

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

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

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$312,132.94	Capital	\$100,000.00
Bonds	59,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	1145,392.98
Real Estate	166,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
Loans	27,000.00	Deposits	404,012.98
Overdrafts	24,159.71		
Reserve	129,288.31		
	\$698,705.96		\$698,705.96

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

THE COLUMBIAN.
 ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
 At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of
 Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
 GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
 D. J. TASKER, 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 23, 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.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK
 OF THE COURTS,
 C. M. TERWILLIGER
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 J. C. RUTTER JR.,
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 ELISHA RINGROSE
 of Center Township.

Subject to the rules of the Republican Party.
 Primary Election Saturday, April
 15th. Convention, Monday, April
 17th.

To Regulate Sale of Liquor in Clubs.

Senator Herbst, of Berks county, introduced in the Senate last week a bill which, if it becomes a law, will affect every club, society, association in the State that dispenses intoxicating liquors to its members or others. The bill makes it unlawful for any such associations to possess or dispense liquors to members or others in exchange for money, checks or any other device or to be paid for out of a fund or the treasury of the organization.

All incorporated clubs, societies or associations having a membership of not less than fifty who collectively contribute dues of not less than \$1.50 a year must take out a regular retail liquor license, the license to be granted upon application to the County Treasurer. No license shall be granted to any club incorporated after June 1, 1905 unless the charter specifically states that liquor is to be dispensed.

No claims, accounts or other debts shall be collectible by law for furnishing liquors to clubs not authorized to sell the same. Violators of the proposed act shall be deemed guilty of being a public nuisance and liable to a maximum fine of \$500 or imprisonment of ninety days or both.

Mr. Herbst also introduced a bill making it unlawful for courts, acting upon any application for retail liquor license, to consider and hear evidence upon any remonstrance upon the ground that the applicant has willfully or habitually neglected or refused to pay bills contracted by him in his business within two years preceding the application for license.

An anti-treating bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Hitchcock, of Tioga. The bill prohibits the gratuitous furnishing of various spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or cider at any licensed hotel, restaurant or other place kept for the sale of such liquors.

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

A bill to "Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the Cities and Counties thereof" has been introduced into the State Senate by Senator John M. Goehring, of Allegheny, and in the House by Representative Francis, of the same county. The enactment of this bill will secure the adoption of the "merit" or "competitive" system of making appointments to the public service of this State and its subdivisions. The bill was prepared by the State Civil Service Reform Association, a non-partisan organization.

What does the Merit System of Appointments mean? It comprises three essential features in which it differs from the present Spoils System. First—The Merit System provides a plan under which appointments to public offices (except those filled by the election of the people) are based upon the fitness, "ascertained in open competitive examinations or tests, of the applicant to perform the duties of the position. Under the Spoils System the recommendation of the "Ward Boss" as to a man's ability to "get out the vote" is often the sole test of his ability to serve the public. Second—The Merit System provides that the higher places in the public service are to be filled by promotions founded upon proved efficiency and ability. Under the Spoils System promotions are based upon "pull" secured by political services for some faction of a party or some petty boss. Third—Under the Spoils System removals are made upon the secret decree of some party magnate, caused often by personal jealousy or animosity. Under the Merit System an employee of the Government is secure in his office, without regard to his political affiliations, just as he proves efficient and capable. Removals are allowed only for just cause, which does not include political or religious reasons.

Which system is more democratic and more efficient? Which system would any man adopt in conducting his own business? No one would have the slightest hesitation in answering "The Merit System."

Under the Spoils System the taxpayers furnish the funds to provide salaries for non-competent officeholders who are being "taken care of" by the "organization" because of past political work. For their own protection these taxpayers should demand an honest and efficient administration of public office. This can only be secured by the passage of an effective Civil Service Reform Law.

Nowhere has the doctrine "To the victors belong the spoils," been carried to the extent to which it has in this State and its cities. Nowhere has there been such flagrant use of public office as a reward for political services. Nowhere has the efficiency of the public service sunk to such a point as in the cities of Pennsylvania.

Every citizen, irrespective of party, should urge his Senator and Representatives to advocate and vote for the "Act to Regulate and Improve the Civil Service." The passage of this bill will be a striking victory for the cause of honest, non-partisan administration of public offices.

