

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital \$100,000. Undivided Profits \$30,000. Surplus \$150,000.

First National Bank, OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Among the work done by the legislature last week was the following: Representative Townsend, of Philadelphia, appeared as the champion of the anti-vivisectionists in the House by introducing a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any person to vivisect or experiment upon any living creature whatever.

It matters not whether the experimentation shall be done in scientific research or not; the bill applies to everybody. The penalty is to be a fine of \$100 to \$500 and imprisonment for from one to six months, either or both.

NO MORE GROWLERS.

Rushing the growler, treating and other methods of conviviality in which alcoholic drinks play a conspicuous part will be back numbers should an amendment to the Brooks high license law of 1887, offered by Mr. Simpson, of Huntingdon, be enacted. It amends section 17 of the act in question and makes it unlawful to sell any sort of intoxicants at a retail place which is to be carried away from the premises or which is to be drunk by any person other than the purchaser himself.

ANOTHER BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. O'Sheil, of Allegheny, introduced a bill making it lawful for employers, at any time not less than 30 days after the death of any employe, to pay all wages due to such deceased employe to the wife, minor children, brother or sister, father or mother (preference being given in the order named), of the deceased employe, without requiring letters of administration to be issued upon the estate of the deceased, where the amount of wages due does not exceed \$100. Should the relatives in question not survive it shall be lawful for similar payment to be made creditors, giving preference to undertakers, physician and boarding house keeper. Payment of such wages shall constitute a full release of the employer from all obligations.

Mr. Owen, of Luzerne, introduced a bill making it unlawful for any coal operator to place any one miner in charge of more than one breast, chamber or other working-face as a miner in any anthracite mine, the idea being, that this will serve to conserve the safety of the miner. A fine of from \$50 to \$500 is provided for each offence.

Children in the Cold.

The February Grand Jury holds up to well deserved ridicule the rule which keeps school children waiting outside of the schoolhouses in wintry weather until the gong strikes to summon them to their lessons. If this absurd regulation were enforced against teachers and principals there would be a shriek of indignation that would make Father Penn totter on his lofty pedestal.—Phila. Record.

In would be a good idea for the Grand Jury of this county to do the same thing. It is a fact that the school children in this town have to stand out in the cold if they get to the school five, ten or fifteen minutes before the door opens. P. H. F.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence. Harrisburg, Pa., Mar. 2, 1907.

Though everybody expected that legislation would run at the highest rate of speed during last week as a matter of fact only one bill has reached the Governor since the close of business a week ago and the sum total of legislation completed during the present session of two months and two days is two laws. This makes legislation expensive. That is to say the aggregate cost of the two bills completed is little if any less than a million dollars but the future output will be less expensive.

There is a great deal of talk in the corridor about tax bills which are to be introduced in the near future and if half the additional revenue is secured that the proposed sponsors predict the problem for the future will be how to dispose of the surplus. Governor Pennypacker's idea of taxing anthracite coal appears to be meeting with more favor now than when it was first suggested two years ago and a bill putting a small tax on that exclusive product may be looked for. Of course the people will have to pay the tax as they have to pay all other taxes and the bulk of the burden will fall on those who can't well afford it. But the expenditures are to be increased so vastly, according to the talk, that every subject that can be made to bear taxation will have to be brought into the service.

Of course nobody ever thinks of decreasing the cost of government. During the last six years the cost of building the new capitol has been taken out of the revenue in addition to the ordinary expenses of the government and when it is figured up it will be found that this bill amounted to very nearly fifteen millions of dollars or an average of two and a half millions a year. This draft will not continue, now that the building is completed but there is talk of adding a million a year to the school appropriation and as much to the charities. That would still leave a half million to be disposed of even if the revenues are not increased at all and as a matter of fact the charity appropriation needn't be increased permanently. At present building and repair that are needed will cost a good deal of money but after adequate buildings are secured the cost of maintenance will be great.

