

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

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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E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

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All communications should be addressed

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1908

McHENRY ON FINANCES.

Congressman John G. McHenry of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania district, who is prominently identified with the Grange bank interests in Pennsylvania, is in favor of a government guarantee of bank deposits. A bill which he has just offered in the House provides for the levying of a tax upon all banks who participate in the movement for the purpose of making good depositors' losses, and while the government guarantees the return of the depositors' money, the government holds each bank liable for its rata share, and thus the burden of any loss falls directly upon the banks and not upon the treasury of the United States. And though undoubtedly Mr. McHenry's plan will meet with opposition, yet his experience in banking affairs gives him the right of consideration. It is his belief that with a government guarantee, surrounded with such safeguards as are provided in his bill, there will be such a large increase in circulation by drawing money from its hiding places that additional emergency currency will not be needed. But, as he says, no man can tell with any degree of certainty whether we have a sufficient amount of money at the present time to meet the legitimate demands of our commercial progress and that any legislation enacted at this time should be sufficiently broad and sound to provide for any future emergency which may arise. He believes that under the present financial system a few men in Wall street have absolute control of monetary conditions and have it within their power to create a money scare at will. This condition being generally admitted to be true, he says the time has arrived when the personal interests and the business interests of our people demand that power greater than Wall street shall be created through the medium of their own government. —Ex.

The Quay Statue.

The public has been informed, through semi-official channels, recently, that work on the Quay statue is rapidly drawing toward a finish. For more than two years an eminent sculptor has been "plugging" away at the marble, and a photograph taken within a week indicates most excellent results. The face and figure already show a striking resemblance to the "old man," and if present expectations are not disappointed, the "counterfeit presentment" will soon be ready to put in place. The public has not been informed as to the place, thus far. The act of assembly designates the capitol grounds but the promoters of the enterprise are said to have different notions on the subject.

Of course it doesn't matter much where the effigy is placed. A statue of Quay will represent Quayism as much in one place as another. Inside or out it will stand as the emblem of corruption in public life. Quay's career was a long drawn out orgie of political vice. He not only practiced but taught and encouraged official immorality. But that was the only way he could

maintain his commanding position in the party machine of which he was the head. If he had been a man of lofty impulses and high ideals, he would have been cast aside as other men of that type were discarded. Quay was what he was because if he had been anything else he would have lost his power. All things considered we are glad that the statue is approaching completion. We are anxious to see what will be done with it and who will participate in the ceremonies attending the erection and unveiling. To the last day of his life Quay was cherished by the leaders of his party as a model of political sagacity and patriotism. As he emerged from the criminal court with the odor of a prison clinging to his garments he was idolized by men who professed morality. Now that he is dead they will probably shun his effigy. But they can't shake off the responsibility for his iniquities. He was bad but probably mainly for the reason that his friends required it of him. —Watchman.

TOO MANY ELECTIONS.

One Fight is Barely Over Until Another Is On.

Commenting on our frequent elections the Harrisburg Courier says: "We believe at this stage of the campaign most of our political friends will agree with us that we have too many elections. We scarcely got through counting the votes in November before we are called upon to express ourselves concerning this, that and the other office to be voted for the coming spring. It has got so that even the weather has to take second place to politics as a subject for conversation. Now the city is in tumult over nominations. A few weeks hence it will be over the general elections. Before we can catch our breath after strenuous attempts to save the country at the polls in February, the county candidates who are to be nominated in April will begin to do business in the promise-getting line, and from the time those are named to the period of the state conventions, thence on to the national conventions in June and the presidential in November, we shall hear nothing but politics, politics, politics."

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. —tf.

John G. McHenry, the congressman from this district, is a candidate for the position of delegate to the Democratic National Convention from this district. If Mr. McHenry has as many friends in the other counties of the district as he has in Sullivan county there will be no doubt about the result. John G. can have anything he asks for from the Sullivan county Democracy. —Dushore Review, Rep.

For Lung Troubles

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. And it certainly strengthens weak throats and weak lungs. There can be no mistake about this. You know it is true. And your own doctor will say so.

The best kind of a testimonial — Sold for over sixty years.



Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills and thus hasten recovery.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1908
It is generally conceded in Washington that the Democrats have gained a strong support in the Senatorial branch of Congress in the election of John Sharp Williams as a member of that body. He is well liked and his ability is disputed by none.

The announcement by Governor Hughes that "Barkis is willin'" has aroused multitudinous and diverse sensations in the breast of the Republican Pegotty, anticipations that are not altogether pleasurable, however interesting the prospect may be for the country at large. The prediction is made in political circles in Washington that the seat of war in the Republican party will now be transferred to the New England States and that the Ohio conflict will look like a skirmish when compared with his Waterloo between the Roosevelt policies led by Taft, and the corporation interests headed by Hughes. The developments of the next few months will be watched with the most absorbing interest by the country at large.

