

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY
First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.
MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:
 E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
 E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
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 J. M. Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

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 THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
JOHN B. RAND,
 of Westmoreland County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
 of Delaware County.

Democratic County Ticket.

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

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
 of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
 of Bloomsburg.

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

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

BAD RUM AND NO RUM.

It is a humiliating condition when the State Food Commissioner has to appeal to the public to refrain from drinking liquor, not on the broad ground of total abstinence; but because he has discovered that great quantities have been sold and are being sold which are so adulterated as to be poisonous. He found a bad condition of affairs and undertook to bring offenders to justice, but discovered through a decision of the Supreme Court that he had no power in the premises and that his activities must be confined to food and milk. The Legislature is expected to remedy this matter two years hence.

It ought not to be necessary at this time to send out any warning on the subject of intoxicating liquors, whether pure or adulterated. The man who at this season indulges even moderately in alcoholic stimulants is unwise, while those who go beyond such limits are taking great risks. There are some—and they are very few, being mostly invalids or the aged—who are actually benefited by alcoholic stimulant. There are many who indulge with great moderation and with little if any unfavorable result. If we can believe the physicians, most of those who drink at all are injuriously affected, though it may take many years before the damage to vital organs is discovered. We are not discussing the question of temperance or total abstinence, but giving some undoubted facts.

But, no matter what the ordinary custom, it is certain that in the heated term, the man who

introduces alcohol into his stomach is not only making himself more uncomfortable than before, but is taking the risk of permanent injury to his vitality. Soon after drinking a perspiration is apt to give a rather pleasant effect, which soon passes away and a re-action sets in. The unfortunate custom is then to take another drink and another until the subject is ready for sunstroke prostration, and perhaps lays the foundation for a serious acute attack in the near future or possibly a chronic disease.

The only safe way in these days is to drink nothing intoxicating, to take plenty of water if it be pure and cool, but to avoid ice water. In these days physicians are laying much stress on the fact that most persons do not drink enough water to satisfy the system. The human body is more than three-fourths water, and as there is constant waste, especially in hot weather, frequent replenishment is necessary. We note one of the great physicians of the country saying that most kidney and alimentary troubles are due to a lack of drinking enough pure cool water; that they are generally benefited when such water is used, and that alcohol is under such circumstances almost invariably a poison.

The Japanese have a proverb to the effect that a man takes a drink then the drink takes a man. It is worth pondering over during this weather. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Democratic State Committee Rooms.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5, 1905.
 To Democrats of Pennsylvania:

In obedience to the instructions of the Democratic State Committee and as required by Rule VI., of the rules governing the Democratic Organization of the State, notice is hereby given that the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which met on the 24th day of May last, will reconvene at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Board of Trade rooms on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1905,
 for the purpose of placing in nomination

One candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before it, in the interest and welfare of the Democratic Party.

P. G. MEERK, J. K. P. HALL,
 Secretary. Chairman.

By the bursting of a boiler of the U. S. gunboat Bennington at San Diego, California, on Friday fifty-six men were killed, fifty-four wounded, and twenty-five are missing. Some of the survivors say that it has been the talk of the ship for the past six months that the boilers were defective. There was carelessness somewhere.

Ayer's

Losing your hair? Coming out by the comb? And doing nothing? No sense in that! Why don't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor and

Hair Vigor
 promptly stop the falling? Your hair will begin to grow, too, and all dandruff will disappear. Could you reasonably expect anything better?

for **Thin Hair**

AN UNLIMITED POWER.

"With the formation of the American Beef Trust a few years ago, the whole vast produce trade of the country suddenly found itself confronted by a condition under which an irresponsible and intangible power was able to assess what ever charges it pleased for a service once performed free," says Charles E. Russell in the first installment of "The Greatest Trust in the World," "Everybody's Magazine for February." "The Trust steadily adjusted the screw on the railroads and squeezed out an enormous and wondrously fraudulent tribute. The refrigerator-car charges began to assume extraordinary proportions. On a carload of fruit from Michigan to Chicago, for instance, the Trust's exactions were often as great as the total freight bill. Operations were extended in all directions. It compelled the railroads to do its bidding in all particulars. It blacklisted dealers that complained. It compelled the shipper in its own cars and at its own rates of products that might have easily gone in ordinary cars. It compelled the railroads to pay mileage rates for hauling its cars, whether the cars were full or empty. It multiplied its cars, its lines, and its operations. It went into poultry, live and dressed, and absorbed that market. It began to tamper with the trade in dairy products. Wherever its operations extended, the consumer began at once to feel the baleful influence of its presence; the producer became the victim of an elaborate and perfect system by which he was alternately encouraged to extensive production and confronted with ruin by an arbitrary and a forced reduction of prices.

"Under this system, which, of course, took advantage of and shaped itself by the aid of natural conditions, agricultural industries greatly changed. A large part of the middle West ceased to be a corn selling and became a corn-feeding region. Cattle fattening became the principal interest. Almost every farmer became a borrower at his local bank to carry on these operations. For a few years the business thrived, the profits were good. Then the Trust arbitrarily forced down the price of cattle; thousands of stockmen were ruined, banks failed, farm mortgages multiplied, and a blight fell upon the whole cattle-raising region."

LIABILITY OF AUTO DRIVERS.