It is safe to say that with the present revenues the school appropriation might be increased a million and a half a year and ample provision made for the charities of the State were administered economically. But the aim of those in authority is to spend as much as possible and there are commissions of all kinds to facilitate the work. Every office is crowded with clerks and other employes and there are overseers, watchers and policemen enough to patrol a big city. But there is a constant demand for more and the legislators are being importuned all the time to create new offices. The Health Department, it is said, will involve an immense expenditure during the next few years. In fact it is whispered about that this department has already cost a great deal more than the law allows and that an examination of its accounts would reveal a condition very much like that which Mr. Berry discovered in the capitol building. That is to say money appropriated for one purpose has been used for another, the rumors go, and that is not strictly according to law.

One of the Philadelphia members was heard in one of the hotels of the city, the other evening, announcing that the liquor men would get busy or else the local option bill will be passed. "If it ever gets out of the committee," he declared, "it can't be stopped and it will get out," he added, "unless something is done pretty soon." The plain inference was that the gentleman wants to be paid for killing the bill in committee and it remains to be seen whether or not such means of controlling legislation prevails to considerable extent. We all know that during the last half dozen sessions legislation has been largely a matter of commerce and during the last session anybody could bargain for any kind of legislation at the Ross mansion where men not members of the legislature were in control. But it is said that conditions have changed and that reform has taken hold during the present session. In view of this it is worth while watching the progress of the local option bill.

The two-cent a mile passenger rate bill which passed the House so hurriedly a few days ago is the laughing stock of the lawyers of the State. "It will be noticed," said a lawyer of considerable prominence, the other day, "that in the first section which describes the offense, it is made to relate only to a company and not to the officers,

directors or employes thereof, and it applies furthermore to miles traveled and makes no provision whatever for contracts to be made or tickets to be sold for the present or future transportation of persons. The clause which provides the penalty, clearly eliminates the company as such from its provisions but attempts to punish an officer, director or employe who shall violate the act." In other words the offense is committed by the corporation but the penalty is put upon the individual so that both are certain to escape when the matter is brought to judicial test. It is generally believed, moreover, that this fault in the construction of the measure is not the result of accident but was by design and for the purpose of making a law that will be worthless from the start.

A railroader who visited the capitol the other day gave a hint as to the reasons why the Pennsylvania railroad was so anxious to defeat the proposition to measure the line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. It is estimated that by straightening curves and building "cutoffs" during the past few years ten or a dozen miles have been cut off the distance between the two cities but the mileage has not been cut down at all. It seems that after the measurement of one of the New England roads recently, merchants who have been for years paying for excessive mileage for their traveling men, sued and recovered immense sums. It is estimated that the Pennsylvania railroad on its cut off of ten miles between Philadelphia and Pittsburg sells or takes \$40,000 worth of excessive mileage each year, on the sale of mileage books alone. If that amount annually say for six years, could be recovered it would be worth while and for fear it could be recovered, it is said that the bill was killed.

G. D. H.

Preparing to Fight the Plague.

Farmers Throughout the State Are Determined to Check the Spread of the San Jose Scale.

Farmers throughout this section are becoming considerably alarmed over the dangers of the San Jose scale. For years this most dreaded disease to the apple orchards has been fought valiantly, but it has grown steadily until today it has become a matter of serious concern to apple growers.

Farmer's institutes have discussed the problem exhaustively and all sorts of remedies have been recommended but in many instances they are not carried out. Some of the more progressive fruit growers spray their orchards extensively and give them every attention possible. These suffer but little, if any, from the scale, but those who spray occasionally or not at all find their orchards dying in spite of them. When once the scale makes havoc the orchard is of little use after that.

It seems to attack young trees and the more, and owners of young orchards have been warned time and again to fight the scale in every possible way. So serious has the matter become that farmers all throughout the State are preparing to form an organization for the purpose of seeing that there is a systematic war carried on against the ravages of this scale.

It is the intent of the large fruit growers interested to have men selected in each community who make it a duty to not only examine the trees minutely in their own orchards but to go into the orchards of their neighbors and carefully investigate them, and where there is the slightest indication of the scale most determined and radical steps will be taken to prevent its spreading. It is claimed that should the scale once get under good headway it would do a hundred thousand dollars of damage in a single season.

