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THURSDAY JULY 9, 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,  
**FRANK W. MILLER,**  
 of Bloomsburg.
- FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
**CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,**  
 of Bloomsburg.
- 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.)

**GUFFEY SOLD OUT.**  
 Creasy Says He Dealt With Penrose in 1906 to Defeat Emery.

Hon. William T. Creasy, the leading Democratic legislator of the State, tells how he discovered in 1906 that Colonel James M. Guffey, State Democratic boss and financier, met Senator Boise Penrose, the Pennsylvania Republican boss, in New York during the last memorable gubernatorial campaign, apparently to arrange finally for the defeat of Lewis Emery, Jr., and the election of the Republican nominee for Governor in 1906.  
 Mr. Creasy practically charges that there and then Colonel Guffey sold out the Democratic nominee for Governor and gave Senator Penrose assurance of a delivery of the goods.  
 Here is the story as Mr. Creasy tells it, for publication, up to date:  
 "I had an engagement to address a grange picnic in New Jersey on August 16, 1906, and on my way there on August 15, I stopped over in New York to meet Colonel Guffey, who was stopping at the Holland House, where he had a suite of rooms on the second floor.  
 "I was there with him throughout the day, and when the telephone rang in one of the rooms upon the occasion in question I answered it. The telephone operator at the hotel exchange, in response to my query, said: 'Senator Penrose is down here.'  
 "I was amazed, and again asked her who wanted Colonel Guffey, and again she replied: 'Senator Penrose.'  
 "I went into one of the other rooms of the suite and informed Colonel Guffey that some one want-

ed him on the telephone.

IT WAS VERY PRIVATE.  
 "Answering the 'phone he informed me that some one wanted to see him on business, and if I had no objection he would like me to retire to one of the other rooms, which I did. After the conversation had been completed he rapped at my door and said I should come out.

"What the conversation was, I, of course, do not know; but I had a mighty strong supposition that plans were discussed to encompass Emery's defeat. I knew that Guffey was opposed to Emery, and I know furthermore that the people at 25 Broadway were mightily interested in the defeat of Emery.

"I never mentioned the matter to Guffey. I was so utterly disgusted with him that I did not care to bring up the subject."

**LAWYERS AFTER COURT.**

The Pennsylvania State Bar Association, at its session, took a positive position in reference to the superior court, declaring that that body was unnecessary and that the enactment creating it should be repealed. Who are better qualified to judge of necessity than lawyers? When the superior court was created there was a hue and cry that it was to give berths to political supernumeraries to whom politicians were in debt. A virtue was made of necessity, however, and it was accepted, and the layman has by slow degrees been induced to believe that it had earned a right to existence by enabling prompt adjudication of long standing litigation.

Lawyers are particularly concerned that cases on appeal shall be disposed of quickly and they would be slow to condemn the superior court were there any danger that the calendar of the supreme court would be glutted with untried cases, a condition which does not exist.

We doubt not that there are good and sufficient reasons back of the demand for the abolition of the superior court, and when lawyers say that it is not necessary we are prepared to take them at their word. How the legislature will view the matter is another question. It is a difficult matter to uproot established institutions, particularly when there are comfortable salaries clustering about the roots.

—Altoona Times.

**Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.**

**Quay Statue as a Gift.**

The Town of Beaver or Dead Senator's Family Might Have It.

The Board of Public Grounds and Buildings held its monthly meeting last week, and again side-stepped taking action on the placing of the Quay statue. Colonel Moody, secretary of the Quay Monument Commission, has not followed up his last letter asking that a conference be held between the Board and the Commission, and the Board is in no hurry to fix a place for the statue.

It is understood that the matter will be held up until after the Legislature meets, when it is possible that a bill placing the statue in the Capitol grounds may be repealed and the statue given to the city of Beaver, Quay's home, or else to the immediate family of the dead Senator, for the burial lot at Beaver.

**To Enforce Rice Throwing Law.**

We would infer from an article in the *Tyrone Herald* that it is the purpose of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to enforce the recent ruling relative to suppressing the rice throwing at stations on wedding occasions, and in towns where the company has no police officers stationed arrangements have been made to secure the names of persons who are guilty of the practice and bring the offenders to justice under a recent act of assembly.

**WASHINGTON**

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1908.  
 Notwithstanding the departure of the President to his summer home and the scattering of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court, movements emanating from or centering in Washington are of more than usual interest this summer. The Secretary of War or he who was until recently the Secretary of War and is now the Republican presidential candidate, is in the city winding up matters for his final departure. He is today, for the first time for years, a private citizen and the most conspicuous private citizen in the western hemisphere. He left for the Hot Springs of Virginia on the Fourth of July, with Mrs. Taft and their youngest son, Charles Taft, a youth of ten years. Mr. Taft has been in the habit of spending his summers in Canada, but it will not be convenient for the presidential candidate to be out of the country and he has selected a place in Monroe county, Virginia, among the mountains, for his summer home. The Hot Springs of Virginia have been a resort for fifty years or more and, even before the War, rivalled the Green Briar White Springs as a fashionable resort for the slave-holding aristocracy of the South. Within the last few years it has been a resort of the wealthy and ultra fashionable people of the North and Northeast. While the presidential candidate and part of his family will be there for the hottest of the summer months, his daughter will visit a school friend in Georgia. There is, of course, no political significance in the selection of a resort south of the Mason and Dixon line, but the fact, insignificant as it is, marks the amelioration of long standing political asperities. There are political wiseacres who predict that the republican candidate will carry two or three southern states in the coming election and the fact that he and his family are at home in the south will not be without its significance.

