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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1908.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN W. KERN, of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, WEBSTER GRIMM, of Bucks County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS, JOHN G. MCHENY, 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.)

A Matter that Should Not be Forgotten.

Young men who voted on age last fall MUST be Registered or they can not vote under any circumstances. Others who have paid a State or County tax within two years may be able to swear in their votes, if they are not upon the Registry, but the voter who cast his first ballot in 1907, has no possible chances to do this. He is not upon any duplicate, has no tax assessed against him, and consequently cannot qualify to having a paid tax, as is necessary where voters are left off the Registry. By failing to register he practically and effectually disfranchises himself. There is no way by which he can vote, and Democrats should remember and see that every young Democrat who voted on age in 1907, is upon the polling list of 1908. And this must be seen to before the evening of September 2nd. Don't Forget this.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

On several occasions in the past this paper has advocated the abolishing of the office of Associate Judge, on the ground that it was no longer essential to the administration of justice, and therefore a useless and expensive ornament. In the early days of the state the judicial districts were large, and each one embraced several counties. The President Judge traveled from one to the other, and it was impossible for him to be well acquainted in all of them, and so it was deemed necessary to have local associates in each county.

The constitution of 1874 provided that all counties having a population of 40,000 should be entitled to become a separate district, with a President Judge only, the associates to be abolished. This gives a district like Wyoming only one Judge, while the district composed of Sullivan and Wyoming with a population very much less, has five. The same may be said of our own district of Columbia and Montour.

The Middleburg Post is now agitating the question of abolishing associate judges, and has compiled a table showing the amount paid by the state as salaries to associates, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Salary. Adams \$939.40, Bedford 1001.60, Cameron 751.29, Clinton 2150.00, Columbia 999.40, Elk 800.00, Forest 813.90, Fulton 646.20, Juniata 467.45, Huntingdon 2215.90, Mifflin 707.90, Monroe 1411.80, Montour 1112.40, Perry 748.40, Pike 843.00, Snyder 1511.10.

Summary table for Associate Judges: Sullivan 1351.00, Union 1109.40, Warren 1180.30, Wyoming 2628.25, Total \$23,688.60.

Total \$29,957.55. Nearly \$30,000! When we consider what the state has received in return for this expenditure, it is worth while to discuss whether it cannot be spent to better advantage. The necessity for the office, if there ever was any, has passed. The office is a useless one and ought to be abolished.

BE PREPARED.

There is no one—at least no one worthy of citizenship—who will not desire to vote at the coming election. The privilege of doing so, of having a voice in selecting those who are to administer the affairs of the government, is one of the highest and most important that can fall to the lot of any mortal being. It is not only a privilege but it is a duty, and a duty that we should all discharge. To vote, however, requires some preparation. First you must be registered, and this cannot be done after the second day of September. So you had better see about it now when you think of it. If you put it off, the matter may slip your memory, and the time go by for this preparation. The time to do a thing is when it should be done, and the time to be registered is now. Don't put this off.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says that the fund of \$50,000 appropriated by the legislature of 1907 for the payment of bounties on scalps of noxious animals was exhausted when 10 per cent. was paid on bills aggregating \$22,000 sent in by forty-three counties. The purpose of the act was to provide money for the extermination of these animals, but such remarkable activity was manifested by hunters that over three-fourths of the appropriation was requisitioned last year.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

At the November election the voters of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to vote for or against several proposed amendments to the state constitution that are of the utmost importance and demand the earnest consideration of every citizen. These amendments were approved at the last session of the legislature, and are submitted to the electorate prior to final consideration by the next general assembly.

One of these amendments, and possibly the most important, in that it will affect a great economy and make elections less frequent, purposes to abolish the spring election entirely. If it is approved and becomes a part of the fundamental law, in the even numbered years in November the state and county officers shall be chosen, and in the odd years the municipal elections shall be held in November also. Of course, the presidential elections will occur in the even numbered years. Offices the terms of which are three years are made four years, while those that are now five years are increased to six years. Election officers who are chosen for one year, under the present plan, would then serve for two years.

As to the state officers, the auditor general, who is now elected for three years, would serve four years, and the state treasurer's term would be increased from five to six years, and all county officers, councilmen and school directors would serve four years. The change would wipe out the February election, reduce the primaries from two to one each year and provide for only one personal registration. The second of the three proposed amendments provides that municipalities may contract indebtedness to the amount of 10 per cent. of their total assessed valuation. The present constitutional limitation is 7 per cent.

The third of the proposed amendments consolidates the courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, so that there shall be but one court each.

There is little objection to any of the amendments except possibly the one authorizing an increase of city debts. There are some scruples against relaxing this restraint. The other two amendments are, however, fairly certain of popular approval. — Altoona Times.

No Amendment Vote This Year.

The Altoona Times, giving information to voters, says:

"At the November election the voters of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to vote for or against several proposed amendments to the State Constitution."

This is a mistake into which a considerable number of our contemporaries have fallen, and to which we have previously directed a tention.

The constitutional amendments will not be voted upon this year. There is no probability that they will come before the people before November of next year. They were proposed by the last Legislature and must be approved by the next Legislature before they can be submitted to popular vote. The next Legislature will also determine when the vote shall be taken; it may be at a special election for the purpose, but it is more likely to be at the regular election in November, since there will be only a few officials to elect next year, and the amendments could have as full consideration as at a special election.