The new Sayre breaker of the Lehigh Valley Company, which is located east of Mt. Carmel, will be put in operation within the next three weeks. Its output of prepared coal will be 2500 a day. The new breaker is not only one of the largest in the anthracite region but is equipped with every modern convenience, including an electric alarm system which will stop important machinery in different parts of the breaker by pressing a button.

TOWNSEND

SPRING LINES

ARE COMING IN EVERY DAY

As we do not get possession of our new store until April 1st we are compelled to open up our lines in our old stand.

TOWNSEND'S

THE NEW DRESS GOODS OF SPRING

Are Now on Display.

Excel them? Impossible! Equal them? Try! We are proud of our selections—eager for you to see them—confident of your approval.

For with the greatest care we have picked and chosen and purchased, and know that there are not to be found more worthy and beautiful representatives of the newest and best in Spring Dress Goods.

Novelty and exclusiveness are the features of the gathering, and some of the rarest combinations of weaves, color and effects ever manufactured are included. Certainly the display is the superior of any in this section, and you need go no farther in your search for modish fabrics of the moment. Make your selections early, when the fabric, the weaves, and the color combinations are sure to delight you,

PANAMAS in gray mixtures—many of them, all different, and yet gray, 36 in. wide, 50c yard.

PANAMAS 42 inches wide—in all the spring colors, 79 cents the yard.

PANAMAS 46 inches wide in Stripes, Checks and Plaids in Grays—plain colors in two shades of Blue, Myrtle Green, and Garnet, \$1.00 the yard.

PANAMAS 50 inches wide in all colors and black—a special value for \$1 the yd.

PANAMAS 56 inches wide—Stripes, Checks, Plaids and over-plaids in Gray, Plain Blue and Plain Black \$1.50 the yard.

CHIFFON PANAMA 40 in. wide in Black, Cream and all of the new spring colors \$1.00 a yard.

WOOL CREPES 42 inches wide in all the evening shades, 75c and \$1 a yard.

EOLIENNES 42 inches wide in Blue, Cream, Gray and Black, \$1 the yard.

PRUNELLA 44 in. wide in all Colors and Black, \$1.00 the yard.

STORM SERGES and CHEVIOTS in Blue and Black—steam shrunk and ready to make, 36 to 54 in. wide—prices from 50c up to \$1.50 the yard.

FANCY SUITINGS 36 inches wide—Checks and Plaids in the newest Spring Colorings—a window full of them, 50c the yard.

COLLINGDALES 42 inches wide—in all of the prevailing colors, \$1.15 a yard. The Black at \$1 per yard.

NUNS VEILING 43 inches wide, in all the newest Spring shades, Cream and Black, \$1 yard.

WOOL TAFFETAS 40 in. wide in all the new Spring Colors, Black and Cream \$1

F P PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Cut off that cough with

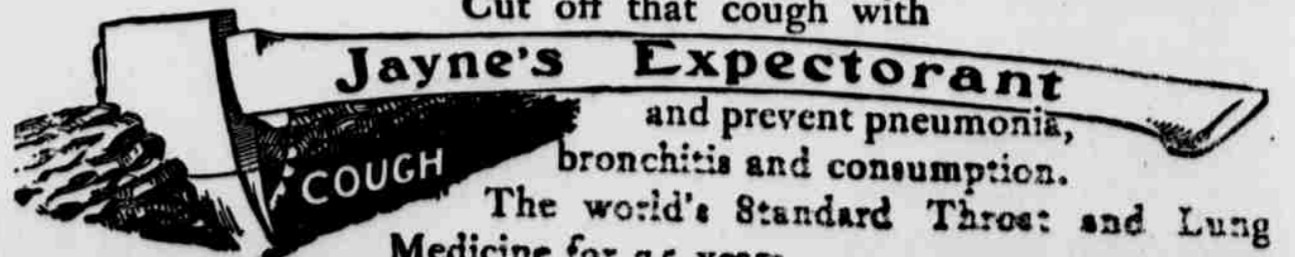
Jayne's Expectorant

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.



Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine.

This is the first question your doctor would ask: "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to recovery. Keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.



Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of RAIN VIGOR, AGUE CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL. We have no secrets! We publish the formulae of all our medicines.