

BLOOMSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL.

CONTINUED.

On the 23d of June, the Board met that the following specific articles be building, to-wit: A copy of the Bible, a certified copy of the charter, names of the Board of Trustees as follows: L. B. Rupert, President : John G. Freeze, Secretary; Elias Mendenhall, Treas-urer; Robert F. Clark, Conard Bittenbender, John Wolf, Joseph P. Conner, William Elwell, and William Neal; Catalogue of Faculty and Students, State School Board as follows: Maj. day of Washington. Gen. Geary, Governor of the Com-C. R. Coburn, Deputy Superintendent; last message of Gov. Geary: copy of school laws; history of the Institute and school buildings; one this de copy of THE COLUMBIAN, The Republican and The Democrat ; proprietor of the grounds, and first treasurer, Wm. Snyder deceased; building committee, Leonard B. Rupert, William Elwell and William Neal; architect and builder, Henry Carver; advisory architect, Samuel Sloan; one by a committee appointed according to specimen of each of the following curthe provisions of the act of Assembly rency: 1 three cent postal currency, I five cent postal currency, I ten cent postal currency, 1 three cent silver piece, late issue, 1 five cent silver piece, old issue; and programme of the anniversary exercises.

At 1:30 p. m., the Hon. C. L. Ward, delivered an oration in the hall of the Institute. At its close a procession was formed, headed by the Board of Trustees, and proceeded to the corner where the stone was to be placed. Arrived there and opening to the right and left, Gov. Geary, Mr. Wickersham, and they, in connection with the State and other distinguished gentleman, Superintendent of Common Schools, The tax on shotguns was increased came forward. Rev. Mr. Waller of and the County Superintendents of by the imposition of a specific duty of great axis juts from the wall; and to fered prayer. Gov. Geary then laid the counties of Columbia, Monthe corner stone, after having deposited the counties of Columbia, Monthe corner stone, after having deposited tour and Union, proceeded, at 9 advanced \$5 on all standard grades, within it, the articles mentioned. O'clock A. M., to discharge the duties An additional specific duty of 10 great axis juts from the wall; and to this are fastened two prodigious arms, formed somewhat like ladders, bearing the countries of cou appropriate ceremonies, the Governor tended the opening exercises of the made an address. Judge Elwell then, school in the Chapel of the instituon behalf of the Board of Trustees tion, and then spent some time in made an address, Judge Rupert, read a history of the Institute as deposited listening to recitations in the variin the corner stone. Governor Geary then handed the plans of the new building to Prof. Carver, with a short of Trustees and delegations of citizens address; Prof. Carver accepted them. promising to urge the completion of the building as rapidly as possible. In pertaining to the institution were duly the evening Mr. Wickersham met and examined, its deeds, charter, by-laws, addressed a large audience, in the hall rules and regulations. Full explanaof the Institute, on the subject of edu- tions were elicited in reference to the cation generally, and of Normal organization of the school, the consti-Schools, particularly.

Thus this new and important enter- &c., &c. prise was fairly under way, and a reasonable prospect of sufficient inter-est in it to insure its completion. tion, then organized by electing Wil-mer Worthington, President, and J. P. There was still a small element of Wickersham, Secretary, and, after due by the tables of comparative duties croakers, clogs on all progress, who deliberation, adopted the following and prices. It must also be remembersneered at the whole matter and pre- preamble and resolutions, and thereto dicted it would never succeed, As it appended their proper signatures: is intended that their names shall be forgotten, they do not appear in this

What do they think now, however, when they see following that enterprise, the erection of the best hotel within the forks of the Susquehannathe building upon Second St. of more than a dozen first-class three story brick buildings-of extensive improvements and repairs in all parts of the townthe erection of an Opera House-the introduction of gas and water-the removal of unsightly obstructions from the streets-the opening, grading and extension of thoroughfares-the large influx of permanent and desirable citi-

It is but fair to say that little, if any, of all this would have happened had not those buildings first been erected. careful examination thereof of its by-They are an advertisement of the laws, rules and regulations, and its town of which it has not yet shown itself to be, collectively, entirely appreciative. It was the first determined effort at improvement and progress, and it was an effort whose far-reaching good never can be measured. And it Literary Institute" is, in our opinion, brings money, reputation, and population to the town, as well as providing mal School, with all the privileges and healthful educational influences to immunities enjoyed by other instituthousands of our coming men and tions of like character in this Comwomen.

On the 19th of February, 1869, the Legislative committee, composed of Messrs. Hon. Wilmer Worthington,

Hon. James C. Brown, Hon. George D. Jackson, and Hon, Henry M. Hoyt, met at Bloomsburg for the purpose of inspecting the buildings, grounds, &c., preparatory to recomto consider the subject of the Normal school Building. It was "Resolved, mending it to recognition as a Normal mending it to recognition as a Normal School. The report was unanimously put in the corner-stone of the new favorable, and the announcement was heard with lively satisfaction. Speeches were made by Judge Rupert, Hon. Thomas Chalfant, Gen. Ent, and others.

