

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

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First National Bank, OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

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Political.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JOHN G. HARMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

HARMAN AND BERRY TALK.

Insurer and His Probable Successor Very Frank.

William H. Berry, State Treasurer, and John G. Harman, Democratic candidate for that office, addressed an enthusiastic mass meeting at Spring City, last Saturday afternoon on "Civic Righteousness." They drew a large audience.

Mr. Harman spoke briefly on his plan to carry out the Berry policy and guaranteed an honest term in the office he is asking for. He said that he was making his fight in the belief that the people in whom he had an abiding faith, would not return to the condition from which they were fast freeing themselves. Speaking of Sheatz, the Republican nominee, he declared that no matter how honest a man may be in private life, when he becomes an integral part of a corrupt machine he can be free no longer.

"This election will determine whether we shall continue to keep the State Treasury out of politics and beyond the reach of the political brigands who for years exploited it for their personal advantage and gain, or whether we shall restore the conditions which made possible our disgrace in the most monumental steal of modern history. With such an object lesson as this, with such a record of manipulation of our treasury in behalf of political interests as has been repeatedly charged and finally proven, no further or better excuse or reason could be asked for or given for asking of the electors of this State a calm and sober consideration of the issue which confronts us."

Mr. Berry, the watchdog of the treasury, in his address briefly reviewed the disclosures that have been made during his term of office, and told the people that they needed a free man to continue to watch the men and the ring that were willing and anxious to steal from the State.

Both speakers were greeted with rousing applause.

A TELLTALE EXHIBIT.

Naturally the capitol grafters and their friends will never forgive State Treasurer Berry for having exposed the former's steal of \$6,000,000 of the public funds. Their organs from the moment he first made his charges, thirteen months ago, until the present moment have never ceased from lying about and reviling him. A year ago they declared that his charges were false, that there had been no grafting in the matter of the capitol building

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 19, 1907.

The Navy Department admits that it has accepted tenders for about 100,000 tons of coal from English contractors, principally for the use of the battleship squadron on its journey to the Pacific. This arrangement has of course excited much adverse comment in this country, but it is simply a case of the government doing what any private party would do, buying in the cheapest market. And the American contractors have themselves to blame for the opportunity being opened to the foreign bidders. There has been an organized attempt on the part of the coal magnates to "hold up" the government on coal contracts. The coal consumption of this country in the past year has been greater than ever before, but the reports of the Mineral Resources division of the Geological Survey show also that the production has been greater than ever both in anthracite and soft coal. There have been no strikes, there has been no car shortage and not more than the usual freight congestion, but there has been a cry from all the mining companies of a shortage in coal, the cry being preliminary to the raise in price which promptly followed. There have been threats also of an advance in the price of hard coal for domestic use, an advance over anything that this country has ever suffered before. There is no apparent economic reason for this move, and the officers of the Navy Department have done the natural and sensible thing in going abroad for coal when they could get it. Such persistent grinding of the unfortunate consumer can lead to but one thing and that is further government action against the extortionate combines of one sort and another which protected by an insurmountable tariff, will exact the last penny possible from the helpless "common people" for the bare necessities of life.

The death was recorded in Washington this week of Maj. James Carroll, U. S. A., the last but one of the famous yellow fever commission which developed the "mosquito transmission" theory of yellow fever in Cuba just after the close of the Spanish War. The head of the commission was Maj. Walter Reed, curator of the Army Medical Museum in Washington and one of the greatest experts on tropical diseases in the country. With him as second in rank was Dr. Carroll. The honor of discovering the mosquito method of transmission was about equally divided between these two officers. It is hard to give more credit to the one than to the other, but Dr. Carroll was the man who offered himself as a sacrifice when the theory was to be put to its final test. He allowed himself to be bitten by an infected mosquito that had been feeding on yellow fever cases and he developed the disease within four days. It was a discovery that ranked with the discovery of vaccination against small pox or the discovery of anaesthetics and antiseptics in surgery. It enabled the authorities for the first time to understandingly fight yellow fever which had cost millions of dollars and thousands of lives in this country alone. Dr. Carroll was a martyr to science, for he never recovered his health and died of a bacterial disease of the heart that was a direct result of his experiments.

Dr. Carroll had a remarkable career and one that ought to be an incentive to any poor boy. He was born in England, had a good ordinary school education and came to this country where he enlisted in the medical corps of the army. He was an expert microscopist and worked up in the service, being sent finally to Cuba and being rewarded for his work there by a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps. It was not till about a year ago that he was promoted by special act to the rank of major and unfortunately soon after that he was stricken with his last illness. His medical achievement can scarcely be overestimated.

The Navy Department has received confirmation of the report from Tokio of the disastrous explosion on the Japanese battleship Kashiima resulting in the death of 32 and the wounding of 11 men and officers. The condolences of the President and of the secretary of the Navy were promptly transmitted to Japan. The accident was peculiarly interesting to the officers of the American navy, following as it did in the wake of the numerous disastrous explosions in the turrets of American warships. The Japanese government is very secretive about the details of all such accidents and it is not definitely known whether the disaster was the result

of a "flareback," such as has been responsible for so many disasters in the American navy, or whether it was owing to the deterioration of the famous shimose powder with which the Japanese shells are loaded. The bursting power of these shells is said to be terrific and was exemplified in the destruction wrought on the Russian vessels in the late war. It is said however that the shimose powder like the English lydite deteriorates very quickly and when it once goes bad will go off with little or no provocation.

The American navy has just secured a new explosive reported to be even more powerful than shimose and known as Dunnite. This explosive has been subjected to all sorts of tests except that of time. It is said to have proved very safe and satisfactory to handle, but if it can withstand the test of time, it will be the first of the high explosives that has ever done so.

