

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY
Capital \$100,000 Undivided Profits \$30,000 Surplus \$150,000
First National Bank, OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.
3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

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E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908
THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.
(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1908
The drawing of rooms in the new Congressional office building was the most important business transacted by Congress last week. The office building is a magnificent marble structure erected for the use of the members at an expense of about \$3,000,000. Though not as elaborate or nearly as gorgeous, it is larger than the State capital at Harrisburg and it may safely be said that it was honestly constructed. It was rumored the other day that there had been a rake-off of \$17,000 in the furnishings but comparing the equipment with that of the Harrisburg building and considering the aggregate of the cost of furnishings, one is not inclined to think that there was any grafting at all. The Pennsylvania Democrats fared fairly well in the allotment of the rooms, though not quite as well as in the assignment of seats in the House.
There has been little legislative work performed on the floor of either branch of Congress thus far, though, a vast number of bills have been introduced. In the House about 13,000 measures have been presented and upwards of 4,000 have been offered in the Senate. Committee work has been assiduously pursued during the time since the re-assembling, however. The Committee on Banking and Currency, of which Representative McHenry is a member, held almost daily sessions last week. Among the bills which have been under consideration in that body are two introduced by Mr. McHenry. They were first carefully and favorably considered by the minority members of the committee and since they became public property by their introduction in the House have become subjects of much discussion.
The first of Mr. McHenry's bills is entitled an act "to restore public confidence and safeguard the people's savings against loss through bank failures." It provides a government guarantee of all depositors in all banks accepting the provisions of the bill "against loss for any and all moneys which are now and may hereafter be deposited by them in said banks." The National banks shall be entitled to receive this guarantee immediately upon making the application, but State banks, savings banks and trust companies operating under State laws must qualify to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency, and the State laws made to conform to the requirements of the act. No bank, National or State, accepting the government guarantee shall at any time use its surplus for the payment of dividends or salaries.
When a guaranteed bank shall have sustained a loss to an extent that reduces its surplus below the amount shown by its statement at the time of receiving the government guarantee it shall discontinue dividends and limit expenditures until its surplus is restored and any bank having a surplus of less than one hundred per cent. of its capital "shall add to its surplus fund from its net profits each year an amount equal to four per cent. of its capital

until its surplus shall equal its capital. If a guaranteed bank sustains losses to an amount equal to its surplus the Comptroller shall cause the deficiency to be supplied, taking the note of the bank, bearing six per cent. interest and such securities as the bank's files affords, and the note shall be paid out of the first net earnings of the bank. The fund from which the Comptroller draws for this purpose is obtained by a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. of the capital of the bank.
When a National or State bank receives assistance from the government the Secretary of the Treasury shall place a government bank expert in charge of the affairs of the bank. The interest on the notes given by the banks to the Comptroller goes to the insurance fund. Section forty-one of the Act of 1864 which provides for a tax on the circulation of National banks is repealed as is also section thirteen of the Act of 1900 of similar import. The act of 1864 provided for a tax of one-half of one per cent. upon the average amount of its notes outstanding and the same amount each on its deposits and capital stock. The tax of one-fifth of one per cent. provided in this bill will serve the purposes of all the taxation of National banks under previous laws and provide an ample insurance fund to relieve temporarily embarrassed banks.
Mr. McHenry's other bill is "to provide currency to meet conditions of financial panic and commercial and crop moving emergencies." It provides for the issue of Treasury notes to the limit of one thousand million dollars. These notes are to be distributed among national, state and saving banks and trust companies in equal ratio to their capital to the amount of sixty per cent. of the total issue, the forty per cent. to remain in the treasury as an emergency fund. The banks shall give as security a first lien collateral note and other property approved by the Secretary of the Treasury of market value in excess of the amount of currency drawn to the extent of thirty per cent. and no bank will be permitted to draw more than an amount of these notes to equal sixty per cent. of its capital stock and surplus. For the use of this currency the government shall charge an interest rate of two per cent. per annum for the first eight months and two per cent. a month for each succeeding month thereafter.
Both these measures are in the hands of the House Committee on Banking and Currency where they are receiving the most earnest consideration. They are reckoned as among the most carefully thought-out measures which have been introduced on the subject and it is safe to say that if any measure framed by a Democrat had a chance, one or both of them would be enacted. G. D. H.

