

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY
First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.
 At the Close of Business November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$100,000.00	Capital	\$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits (net)	145,392.98	Surplus and Profits (net)	145,392.98
Circulation	49,300.00	Circulation	49,300.00
Deposits	404,012.98	Deposits	404,012.98
Total	\$698,705.96	Total	\$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW, President, E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

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 in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance,
 outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in
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 All communications should be addressed
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1905.

The President cast a bomb into the Senate and the House on the day they convened after the holiday recess by permitting it to become known that he was seriously contemplating calling Congress in special session next June. Senators and Representatives rushed to the White House to inquire if such a plan were seriously contemplated by the President, only to learn that he was and then they gathered in cloak-rooms and committee-rooms to discuss the situation. Nothing would be more unwelcome to the average member of Congress than to be called to Washington just at the beginning of the heated term and at a time when most of them are planning vacations and pleasure jaunts, but they received no comfort from the President who expressed himself disgusted with the disposition of Congress to procrastinate with regard to needed legislation and to make an excuse of the fact that this is a short session to do nothing. The President was even unkind enough to suggest that hot weather might prove an incentive to expeditious work and that time and expense might be saved the country by keeping the refractory Congressmen "in after school," so to speak.

It is not likely that the President will call a special session for June 1, but it seems probable that before abandoning the idea he will have secured pledges that the legislative reforms on which he is insisting shall be undertaken at a special session to be called the first of November and it may even be necessary to enact some important bill before adjournment, March 4, to induce him to abandon his idea. At the beginning of this session the President was of the opinion that Congress should meet in extra session in the Spring, to revise the tariff. He was dissuaded from this programme by prominent members of both Houses, notably by Senator Aldrich, who apparently assented to the plan of revising the tariff in November. During the holiday recess the President learned that Mr. Aldrich was planning a European trip for the summer and had made his arrangements to remain abroad until about the first of December. Of course the Senate would not undertake any readjustment of the tariff schedules if Mr. Aldrich were absent and the President became convinced that the chairman of the Finance committee was not dealing openly with him. Then it was that he decided to announce that he was considering the advisability of calling a special session for June 1, and the information brought Mr. Aldrich to Washington by the first train. What the outcome will be it is impossible to foretell.

The assumption that large Republican majorities in Congress will permit any material reduction of the tariff, or any legislation which will seriously curtail the profits of the railways, or hamper the efforts

of the trusts to centralize wealth in their own treasuries is one of the happy hallucinations which the President still cherishes, but in the words of a Republican leader of the House, "Mr. Roosevelt will be a wiser and a better man before he has completed the term for which he has just been elected."

The discovery of evidence that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has been guilty of flagrant violation of the anti-rebate law has led to the further discovery of what is popularly called a "joker" in the Elkins anti-rebate law, passed at the last session of Congress and in which the President has taken such pride and to which Republican leaders pointed, throughout the recent campaign, with such magnificent assumptions of virtue. Under the old law the officials of the railway which has so flagrantly violated the law could have been sent to the penitentiary. The one thing which prominent railway men fear—for they are amply able to pay their fines when they are caught, which is seldom. The Elkins law, however, repealed the old Interstate Commerce law which provided imprisonment as a penalty for its violation and more than that, it made the repeal retroactive, so that although the Sante Fe's violation antedated the Elkins law, by its provisions the officials are immune from imprisonment.

No one who knew Senator "Steve" Elkins or his history or antecedents could imagine, at the time, how it was that he was the author of a law which seemed to impose additional restraint on the railways or the country and to make more difficult the granting of those rebates which have always served to destroy competition and create trusts. Now Mr. Elkin's purpose becomes apparent and Democrats in Congress assert with much show of reason that the same experience will be had with every law passed by the Republican majority and which, on its face, seems to carry out reforms.

The opinion is general in Congress that the Panama Canal Commission has proven a failure. General Davis, a member of the Commission, made so much trouble as Governor of the Canal Zone that it became necessary to send a Minister to Panama to attempt to straighten out the difficulties, and even he was powerless against the autocratic and didactic methods of the military governor who ruled the zone as a military camp. Finally it became necessary to send the Secretary of War all the way to Panama to settle the differences which had resulted. Now it seems probable that the Panama Commission will be reduced in membership to three engineers who will have charge of the constructive work and that the civil government will be confided to the President.

The Phoenixville Republican is moved to remark that: "Every little while somebody starts up with a proposition to beautify public school grounds, having reference, of course, to the country schools, and yet the district school continues to stand on the most bleak and bare and unsightly spot of land in the township."

To which the Philadelphia Inquirer adds: "And the best way to bring about a change for the better is for the neighborhood press to lift its voice in protests like this."

