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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901.

During the session of the legislature recently ended, two proposed amendments to the Constitution were passed which will come before the people at the polls in November. One of these amendments, if adopted, will open the way for the enactment of registration laws and for the classification of the State for election law purposes; the other will open the way for the use of the voting machine.

The Union Committee for the Promotion of Ballot Reform and the Merit System in Pennsylvania was largely instrumental in having passed the registration amendment. It was formed with this end in view, and the passage of the Ballot Reform bill. Its efforts were concentrated on these two measures. The Committee has no interest in the voting machine amendment.

Before the registration amendment can become effective however, it must be approved by the people. Its passage by the legislature was merely preliminary to the decision of a popular vote whether or not it shall be adopted. This will be decided at the November election.

Even though adopted the amendment will work no immediate change in the election laws of the State. There appears to be a popular misconception regarding this point. Its only effect will be to unite the hands of the legislature and give to the latter power which it does not have now. Until the adoption of the amendment the legislature is prevented from passing any adequate registration law by reason of the provision of the Constitution to the effect that no man shall be deprived of his vote because he is not registered. This little provision renders ineffective any registration law which provides for personal registration. The adoption of the amendment will bring it within the scope of subsequent legislatures to enact such registration laws as may be deemed best.

Nor again is it mandatory that any such future legislation shall be passed. The amendment simply makes such action permissive, not obligatory.

The amendments are in no sense partisan in their effect upon the future of any of the political parties of the State. They are advocated by leaders of all the parties and antagonized by none. Personal registration laws are even now in operation in New York and Massachusetts. It is only a question of time when they will have to be accepted in Pennsylvania, and the registration amendment will open the way for them.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who is chairman of the Union Committee, says: "At the session of 1901, the Committee had introduced the Ballot Reform Association bill providing for the abolition of the circle at the top of the column, for the grouping of the names of the candidates, and the amendment of the clause permitting voters to ask for assistance. It procured also the introduction of the Constitutional amendment.

"The Ballot Reform Bill was defeated, but the legislature passed the Constitutional amendment so that the voters of the State have an opportunity at the election in November of saying whether or not they will desire a reform in the election laws along the lines of pro-

viding an adequate personal registration system.

"The frauds which have been committed in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and elsewhere, through the loose system of registration now in vogue, are notorious and form a powerful argument in behalf of the adoption of the amendment in question. This Committee from now on to election will wage an active campaign in behalf of the amendment.

"The amendment is important not only because it prepares the way for personal registration but because it takes notice of the effect of conditions in the large cities which differ radically from those prevailing in country districts.

"The Union Committee for the Promotion of the Ballot Reform and the Merit System in Pennsylvania must not be confounded with the Union Party. While the latter organization has endorsed the amendment in question, it has nothing whatever to do with the Union Committee, which will work solely for the amendment."

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 30.

No political event of recent years has had as inspiring an influence on the Democratic mind and of this State as the Notification meeting held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week. It worked like a charm. Old party leaders and young party leaders mingled together before, during and after that meeting and satisfaction beamed from their faces. There was inspiration in the air, hope in the hearts of those present and confidence everywhere. It reminded me for all the world of the times when Wallace, Randall, Buckalew, Bigler, James P. Barr, B. F. Meyers, Robert Allen, Judge Church, Hopkins, Gibson and hosts of others, intellectual giants and political gladiators used to assemble in convention and contend with each other for control.

It doesn't seem so long ago but it is twenty-two years since one of these battles royal resulted in the nomination of that splendid specimen of political leader Andrew H. Dill over the equally capable and hardly less aggressive James A. Hopkins. Wallace was president of the convention and Lew Cassidy, Malcolm Hay, George Allen, Senator Peale and Senator Bob Allen were leaders in the convention on the floor. James P. Barr the veteran and able editor of the Pittsburg Post was a premier in the Cabinet of the Hopkins forces, and Wallace, B. F. Meyers, Bob Allen, Peale, John Fertig McGrath and Barger, of Philadelphia, were directing the movement of the pawns in behalf of Dill. The convention lasted two days and there was little time spent in sleep from the beginning to the end of the deliberations.

Another of those conventions was that which met in this city in 1886 when Chauncey F. Black defeated William A. Wallace for the gubernatorial nomination. The preliminary canvas was intensely active and energetic. That was about the first time that the late W. L. Scott, of Erie, asserted himself positively in the party parliament. Until about the day of the convention Scott was an unknown quantity. Randall was openly in the fight for Black and he made pretenses of being the representative of President Cleveland in the contest. But everybody knew that Scott was closer to Cleveland than any other Pennsylvanian. Both sides claimed his friendship but it was not known which side he was on until the night before the meeting when he came in a magnificent private car and made his way to the Black headquarters. After that there was no doubt of the result. The uncertain fellows all drifted to Black.

