

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

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

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES	
Cash,	\$12,132.94	Capital	\$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds,	35,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	145,392.98
Other Bonds,	110,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
Building,	27,000.00	Deposits	464,012.98
Due from Banks and U. S. Treas.	24,150.71		
Cash and Reserve,	123,258.31		
	\$698,705.96		\$698,705.96

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

**THE COLUMBIAN.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1866.  
**THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.**

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 Columbia County, Pennsylvania.  
 GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.  
 D. J. TASKEB, 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, MARCH 30, 1905.

**NEW SYSTEM FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.**  
 Would Have All Instructors Examined by State Bureau.

A new system for granting provisional, professional and permanent certificates to public school teachers in all counties in the State, is proposed in a bill introduced in the house of representatives by John W. Carson of Beaver county. It is proposed to have all public school teachers examined for certificates by a state bureau of examinations, instead of by committees representing separate counties, cities or boroughs, as is the case to day.

The bill is one of interest to the hundreds of public school teachers throughout the state. It proposes that the members of the examining bureau shall be under the supervision of the State Superintendent of public instruction and shall be expert school men chosen by competitive examination. The bureau is to prepare uniform questions to be submitted to teachers applying for certificates. Examinations are to be held as often as the State superintendent shall deem necessary, and it is stipulated that they shall be held in all counties, cities and boroughs on the same date. County, city and borough superintendents of schools are to act as agents of the department of public instruction in conducting examinations. The bureau of examination is given power to pass on examination papers and to grant certificates when informed by the state superintendent that teachers have passed at the required percentage in each branch.

The requirements of the several grades of certificates shall be as follows:—  
 Provisional certificates to be granted for one year, to be valid only in the county, city or borough where issued, and not to be renewed without re-examination. No person shall hold more than three certificates of this grade. Subjects of examination are to remain as are now required for provisional certificates.

Professional certificates are to be valid for five years in any county, city or borough to which the provisions of the act applies. Certificates may be renewed only on re-examination. Subjects of examination shall be the subjects of provisional certificates, and Pennsylvania school law, psychology and science of education, methods, school management and the history of education.

Permanent certificates shall be valid for life in any county, city or borough in the State to which the act applies, and shall be issued only to holders of professional certificates who have taught at least three full school terms. The subjects of examination shall be the subjects of professional certificates and plane geometry, English literature (including American) and any eight of the following subjects: Ancient history, mediaeval and modern history, English history, solid geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, physical geography, botany, zoology, chemistry, physics, Latin, German, French.

A teacher doing department or special work must be examined in the subjects he teaches where such subjects are not covered by the certificate he holds.

The act is to apply to all counties, boroughs and cities, the licensing of whose teachers is not otherwise provided for by special enactment. It is specified that the act shall take effect June 1, 1906, but that it shall not make invalid any certificate now extending beyond that time.

It creates an uneasy, apprehensive feeling in a fellow with a weak back and an apathy toward the spade and rake to see his wife looking over garden seed catalogues and making copious notes on the margin.

**WASHINGTON.**

From our Regular Correspondent.  
 Washington, D. C., Mar. 23, 1905.  
 The Venezuelan situation has become somewhat acute during the last week and the diplomacy of the administration is being taxed to the utmost to protect the dignity of the United States and the rights of its citizens without resorting to the application of force. President Castro is running things with a high hand. He has calmly forfeited the entire property of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company by legal procedure it is true, but not until his contention that the property should be forfeited was denied by the Venezuelan Supreme Court and he had "reorganized" that court by the discharge of every member who voted against him and the appointment of others known to be ready to construe the law in accordance with the wishes of the President. In the case of one Jaurert, an American citizen, Castro expelled him from Caracas because he disliked certain editorial utterances of Jaurert and entirely without process of law. In the case of the Orinoco Steamship Company, Castro quietly forfeited their charter without rhyme or reason and numerous other instances might be cited.

Some time ago the United States urged upon Castro the advisability of referring the differences growing out of these claims, to a court of arbitration. Instead of remaining at the Venezuelan capital to complete negotiations proposed by Minister Bowen, Castro quietly retired to a country place and refused to be disturbed, while lurid accounts of his methods of "rest and recreation" were all the information Mr. Bowen has received. He has now returned to Caracas, however, and Mr. Bowen has been instructed once more to press the representations of this government that the questions at issue must be submitted to an arbitral court and to insist on a categorical answer. Meanwhile, Castro has executed what he doubtless regards as a coup intended to remove all possibility of the United States taking forcible steps to recover damages for the wrongs of its citizens.

It will be remembered that three years ago, when Great Britain, Germany and Italy established a "peaceful blockade" off Venezuela's ports, the United States, with them finally consented to submit to arbitration the method of payment of Venezuela's numerous creditors and the Hague Tribunal decided that those countries should be preferred creditors to be paid from the 30 per cent of the customs receipts of La Guira and Puerto Cabello, which Castro promised to devote to the payment of his country's debts. Now, Castro according to European reports, has agreed to devote 50 per cent or more of the customs receipts of all other ports in Venezuela to the payment of certain hitherto repudiated bonds held by Europeans. The purpose of this move is, of course, to virtually to award to Europeans a mortgage on all Venezuelan ports, so that should the United States be compelled to exert force and segregate the customs receipts of any port to pay the damages growing out of Castro's abuse of American citizens, this government would be confronted by the prior claims of European creditors. It is not believed in Washington that the European nations will sanction such a "bargain" but the outcome is awaited with some anxiety.