The Danville & Bloomsburg Street Railway Company is prepared for snow storms now. The new sweeper arrived on Thursday. It was brought to Bloomsburg on a car and unloaded at the power house of the Columbia & Montour Company. It is a single trucker, which kind it was necessary to get in order to make the sharp curve at the Fishingcreek bridge.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

In a very interesting article in last Sunday's Philadelphia Press Col. A. K. McClure describes the scenes and incidents of the contest between Simon Cameron and Charles R. Buckalew for election to the United States Senate in 1863. Mr. Buckalew was elected, the Democratic majority on joint ballot being only one, and though that one had been offered \$100,000 to vote for Cameron he did not do it because he knew that any man that thus betrayed his party would not leave the House alive, as there were several hundred men there from Philadelphia whose business was to kill such a traitor. Whether it was only a scheme to scare any member from accepting a bribe, or whether it was as Col. McClure says, the Democrat who voted for Cameron would have been killed on the spot, we cannot say. It worked effectually and it was not necessary to kill anybody.

In closing his article Col. McClure gives the following very accurate description of Mr. Buckalew: "Charles R. Buckalew was one of the ablest men of the Democratic leaders of his time. He was not an organizer, he had little or no knowledge of political strategy, and was entirely unfitted for the lower strata methods of modern politics. He came to the Senate in 1852 hardly known outside of his own district; he was singularly quiet and unobtrusive in manner, and never in any way sought to exploit himself. He won his position in the party solely by the great ability he possessed, his practical efficiency in legislation, and the absolute purity of his character. He was ordinarily a cold, unimpassioned speaker, but eminently logical and forceful."

"Only on a very few occasions did I ever see him aroused to the exhibition of emotion in public debate. He took the floor only when there seemed to be necessity for it, and always brief and incisive in the expression of his views while presenting his arguments. Had he entered the national Senate under different conditions he would have made a more creditable record in that body, but during his entire six years of service his party was in a pitiable minority, and with his old school Democratic ideas he could not advance with the new revolutionary conditions which surrounded and overwhelmed him."

"Buckalew was an old time Democratic strict constructionist, and he had no sympathy with the violent advances precipitated by war or the overthrow of slavery by methods as violent in politics as were the deadly struggles in the field to sustain it. He commanded the universal respect of his Republican associates in the Senate, and the unswerving confidence of his own party in state and county. In 1872 when the Democrats had every prospect of electing a Governor because of the Liberal Republican movement, they nominated Buckalew without a serious contest, and that meant that the party wanted Buckalew rather than that Buckalew wanted the office. He was not capable of manipulating the nomination for himself, and he was made a candidate solely because the party preferred him and presented him as the strongest and cleanest candidate that could be offered to the people. He accepted the nomination and spoke in a number of the leading centers of the state, but did not attempt a systematic canvass. The collapse of the Liberal Republican and Democratic coalition at the October elections is well remembered and Buckalew fell in the race. Later he was elected to Congress, where he served two terms, and that ended his public career. In both the national Senate and House he seldom participated in debate, but he was a most faithful and efficient practical worker in all matters relating to legislation. Soon after his retirement the work of a highly honorable and useful life was ended and he crossed the dark river to the echoless shore beyond."

Much Local Interest.

There is considerable local interest in the forth coming engagement of Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead Co." Rastus Rodgers, a member of the company, and one of the leading vocalists, is a former Columbia Countyman, and is well known by many people here. His grand-father, Isaiah Salamon, was the first sheriff of Columbia County. Mr. Rodgers, was last seen here with the Hi Henry minstrels, on which occasion he was entertained at the home of H. V. White, where, to the great pleasure of a number of invited guests, he sang several selections in a most delightful manner. His many friends will be out in full force when the "Old Homestead" appears here.

Responded to Toast at Jackson Day Banquet.
Over 200 Guests Present.

In its report of the Jackson Day banquet held at Williamsport Monday evening, and at which Hon. Grant Herring delivered an excellent address, the Gazette and Bulletin of that city says: "The thirteenth annual Jackson Day banquet, held Monday evening at the Park Hotel, under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic club, was a remarkable success in every feature, and a fitting tribute to the memory of 'Old Hickory,' who on January 8, 1815, at New Orleans, administered an overwhelming defeat to the British army."

The celebration of this wonderful historic battle is one of marked importance to all good Democrats, and the banquet this year was an elaborate display of enthusiasm on the part of over two hundred of the faithful ones who assembled to pay their most profound respects to the greatest of all Democrats, Andrew Jackson.

This famed General and statesman, whose official backbone earned for him the title of "Old Hickory," was born in Waxhaw, District of Marion, South Carolina, on March 5, 1767. His father, who was an emigrant from Ireland, having been driven to America by the tyranny of England, died when Andrew was but an infant. Andrew's early education was received at home, and when but fourteen years of age he shouldered an army musket and joined the American forces in defense of liberty and country.

In 1797 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1812 he won great distinction in the Indian wars, and in the war with Great Britain, and in 1814 he captured Pensacola from the British army.

The battle of New Orleans made him famous the world over. He was elected the seventh President of the United States.