It Quiets the Cough
This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about this.
The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."
Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Hair Vigor.
We have no secret! We publish the formulae of all our medicines.
Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

LOOKING FOR A NEW SENATOR.
The Philadelphia newspapers are casting about for a man to take the place of Senator Penrose, that is, of course, provided he loses his job when next he comes before the legislature for re-election. Several men prominent in this section have been mentioned for the honor.
The Philadelphia Record believes that ex-Senator Simon P. Wolverton, or Hon. Grant Herring would fill the ticket admirably, while the North American believes James Scarlet or Congressman Benjamin K. Focht, of Lewisburg, would render this State distinguished service in the senate.
The Record also names in the list of men whom it deems fully competent to fill the position, Hon. John G. McHenry and Hon. W. T. Creasy.

The Defenseless Position of the Republican Party.
The Republican national platform adopted at Chicago June 22, 1904, celebrates the beneficial effect of Republican policies upon business in a tone the boastfulness of which now reads like bitter irony. We then (1897) found the country, after four years of Democratic rule, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of future. Labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893, hope was faint and confidence has gone.
Confidence returned to business, and with confidence an unexampled prosperity.
The confidence has been all but wrecked and the unexampled prosperity has been halted by one insistent and perpetual voice. The Rough Rider has ridden down business. What William McKinley built up his successor has torn down.
"We have every right," the Republicans said in 1904, "to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then (1897) accomplished." Can they congratulate themselves upon the disaster spread over the United States by Theodore Roosevelt?
How will the Republican party, so long the spoiled child of good fortune, take up its new role of apologist for the calamities begetten in an inaptitude and a blindness hitherto supposed to be peculiarly Democratic?—New York Sun, Rep.

Bogus Breakfast Foods.
Thirteen Samples Were Found to be Misbranded.
Dr. William Frear, of Pennsylvania State College, was at Harrisburg, Saturday, in conference with Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust with reference to reports of examinations made by him upon sixty-two different brands of breakfast foods.
It was decided to institute proceedings in the case of five different brands bought in Berks, three in Blair, two in Luzerne, one each in Dauphin, Columbia and Erie counties, making a total of thirteen cases. Action in these cases is taken because of the violation of the Act of June 1, 1907, on misbranding, which reads: "If the package containing it, or its label, shall bear any statement, design or device, regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular."

Notice will be served in due form upon the dealers from whom these breakfast foods were purchased. If they possess proper guarantees from guarantors, residents in Pennsylvania, the latter will be proceeded against, and if the guarantors are residents in other States of the Union information concerning the facts in the case will be filed with the United States Department of Agriculture for action under the national food act.
In some of the samples condemned the articles were misbranded by extremely misleading claims, such as the contents of the package, which weighed a few ounces, were equal in food value to five pounds of beef, or a number of loaves of bread; that the starch in these foods had been thoroughly converted into soluble sugar, whereas, in point of fact, most of it had not been so converted; that all the indigestible portions of the food had been removed, when in fact all, or nearly all, of the bran still remained therein; that the foods were superior as brain and nerve foods to all others, when in point of fact they contained virtually what is present in graham bread.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Dr. Dixon's Views.
Point on Which Patrons and School Authorities Often Differ.
The school authorities this year find themselves confronted with the same difficulty in getting the people to fully understand the provisions of the school law relating to diphtheria and other contagious diseases that has embarrassed them year after year in the past.
In many cases it appears that when diphtheria breaks out in the family the children that are not ill are hustled off to another house—say, the residence of grandparents or of other relatives, the impression being that living, as they then do, apart from the infected household they will be permitted to attend school.
The patron is probably aware of the provision of the school law, which requires the authorities to exclude a child exposed to diphtheria or other contagious disease from school for thirty days after recovery of the person last afflicted in the household. The law specifically states that no child belonging to or residing with the family of any person or residing in the same house in which any person may be located who is suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, &c., shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school and all school principals, Sunday school superintendents or other persons in charge of such schools are required to exclude any and all such children from said schools, such exclusion to continue for a period of thirty days following the discharge by recovery or death of the person last afflicted in said house or family and the thorough disinfection of the premises.
While the above section of the law seems explicit enough it does seem to leave some misunderstanding in the minds of a few people whether a child removed from the parental home on the outbreak of communicable disease and kept aloof from the infected household may not be permitted to attend school.
That no mistake might be made in interpreting the law in this relation last year the question involved was submitted to State Health Commissioner Dr. Dixon, who in reply settled the disputed point for all time.
Dr. Dixon made it clear that a child exposed to contagion by living in a family in which a case of diphtheria or other disease develops, even though removed to another household free from infection, under the law cannot be permitted to attend school until the expiration of thirty days after the child has been removed.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