Probably the last of these great battles was the convention at Scranton in which Pattison defeated Wallace for the nomination for Governor. Both sides were confident and

it is small wonder for the issue was determined by the decision of the credentials committee on a contest for the seats of the Blair county delegation. The Notification meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday brought these great events of the past to mind. It was not because of a bitter contention in the meeting for there was none. It was for the reason, however, that the same hopefulness, the exact confidence, the similar earnestness was noticeable on every face. In fact a number of the distinguished leaders of those days were present on this occasion and as that splendid representative of pure democracy John Denton Hancock of Franklin, the "nursery of great men" observed, the old war horses invested the affair with a peculiar interest.

There was an analogy, moreover, in the intellectuality of those who actively participated in the proceedings. The speech of Hon. Lucian W. Doty, of Westmoreland county, notifying the candidates of the honor which with singular unanimity had been bestowed on them was up to the highest standard of the best days of Pennsylvania Democracy. It was classical in the purity and force of its diction and one might well have imagined that it was the voice of the late Judge Black that was expressing in the purest English the kindly message of the Democrats of the State to those upon whom a great honor had been conferred. Nor were the responses of the candidates less worthy of consideration. Referring to similar event in which he participated nineteen years ago the distinguished jurist, Hon. Harman Yerkes, said: "then as now true Democracy feared not to taint its loyalty to party principles by waging the battle for better government hand in hand with sincere and independent Republicans against the selfish oligarchy, fortified behind an immense party majority, which through two decades of unbridled political license has abused the confidence of a great party."

It was a magnificent scene that was presented as the enthusiasm of the audience burst forth in response to that sentiment. In the patriotic vein he continued and at intervals compelled the most enthusiastic applause. But it was not until near the close of his address that the depths of enthusiasm were sounded. "My only pledge," he declared, "is that if elected I will devote all my strength and ability to a faithful discharge of the duties of my office. I will obey and uphold the constitution," and the full significance of that pledge was appreciated by every man in the hall. The instrument which should be held sacred by every public official has neither been obeyed nor upheld in recent years and as every man felt, that with Yerkes the pledge will be held inviolate to the last hour of his life, there was such a storm of approval as had never before shaken the old building in which it was uttered.

Representative Palm of Crawford county was no less happy in accepting the nomination for State Treasurer. "Let us hope," he said, "that the time may soon come when the honor of a nomination to a high office in Pennsylvania shall not depend entirely on the size of the salary attached and the chances of being able to secure it, but rather on the motives that animated those who aspire to it." What a grand consummation that will be when the sordid impulses that makes public trust a species of merchandise in which men trade as hucksters deal in wares in the market places. "The issue in the coming campaign is so plain," continued Mr. Palm, "that a waylaring man though a fool need not misunderstand." The platform upon which we stand denounces extravagance, bribery, perjury, legislative robbery and political corruption of every sort. The platform of our opponents declares itself amused at the efforts of honest citizens to make fraud, perjury and bribery odious in the public sight. Is it any wonder that such speeches under such circumstances inspired enthusiasm and created hope?

The meeting was splendid in every particular. It not only brought together a distinguished lot of Democrats but it inspired them with good fellowship when they got together. The day before a wonderful political incident was developed. Representatives of a citizenship in every section of the State had assembled the day previously in the same city and setting aside prejudices had nominated a ticket the head of which was the distinguished jurist who the Democrats had previously honored. The night before the streets had been literally ablaze with marching and musical hosts testifying to their abhorrence of the abuses which have been during recent years perpetrated by an atrocious political machine. The very air was surcharged with opposition to corruption in politics and venality in public life. Under such circumstances the vast number of patriotic and unselfish citizens rep-

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run-down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled especially in summer with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." E. B. LICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

representing the best hopes and aspirations of the people of the State gathered together in the interest of good government and an untarnished judiciary and it is natural that there should be an abundance of hope and a plethora of good feeling.

It was an inspiring moment and when Chairman Doty declared that anarchy is not the greatest danger which confronts the people of Pennsylvania but the ballot box stuffers purchased and the purchasable legislators are a great menace, he said that which every man within the sound of his voice knew to be gospel truth. But there is hope when men understand and understanding have courage to act and the meeting on Wednesday revealed the fact that such is true. Mr. Palm fully responded to the sentiment expressed by Judge Doty when he said "the nation's greatest danger is not from the wretches who resort to assassination, for their methods are so abhorrent to every right minded man as to bring punishment swift and unflinching. It is another form of violence against the State that is more dangerous because more insidious. The lawlessness that stuffs ballot boxes, buys legislatures, steals the public streets under the guise of the law, defies honest public sentiment and monopolizes the public resources for selfish ends is the form of anarchy from which Pennsylvania is most in danger."

G. D. H.

A Good Subject for Attention.

The western railroads have decided to squelch the railroad hog, the fellow who monopolizes an entire seat while other passengers are compelled to stand. He is a good subject for attention.

The News Shocked Him.

