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HURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1909

Working Another Bunco.

The Republican members of the ways and means committee have labored for four and a half months and have brought forth the Payne tariff bill. The net effect of this measure, even if it should become a law exactly as it now stands, would be, according to the estimates of the committee itself, to increase the customs revenue by \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year. In other words, it is an additional tax upon the consumers of the country of \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 annually. This is the Republican party's response to the demand on the part of the people for revision of the tariff. It is another bunco game, and simple.

At first blush, when considering a list of some eighteen or twenty articles upon which a reduction of duty is made, the bill may appear to be a revision downward, but a closer examination of the various schedules discloses, even to the tariff layman, that such is not the case. A measure which increases taxation by \$50,000,000 a year can scarcely be properly regarded as a measure of reduction, even by those who are not acquainted with the intricacies of tariff schedules. When this fact is pointed out to the Republican leaders, they make the plea that the increase is made necessary in order to meet the running expenses of the government. While this may be true from a Republican standpoint, it is also plain that the Republican party intends to exercise no economy in the maintenance of government, but is bent upon continuing its policy of extravagance, its big expenditures for keeping up the great military arm of the government, and all the other reckless waste of public funds. The Payne bill, therefore, means, if it means anything, that there is to be no curtailment of gigantic expenses during the present administration, and that in order to keep up these expenditures the tariff must be revised so as to produce more revenue.

At the same time the framers of the measure are anxious to have the impression made that the bill is a "revision downward," and to this end they have seen fit to emphasize the reductions which have been made upon certain articles. The fact remains however, that upon the great majority of imports there is practically no change from the existing schedules, and the exactions of the highly protected industries will continue as heretofore. In short, it has been the policy of the tariff makers to disturb no special interest in the exercise of the privilege which it has under the tariff. It is a notable fact that, generally speaking, where reductions are provided for in the bill, the industries concerned will, in effect, be as well protected as they are now, so that the advantage which the consumer should gain in tariff reduction is entirely discounted. This is especially true of the steel schedule, for the great Steel Trust is absolutely free from fear of foreign competition, with or without a tariff; it is also true of other large industries to a lesser extent.—Johnstown Democrat.

CASORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Sells the Original. Cash H. Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 29, 1909. Representative Champ Clark, the minority leader, has made his long looked for speech on the Payne tariff bill and some parts of his arraignment made the Republicans squirm. He pointed out that except for a few commodities which have been put on the free list the rates were one and a half per cent higher in the Payne bill than in the Dingley bill. He urged that the tax on tea be removed, asserting that it was a tax on "the poor man's breakfast table" and one which many could ill afford to pay, while there had been no increase whatever of the tax on beer which could easily stand an additional 50 cents a barrel, which was a luxury which no man needed and many were better off without. He showed the subterfuge by which the Standard Oil Company is protected, petroleum being placed on the free list but a differential provided for in the case of any other country placing an export tax on oil which results in saving the Standard Company from all competition. His speech was vigorously applauded by the Democrats but the Republicans looked very much unhappy as he proceeded.

Mr. Clark said he was confident that if the House were afforded an opportunity to vote on the question it would take the tax off of tea and increase the tax on beer, an opinion which apparently is shared by the Republican leaders for they are plotting to secure the adoption of a rule which will make it impossible for the members to secure a vote on any amendment whatever unless it is first reported by the Ways and Means committee which Speaker Cannon named and which, of course, he dominates. The leaders now count on shutting off general debate with a rule next Wednesday after which, if their plans carry, there will be debate under the five minute limitation to each speaker for ten days, then three days will be set apart for voting on amendments and it is expected that the House will vote on the entire bill about April 15.

The President has given notice to the Senate leaders that if they so change the bill as to make it a high protection measure or to reduce its revenue producing powers he will veto it, and moreover, that he will probably recommend the adoption of a tax of 2 per cent on the dividends of all corporations except banks and a few others. It is estimated that such a tax would yield at least \$15,000,000 of revenue and possibly considerably more. President Taft is disappointed at the showing that this tax would yield so little. Of course it would not apply to bonds and a large part of the capitalization of the corporations, especially of the railroads, consists of bonds.

Unfortunately the Democrats in Congress are not making as good a showing as they might on the tariff bill because so many of them are urging protection for certain interests within their own districts. This makes it impossible for them to attack the protection principle of the Payne bill with the strength they could otherwise possess.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked for and accepted the resignation of the Assistant Attorney General for that Department, although of course the resignation had actually to be called for by the Attorney General. This means that the all powerful influence of Gifford Pinchot, the national forester, in the Interior Department is at an end, for Assistant Attorney General Woodruff was an employee of the bureau of forestry before going to the Interior Department and his chief conception of law was that Mr. Pinchot's word was law. There will be a general diminution of the influence of Forester Pinchot in this administration, which will be very different from the last when anything that Mr. Pinchot said went with the President, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior.

It is a surprise to many people

that President Taft should have urged Governor Curry of New Mexico to retain his position of Governor until his term expires. Curry resigned and with good reason, for there are serious charges against his administration in the Senate committee on Territories and, moreover, he was seriously offended at the order of the Secretary of the Interior that all territorial officials should remain in their territories instead of coming to Washington to lobby for statehood and other legislation. Generally the order will be commended as it has been little short of a scandal the manner in which the territorial officials have induced their legislatures to appropriate funds for travelling expenses and then have expended them, coming to the national capital and staying at high priced hotels while they sought to influence legislation.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

Jurors for May Court.

