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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1908.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
JOHN G. McHENRY,
of Benton.

FOR MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE,
WM. T. CREASY,
of Catawissa.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
FREEZE QUICK,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
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of Bloomsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
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FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN MOUREY,
of Roaring Creek Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
CHARLES L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
CLYDE L. HIRLEMAN,
of Benton Borough,
(Second Term.)

HARRY CREASY,
of Bloomsburg,
(Second Term.)

THE ONE GREAT ISSUE.

The "friends" of a high protective tariff are afraid of the issue which twice in 24 years has caused them defeat. By promise of "revision" they turn the mind of the public from a system of extortion which is the very backbone of a thousand monopolies. A tariff levied for revenue to support the Government is a tax; but a tariff levied to benefit private interests is an extortion. A tariff for protection plunders for private use—yes, worse, for it destroys the levy made for the good of the Government. The higher the tariff the less the income, because the less the imports; and this continues until monopoly is without limit and the Government without revenue.

We have some 80,000,000 people. The one pursuit of all this multitude is making a living. This can be done in two ways, and no third. One is by honest labor, the other by theft. The great mass, recognizing this fact, labor honestly, or offer honest labor, for their living. Were the entire population to do this, few would be rich, but all would be comfortable. A minority, however, prefer theft to labor. Greed added to cunning enables such to steal, and they steal with impunity. It is singular that a man thus constituted is not content with robbing another of his living, but is impelled by his brutal nature to rob many. He will, if he can, seize on and possess himself of the subsistence that belongs to a thousand. We long have been assured that if the Government takes care of the wealthy that class will care for the poor. To use the glib language of the political arena, the capital favored by the tariff will

provide work for labor. God help the men dependent on such a delusion as that! There is nothing more cruel than a million dollars, unless it be several millions. A tariff-fed millionaire may drive his automobile from castle to castle with his digestion undisturbed and his dreams undistorted, although he knows that his wretched workmen are toiling in privations or idling in hunger to which he would not subject his dogs. However, there is no good in denouncing the class. It is the system which makes such a class possible that is subject to attack. "Ding don the nests and the rocks will flee awa," says a Scotch proverb.

The protective tariff is a together a commercial affair, and under it more than 200,000 miles of operating railway have passed to the control and virtually the ownership of a few men; the vast steel interests of the land are conducted by a small Board; even our circulating medium is the property of some few thousand corporations that contract or expand it to suit their own selfish purposes; Trusts multiply, until food, clothing, shelter—in a word, all we live on—are worked through monopoly to make millionaires. And the foundation of all this stupendous structure to facilitate plunder of the people rests on the robbery encouraged by a tariff for extortion.—Scranton Times.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

THE FAILURE OF A PARTY.

The strenuous efforts to deceive the public into the belief that industrial and commercial activity has been restored is only partially successful. There are abundant reasons why it should be true. The soil has yielded most bountifully. "Bumper" crops have followed each other in regular succession for a dozen years. Last year the aggregate value of the farm products of the country reached the enormous total of over \$7,000,000,000 and the promise of this year is of more prodigious amount. No people in the history of the world have enjoyed such gifts of nature. Industry and thrift have never before, since the beginning of time, been so generously rewarded.

But industrial and commercial prosperity has not been restored and the false reports to that effect are not deceiving the people. In every industrial centre in the country vast armies of idle men are suffering from want or appealing to public benevolence for relief. The abundance which has been produced has been absorbed in speculative enterprises or seized by predatory monopolies for questionable uses. This evil is the result, moreover, of misgovernment. Vicious legislation enacted at the behest and in the interest of Wall street not only made it possible but inevitable. It encouraged the speculation and the speculation did the rest. Effect followed the cause.

Congress assembled when the panic was in its incipient stages. The plain duty of the majority of that body was to enact remedial legislation. At the outset the obligation was publicly acknowledged and the promise specifically made. But the conspirators of Wall street intervened. They were not willing to relinquish their grip upon the throats of industry and commerce and betrayed the pledge that had been made. In the closing hours of the session a palpably inadequate measure was enacted in spite of the opposition of every friend of the people. But it was not remedial and the offer of such a make-shift was an insult to the intelligence of the people.—Watchman.

