

Capital \$100,000 **STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY** Surplus \$125,000
First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash,	\$312,132.94	Capital	\$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds,	57,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	145,392.98
Other Bonds,	156,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
Building,	27,000.00	Deposits	464,012.98
Due from Banks and U. S. Treas.	24,159.71		
Cash and Reserve,	129,288.31		
	\$698,705.96		\$698,705.96

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

THE COLUMBIAN.
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THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.
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 D. J. TASCHEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
 GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county \$1.00 a year
 In advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance.
 Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in
 Advance.

All communications should be addressed
 THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.
 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905.

Political Announcements.
SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
 PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY
 JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY,
 JUNE 13th.
 FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 A. N. YOST
 of Bloomsburg.
 FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 ISAAC REICHAERT
 of Scott Township.

THE PROPER EDUCATION.

Booker T. Washington made a strong plea before the American Academy of Political and Social Science last week for friends of the negro to unite to push forward his industrial or business development. In disclaiming any desire to undervalue the ethical and religious in the growth of his race, Mr. Washington said: "I know that it is not an easy thing to make a good Christian out of a hungry man. I mean that just in proportion as the race gets a proper industrial foundation, gets habits of industry, thrift, economy, land, homes, profitable work, in the same proportion will its moral and religious life be improved."

This industrial education of the negro has always been the chief end and aim of the work at Tuskegee, a work that has been successful beyond most of the efforts put forth for the elevation of the colored people of the South. Its value is emphasized from the results of the recent phrenological examination of the negro's brain made by European scientists, in which it is discovered that his emotional nature is already over-developed.

Booker Washington knows the real need of his people, the necessity to curb the excess of emotion, which too often carries with it an inadequate moral sense, and to develop those qualities of perseverance, application and skilled industry, the lack of which in the Southern negro at least has made him an uncertain factor in the economic problems of the South.

"The next twenty years," says Booker Washington, "will largely decide the problem whether the negro is going to retain his hold on the industries of the South, or is to be pushed aside by white workers imported from a distance." Already there has been a cry from certain Southern States for an influx of immigrants from Europe to help meet the industrial needs. In point of numbers there is no reason that the colored people should not be adequate for all demands, but as workmen they are too often lamentably inefficient and negligent not to say lazy.

Knowing this, Booker Washington reiterates the absolute necessity of technical and business education for his race. Every true friend of the negro must see the wisdom of this point of view and, as the race problem is not sectional but national, should lend every aid to its accomplishment.—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1905
 Democratic Senators, with the aid of a few Republicans, administered a signal defeat to the Republican leaders in the upper House this week and passed a statehood bill which, if accepted by the House, will admit two new States to the Union and leave Arizona in a position to apply for statehood later on. The final fight over the statehood bill lasted for nine hours, during which every tactical advantage was seized upon by both sides, the result being a contest such as has seldom been witnessed in the Senate. With the Republican leaders defeated and Senator Beveridge in the depths of despair, what Senator Bailey declared to be a "trade" was effected and the tables turned, only to be turned again by the departure of the deprecated Senator from New York, Mr. Platt. The "trade" referred to by Senator Bailey consisted of the adoption of a previously rejected amendment offered by Senator Kearns, of Utah, whereby 7,000 square miles of Arizona are annexed to Utah, despite the solemn pledge contained in the enabling act of the former territory guaranteeing that the territory should never be increased or diminished without consent of a majority of its population. In return for 7,000 square miles, Mr. Kearns changed his allegiance and voted with the Beveridge faction, but the departure of Senator Platt later made it possible for the Foraker phalanx to win out.

Despite the specious arguments advanced in the Senate against granting separate statehood to Arizona and New Mexico, the real reason for its being opposed by the Republican leaders was the fear that proposed States might increase Democratic representation in the Senate. Intense interest now prevails regarding the fate of the amended measure in the House. There is a clear majority in favor of the bill as passed by the Senate in the lower chamber but it is made up of the entire Democratic minority and a number of Republicans, and under the autocratic powers granted to the Speaker it is altogether possible that the measure may fail, despite the fact that a majority favors its adoption. The measure, which contains an appropriation, will have to go to a committee before the Senate amendments can be agreed to and the possibility of its being left in committee is not remote, while the fact that the Speaker can refuse to recognize any member who desires to make a motion unacceptable to the Republican leaders makes the fate of the measure especially dubious.

The House has determined to pass the Townsend-Esch railway rate bill and a vote will be taken to-day at which the success of the bill is assured, but it is almost certain that no action will be taken by the Senate. That this is the situation is regarded by earnest advocates of railway legislation as not altogether an unmixed evil and even the President appears to be resigned to the prospect of the Senators failure to act. The reason for this is that the House bill has been demonstrated to be entirely inadequate to correct existing evils and in view of the crowded condition of the Senate calendar it would be a physical impossibility properly to amend the bill at this session. That this is the case is largely due to the fact that certain Republican Senators, closely allied to railway interests, would persist in killing time were amendments calculated to make the bill more effective offered, but the President believes that by letting the matter go over until next fall he will secure a really efficient and comprehensive remedy for the evils to

which he has directed the attention of Congress and of the country.