Appendicitis has been a sort of pet disease now for several years. There was certain exclusiveness about it. Only our "best people" had it and only the high-priced and haughty surgeons were called in when the alarming symptoms developed. Now a doctor has risen up in England and not only takes away what pleasure one may have had in the affliction but has also spoken in a way to humble our pride. He tells us that appendicitis is largely due to the plebeian fact that we fail to masticate our food to the proper extent.

A Philadelphia parson says, "I prefer hell to politics." Its all about the same thing in some cities.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1905
 The most important event of the present session of Congress—in the opinion of many prominent Democrats—the most important incident in the present administration, was the amendment by the Senate of the seven arbitration treaties which were ratified last Saturday. The significance of the amendment lies in the fact that it was an assertion by the Senate of its constitutional right to pass upon all agreements entered into by the United States with a foreign nation. The President and his Secretary of State have taken the ground that the Senate could approve a general arbitration treaty conferring power on the Executive to conclude special agreements or treaties, defining the terms on which the arbitration of a specific case could be conducted. The Senate holds, on the contrary, that the constitution explicitly provides that all treaties (or agreements) with a foreign power shall be made "with the advice and consent of the Senate" and that it is not within the power of the upper house to delegate to the Executive powers not conferred by the constitution. This is the principle which was enunciated by a vote of 50 to 9 when the Senate amended the treaties now resting in the State Department.

The President, possessed though he is of many admirable qualities, is inclined to be precipitate and somewhat headstrong and is little inclined to brook interference with his plans or opinions by the Senate or by anyone else. The result is that he has denounced the Senate and lectured individual Senators until, under other circumstances, there would have been a decided break. That there is not one now is due to the attitude of the Senate leaders toward Theodore Roosevelt. Most of the leaders are men who have closely approached the proverbial three-score-and-ten. Mr. Roosevelt is only forty seven and to many of the white haired veterans of the upper house seems little more than a boy. He has just won a remarkable victory for the Republican Party, he is fearlessly and militantly honest and he obviously intends to perform his duty to the letter. Under these circumstances gray-haired Senators look wise and say, "Theodore is a little headstrong, but he is a square man, a well meaning boy, and it would be foolish for us to cherish any resentment against him." That is the situation just now and if the President does not lecture the Senate too severely the present friction will pass away. If he is injudicious it may assume proportions which will mar his entire second administration.

Leading Democrats regard the checking of the President's inclination to conduct foreign affairs with a high hand as a most salutary occurrence. They declare that had there not come just such a check in the beginning of his administration he would in all probability, have gone so far eventually as to involve himself in some serious trouble which might even have occasioned talk of impeachment. It is singularly unfortunate for Mr. Roosevelt that he has lost Attorney General Knox and Secretary Root from his Cabinet. Both were strong men of calm judgment and fearless demeanor. Both were respected by the President and both exerted a powerful influence over him. Close observers of public events in Washington can clearly distinguish the instances when their restraining influence and wise counsel would have saved the President from mistakes of one character and another.

The San Domingan incident affords an example of the danger in

which the President is when he acts on the advice of incompetents. Secretary Hay was ill at the time the San Domingan protocol was concluded and Secretary Loomis was "acting Secretary of State." Mr. Loomis asserted that there was no intention of submitting the protocol to the Senate for ratification and that the United States would take possession of all San Domingan ports without consulting Congress. The President did not confirm or deny this statement for the reason, perhaps, that he did not discuss the subject at all, and as soon as Secretary Hay had recovered sufficiently to resume his duties he announced that it had always been the intention of the Administration to negotiate a treaty and submit it to the Senate. Numerous changes were cabled to San Domingo which were incorporated in a treaty which has now reached Washington and been submitted to the Senate. It is too early to make predictions regarding the Senate's action on this treaty, as it has not been read to that body, having been referred immediately to the committee on Foreign Relations. In a general way, however, it may be said that Republicans seem to approve the principle they understand to be involved in the treaty and that Democrats, are inclined to regard it as of doubtful propriety.