Reports to the State Department show that the new expatriation law is working excellently and is hailed with satisfaction not only by this country but by the countries having diplomatic dealings with us. It is nothing more than a law by which a naturalized citizen automatically loses his American citizenship after residing abroad two years unless he renews it by registering before an American consul or minister. The law is designed to check the practice of foreigners who become naturalized in this country and then go home and defy their native laws, relying on their American citizenship to protect them. This habit has been very common of late and has put this country in an awkward position several times. With the new law however a man has to keep his citizenship fresh and be stamped distinctively as a subject either of one country or the other.

A STATE SCHEME.

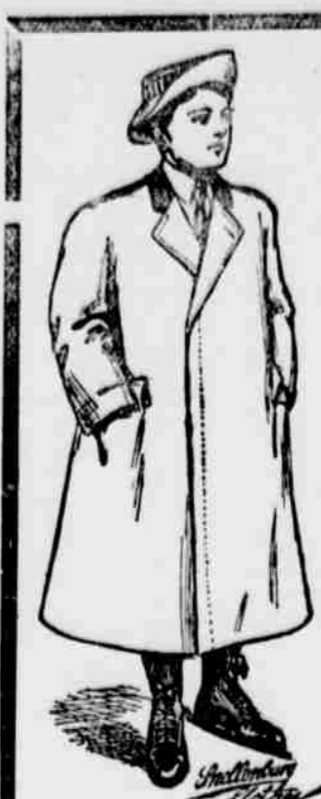
Pennsylvania's Fight Against Tuberculosis in Every County.

Although New York City may justly claim the first place among American cities in the administrative control of tuberculosis, the distinction of putting into effect the most comprehensive state scheme for the cure and prevention of this disease is now held by Pennsylvania.

One million dollars was appropriated by the last Legislature for the use of the Department of Health to be expended in the struggle against this disease that is costing Pennsylvania, like New York, many thousands of its citizens each year. With \$600,000 of the appropriation it is proposed greatly to enlarge Pennsylvania's present sanatorium at Mount Alto, and in order that this may be accomplished the sanatorium site and a large adjoining tract have been transferred from the forestry department of Health. The whole forest preserve has been carefully surveyed, the soil and water have been tested, and at the same time preparations have been going on for the erection of the numerous little open air cottages which will form the main feature of the institution.

The remaining \$400,000 of this year's appropriation will be used to establish in every county of the state a special tuberculosis dispensary where treatment will be given, and from which will be spread out through the neighboring towns a mass of information about tuberculosis and its cure. It is hoped that this feature of the work will be especially helpful in reducing the present tuberculosis death rate in Pennsylvania, because it will reach many thousands of persons who cannot be cared for in the sanatorium, and will teach them the things they need to know in order that the disease may ultimately be stamped out. With these dispensaries all working in a common and comprehensive scheme, it is expected that within a few years consumptives will not be spreading their disease as they now are, and that many more persons than now will seek and follow expert advice about so caring for themselves that they may be cured.

Young John D. Rockefeller will one day inherit his father's colossal fortune. He has already inherited his father's liver and nervous dyspepsia, says *The New York American*, and is said to be breaking down.



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ONE OF THE MOST

Popular Suits for this season consists of double breasted Jacket with or without belt and knickerbockers or "bloomers" as some people call them. Here in a large assortment of beautiful worsteds, cassimeres and chevots.

\$4.00 to \$8.00.

TOWNSEND'S CORNER.



"Blumenthal Clothing" made in Pennsylvania

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Right at this time when good housewives are buying Furniture and Kitchen Ware, our extra values will make this store the mecca for nearly all of them.

Now just a word as to this Furniture. We only ask that you look all around—compare ours with other stock and we feel confident of your verdict—"I CAN DO BETTER AT PURSEL'S."

And the Kitchen Helps—we can only mention a few in the space of course, but if you have a need in that line come here. We will save you money every time.

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- Rocking Chairs 1.50 to 15.00.
- Parlor and Library Tables 1.50 to 22.50.
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- Dining Chairs 4.50 to 25.00 a Set.
- Couches 6.75 to 39.00.
- Chiffoniers 6.00 to 22.50.
- Bed Room Suits 16.50 to \$100.
- White Enameled and Brass Beds 5.00 to 35.00.

Kitchen Helps

- A full and complete line of the justly celebrated Eidleweiss cooking ware 10c to 1.50.
- Rochester Nickle ware in Chafing dishes, tea and coffee pots, syrup jugs and what not—all guaranteed.
- Scrub Brushes 10c to 25c
- White Wash Brushes 25 to 50c.
- Wisp Brooms 10 to 25c.

Kitchen Helps

- Floor Brushes 1.00 to 1.50
- Wall Brushes 60c.
- Stove Brushes 15 to 25c.
- Washing Machines 7.50 to 9.50.
- Clothes Wringers 1.75 to 3.50.
- Carpet Sweepers 1.75 to 2.75.
- Cedar Wash Tubs, (three sizes) 90c., 1.35 and 1.75.
- Painted Pine wash tubs 75 to 90c.
- Galvanized wash tubs 80, 90 and 1.00.
- Wash Boards 15 to 40c.
- Wood Scrub Buckets 20c
- Galvanized Buckets, 10 qt. size 20c., 12 qt. size 25c
- Fibre water buckets 35c.
- Heavy Tin water buckets, 12 qt. size 40c., 14 qt. 50c.
- Enameled water buckets 38 to 90c.
- Heavy Tin Wash Boilers (with lid) No. 8 for 1.25 and No. 9 for 1.35.
- Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8 for 1.35 and No. 9 for 1.50.
- All copper Wash Boilers \$3

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG,

PENN'A.

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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.



Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.