The banquet was indeed a great event. The Lettan orchestra of twelve pieces furnished excellent music for the occasion, which was greatly enjoyed by all. The reception held at 8 o'clock, prior to the feast, was thoroughly enjoyable to everyone present.

At 9 o'clock the spacious dining room was thrown open to the guests and five long tables furnished ample seating capacity for all. The menu was the best ever served at the Park Hotel, and Landlord Kavanaugh broke all records in serving the excellent bill of fare in excellent style.

When the cigars were burning merrily Mayor John F. Laedlein, as toastmaster, called the assemblage to order and made a few excellent remarks in opening.

The toasts were responded to as follows: "Andrew Jackson," by the Hon. Grant Herring, of Bloomsburg; "The Deluge," by the Hon. Arthur G. Dewalt, of Allentown, and "The Young Men's Democratic Club," by Otto G. Kaupp, Esq., of this city. Each toast was excellent and elicited much applause.

Upwards of two hundred guests were present, among them being John G. McHenry and Russell Karns of Benton.

Where does gambling begin—we know where it ends. A Greensburg minister has called a conference of church clubs, to consider means of preventing the playing of games for prizes, which he considers gambling and therefore sinful. Commenting on this, however, the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph finds a difference between playing for a prize and betting on the result. The former it thinks innocent enough; while it considers the latter gambling. The state debating societies may find a theme for lively discussion here.

Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cherry Pectoral

cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can prescribe for bronchitis, influenza, coughs, and hard colds."

M. LODGE, M.D., Ithaca, N. Y.

25c. per bottle. All druggists.

for

Bronchitis

Correct any tendency to constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

Townsend's

WE PUT ON SALE

TO DAY

50 DOZEN

MEN'S HEAVY FLEECE LINED

UNDERWEAR THAT WE

HAVE BEEN RETAILING

AT \$1.00 THE SET.

OUR PRICE ON THIS LOT

75 Cents

THE SUIT; WHILE THEY LAST.

ALL SIZES FROM 34 to 44.

TOWNSEND'S

A Week's Sale of Dress Stuffs.

Remarkable for the Extremely Low Prices.

15 pieces Zibeline 36in. wide, all colorings, were 50c a yard, sale price 39c a yard.

7 pieces Tweed Boucles, in fancy mixtures 50 inches wide, were 1.50 a yard, sale price 1.00 yard.

1 piece fancy mixed Suiting, green ground with red and white knots thrown up on the surface, very nice for a Miss's Suit, 50 inches wide, was 1.00 a yard, sale price 75 cents a yard.

2 pieces fancy mixed Tweeds, 50 inches wide, were 1.00 a yard, sale price 75 cents.

3 pieces Smallie Checked Zibeline very neat self colored checks, gray, dark brown and dark green, 52 inches wide, were 1.50 a yard, sale price 1.19 a yard.

2 pieces Bourettes, one is a very handsome dark green with black flakes through the surface, the other is dark gray made in the same manner, both 52 inches wide, made of the finest wool put in cloth, were 1.98 a yard, sale price 1.30.

2 pieces fancy Suitings, one is in dark garnet and black and one in very dark brown and black, made with herring bone stripes or plaid, very strong, 52 inches wide, were 1.00 a yard, sale price 75 cents.

3 pieces Zibeline, navy blue, garnet and dark gray, 52 inches wide, were 85 cents a yard, sale price 69c a yard.

1 piece very handsome mixed Tweeds, beautiful colorings in brown with a dash of orange, red, black and white threads running through, 56 inches wide, was 1.50 a yard, sale price 98 cents.

1 piece very dark iron gray suiting, with a large invisible plaid in black running over the surface with little pin dots in light blue and red here and there on the face of the cloth, 52 inches wide, was 1.65 a yard, sale price 1.25 a yard.

4 pieces silk finished extra fine Zibelines, blue two shades dark gray and one black ground with green and red thread on the surface, 50 inches wide, were 1.65 a yard, sale price 1.15 a yard.

16 pieces all wool heavy, storm proof cloths, just the correct weight for Ladies' walking skirts; they are all in the best shade of gray from medium to the darkest iron grays, 58 inches wide; they have been 89 cents and are now 59 cents.

We will give coupons for Crayon Portraits until January 31st.

F. P. PURSEL.
 BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

Attorney John M. Garman and wife, who have been residents of Nanticoke for many years are "breaking up" housekeeping this week. They will store their furniture and board during the winter, and on April 1 will resume housekeeping in Wilkes Barre. Mrs. Garman has been a very active member of the Nanticoke Presbyterian church, and the Ladies Aid society of that church paid her a surprise visit one evening this week, presenting her with a beautiful hand-painted vase. It is interesting to note that when Attorney Garman settles down in the county seat he will be in the same voting district as his old-time political opponent John T. Lenahan.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Leases and quit notices for sale at this office