On the 22nd February, 1869, the proclamation of the Department, recognizing it as a State Normal School, was published, and our legal existence dates from that famous day, the birth-

The following is the full report of monwealth; Hon. J. P. Wickersham, the State Superintendent of common one half cent a pound. The price has Superintendent of Common Schools; schools on the official recognition of advanced about half as much. State Normal School of the sixth dis-

"A communication, was received at this department, dated February 8th, 1869, and signed by L. B. Rupert, President, and John G. Freeze, Secretary, of the Board of Trustees, of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, stating that said board had obtained grounds, erected buildings, and opened a school, which they desired to have inspected nized as the State Normal School of the Sixth District.

Accordingly, with the consent of the anniversary exercises.

The laying of the corner stone of the Bloomsburg State Normal School was performed upon the 25th day of June, 1868.

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The Governor, the following named gentlemen were appointed the committee: Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Hon. Jas. C. Brown, Hon. Geo. D. Jackson and Henry M. Hoyt: the several County Superintendents in the four cents a can. counties composing the district were A like increase was made in the notified, and Friday, the 19th day of duty on Lima beans. The price has for the examination.

All the members of the committee were present on the day appointed, After the stone had been placed, with of their appointment. They first atvisiting the several class-rooms and ous branches. After this, they were conducted by members of the Board over the grounds and through the buildings. All the official papers aptution of its faculty, its plan of study,

The committee retiring for consulta-

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Feb. 19, 1869.

WHEREAS, The "Bloomsburg Literary Institute," having made formal application to the Department of Common Schools for the appointment of a committee to examine its claims to be recognized as the State Normal School of the Sixth District, according to the provisions of "An Act to provide for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State," approved the 20th day of May, 1857

WHEREAS, The undersigned, being duly appointed and authorized under said act, and having personally, and at the same time, on Friday, the 19th day of February, 1869, visited and in-spected said Institute, and made a general arrangements and facilities for instructing, and having found them to be substantially such as the law re-

Resolved, That the "Bloomsburg entitled to recognition as a State Normonwealth.

This report was signed by the com-

TO BE CONTINUED.

It is easy enough to say dogmatically that increased tariff duties do not mean increased prices to the consumer that "the foreigner pays the tax" and that local competition in the home market keeps the actual cost within reasonable limit.

The People Must Pay.

But there is no argument so potent or convincing as the cold facts. Those facts the World presents in other columns, and if there were any real room for doubt on the subject before, there is none now. Some of the truths readily deduced from the admirably arranged comparative tables may be summarized briefly.

The duty on anvils was increased

By the strongest instance the Sen-ate conferrees compelled McKinley to leave the window glass duty as before. But the Administration bill has enabled the trust to raise prices four times and yet another advance is anticipated.

The duty on raisins was increased one cent a pound. The price has advanced twelve cents on a twenty-pound

The duty on prunes was increased one cent a pound. The price of the domestic article has advanced four approved May 20th, 1857, with the design of having the institution recog-

There was no duty on cvaporated apples under the old tariff. They are now taxed two cents a pound. The price has advanced six and one-half cents a pound.

Canned peas were taxed 30 per cent under the old tariff. They now pay
40 per cent. The price has advanced
four cents a can.

The price has advanced scapegrace having stolen the twelfth spoon sometime before.

February, was agreed upon as the day advanced from five to eight cents a

The duty on smoked beef was increased one cent a pound. The price has advanced exactly that amount.

An additional specific duty of 10 cents a yard was placed on ginghams. The price has advanced 50 per cent.

Under the old tariff the ad valorem duty on plush garments was 40 per cent. Now it is sixty. The retail price has advanced from \$1 to \$2 on each garment. Only one firm in this country makes these goods. It has promptly raised prices to jobbers from 10 to 25 per cent. Linen goods and velvets have gone up a like amount. The Amoskeag company also has raised the price of prints one fourth of a cent a yard. That this company needed further "protection for its infant industry" is clearly shown by the fact that its net profits last year were only \$471,324. Next year they will be

These are only a few of the many instances of cause and effect shown ed that these changes have taken place in less than one month since the trust tariff became law. How great will be the advances when a year shall have expired is a matter only of apprehensive conjecture. - World.

Husband and Wife.

Have more than once been saved by timely use of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, after all other remedies have been tried in vain. The Balsam stops decay of the lungs and Without changing a muscle, he gathered cures influenza and acute and chronic up the caterpillar with a forkful of coughs. There is no other medicine salad and swallowed both. The look of in the world that acts so promptly, certainly none that does its work so thoroughly as Kemp's Balsam. All druggists sell it. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

How the Coal Miners Look at It.

The coal trade articles in the Philadelphia and New York newspapers give glowing accounts of the healthy condition of the business. Up here where the black diamond is shipped to market, the miners are little better off than in the winter of '88, when on strike. Half time and less has been the rule for the past two months. When the miner reads in the papers about the "trade" being in good condition and demand brisk, and then looks at his monthly time check containing twelve to thirteen days, he is bewildered - Lansford Record.

A Model's Fortune.