The Senate finally adjourned without action of any kind on the Santo Domingo protocol and that fact has doubtless emboldened Castro to go farther than he would otherwise have dared as the Domin-

ican affair was unquestionably intended to create a precedent for the application of a similar method of collecting revenues and defraying indebtedness to Venezuela. The indications are that the Dominican protocol will be approved, in its revised form, next fall, after which Mr. Castro may conduct himself with less temerity provided of course, that he does not render imperative a more drastic course on the part of this country in the mean time, and further provided that Santo Domingo does not render impossible the ratification of the agreement by some injudicious act before Congress meets again.

Senators are leaving Washington this week convinced that they will be called back in October and the President is assuring them plainly that he proposes to recommend not only railway rate legislation but tariff revision as well. A strenuous effort will be made by the "stand patters" to dissuade the President from saying anything emphatic on the subject of the tariff but it is doubtful if they will be as successful in this regard in the future as they have been in the past.

There has been widely circulated a report that prominent members of the Republican party contemplated placing a duty on tea and coffee at the next session of Congress and considerable sums have been expended to get the statement into the public prints. For a time it was impossible to detect who was responsible for the circulation of these reports, "who paid the freight" to borrow the newspaper slang of the national capital. The facts have now come out however. The wish is father to the thought and the brewers and distillers are footing the bills. They, it appears, are fearful that instead of revising the tariff so as to afford less protection and produce more revenue, the stand patters will insist on adding to the tax on liquors to meet the growing national deficit. The facts are that prominent members of the two houses of Congress have never seriously considered the proposition to tax coffee and tea and it is entirely probable that they would deem it wiser to increase the tax on liquors than to tax these necessities of life. The increased liquor tax could be collected without additional expense, would prove a burden only to an industry which a large percentage of the people believe the nation would be better off without and with which comparatively few decent people have much sympathy.

The New Trade Mark Registration Law will go into effect on April 1st. Users of Trade Marks can get a copy of the law by sending a postage stamp to C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Trade Marks, Washington, D. C.

Measures Signed by the Governor.  
 Governor Pennypacker has approved the following bills:

Authorizing the school board to sell real estate, buildings and property, the title to which shall have been acquired from the trustees of an academy or seminary.

Authorizing Aldermen, Magistrates and Notaries Public to secure marriage licenses for the principals. Providing that the stock of corporations chartered under the general corporation act of 1874 shall be deemed personal property.

House bill providing that a system of humane education which shall include kind treatment of birds and animals shall be included in the branches of study not required by law to be taught in the common schools, such instruction to be taught in the common schools, such instruction to be given to all pupils up to and including the fourth grade of the public schools and to consist of not more than half hour each week during the whole of the school. The bill prohibits experimenting with any living creature in any public schools.

A Coming Attraction.  
 Hadley's exhibition of moving pictures at the Armory Wednesday evening surpassed the rosiest anticipations of the management. The drill-room floor was completely filled by a refined, cultured and appreciative audience. Each number was received with well deserved applause. The scenes portrayed were numerous, varied and satisfactorily acceptable. The fluttering or flickering was not nearly so noticeable as in previous exhibitions. It would, to the most exacting critic, be a difficult problem to decide which illustration was the most worthy of honest endorsement. All the pictures were not only eminently satisfactory, but it was also evident that they had in Mr. Hadley the guiding spirit of master-hand. —Wilkesbarre News, Bloomsburg Opera House, April 16th.



**Can't We Break the Ice?**  
 Experience has taught us that where we can once get close enough to a man to show and explain the superior qualities of our clothing, we can make not only a sale, but a steady customer. That's why we're so anxious to have every man in Bloomsburg examine our  
**NEW SPRING STYLES**  
 Especially the \$10.00 and \$12.00.  
 At these moderate figures we are offering snappy fancy worsted, cheviot and serge suits that cannot be equaled for style and genuine value at within five dollars of our price.  
 CALL AND SEE THEM. IT WILL PAY YOU.

**TOWNSEND'S**

**The Exacting Women**  
 In dress are just the ones we are looking for with these  
**Nobby Covert Jackets**  
 —and—  
**Finely Tailored Suits**

At \$4.98—A very nobby tan Covert Jacket, wedge seams, overlaid of silk and cloth, leg-o-mutton sleeve, turned back cuffs, flap pockets, mercerized sateen lining, fitted back; coat 24 inches long.

At \$7.75—A decidedly swell tan Covert Jacket, strap seams, overlaid stitched collar, leg-o-mutton sleeve, plain cuff, fly front, fitted back, twilled satin lining; coat is 27 inches long.

At \$10—Jacket of French covert cloth, tan shawl collar, leg-o-mutton sleeve, turned back cuffs, box plaits, front and back and over shoulder, fitted back, fly front, lined with tan colored Taffeta silk; 24 inches in length.

**Silk Shirt Waist Suits.**  
 \$10.50—Blue and brown changeable Taffeta, side plaited skirts, with plaits breaking away at the knee.

Waist blouse effect, 4 side plaits in back, 33 plaits on each side of box plaits down front, girdle, leg-o-mutton sleeve, tucked to elbow, turned back cuffs.

At \$22.50 Cheviot blue, brown or black, 24 inch Jacket, inlaid silk collar trimmed with narrow braid, stitched yoke effect, back and front, lap seams, leg-o-mutton sleeve, turned back cuff. Jacket satin lined. 9 gore skirt wide box plaited at knee.

**F. P. PURSEL.**  
 BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

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

**Ayer's**  
**Cherry Pectoral**  
 For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.  
 "I had a terrible cough for weeks. Then I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and only one bottle completely cured me."  
 Mrs. J. B. DANFORTH, St. Joseph, Mich.  
 25c. 50c. \$1.00. All drug stores. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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