The interest which the voters have in the proposed amendments this year is merely an indirect one, and is to be expressed only in their votes for members of the Legislature. As the members elected this year will pass upon these amendments at the coming session it is assumed that the people are interested in knowing both what the amendments are and how the several legislative candidates are disposed toward them. That is the reason they are now advertised, and not because a vote is to be taken on them this year.

At this time the proposed changes do not excite very general interest. Discussion of them is wholesome, however, and will serve to get the people acquainted with them. If they pass the next Legislature they will be advertised again a year hence, and then the people will be face to face with them as a live and direct question. — Phila. Press.

September 2nd.

Do you ask why we point to that date? If you are not Registered on or before that time, your vote may be lost. It is the last day that you can Register.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Sold Everywhere. J. H. P. & Co.

SEPARATE JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

It is claimed by some that when Columbia county contains forty thousand inhabitants it will become a separate judicial district, and under the constitution the associate judges will be eliminated. This is partly correct, but several things must happen before the provisions of the constitution will apply.

Article IV, Section 5 of that instrument is as follows:

"Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms."

"Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district." But how is it to be determined that a county contains that number? Can it be ascertained in any other way than by the official census of the United States? That will not be taken until 1910.

But that alone will not make the change. A reapportionment must first be made by the legislature, as Montour county must be provided for, and that body will meet in 1911. Then, if we have the forty thousand, and a new apportionment is made, and the legislature sees fit to make this county a separate district, there will be no more associates elected. But a little thing like a constitutional provision is no guarantee that it will be obeyed by a Pennsylvania legislature. If they do not see fit to make the apportionment, what are you going to do about it? The constitution says that "the General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener designate the several judicial districts." This is mandatory, but nothing has been done under it for over thirty years.

The legislature can pass a law at its next session in 1909, abolishing associates, but this would not apply to those now on the bench until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected.

State to Push Capitol Cases.

Scarlet Anxious to Close His Connection With Cases.

Deputy Attorney General Jesse E. B. Cunningham, will return to Harrisburg after a European tour about the first of September and soon after Attorney General Todd will come back from the Maine woods and James Scarlet will meet them to determine what shall be done in regard to the Capitol graft cases this fall. From all indications two criminal cases will be tried and the balance of the cases will depend upon their outcome.

The September criminal court in Dauphin county will have a very large list, and as the capitol trial will necessarily be protracted, it is probable that Judge Kunkel will be asked to set a special term late in October for the trial of the cases. This will come after the argument on the motion for a new trial for Sanderson, which will be heard by the judge in October's first week. Mr. Scarlet will speak for the State, P. Fred Rothermel, Jr., for Sanderson and one lawyer for each of the other defendants.

The civil actions to recover the sums alleged to have been filched from the State on the contracts will be instituted this fall by Attorney General Todd in collaboration with David T. Watson, of Pittsburg. The State officials have always contended that they have a good chance of winning these actions. The last case tried was said by many lawyers to have been a good one for a civil court case.

James Scarlet is anxious to close up his connection with the cases, owing to his engagements with the attorney general's department in the federal government's cases in which he is special counsel, and hopes to have all criminal trials end with this year.

AUGUST

FURNITURE and LINEN SALE

An Important Event for Thrifty Housekeepers.

This year's sales will surpass those of any previous season—surpass them in value-giving strength and in the variety of the offerings. Business conditions have enabled us to purchase goods at the lowest prices quoted in years and we pass the splendid bargains along to our customers in the same way—AT AMAZING REDUCTIONS FROM ACTUAL CURRENT VALUES.

Here are a few items, selected at random from the scores of good bargains to be had. Such economies on Table, Household and Art Linens of absolutely dependable qualities—and on artistic Furniture of thorough reliability—are positively without precedent in Bloomsburg retailing. Read on—and profit.

Furniture at Very Unusual Prices

Buying furniture soon "runs into money," and opportunities such as this must interest every housekeeper who needs furniture, for during this sale we are offering exceptional values. Come and inspect these exceptional values.

The Linen Sale.

We consider it a distinct triumph to be able to quote such low prices on qualities so exceptionally fine. Only the most adroit and farsighted buying enables us to do so.

Table with 2 columns: Linen items and prices. Bleached Table Linen, 56 in. bleached table linen 28c value for 22c, 56 in. bleached table linen 59c value for 49c, 72 in. bleached table linen 85c value for 72c, 72 in. bleached table linen \$1.00 value for 85c, 72 in. bleached double damask \$1.39 value for \$1.19, 72 in. bleached double damask \$1.50 value for \$1.25, 72 in. bleached double damask \$2.00 value for \$1.65, 72 in. bleached double damask \$2.75 value for \$2.25. NAPKINS REDUCED. Napkins to match most of the bleached table linen, and they are reduced. Space forbids telling you of all the prices, but you get an idea from the following: \$1.15 napkins now 89c, 1.50 napkins now \$1.25, 1.95 napkins now 1.59, 2.75 napkins now 2.25, 3.50 napkins now 2.98, 4.00 napkins now 3.25, 5.00 napkins now 4.25, 6.00 napkins now 5.00, 6.50 napkins now 5.50.

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