In the winter of 1870-'71 a great costume festival was held in Munich. Among the many beautiful women present was a Greek girl, dressed in classic costume of extreme simplicity, her only jewels being a single string of pearls about the neck. A Boston artist, then a student at the Royal Art Academy, who was present, says the Boston Transcript, was impressed with the classic charm of this virgin beauty, made sketches and notes, and at once set to work to paint the picture, but in vain; the time had not come in which to realize the conception, and the canvas was laid aside,

Two years ago, as the artist was returning from a summer trip to Europe, he was introduced to a Hungarian nobleman, who had been appointed consul, and with his family was sailing for New York. When introduced to the consul's family, a glance at the daughter, a beautiful girl of 16, brought to mind the Greek girl seen at the costume festival in Munich years ago; another look at the mother, and indeed it was the same

An intimate acquaintance brought to light the fact that the Hungarian, then a student at the University of Munich, lost his heart that memorable night at the festival and soon after married the girl. A few months after the arrival in New York the daughter gave sitting to complete the picture. "Leukopis," which had been in-pired by the mother years previous. The artist was J. M. Stone, of this city, and the picture was greatly admired at the last Art Club exhibition.

Homor to Wills.

One might suppose, says the Chicago Herald, that will making was anything but a merry occupation, yet the drollery of the wills that some eccentric old fellows have left behind them could hardly be surpassed. Dean Swift could not have concocted a more bitter joke than that of the testator, who after reciting the obligations he was under to a particular friend bequeathed to him at the bottom of the first page of his will, 10,000-dollars, of course, thought the delighted legatee, but on turning the leaf the bequest was discovered to be 10,000 thanks. What a wet blanket for "great expectations,"

Just as odd was the codicil of the deathstricken humorist who left to certain of his dear relatives "as many acres of land as shall be found equal to the area inclosed by the tract of the center of the oscillation of the earth in a revolution around the sun, supposing the mean distance of the sun to be 21,-600 semidiameters of the earth from it." worked out the legatees were kept at a mean distance from the property all their lives.

A very neat reproach was conveyed in the will of an uncle who bequeathed 11 silver spoons to his nephew with the remark: "If I have not left him the

Dutch Windmills.

You scarcely can stand anywhere in Holland without seeing from one to 20 windmills. Many of them are built in the form of a two story tower, the second story being smaller than the first, with a balcony at its base from which great sheets of canvas, whose business is to catch the mischief maker and set him at work. These mills stand like huge giants guarding the country. Their bodies are generally of dark red; and their heads, or roofs, are made to turn this way and that, according to the direction of the wind. Their round eyewindow is always staring. Altogether, they seem to be keeping a vigilant watch in every direction. Sometimes they stand clustered together; sometimes alone, like silent sentinels; sometimes in long rows like ranks of soldiers. You see them rising from the midst of factory buildings, by the cottages, on the polders (the polders are lakes pumped dry and turned into farms); on the wharves; by the rivers; along the canals; on the dykes; in the cities-everywhere! Holland wouldn't be Holland without its windmills, any more than it could be Holland without its Dykes and its Dutchmen.-[Mary Mapes Dodge, in St. Nicholas.

Caterpillar Salad.

A veteran who had been through half a dozen campaigns, and was very particular about what he ate, was invited out to a grand dinner party. He sat almost directly opposite the hostess, and was painfully conscious that every move he made could be observed by her. Suddenly, at the height of the festivities, the veteran came across a caterpillar in his salad. A furtive glance at the hostess disclosed the fact that she, too, had discovered the embarrassing circumstance. It was a critical moment, but the old soldier was equal to the occasion. gratitude which he received from his hostess a few minutes later warmed his heart. In due time the story leaked out, and when somebody asked the old campaigner how he liked caterpillar salad the reply came like a red hot shot: "Do you take me for a man who would spoil a dinner party for a little thing like a caterpillar?"—[Chicago Herald.

The best talent with poor material may give a fair dinner, but if the material is poor the dinner will evidence it. For 40 years I have always marketed myself and secured the respect of my butcher, letting him know that I knew as much if not more than he did,-[Ward McAllister.

Since sunflowers have been extensively cultivated near some swamps not far from Washington malarial fever in that vicinity has greatly decreased. Similar results have been observed in Holland, at the mouth of the Sheldt, and in other



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Hat it is not only by its news enterprise—by

Press presents as daily witnesses to les truth, its twelve to twenty-four bright and interesting pages.

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Act of June 27, 1890, grants pensions to all exsoldiers and sallors who served 90 days or more in the Army or Navy during the rebellion, and were honorably discharged, and who are now suffering from any permanent, mental or physical disability contracted since the war or during the war whether from disease, injuries of effects of old age, at the rate of from \$6 to \$12 per month, according to the degree of his disability for the performance of labor requiring the exertion of physical strength; provided the disability is not due to vicious habits. This pension is not restricted to the veterans who have to make their living by hard labor, but is equal y due to professional men and clerks, providing they have an existing disability which would

prevent the continuous exercise of the physical strength of an able-bodied man. Those who have applied under the general laws and who are unable to prove up the pending claim can apply for and secure this pension and then continue the prosecution of the former cialm and secure their arrears.

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