

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
Cash, \$312,132.94	Capital \$100,000.00
S. Bonds, 50,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net) 145,392.98
Her Bonds, 156,125.00	Circulation 49,300.00
Building, 27,000.00	Deposits 404,012.98
Loans from Banks and U. S. Treas. 24,159.71	
Reserve and Reserve, 120,288.31	
\$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. TASKEK, 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, APRIL 27, 1905.

Political Announcements.
 SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMO-
 CRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY
 JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY,
 JUNE 13th.

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

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 A. N. YOST
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 GEORGE E. CLEMENS
 of Berwick.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 FRANK W. MILLER
 of Centralia.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 THORNTON T. FREEZE
 of Bloomsburg, Pa.;

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 (north side)
 JERRY A. HESS
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 ISAAC REICHART
 of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 (north side)
 GEO. W. STERNER
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 (north side)
 WM. BOGERT,
 of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
 M. H. RHODES
 of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
 JOHN S. MENSCH
 of Montour.

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

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
 C. L. HIRLEMAN
 of Benton Boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
 CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
 of Bloomsburg.

Crossing Restrained.

The Supreme Court on Monday continued the injunction restraining the Danville & Bloomsburg trolley line from crossing the D. L. & W. tracks in Danville at grade. The injunction will stand until the case is finally disposed of by the Court.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.
 Washington, D. C., April 20, 1905.
 The Senate committee on Interstate Commerce has gotten to work and is holding daily hearings on the subject of railway rate legislation. As a starter Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee, invited nearly fifty railway men to appear before the committee and testify as to why the Government should not attempt to fix railway rates. When the railroad men have concluded their testimony "such others as may desire" will be at liberty to testify. To the unprejudiced observer it will appear as if the committee was more anxious to hear the railway men than the opposition. Of course the railway men who come to Washington will have all their expenses paid by the companies and their salaries will go on just the same, while the shipper or other opponent of the present system must come here at his own expense often leaving his business to suffer in the meantime.

Senator Elkins has also appealed to the Department of Justice for opinions on two questions as follows; first, Can Congress delegate to a commission the power to fix railway rates? second; Can a federal commission allow differential rates between ports without conflicting with the ninth section of the constitution, which prohibits discrimination between the ports of the several States? The answers to these questions are not likely to meet with the approval of some of the members of Mr. Elkins' committee or with that of the railway men. Both questions have already been answered by high authorities on the subject. Senator Knox, former Attorney General has assured your correspondent that Congress has the right to delegate its authority to fix railway rates to a commission, and Senator Spooner, has informed your correspondent that there is nothing in the practice of allowing railway differentials which conflict with the section of the constitution referred to.

There is, unfortunately, an obvious disposition on the part of the Interstate Commerce committee to regard the current hearings as little short of a farce. While they are unwilling to be quoted on the subject they admit their belief that it is the intention of the chairman of the committee to conduct the hearings with the purpose of beclouding the issue rather than with the hope of elucidating it. Moreover, they are convinced that the Chairman, with the assistance of several members of the committee are determined to report to the Senate at the earliest opportunity, a measure which will furnish just as little remedy for existing evils as the necessities of the situation compel, rather than a measure which will remedy existing evils to the full extent of the power of Congress.

There are some members of the committee who hope to defeat what they believe to be the purpose of the chairman. These include all the Democratic members and Senators Cullom and Dolliver. If they hold together they may be able to accomplish their aim but the chances are against them. It is asserted that Mr. Elkins believes that if his committee can report to the Senate a "mild" railway measure before the next House can effect its organization and pass a railway measure along the lines of the Townsend Esch bill, for instance, he can hold the Senate to the programme reported by its committee and thus prevent the enactment of drastic legislation. In this regard, however, there are some indications that Mr. Elkins is counting without his host. There are a number of Republican Senators, not members of his committee, who declare their intention of so amending any

railway rate bill which may be reported as to make it adequate and effective in dealing with those grave evils to which the President called attention in his last message and on which he will dwell even more extensively in his first message to the next Congress.