Speaker Cannon has, he believes, caught the Senate in an error and has determined to take advantage of the accident to humiliate the upper chamber, if possible. The Senate amended the Agricultural appropriation bill by adding a clause declaring that the drawback provision of the Dingley Act shall not be construed to apply to flour made of imported wheat. This, the House declares to be revenue legislation which, under the constitution, must originate in the lower chamber. Of course it would have been easy to reject the amendment in conference but that would not have humiliated the Senate, therefore the House will adopt a resolution informing the Senate that it refuses to consider the Agricultural bill until the upper chamber has withdrawn the tariff amendment. It is probable that the Minneapolis millers, whose privileges were curtailed for the benefit of the farmers by the amendment, had something to do with the Speaker's vindictiveness, although he always has enough and to spare where the Senate is concerned. Under ordinary circumstances the action of the House would be regarded as of little importance and as pusillanimous rather than otherwise, but with "wars and rumors of wars" between the Senate and the Executive, with relations strained between the Senate and the House and with every member of Congress carrying a chip on his shoulder, it merely serves to accentuate the sensitiveness and strain the relations of everyone concerned in the national government.

IN A POLITICAL WAY.

Senate and House Favor R. Scott Ammerman For Superior Court Judge.

The Democrats, says the Hazleton Sentinel, will not hold their convention until late in the summer, time and place to be fixed by the state committee at the annual meeting on April 19. Special interest is attached because the nominee for Superior court judge is certain of election. No voter may vote for more than three Superior court judges when four are to be elected, and this being the number this year assures the election of one Democrat. Judge Peter P. Smith of Scranton, present Democratic member of the court, would like to succeed himself. The younger element favors a younger and more vigorous man, and unless Colonel Guffey of Pittsburg issues orders for the re-nomination of the old judge he may be put aside. Representative R. Scott Ammerman of Danville, the Democratic floor leader in the House is still the choice of Senate and House colleagues, and should he fail to receive the nomination, he will be a candidate in the Columbia-Montour district to succeed Judge Little of Bloomsburg, whose commission expires in January, 1909.

Rabbits Are Starving.

The bark on many trees is being chewed off, which would indicate that rabbits are suffering from the rigid winter weather. The deep snow has covered everything in the woods with the exception of the trees and tall bushes and they cannot get their ordinary food. People residing on the outskirts of towns or near woodland say that the bunnies can be seen daily searching for food.

A Good Hat

is as necessary as a good suit. Of course you could get along with any old hat but it's poor economy.

The tremendous addition that a good hat makes to the average man's appearance is really surprising.

ANOTHER THING!

Hats that look well on some men are very much out of place on other heads.

We have blocks to suit every head exactly.

SPRING BEAUTIES.

TOWNSEND'S

Final Clean up of Winter Underwear.

Misses' and Boys' Fleece Ribbed (gray) Skirts, Pants and Drawers—Size 18 were 12c. now 10c. Size 20 were 15c. now 12c. Size 22 were 18c. now 15c. Size 24 were 20c. now 18c. Sizes 26 and 28 were 25c. now 20c. Sizes 28 and 30 were 28 and 30c. now 25c. Size 34 were 35c. now 30c.

Women's Underwear.

Silver gray or white, fine wool, vests and drawers, were 1.50 now 1.35. Two-thirds wool were 1.00 now 89c. Wool sizes were 1.15 now 1.04.

Men's Underwear.

Natural Wool pants and drawers were 1.00 and 1.50, now 89c. and 1.35. Medium weight pants and drawers were 1.00 now 89c. 50c. shirts and drawers now 42 cents.

Combination Suits.

Were 2.00 now 1.00. Were 1.50 now 1.35. Were 1.75 now 1.58. Were 50c. 75c. and 1.00 now 44c. 68c. and 89c.

Cotton Fleece Underwear.

Women's Cotton Fleece Underwear that have been 25c and 50c. now are 20c. and 42c. Out sizes that were 30c and 55c. are now 25c. and 50c.

Little Tots Not Forgotten

In this sale. Were 35c. to 1.00 now 31c. and 89 cents. Were 40c. to 85c. now 36c. to 76c.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Ayer's

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

Hair Vigor

hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."
 Mrs. J. H. FIFE, Colorado Springs, Colo.

for **Short Hair**

Build up your Health and Strength
 with **Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge**
 The great invigorator for **WOMEN, CHILDREN and MEN.**