its truth, twice to twenty-four bright and interesting pages.

"It is not only by its news enterprise—by the zeal, energy, and integrity of its reporters and correspondents that The Press has won and continues to hold its position as the favorite of readers, representing every age and every condition of life, every trade and every profession, every faith and every political opinion. It is the excellence and varied interest of The Press as a weekly journal, appealing to all classes of men as well as to middle-class men; for it serves all classes of society, and holds in high esteem the friends of science, art, literature, and religion. The Press is not only a daily historian, but a daily forum and a daily tribune.

"Its steady growing profits and its steadfast popularity, its ability to attract and hold the best news correspondents, find their largest profits derived from any Pennsylvania newspaper, as well as their best Pennsylvania audience, in Daily, Sunday, and Weekly Press. The Press is not only a daily tribune, but it knows no other master than the people whose rights, aspirations, and needs it always defends. It has no enemies to punish, no individual political enemies to foster or promote, and is不受制于no power or party. It appeals to the great body of readers and voters, whom it truly represents; it promotes its own interest and influence by faithfully upholding theirs. Its editorials are fearless and frank—never captious. Its news is always impartial. In its pages the people are represented as they are, not as they are painted by the professional political pamphleteer. To all commercial and industrial progress, to the best thought and best action in every sphere of human enterprise, it accords a generous and enlightened hospitality. In the columns of The Philadelphia Press Justice finds all seasons summer."

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