Automobilists are liable under the law for damages which may result from runaways caused by horses becoming frightened at their machines. So declares the Indiana Supreme Court. A case appealed to that tribunal was decided a few days ago and judgment of the lower court awarding damages to a man who had been injured in a runaway was affirmed. This is the way the court puts it and it is interesting to automobilists generally because the courts of one State are governed by decisions of the higher courts of other States:

"It cannot be said as matter of law that appellants were guilty of negligence for using an automobile in a public highway. The law does not denounce motor carriages, as such, on the public ways. For as long as they are constructed and propelled in a manner consistent with the use of the highways and are calculated to subserve the public as a beneficial means of transportation with reasonable safety to travelers by ordinary modes they have an equal right with other vehicles in common use to occupy the streets and roads. Because novel and unusual in appearance and for that reason likely to frighten horses unaccustomed to see them is no reason for prohibiting their use. But appellants, in operating on the highway a novel wheeled conveyance of uncommon appearance and noise owed to the plaintiff and other travelers the duty to carefully control and drive the same along so as to avoid causing needless injury. This duty required appellants to take into account the character of their machine, its general appearance, the loud puffing noise sent forth while going, its new use in the vicinity and its tendency to frighten horses. When the defendants saw that plaintiff's horse had become frightened at the rapid approach of the strange, noisy carriage, and that the plaintiff was in danger, which was reasonably certain to increase by the nearer approach of the motor, and from which it was plain he could not extricate himself except by defendant stopping or slowing down until plaintiff could reach the cross street, it was the highest moral, as well as legal, duty of the defendants to stop and remove the plaintiff's peril."

CASTORIA.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought
 Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

TIPS.

Year after year the custom of "tips" is discussed in the newspapers, and talked about by everybody who is subjected to this system of extortion, and yet year after year the practice seems to be on the increase instead of diminishing. It is a custom with discriminations that are hard to explain. A "tip" is defined to be a gift bestowed upon one who has rendered a service, and is in addition to the regular price charged for such service. In certain lines the tip is not only expected, but if not given is demanded, if not in words, by actions. One goes to a city hotel or a summer resort, where he is charged a high price for board and room. He will soon find that if he wants a good seat in the dining room he must fee the head waiter. If he wants his meals served satisfactorily he must tip the waiter and he will probably be given a different table each meal so that all the waiters may get a crack at his purse. He goes into the barber shop where the price of a shave is twenty cents, and is expected to throw in an extra dime to the employee who shaves him. He rides in a parlor car, and is considered mean if he does not hand a dime or a quarter as he gets off, to the porter who has rendered no service to him whatever except to sell him his ticket. Where extra service of any sort is rendered, it is perfectly proper to pay for it: we are speaking only of the ordinary services which are supposed to be included in the charges made.

Why is it that the employees of hotels, railroads, barber shops, restaurants, etc., are given tips while no one ever thinks of paying a store clerk an extra fee? It is because the wealthy classes, mostly those who have acquired it suddenly, are fond of displaying their money and use it in the expectation that they will thus cut a wider swathe, and so have established a custom which makes it almost impossible to get any attention or assistance from the classes named without paying extra for it. That this is all wrong everybody admits, and yet everybody goes on doing it because they can't help themselves. It is only a system of graft on a small scale, to get money from others which has not been earned. And the whole country seems to be so permeated with graft on stupendous scales that it can scarcely be hoped that the comparatively insignificant matter of tips will ever be obliterated from the list of schemes whereby certain classes are continually getting something for nothing.

Mrs. Jemima P. Brittain.

Mrs. Jemima P. Brittain, relict of the late Rev. A. M. Brittain, died at her home on First street last week Wednesday night, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Last November she injured her hip bone by a fall, and has been an invalid ever since. She was a most estimable christian lady. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon in the M. E. church, and besides many relatives and friends it was attended by twelve Methodist ministers. The remains were taken to Berwick for burial.

Millville Trolley.

Work on this line is being rapidly pushed, and contractor Regan expects to have the track laid in two months. If all goes well, the road will be carrying passengers by fair time, but it will keep them hustling to do it.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905,
 at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot of land situate on the north westerly corner of Fairview avenue and Mercer street in Michael's addition to the Borough of West Berwick, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the east by Mercer street, on the south by Fairview avenue and on the north by Brittain street, being forty five feet in width and one hundred and sixty feet in depth, containing 7200 square feet of land and being numbered and designated as lot No. 234 Michael's addition to West Berwick, Pennsylvania, whereon is erected a small

FRAME BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of D. A. Michael vs. J. E. Merrell and to be sold as the property of J. E. Merrell.

W. W. BLACK,
 Sheriff.
 CHAS. C. EVANS, AUY.

Townsend's
All Straw
Hats
1/2 PRICE

3.00	Straws	1.50
2.00	"	1.00
1.00	"	.50
.50	"	.25
.25	"	.15

TOWNSEND'S

A Chance Today at
More Wash Dress Stuffs.

25c. Dress Gingham at 15c.

Mostly stripes, but a few plaids in the lot. Some Scotch Zephyrs among them.

25c. Organdies at 19c.
12 1/2c. Organdies at 8c.

Pretty as the flowers they are so full of. They make the daintiest of frocks, and at these prices should move out in a jiffy.

20c. Mohair Lustre at 15c.

For Dresses and Waists, one of the best wool stuffs we've had all season.

25c. Silk Gauze at 18c.
15c. Silk Gauze at 12 1/2c

We will have to give first place for coolness to the flimsy stuff. Mighty pretty, too. Both dotted and plain.

15c. Cotton Taffeta 12c.
15c. Mousaline 12c.

Both in cool, soft colors, the kind that are serviceable. Plenty, if you come early.

25c. India Linens, 18c.

It is 36 inches wide and worth the 25c. we usually get. It is, in fact, of extra quality.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

Cut off that cough with **Jayne's Expectorant** and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption. The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years. Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