GRAND JURY.

Frank Derr, Bloom; Wm. W. Adams, Berwick; Daniel Goodman, Conyngham; George George, Conyngham; Charles Kelchner, Fishing-creek; Geo. B. Appleman, Greenwood; Arthur Brandon, Berwick; Clem Edwards, Berwick; N. A. Markle, West Berwick; F. P. Pursel, Bloomsburg; Samuel Muffley, Light Street; J. B. McHenry, Benton; Francis Hower, Roaring-creek; E. E. Rabert, Berwick; Charles Eastman, Bloomsburg; Alfred Mummy, Beaver; Harry Stout, West Berwick; Daniel Kashner, Bloom; John Newman, West Berwick; Wesley Shutt, Bloom; James Reeser, Bloom; M. C. Creasy, Catawissa; John Farver, Bloom; T. E. Witmer, Beaver.

TRAVERSE JURY—First Week.

Charles Hughes, Locust; Rolandus Conrad, Centre; Wm. Eves, Madison; Calvin Klinger, Briar-creek; Joseph H. Sittler, Centre; Joseph Taylor, Fishing-creek; Wesley Adams, Locust; W. W. Shannon, West Berwick; Boyd Christian, Madison; M. H. Rittenhouse, Briar-creek; Charles Birt, Berwick; Wesley F. Shaffer, Briar-creek; Chas. T. Geese, Bontour; A. C. Dildine, Benton township; H. C. Yost, Franklin; James Eyer, Bloom; Horace E. Belles, Orangeville; Clark Bittenbender, Berwick; U. A. Smith, Main; Isaac Benjamin, Berwick; Wm. Boone, Beaver; Daniel Oliver, Berwick; Miles Miller, Sugarloaf; George Alleman, Bloom; Fred Wood, Benton; Charles Shultz, Benton township; Chas. J. Potter, Pine; R. A. Hartman, Berwick; John Shew, Scott; Jos. E. Fry, Berwick; E. K. Creveling, Mifflin; J. F. Bauman, Main; Norman Bower, Berwick; E. F. Stouch, Jackson; Jacob Zimmerman, Conyngham; W. H. Werkheiser, Bloom; W. W. Ruckle, Bloom; George Rhawn, Catawissa; Frank Kashner, Bloom; James Cortright, Conyngham; A. W. Buckalew, Fishing-creek; Henry Wolf, Franklin; Walter Shriner, Conyngham; M. C. Groh, West Berwick; Reno Kleese, Cleveland; Wm. Pullen, West Berwick; Chas. Bibby, Briar-creek; Eli H. Weaver, West Berwick.

PETIT JURORS—Second Week.

Casper Hower, Catawissa township; E. Ross Kester, Hemlock; W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg; J. B. Millard, Scott; Hilbert Albertson, Fishing-creek; J. Hess, West Berwick; J. A. Lamb, West Berwick; Joseph Rinard, Catawissa; E. D. Hagenbuch, Scott; T. B. Miller, Bloom; Geo. W. Creasy, Centre; Seth B. Lehman, Briar-creek; H. M. Bowman, Mifflin; J. W. Burlingame, Scott; W. A. Myers, West Berwick; A. B. Mendenhall, Jackson; C. S. Fornwald, Bloom; Robert Lee, Madison; James Y. Stackhouse, Pine; J. E. Cox, Bloom; John Trinkle, Bloom; Ira B. McHenry, Benton; Ralph Eves, Greenwood; Thomas Turry, Conyngham; Wm. Ikeler, Orangeville; C. A. Shannon, Benton; J. Harvey Hess, Berwick; A. J. George, Bloomsburg; A. C. DeSheppard, Bloom; Alexander Shiner, West Berwick; Calvin Dent, Hemlock; John Custer, Bloom; Bruce Girton, Sugarloaf; W. H. Dennis, Berwick; Frank Hirlaman, Jackson; Anthony Cain, Centralia.

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices \$10 to \$35.

Spring Suits Regularly \$20.00 \$17.50

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray. 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at \$12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at \$26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted, slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At \$6.00 to \$14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at \$27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect); lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at \$20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.



F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,

HEADINGS Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, in many grades and sizes.

CARDS Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.

CARD SIGNS No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.

IN BOOKS Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books, Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.

HAND BILLS Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes: Cut Cards, all sizes, Round Corner Cards, Card Board in Sheets, white and colors, Name Cards for all Secret Societies, Window Cards, Shipping Tags, Manila Tag Board, Bond Papers, Ledger Papers, Cover Papers, Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events. Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied. Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Alcohol to Children

Ask your doctor how often he prescribes an alcoholic stimulant for children. He will probably say, "Very, very rarely. Children do not need stimulating." Ask him how often he prescribes a tonic for them. He will probably answer, "Very, very frequently." Then ask him about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a tonic for the young. Follow his advice. He knows. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The first great rule of health—"Daily movement of the bowels." Ask your doctor if this is not so. Then ask him about Ayer's Pills. Sold for nearly sixty years.