The death of "Blind Tom," the former negro musical prodigy, deprives the world of its best living example of the fact that brains are not necessary for playing the piano.—Providence Tribune.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June 29, 1908. Many Democrats in Washington assert that Bryan will prove a stronger candidate in many States than he was either in 1896 or 1900, and they predict a smaller number of bolters this year than at any time since the last Cleveland campaign. It is on this belief most of their confidence is based that Bryan will carry a sufficient number of States north of Mason and Dixon's line to defeat Taft for the Presidency. Nor is the radicalism of Bryan regarded as so much of a menace as it was a few years or months ago by the more conservative Democrats. The anti-Bryan Democrats in fact, show a decided change of front since the nominations were made at Chicago, and are declaring that Bryan stands out as the strongest man, after all.

If Woodrow Wilson should be nominated for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, with Bryan at the head, it is declared that these two would make an almost invincible pair of speakers in the campaign. In the East President Wilson is much feared as he is regarded as one of the most convincing and finished of orators.

Former Representative John J. Lentz, of Ohio, was in Washington last week, and in an interview stated, among other interesting things, "I believe the Democratic party will get a large number of Republican votes, and also receive the support of organized labor. The attempt on the part of the Republican national convention to pacify labor failed miserably. The attempt was made to pull the wool over labor's eyes, but it did not quite succeed."

Republican leaders are seriously troubled with the rather serious question of how to secure a man who will measure up to the situation and will make an energetic and aggressive speaking tour of the West as an offset to Bryan. The bolt of two prominent papers in the West is said to cause much worry to Secretary Taft's friends, and the report that an Indiana paper may join the bolters has in no way lessened the worry of the Secretary's advisers. In this year's campaign Indiana is regarded as one of the doubtful States.

Much concern is felt over the serious illness of the Vice Presidential nominee on the Republican ticket, Representative Sherman, and quite a discussion has been precipitated over the possible outcome. Many men prominent in the councils of both parties have expressed their views on the action to be taken to fill a vacancy on the Presidential or Vice Presidential ticket that might occur between the date of the nominating convention and that of election, but a cursory review of precedents shows that no such emergency has ever arisen. Representative James T. Loyd, of Missouri, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, stated it as his opinion that the national committee of either party involved would have full power to name a Vice Presidential candidate in case of an emergency. This is the view held by the chairman, and many members, of the Republican National Committee and by many Democrats. It is recalled that at the Democratic convention at St. Louis, four years ago, a resolution was passed by the convention authorizing the Democratic National Committee to fill a vacancy in case of necessity, as the nominee for Vice President, Mr. Davis, was eighty years old.

It was with deepest sorrow and regret that Washington learned of the death of ex-President Grover Cleveland. In spite of the fact that Mr. Cleveland had been seriously ill for several weeks and his death was feared, the news was a shock to the Capitol, and many were the expressions of profoundest regret in official and private circles.

Nine out of ten Democrats will tell you that the ticket they want to see nominated at Denver is Bryan and Johnson. It is generally conceded that the battleground is to be in the middle west, and Bryan must carry States in that section which are normally Republican and to this end Johnson would help mightily. Democrats too put a great deal of trust in Olney of Massachusetts, and such a ticket, Bryan and Olney would command respect.

That the Denver platform will be

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature
Dr. J. C. Ayer

radical there can be little doubt, but, it is declared that at most, it will hardly be as radical as some of the doctrines of Theodore Roosevelt. One level-headed Washingtonian is of the opinion that the railroad, corporation, and trust questions should be treated as follows: Federal incorporation of all railroads as the only adequate means of providing the necessary supervision. Prosecution of all violations of the law on evidence, but no persecution on public clamor.

Some Practical Laundry Suggestions from the June Number of Farm and Fireside.

Here is summer again and we all are wearing wash clothes. Do you find it difficult to keep yours fresh and unfaded? If so, here are some hints about the washing and ironing of them that may be of assistance to you.