When Warden Llewellyn, of Wilkes-Barre, told John Lutz that the Governor had fixed the date for his execution he stepped back in his cell and exclaimed: "Good heavens, they are not going to hang me, are they?" Lutz has been in jail so long and there has been such a long legal process in his case that he got the idea that he would not be hanged. As soon as he heard the news he wrung his hands and gave other evidence of deep emotion. Since he has been in jail Lutz has gained about sixty pounds and he has eaten and slept well. He uses tobacco almost constantly.

NEW PENSION RULE.

More Simple Method Whereby Widows of Veterans May Secure Assistance.

Pension attorneys, justices of the peace, notaries public and aldermen have been notified of a new rule now in vogue in the United States pension department.

The new rule is of considerable value to widows of soldiers who served during the civil war, and is as follows:

"Section 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without means or support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding \$250 per year, or minor children under the age of sixteen years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application thereof under this act at the rate of \$5 per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid \$2 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under sixteen years of age; and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of sixteen. Provided, that in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability, and this provision shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted this or any further statute; and such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act; and provided further that widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of the said act of June 27, 1890."

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$18.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 316 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. (161926)

TOWNSEND'S AUTUMN STYLES

Fashionable Fall Clothes



You will be forced to admit that our double breasted sack suits are just a little smarter, just a little newer, and just a little better as to crooks and turns of good tailoring than even before; this is the handsomest one you ever saw, and this label in every one.



Not too long, not too short but with that something about them that makes our clothing so satisfying to the hard-to-please chap.

Same is said of our hats, our furnishings, they too look just like the sort that costs more.

We have the newest shades, the newest styles in Suits and Overcoats, for men, boys and children. Call and examine the New Fall Stock at

TOWNSEND'S.

Pressing Their Claims.

Not a section of this shop but strongly presses its claims to be emphasized in print. To tell you of all the good things of the new season in the prescribed limits of our advertising space were impossible. Can only give you a hint of a few from time to time. To make here and now the broad, honest assertion that this store was never more completely ready for fall and winter business is the province of this "ad."

A Dress Goods Showing.

The Dress Goods showing is such as any store might be proud of. The newest, the best and most reasonable priced.

Venetian Cloths, all colors, 38 ins. wide, at 50c.
 Prunella Cloth, all colors, 38 ins. wide, at 75c.
 All wool Serges, sponged, 38 ins. wide, at 50c.
 All wool Cheviots, sponged, 50 ins. wide, at 59c.

Tailored Suits, Separate Skirts, Walking Skirts.

Whatever of style and dressmaking perfection there is in this season's product, a fine representation of that style and perfection may be seen here and now.

That plain Cheviot Suit, with good lining, at \$11 00, worth \$14 00.

Separate Skirts, worth \$10 00, reduced to \$5 50.

Two walking, one at \$3 98 and one other at \$5 00. Can't help but please you.

Shoe Department.

No department in the store shows a more healthy growth than our shoe stock. The elements of this growth are honest, right-wearing, good fitting, at straightforward prices.

Ladies' imitation Welt at \$1 75, worth \$2 25. We sell the Cisteria Shoe at \$2 00. The Patrician Shoes are sold at \$3 50. If you want comfort and good

wear try a pair.

Kid Glove Equipment.

Ready for you here, ready for you now. That means that every dependable line of Kid Gloves carried by this store is complete for your autumn choosing. You can depend on the Kid Glove at \$1 00. We sell Centemara Glove at \$1 35.

Underwear for Men and Women.

Two items of each. As the changing time is here these items should be of special interest: Ladies' vests and pants at 25c each. Ladies' combination suits at 50c. Men's fleeced shirt and pants at 50c. Men's all wool, nat. wool, at \$1 50.

Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Capes.

A minute of your time to read about our elegant stock of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes. This stock has never been so complete as it is now. You will need one to keep you warm at the Fair next week. We want to sell you one, and we are sure we can, if you will give us a chance to show you them. Misses' Kersey Jackets at \$5 00. Ladies' all wool Kersey, 36 in. coat at \$10 50. We call your special attention to our 26 in. Jacket at \$10 00. See our elegant Kersey Cape at \$10 00. 30 in Plush Cape, made of best Plush, at \$5 00.

F. P. PURSEL.

Attention, Ladies.

A western editor, who has contracted the habit of occasionally attending church, has this to say: "Ladies should take off their hats in church. No preacher can inspire a man who is looking into a lapsed aggregation of dead birds, stuffed weasels, chameleon skins, ribbons, bead jets, straw paper, sticks, flowers, corn tassels and thistle down. It makes a sinner feel lost in a wilderness."

Compulsory Attendance Act.

That any person employing a child or children, shall furnish, on or before the third Monday of the school term, and quarterly thereafter, to the superintendent of the schools, to the secretary of the board of school directors or controllers of the district, in which such child or children reside, the names, age, place of residence and name of parent or guardian of every person under the age of sixteen years in his employ at the time of said report.