There are those who believe that the President is making a grave mistake not to insist on Congress either enacting some railway legislation at this session or, as an alternative, on calling a special session for the coming spring. The President, on the other hand, is of the opinion that public sentiment is with him and will merely gather force during the summer recess so that when he calls Congress together in the autumn public opinion will compel the Senate to enact legislation which will prove adequate, constitutional and comprehensive. There is a bare possibility that he may yield to the arguments of those who urge an earlier session but present indications are that he will not.

Those who know the temper of the President are watching for a burst of indignation from the White House over the action of the committee on Foreign Relations which has amended the various arbitration treaties submitted to the Senate, as has been threatened. It will be remembered that the President wrote an open letter to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations committee threatening to withdraw the treaties if any amendment was adopted and it is now stated on high authority that even if the treaties are not withdrawn no attempt will be made to induce the foreign powers party to the conventions to accept the amendment likely to be adopted by the Senate. The amendment consists only of the change of a single word, the substitution of the word "treaty" for "agreement," but that change is far-reaching as it will necessitate the submission of all agreements defining the scope of any proposed arbitration to the Senate for ratification. The Democrats were unanimous in insisting on the adoption of this amendment and it has long been evident that there was no hope of ratification of the treaties as they were submitted, but that fact will not mollify the President.

The ceremony of canvassing the vote of the electoral college for President and Vice-President took place on Wednesday, February 8. There was, of course, no uncertainty regarding the result but, contrary to popular impression, Roosevelt and Fairbanks were not, properly speaking, President and Vice-President elect until this ceremony, which is prescribed by the constitution was performed.

The Mardi Gras Low-rate Tour to New Orleans via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the especial benefit of those desiring to witness the unique Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans, the Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged for a personally-conducted tour, to leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, Friday, March 3. A special train of high-class Pullman equipment will be run, in charge of tourist agent. Three days will be devoted to New Orleans, the party returning direct to New York.

Tourists will occupy this train continuously, so that hotel accommodations and meals in New Orleans will not have to be considered. A special grand stand will be provided on the main line of the great parades. Round trip rate, including round-trip transportation, Pullman berth in both directions and during stay in New Orleans, all meals in dining car during entire trip, and seat in special grand stand at New Orleans; \$70 from Philadelphia, \$65 from Baltimore, and \$63 from Washington. Proportionate rates from other points. Detailed itineraries and full information may be obtained of Ticket Agents; or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 16 2t

\$6.15 to Washington D. C. and Return via Reading Railway.

For the Inauguration of President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., Saturday, March 4, 1905 the Reading Railway will sell special excursion tickets from stations named below to Washington, D. C., via Philadelphia and B. & O. R. R., at low rates noted:

Danville	6.15
Bloomsburg	6.15
Catawissa	6.15

These tickets will be good going March 2, 3 and 4; returning, leaving Washington to March 8, 1905, inclusive.
 Stop-over allowed at Philadelphia on deposit of ticket with agent but passenger must reach Washington not later than March 4, and returning must leave Philadelphia not later than March 8, 1905. Extension of return limit for ten days may be secured on payment of one dollar at Washington.
 For full particulars consult ticket agent. 16 3t

Townsend's
OUR SHIRT
DEPARTMENT
 shows us we have a great many broken lots. The styles are good and all sizes. We must get clear of these odd lots and are offering them to you at a ridiculous price,
70 Cents
 for regular 1.00 and 1.50 shirts. All sizes.
TOWNSEND'S

Our February Shoe Sale Now on.
SHOES FOR MEN - - -
 "WALK OVER"—Best of all men's shoes, at 3.50 and 4.00. During this sale 3.15 and 3.60.
 "BOSTONIAN"—Another shoe for men that is winning trade, 3.50 and 4.00. During this sale 3.15 and 3.60.
 McINTOSCH"—The best and most favorably known 3.00 shoe for men, all leather, new toe shapes, always 3.00. During this sale 2.70.
 One lot marked for quick selling—Culled from the "left overs"—mostly large sizes. Values up to 2.50. During this sale 1.39.
SHOES FOR WOMEN - - -
 "PATRICIANS"—A dozen different styles in all sizes and widths of the most popular shoe ever sold in this vicinity. Always 3.50. During this sale 3.15.
 "AMERICAN GIRL"—Shoes with light, medium or heavy weight soles, lace or button, kid or patent leather tips. The best woman's shoes on the market to day for 2.50. During this sale 2.25.
 Every shoe for men, women and Children in the store reduced, but here is one lot that gets the knife deep—They are spring heels—with or without tips. Sizes 2 1-2 to 6—Values up to 3.00. During this sale 1.00.
SHOES FOR CHILDREN - - -
 THE "LENOX"—Shoes for boys and girls from the baby to the age of teens is always here. Baby shoes that were 50 cents, this week 25 cents.
 We get fresh sizes every week.
 Even Lenox shoes are subject to the discount of 10 per cent.
BOYS and YOUTHS—Shoes that were 1.25, during this sale 1.00.
F. P. PURSEL.
 BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Ayer's
 Take cold easily? Throat tender? Lungs weak? Any relatives have consumption? Then a cough means a great
Cherry Pectoral
 deal to you. Follow your doctor's advice and take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It heals, strengthens, prevents.
 For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I know it greatly strengthens weak lungs.
 Mrs. P. A. ROBINSON, Saline, Mich.
 25c, 50c, \$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Weak Lungs
 Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

STOP THAT COUGH
 with **JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.**
 An almost infallible remedy.