It is reported that President Roosevelt has bought a lot for a residence, in the City of New York, at a cost of a million of dollars. Two or three weeks ago only, it was supposed that the President would be without occupation after March the fourth, and it was published that he was comfortably well off, having an income of at least ten thousand dollars! The question naturally arises: How is the President able to buy a lot for building purposes worth a million dollars? Many ex-Senators and ex-cabinet officers have been known to buy homes or build homes in Washington, but no ex-president has ever remained in the city longer than his term. Ex-presidents have always returned to their homes in the states. There may be a reason for this. No king or emperor, after having enjoyed or endured the splendors of state, was ever known to settle down as a quiet citizen amid the scenes of his vanished glories. The President of the United States, is, as far as honors and pageantry are concerned, a king or an emperor; and the anticlimax of private life would doubtless be too severe, as felt by himself and all who came in contact with him, for a merely mortal man.

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**At the State and War Department in this city, the situation in Mexico is watched with intensest interest.**

The Mexican Government, of course, treats the insurgents as banditti for precisely the same reason that the British Government a hundred and thirty years ago, treated the revolutionary fathers as rebels. An important difference in practice is that the Mexican Government takes no prisoners but kills those it captures. Porfirio Diaz, president of the so-called republic for the last twenty-five years, has been very much praised. The Government has at least one recommendation. It is a very strong government. It is despotic and in its despotism, Mexico has enjoyed such internal peace as she had never previously known for so long a period, but it is absurd to call the government a republic. The elections are absurd. There has never been a free or fair election in the country. All law, order and authority emanate from the palace of the President, whether from his home in the City of Mexico or from Chapultepec, three miles out. Diaz might say with even more consistency than did Louis XV "L'etat c'est moi."

There is a junta or body of conspirators against this iron order of things, and the habitat of this junta at present is St. Louis. The

Irish have or had in New York City, very much such a junta against the English government. There are malcontents, and with good reason, against every government. Diaz has the railroads for the transportation of such troops as are in the Mexican army, which consists largely of barefooted convicts, and he will probably be able to suppress the insurgents or drive them across into Texas. But it is not at all certain but that there will be a succession of uprisings in Mexico, or that that country has a more stable government than the Central and South American countries. Diaz is very old and feeble too, and revolution is anticipated at his death.

**WORKMANSHIP ESSENTIAL**

Has Become a Qualification Next to Discipline in Importance.

Marksmanship has become the most essential qualification of a soldier, next to discipline. Time was when muskets were of such short range that fighting was in solid formation between lines not far apart, when a soldier shot at the whole line fronting him at point blank range, and had only to be careful not to hold his piece too high or too low. But with the modern high power military rifle has come dispersed order in fighting and long distances between contending lines, requiring individual marksmanship and the aiming at individual targets. President Roosevelt has epitomized the whole matter in his terse expression that "it is only the hits that count in war." Under modern conditions only a marksman can make a hit. A man who is not a qualified sharpshooter has no place on the firing line. He only makes a noise, and might get hurt and take the services of a good man to care for him.

I was forebly impressed with this one night when my company lay behind a 12-inch rice ridge in the Philippines repelling a night attack by a largely superior force. Just in front of me were two men, a sharpshooter and one who was not. The sharpshooter—it was fire at will—loaded his piece deliberately, yet quickly, and held it at aim until he could sight at the flash of the gun, and then fired; while the other man loaded and fired in the general direction of the enemy as fast as he could, using up three cartridges to one used by his neighbor. I said nothing, because, while he was not hitting anybody he was helping to make the noise, and in standing off a Filipino attack noise plays an important part.

The importance of marksmanship was illustrated in the Philippines in another way. Time and again our men captured trenches occupied by a superior force, simply because the defenders could not shoot straight. If the Filipinos had been as good marksmen as the Americans three times as many men, or more, would have been required to suppress the insurrection.

One obstacle in the way of regular and general target practice is the inability of many companies and regiments to secure good ranges within convenient reach, or any range at all in many instances. Many States are very niggardly in their appropriations for their national guard, and it requires all the national allotment of those States merely to maintain the guard in ordinary condition. The general public, from the body of which legislators come, and which they represent, has not yet fully comprehended that rifle practice is of far more importance to the soldier than drilling for parades. A qualified sharpshooter in a tattered uniform is a far more serviceable soldier than one neatly dressed parading with a gun on his shoulder which he does not know how to use. State and regimental pride demand new uniforms and perfect alignment of parade; but common sense demands rifle range and their constant use by every enlisted man.

**Dog Has Bank Account.**

Bluff, a bulldog, is heir to a fortune of \$1,000, left by his master, William E. Butts, a wealthy resident of Chicago, who died recently. Bluff, so far as is known, is the only dog in the world with a bank account. A little bank book will be issued in the name of Bluff and checks against the account will be signed "Bluff" by the administrator of the estate, who will look after Bluff's future.

**Rat's Strange Death.**

A coconut was brought to me just as picked up in a Colomba garden, with the head of a big rat fixed into the nut, the rat being not long dead. Clearly the rat was up a tree nibbling at or rather being well into the nut, nearly full size, when the nut tumbled and before it could withdraw it was crushed to death between the nut and the ground.—Ceylon Observer.

**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.

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