Official announcement has been made that the Venezuelan affair, is, for the present at least, a closed incident; the modus vivendi with Santo Domingo has been accepted and seems to be working without friction; the United States has refused to become involved in the Franco-German dispute regarding the "open door" in Morocco and now New Foundland has seized the opportunity to advance to the center of the stage and threaten American fishermen who may seek to ply their trade in New Foundland waters. Disappointed by the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty naturally disappointed perhaps, Premier Bond has procured the passage through the upper house of the New Foundland legislature of retaliatory legislation which, according to the telegraphic reports from St. John's, violates the rights granted to the fishermen of this country by the treaty with Great Britain of 1818 and which is still in force. The dispatches relate that once the Bond bill becomes a law the New Foundland government will seize any American fishing vessel found within three miles of the coast of New Foundland, having on board bait or supplies and that unless the captain of the vessel can prove that such bait and supplies were not procured in New Foundland, the vessel and its cargo will be confiscated. Such action on the part of New Foundland would be clearly in violation of the rights of American fishermen as "guaranteed forever" by the treaty of 1818 and would be met with instant demand for reprisals by this government. It seems probable, however, that before such a law is finally enacted the British Foreign Office will call the attention of its pugnacious colony to the provisions of that treaty and will insist that its terms be modified. In any event there is little likelihood of Great Britain's permitting any action by one of its colonies which might produce strained relations between the United States and the home government.

Pension Decisions.
 By the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Contributory negligence—Death Cause—A person disabled by deafness who adopts a railroad track as a highway of travel is required to exercise that care and caution which ordinary prudence would dictate to a person in his condition in order to avoid harm or peril, and a failure to do so is contributory negligence and where a soldier is killed by a passing train while pursuing such course his widow is not pensionable under the general law.

Department parent—death cause. To entitle a dependent parent to pension under section 1 of the act of June 27, 1890, it must be shown that his or her son's death was the result of wounds, injury, casualty, or disease incurred in the service and line of duty.

Line of duty—personal altercation. Claimant having taken a pocket-book from a drunken comrade while the latter was asleep, and having refused to return it upon demand, was assaulted with a club and sustained permanent injury of the left shoulder; held that the injury was not incurred in the line of duty.

Widows—Adulterous cohabitation. The open and notorious adulterous cohabitation of a widow bars her right to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of her husband's death.

Widows—Presumption of death of soldier. The evidence in this case satisfactory establishes the continued and unexplained absence of the above named soldier from his home and family since November 1877, since which date no intelligence of his existence has been received, and, therefore, his death should be considered "as sufficiently proved," in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 13 1896.

Constables Are Fire Wardens.

A New Law Gives Them Power to Act.
 Constables are made fire wardens by an act approved March 31, 1905, and are empowered to call out all their neighbors to fight forest fires. They must act under this law on pain of prosecution for failure, and are entitled to be paid fifteen cents an hour for this branch of their work. This law is a move in the right direction in that it makes it somebody's business to try to prevent and extinguish forest fires.



Time For A Blue Serge
 One of our natty blue serge suits will be a gilt edged investment just now. Good for Spring, Summer and early Fall weather. Full of wear and comfort. The proper thing on most any ordinary occasion.

There is a great deal of difference in the quality of Serge, and we look to it carefully that ours is the best. Then each garment is made up in the most approved fashion, sure to suit the most exacting masculine taste.

Men's and Young Men's Blue Serge Suits,
 Single and double breasted coats guaranteed not to fade or shrink. \$10.00 to \$15.00.

TOWNSEND'S

An Unmatchable Showing of Dress Stuffs.

A stock unrivaled in the county is what you will find at the PURSEL STORE this year. For a pointer, we show:

- Redona Crepe—a firm crepe weave; new spring colors, and black.
- French Poplin—all the desirable spring colors and black.
- Prunella Cloth—for street suits; all wanted colors and black.
- Canadensis—a hard twilled fabric for street suits; colors and black.
- Broadcloths—all the favorite spring colors and black.
- Cheviots—for suits and skirts, all the wanted colors and black.
- Storm Serges—all the popular shades, also black.
- French Voiles—street and evening shades.
- Silk and wool Eolienne—street and evening shades, also black.
- Fancy Worsted Suitings—a crisp, firm fabric, suitable for tailored suits and costumes.
- All Wool Nun's Veiling—colors and black.
- Fancy Dotted Voile—in stylish colors, blendings.
- Mohair Brilliantine—all the desirable colors and black.
- Mohair Sicilian—colors and black.
- Fancy Mohair—many beautiful styles and colorings, also black.
- Changeable Mohairs—(chameleon) very new and exceedingly pretty.
- Checked Mohairs—all the desirable colors.
- Covert Suitings—several pretty colors.
- Fancy Imported Suitings—all light spring suitings.

F. P. PURSEL.
 BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

Ayer's
 Impure blood always shows somewhere. If the skin, then boils, pimples, rashes. If the nerves, then neuralgia, nervousness, depression. If the stomach, then dyspepsia, biliousness, loss of appetite. Your doctor knows the remedy, used for 60 years.

Sarsaparilla
 Impure Blood
 Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.



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