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First National Bank, OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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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.

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, NOVEMBER 30, 1905.

SUSQUEHANNA DRAINAGE BASIN.

A valuable addition to our knowledge of the Susquehanna drainage basin will be found in two publications recently issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, which contain the results of extended investigations on this stream and its tributaries.

Commercially the Susquehanna basin is the largest and most important drainage area in the north Atlantic States. The headwaters of this river system are on the elevated plateau which separates the waters flowing southward and eastward into the Atlantic streams from those flowing northward and westward into the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi.

Geographically this watershed lies in three physiographic divisions: the Allegheny, the Appalachian Valley, and the Piedmont Plateau. The total area of the basin is 27,000 square miles, comprising 21,060 square miles in Pennsylvania, or about 47 per cent of the area of the state; and 60,080 square miles in New York, or 13 per cent of the state; and 260 square miles, or about 2 per cent of the State of Maryland.

One of the papers mentioned is entitled "Hydrography of the Susquehanna River Drainage Basin," and has been so prepared as to be of use to the layman as well as the engineers, providing for the former a comprehensive view of the conditions in the area, and supplying the engineer with data for making estimates in hydraulic investigations. In view of the fact that the power resources of this basin are so little developed, the discussion of water powers and the tables of elevation and developed horse power are most interesting and valuable. This report is the joint work of Messrs. John C. Hoyt and Robert H. Anderson, of the Hydrographic Branch of the Survey.

The second paper is entitled "The Quality of the Water in the Susquehanna River Basin," and contains numerous analyses of the water in the main stream and many of its tributaries. The portions devoted to the pollution of streams by mine wastes are especially interesting. It is doubtful if a stream polluted with mine wastes could be satisfactorily employed as a source of domestic water supply, but the Susquehanna is so befouled with sewage that it could not be used in its raw state for household purposes, even if no mine drainage were turned into it. Mr. M. O. Leighton, the author of the report, shows by a series of chemical analyses that the water is actually more free from organic matter at the lower end of Wyoming Valley than at the upper, and this condition is traceable to a large amount of acid mine refuse which is turned into the stream. He finds also that the precipitation of immense quantities of sewage matter and coal dust into the river eventually will fill up the channel along certain reaches.

It is probable that the Susquehanna especially that portion below the West Branch, is chiefly valuable as an agent of sewer dis-

posal. It would be impossible, with the present large population upon the drainage area, to render the stream fit for domestic use, and therefore it may as well receive city sewage up to a certain limit.

These papers which are known as Water Supply and Irrigation papers Nos. 108 and 109, may be obtained free of charge upon application to the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

One Sided Justice.

How justice discriminates is shown in the case of Cunliffe, the express robber, who in less than six weeks after robbing the express company finds himself in the penitentiary, and the great insurance robbers, bank wreckers, State Treasury despoilers and others.

Yes, Cunliffe is in the penitentiary but where are McCall, Perkins, McCurdy and others, all men of high station and great wealth who plundered insurance companies with which they were connected—who robbed the widows' and orphans' funds for the benefit of themselves and the grafting politicians of the Republican party?

Any of these men in jail! Not on your life. Out on bail? No. Even prosecuted? No.

They are rich. These three words tell the whole story.

What about the Republican machine looters of Philadelphia? Any of them in jail? Not one.

And even if it were possible to get one there, the pardon board would probably soon set him free. A few have been arrested and are at liberty on bail, but there is a great horde of criminals of one kind and another, ballot-box stuffers, repeaters, thugs, contract plunderers, thieves, robbers and grafters of every kind and variety, all belonging to the political organization which has had the city of Philadelphia in its frightful clutches, who are not in prison and never will be.

Not one of these great rogues but is an infinitely greater criminal than Cunliffe. But fortunately for them they have had the protection of the leaders of the great party that makes the laws and fills the offices of Pennsylvania.—Uniontown Genius.

Top Notch for Inaugurals.

The inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt last March cost \$145,491, a greater sum than for any previous inauguration. Notwithstanding the large expense, the committee has turned over a balance of \$4,730 to the Auditorium association, formed to erect a building for future inaugural balls.

The committee raised \$150,221, more by \$14,000 than any previous inaugural fund. Receipts for the last five inaugurations were as follows: 1889, \$125,250.50; 1893, \$91,655.31; 1897, \$116,817.15, and 1901 \$136,808.83.

Ayer's

We know what all good doctors think of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor and find out. He will tell

Cherry Pectoral

you how it quiets the tickling throat, heals the inflamed lungs, and controls the hardest of coughs.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is well known in our family. We think it is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
KATIE FETTERSON, Petaluma, Cal.

for **Hard Coughs**
One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

Advocate Law to Protect Dealers.

Food Commissioner Warren Suggests National Legislation to Punish Men Really Guilty of Adulterating Provisions.

State Dairy and Food Commissioner Warren discusses at length the pure food question in his latest report.