Pennsylvania's Death Rate.
There were 10,180 deaths from violence in Pennsylvania during the year 1907, according to records collected by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health. This gives a rate of 146.9 per 100,000 of population. These deaths were distributed among the principal forms of violence as follows: Suicides, 780; fractures, 537; burns and scalds, 847; drowning, 155; accidental gunshot wounds, 149; injuries in mines, 983; railroad accidents, 2,387; homicide, 365.

Of the total suicides, 605 were males and 175 females. Of the various forms of suicide, 254 were by firearms, 183 by poison and 150 by hanging. Seven suicides were less than 15 years of age, the youngest being 12 years. The suicide rate per 100,000 of population was 11.2. Railroad accidents contributed the largest number of violent deaths. Of this number 228 deaths were the result of street car injuries and 2,159 from steam railroads. The rate per 100,000 of population was 34.4. One homicide occurred for each day in the year. The rate per 100,000 of population being 5.3.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg postoffice: Mr. Frank Achenbach, Mr. William Bitler, Mr. Geo. Phillips, Mrs. Martha Richardson, Mr. George Williams, Cards, Master Clyde Becher, Mrs. H. H. Brown, Pedro B. Castro, Mr. Gerald C. Conner, Mrs. Nancy H. Gardner, Mr. William Linnert, Mr. Ernest Young (2).

TOWNSEND
20 PER CENT REDUCTION ON WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

Pursel's Clearance Sales.
The greatest line of Rockers we have ever shown and probably more of them than was ever gathered together at any one time in this section. We picked and pruned from two of the largest manufacturers in the business and to make a long story short, there isn't any better and very few as good.
'Twill do your eyes good to see them. They make such splendid gifts. Children's Rockers—a host of them, 75 cents to \$2.75.
MISSION FURNITURE.
Mission, Weather and Golden Oak Morris Chairs, broad arms complete with Velour, Corduroy and Leather cushions \$5 to \$15
Mission Rockers with broad arms and panel backs—solid wood seats \$4.75 to \$6.75.
Mission Rockers with leather seats and panel and inlaid backs \$7.00 to \$13.
Mission Rockers with leather upholstery on back and seat, \$8.00 to \$15.
Mission Arm Chairs and Rockers complete with loose leather cushion \$10 to \$15.00.
Golden Oak Saddle Seat Rocking Chair, panel back and shaped arms from 1.75 to \$11.50.
Wisconsin roll seat Rockers in Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, the very picture of comfort, bolted and riveted—built for service, \$2.50 to \$10.00.
Elegant Mahogany Rockers and corner chairs—same with plain veneered seats, others upholstered in leather or green hair cloth \$4.00 to \$14.00.
Polished Golden Oak Rockers—luxurious leather seats—high and low panel or upholstered backs, \$3 to \$15.00.
Antwerp Oak Rockers—back and seat—shaped arms, splendid, upholstered in plain and embossed Mexican leather, \$14, \$14.50 and \$15.00.
Mission Screens filled with plain burlap and heavy tapestry, also wood panels, \$5.00 to \$9.50.
Mission Library Tables, drawers and shelf, for magazines—plain and quartered oak stock, \$5.00 to \$10.
Mission Writing Desk (for men) complete with pigeon holes and drawers, \$10.00 to \$16.50.
Mission magazine and book shelves, \$1.98 to \$6.00.
Mission weathered oak hanging hall racks with beveled plate mirror \$3.75.
Women's Mission Desk Chairs \$3.00 to \$3.50.
Mission Card Tables—leather or green felt tops, close folding, \$3.98.
Umbrella Racks, Tabourettes, Dinner Gongs, Smoking Sets, Pipe Racks, Foot Stools, and numerous other items in Mission Furniture that go to make up the perfect Den.
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.