There are some men in the Democratic party who occupy responsible positions in the councils of their party in the House of Representatives that believe their party's welfare will not be best subserved by the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency, and so when Champ Clark nominated him in the House last week, the demonstration created through the art of oratory, with which the eloquent Missourian is so familiar, did not strike a responsive chord in the breast of every Democrat on the floor. These men believe that, twice defeated as the candidate of the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan's candidacy would, under existing conditions, be just as fatal to success in 1908 as it was in 1896 and 1900, and they believe that the party should seek out some man who can bring strength and confidence to the national ticket. Democrats who have unhesitatingly urged the withdrawal of Bryan as the only road which would lead to party success, joined with their colleagues in the demonstration, though they deprecated anything which would appear to commit the minority members of the House as a whole to the personal cause of Mr. Bryan. That the Republicans joined in the cheers at the mention of Bryan's name was significant. These cheers were called forth by the belief of the Republicans in the weakness of Mr. Bryan as a candidate against the man chosen by the Chicago convention next June, whomsoever that man may be.

Major General Bell, Chief of Staff, in his annual report just issued, declared himself of the opinion that the law which abolished the canteen from the army should be repealed for the general good of both the soldiers in the army and the War Department officials. He says that under the new law there is more alcoholism and more disease than there was prior to its enactment. Among many other interesting paragraphs in this report is the following which is regarded as most pertinent: "Unless other great nations are wrong and wasting time and money, they are giving us an object lesson which Americans will have to learn some day by costly and humiliating experience. Time and training are both necessary to convert an untrained volunteer into a soldier, whether for infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers or signal corps. The last great war clearly demonstrated that the side which is ready and acts promptly gains decisive advantages."

President Roosevelt has been obliged, after all, to alter his riding test order so as to waive the test in the cases of officers engaged in civil duties who would not, in all probability be called upon to engage in field operations. The President's decision was made after a conference with Secretary Taft on the subject, called forth mainly by the case of Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers in charge of the government work in the improvement of New York Harbor. Col. Marshall is a man of generous weight, who has been so busily engaged with his engineering duties as to have no time for "banting," and his retirement would be most detrimental to the accomplishment of the plans for the improvement of New York Harbor.

The Democratic Senators have suddenly decided to put in a financial bill of their own, after seeming

CABSTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

to acquiesce in the general provisions of the Aldrich bill, now before the Senate Finance Committee. It is understood that Senator Bailey is the author of the bill, and that it differs from the Aldrich bill in its provision for the issue of United States notes instead of national bank notes in times of emergency, and changes the rate of interest to be paid by the bank with which the notes are deposited. Both are to be issued against deposits of government, State, county, and municipal bonds, although the Aldrich bill also includes first mortgage bonds of railroads. There are some other variations in the proposed substitute from the Aldrich bill, but the foregoing is the principal difference between the two measures. There is a bare possibility that the Democratic Senators will hold a caucus on the question of supporting their substitute, so as to secure the solid vote of the minority.

8,000 Trains Stop—30,000 Men Idle.
320,000 Freight Cars, Needed Last Year, Are Side-Tracked Now—8,000 Locomotives Idle.

Figures prepared for one of the large railroad companies, says the Tribune, show that a week ago there were 320,000 idle freight cars in the United States and about 8,000 locomotives which are laid up because of the falling off in traffic. As there are 2,200,000 freight cars in the country, this would show that fourteen per cent. of all the cars owned by railroads are stored on side tracks waiting for loads. Figuring the value of cars at \$1,000 each and of locomotives at \$5,000 each, the statement shows that the railroads have \$440,000,000 tied up in rolling stock for which there is no present use. The great shortage in rolling stock last year caused large orders for cars to be placed by railroads. As late as last October the reported shortage was \$7,000 cars.

Estimating the average freight train at forty cars, the 320,000 cars now idle would be equivalent to 8,000 trains for handling each of which four men are ordinarily required, so that it may be estimated that more than thirty thousand men have been laid off—the New York Central for example, since the beginning of this month, has laid off enough to make a saving of \$250,000 a year, in addition to previous cutting down of its force—and many others have been placed on short time. But fixed charges of a railroad must be met in full times as well as in active and maintenance and other expenses must be provided for, and in view of all the facts the management of many railroads are understood to be discussing the question of reducing wages, as a disliked but necessary measure.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

Prohibition's Balance of Power.

From Leslie's Weekly.
The Prohibition national convention, which meets in Columbus in the middle of July, will need to be watched by the Republican and Democratic politicians. As a political party the Prohibitionists have had a longer career than any other three of the minor parties which the United States has seen. In 1872 they put their first presidential ticket in the field, and they have had one in every presidential campaign since then. The 25,000 votes which their candidate, St. John, polled in New York in 1884, three-fourths of which were drawn from the Republicans, defeated Blaine and gave Cleveland the 1047 plurality in that decisive State which made him President. St. John's aggregate vote in the country at large was 151,000. Bidwell's 264,000 votes in 1892 was the largest poll ever made by the Prohibitionists. Swallow, in 1904, received 258,000. The marvelous expansion which they have made since 1904, however, as shown by the territory which they have put on the "dry" list, makes it exceedingly probable that the ticket to be nominated at Columbus will poll at least 1,000,000 votes. As already mentioned, St. John defeated Blaine for President twenty-four years ago, and broke the spell of the Republicans' imagined invincibility. It is easily possible that the Prohibitionists may hold the balance in 1908 in several States, and turn the scale one way or the other in the electoral college.

TOWNSEND

Wool Hose

15c

A REAL BARGAIN

DOMET SHIRTS

25c

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 ed 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.