Commissioner Warren suggests a national pure food law would remedy the abuses complained of by retail merchants in Pennsylvania, who declare that they are made to suffer for the sins of the manufacturers and wholesalers.

He says the work of the department has produced results which indicate the need for more legislation regulating the manufacture and sale of drugs and chemicals. The department has found that from 50 to 75 per cent. of spices are adulterated and that adulterants are used freely in confections, soda water, so-called fruits, jellies, jams and preserves.

Investigations have also demonstrated that certain brands of the so-called pure rye whisky is nothing more than a mixture of raw alcohol, prune juice and caramel.

In the investigation by the department of the soda water business in Pennsylvania it developed that certain brands of so-called fruit syrups did not contain a particle of the fruit after which they were named and that many of the soft drinks were of harmful and doubtful character.

An Execution by Guillotine.

In the second chapter of his "Reminiscences" in the December McClure's Carl Schurz graphically describes an execution by guillotine which he witnessed as a small boy in Germany.

A young man in Cologne had murdered his sweetheart and been condemned to death. The execution, by the guillotine—for the left bank of the Rhine was still under the "Code Napoleon"—was to take place at dawn of day on the public square between the Cathedral and the Rhine, and before the eyes of all who might choose to witness it. The trial had excited the whole population to a high degree; now the people looked forward to the final catastrophe with almost morbid interest. My locksmith guardian was of the opinion that neither he nor I should miss the opportunity of beholding so rare a spectacle. Long before sunrise he awoke me, and together we went to the place of execution in the gray morning light. We found there a dense crowd, numbering thousands of men, women and children. Above them loomed the black scaffold of the death machine. Deep silence reigned; only a buzz floated over the multitude when the condemned man appeared on the scaffold, and then all was silent again. The sturdy locksmith held me up in his arms, so that I might look over the heads of the crowds in front. The condemned culprit stepped forward; the assistant of the executioner strapped him to a board which extended from his feet to his shoulders, leaving his neck free; the victim glanced up at the axe, suspended from a cross-beam; the next instant he was pushed down so that his neck lay under the gleaming blade; the axe fell like a flash of lightning, severing the head from the shoulders at a whisk. A stream of blood spouted into the air, but the hideous sight was quickly concealed from gaze of the public by a dark cloth. The whole deed was done with the rapidity of thought. One scarcely became conscious of the terrible shock before it is over. A dull murmur from the onlooking throngs, after which they silently dispersed; the scaffold was taken down and all the blood on the ground covered with sand before the rays of the morning sun shone brightly upon the Cathedral towers. I remember walking home shuddering and trembling, and finding it impossible to eat my breakfast. Nothing could have induced me to witness another execution.

Ministerial Union

At a meeting of the Ministerial Union on Wednesday, Rev. J. E. Byers was elected president for the ensuing year. Dr. Hemingway read a paper on "Future Punishment" which was followed by a discussion. Rev. R. S. Nichols of St. Paul's P. E. Church and Rev. R. M. Snyder of the Catawissa M. E. Church were admitted to membership. At the next meeting Mr. Nichols will speak on the Philippines, where he spent three years as chaplain in the U. S. Army.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

HOW TO FIND A BEE TREE.

Method That Is Followed With Success By the Expert Hunter.

Some bee hunters simply put out a bit of honeycomb, or even trickles of honey on a clean chip, never resorting to the pungency of scorched wax, says a contributor to the Country Calendar. And these are apt to mark their bees with sprinkles of flour in order to trace their flight. Whatever the bait, it is set on a stump, or stone, or fallen tree, in some open glade of deep woods. As certainly as the woods hold even one bee tree, there will soon be a dozen bees sucking with all their might. The bee hunter, stock still, watches them narrowly, aiming always to sprinkle those that come first, since he knows they are from the nearest swarm.

Commonly he follows the earliest bee at its first rise. If he loses it, he goes back for another. He may wait to see half a dozen take flight from their lines, making up his mind as to the bee tree's probable direction. If all of them take one course, he has plain sailing—it is only a matter of following that course, keeping his eyes and ears the while very wide open. If there are crossflights, bees scattering in all directions, the thing to do is to follow the best marked line home, if possible in the wake of a laden bee, and put out fresh bait for the others upon another day.

Following a laden bee is none so easy. The spiral rise is confusing—but a master bee hunter is apt to be hawk-eyed. He watches the black mounting speck until it strikes line, then runs along its line, knowing well it will go straight to within a few feet of the hive. At the home portal there may be a slight swerve, even a lighting upon twigs or the trunk itself, before crawling in home. The entrance may be a knot-hole, or an innocent looking crack, or seam. Whatever it is, it is apt to show a faint yellowish brown stain, got from the passing in and out of so many bees, wax and honey laden.

Papier Mache Stage Food.