Black lawns, percales, dimities and prints, also black satin undershirts, will not run or fade if spirits of turpentine, in the proportion of one tablespoonful to each pailful of water, is used in rinsing, after the garment has been washed. This same treatment is very effective with colored dresses, as the colors seem even brighter after the rinsing. Needless to say, colors like pink, green and lavender should never be rinsed in bluing water, for this will change their tones, and the blue lint can never be removed except by boiling, which would ruin a colored wash fabric. "Shepherd's plaid" retains always its fresh look if dipped in the boilerful of hot suds just before washing.

Use gum-arabic water or thin glue water instead of starch for black dresses, and starch made deep indigo by bluing for navy prints or linens.

Muslin dresses often become limp without being soiled. When this happens, the garment may be freshened without washing by sprinkling with gum-arabic water and ironing.

Always turn a dress wrong side out after starching, and dry it in a shady place as rapidly as possible. When completely dry, sprinkle, roll in a towel for a short time, then iron on the wrong side, finishing by pressing the rough seams and edges on the right side. It is always better to iron summer dresses on the wrong side, as they are then less likely to fade.

Circular flounces, if ironed according to the straight threads of the material, will keep their shape and not sag. This is true also of gored breadths and pique skirts. By using a tape measure, and pulling the skirt to its required length as you iron, the proper "hang" may be preserved.

Should any article become scorched by the iron, hang it in the sunshine, and the stain will generally disappear. White goods if badly scorched can be wet with cold water and laid on the grass in the sunshine. Repeated applications of water may be necessary before the scorch entirely disappears.

A Jag Hospital.

State Medical Society Moving for an Inebriate Asylum.

The Pennsylvania State Medical Society has created a committee, known as the "inebriate hospital committee," which is charged with the duty of making an effort to secure an appropriation from the Legislature for the purpose of erecting and maintaining as a state institution a properly equipped hospital for the treatment of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcohol, morphine, cocaine and other drugs. Under the inebriate act of 1903, alcoholic and drug habitues can be committed to a proper hospital or asylum, but none such exists in this state. At the next meeting of the society arguments will be presented setting forth the necessity of such a state institution to make the state inebriate hospital law effective, and as offering the only hope of restoring to health a large number of inebriates.

Fearing the Potato Bug.

The farmers, who are large potato raisers, are fearing trouble from the potato bug. Some years ago the bug was destroyed by a parasite—a smaller bug which fed on the big striped fellows. This season the little bug has failed to appear, while the big fellows in some sections are growing more numerous and destructive.

SUBSTANTIAL

Lowering of Suit Prices!

Today we commence a period of Suit Selling destined to be the best in the department's history. To get quickly to the bottom of the matter, these few facts are told. Within a very short time the space occupied by these suits will be taken for advance summer garments. This low price method is taken to get what Spring Suits remain out in time to accommodate the new arrivals.

The following prices will prove interesting to the woman who has yet to purchase her Spring Suit.

\$10.00 SUITS FOR \$7.50.

Latest styles stripes and plain colors. Sale Price \$7.50.

\$12.00 SUITS FOR \$9.98.

Blue and brown, self striped Panama, Prince Chap Style. Sale Price \$9.98.

\$14.00 SUITS FOR \$10.00.

Worsteds and self stripe Panama, Prince Chap and Cutaway style. Sale Price \$10.00.

\$17.50 SUITS FOR \$15.50.

Excellent quality of Chiffon Panama, blues, browns and black. Jacket 27 inches, fitting back with dip front, worth \$20.00. Sizes 14 to 40. Sale Price \$15.50.

\$18.00 and \$20.00 SUITS FOR \$12.98.

Sizes 14 to 36—every suit a new creation.

22.50 and 23.00 SUITS FOR 16.00

Elegant materials and tailorings—blues, brown and greens. Many of the best models. Sale Price \$16.00.

25.00 SUITS FOR 17.50.

Excellent assortment, most all sizes in this lot. Best styles included. High grade handsome materials.

32.00 and 35.00 SUITS FOR 25.00.

The newest creations. Some of them copies of fine imported models, fine quality of fabrics—good color variety. Sale Price \$25.00.

F. P. PURSEL.

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