"Papier mache food won't be seen on the stage this season. Everything—chickens, chops, cutlets, loaves—will be real."

The speaker, a manufacturer of stage properties, dusted a casque and resumed, a little sadly:

"I have had to do away with my papier mache food department, discharging two men and an apprentice. For even the ten, twenty and thirty cent shows won't carry fake viands now. They say that as far back as Paint Rock, Merna and Lodi, the people insist that actors eat real food on the stage.

"It looks better, I suppose. At the same time this new fangled realism is playing the deuce with the stage property business. It is putting good men out of work.

"And consider its expenses. I know of one comedy, with a banquet scene in the second act, where a bottle of real champagne and a real lobster salad are used every night. This comedy has been played 1,000 times in the last three years. There is expense for you—an expense of \$4,000 for food alone. Well, one papier mache champagne bottle and one papier mache salad—worth about \$2—would have saved all that money."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

His House on His Back.

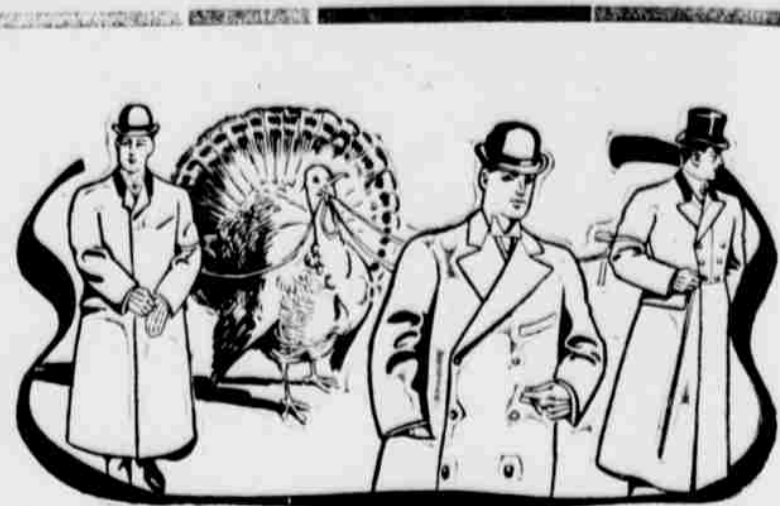
The German War Office has come to the conclusion that the knapsack at present carried by the German soldier is too heavy. The heavy calfskin knapsack, in use up to the present, is being replaced by another of lighter waterproof canvas, and other reductions in weight are being made.

The German infantry recruit may be said to carry his house on his back. The following is a list of his baggage items:

- Cooking utensils.
- A heavy musket.
- An overcoat.
- Thirty pounds of ammunition.
- A linen suit.
- A quantity of underwear.
- Two pairs of boots.
- Boot brushes and blacking.
- Numerous metal tools.
- A hymn book.
- A box of trifles.
- A variety of personal articles.—Berlin correspondent London Mail.

The Triumph of Irrigation.

In India the irrigation canal has turned millions of acres to fertility and saved tens of thousands of lives which must have succumbed to famine. In the Western States of America vast deserts have been converted into orchards, and the land which would otherwise be dear at \$5 an acre has become worth fifty. Much of the British triumphs in Egypt is summed up in the word irrigation. English engineers—Sir C. Scott Moncrieff among them—came from India after the British occupation and have ever since been engaged in some of the greatest irrigation works in the world, so that Egyptian agriculture has developed beyond the dreams of the most sanguine.



Thanksgiving Time Means Overcoat Time.

The colder weather is here—or going to be any day. If you haven't selected your Fall or Winter Overcoat yet it's high time you should else you'll be caught some nipping night.

We want you to look at these Overcoats of ours.

Paddocks, Chesterfields and Long Belt Coats. A full line of Rain Coats from \$10 to \$30.

TOWNSEND'S
Knox Hats. Adler's Gloves.

A FEW OF MANY COATS

\$7.75 to \$20.00

A most complete showing of these much wanted coats, the cloths are Kersey and Tibelines, and the styles are box and empire.

This \$12.50 Box Coat

of Kersey, 50 inches long, piped with satin, and having a velvet collar, is one of the best bargains we know of.

At \$15.00 we have

two styles of coats, both 50 inches long, one made of Montagnac and the other of Kersey.

Coats of English Mixture

are one of the most nobby and our line is complete, ranging in price from \$9.00 to \$25.00, and most any price in between.

Coats from \$18.00 to \$22.50

are seen in the tight fitting style, with full skirt. Heavy Covert and Black Kersey cloths.

Fitted Back Empire Coats

48 inches long of Kersey in both Black and Castor, satin lined to the waist, and trimmed with large pearl buttons. Prices, \$15.00 to \$25.00.

Box Coats

of Covert Cloth at \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00.

F. P. PURSEL.

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JAYNE'S the standard cough and cold cure for over 75 years now comes also in a **25c size**

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