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Capital \$100,000 Surplus \$150,000.

With the Largest Capital and Surplus in the County, a Strong Directorate, Competent Officers and Every Modern Facility, we solicit Accounts, Large or Small, and Collections on the Most Liberal Terms. Consistent with Sound Banking, and Invite YOU to inspect our NEW QUARTERS.

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909

Hopeful Future in Pennsylvania.

The consternation which prevails among the Republicans of Philadelphia justifies the prediction of a Democratic victory next fall even greater than that of 1905 when Mr. Berry had a majority of over 80,000. The people of the great city appear to have become thoroughly aroused to the iniquities of the machine and as it invariably follows the courts are taking the side of justice. A number of ballot boxes have already been opened and the results of the primary returns exposed and the indications now are that the work will be continued to completion.

That this great State is governed by fraud is a shame that ought not to be endured by the people. It would hardly be just to say that no Republican State official has been elected in recent years but it is within the limits of reason to declare that no Republican State official has been elected within a dozen years without the help of fraudulent ballots, almost if not entirely equal in number, to the majority which he received. It is equally certain that several State officials have been elected by fraud within that period of time and that preparations have been made for gross frauds at the coming election.

If the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburg are alert there will be little, if any, fraud in the coming election. Ballot boxes can't be stuffed and returns can't be changed if the people are active and energetic for an honest vote and just return. Nobody sympathizes with a fool who is buncoed and only contempt follows a fellow who is robbed through his own carelessness. Why shouldn't the crime of stealing an election be treated as severely as that of stealing something else? There is nothing as valuable to a citizen as his vote and yet we let the corrupt politicians cheat us out of it every year.

—Watchman.

Reading Advances Fares.

The Reading Company has gone back to its former charge of two and a-half cents a mile for passenger rates. Since the recent decision of the state Supreme Court on the two-cent fare question, General Passenger Agent Edson J. Weeks announces that the passenger rate effective prior to October 1, 1906, would, in a measure be restored beginning July 1st. The change, however, will only apply to the one-way ticket. For the present round-trip excursion and commutation tickets will be left unchanged.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

STOPS FALLING HAIR
DESTROYS DANDRUFF

AN ELEGANT DRESSING
MAKES HAIR GROW

Ingredients: Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinin, Sodium Chlorid,
Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume.

Ask your doctor if there is anything injurious here.
Ask him also if there is not genuine merit here.

Does not Color the Hair

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1909.

Senator Aldrich with more frankness perhaps than is characteristic announced his belief, when the corporation tax proposition came up in the Senate, that it would be repealed within two years. He explained that in his estimation the tariff bill would yield ample revenue after that time and that the continuation of the corporation tax would prove prejudicial to the protective system. In the estimation of many able judges, including no less capable a statesman than President Taft, the Senator from Rhode Island is wholly mistaken in his prediction. It is the belief of Mr. Taft and a number of able judges in both houses of Congress that once the corporation tax is graven upon the statutes it will remain there, that the force of public opinion will be too strong ever to permit of its repeal. As to whether or not it will prove a menace to the protective system is a question determined by each man's conception of that system. To men of the old school of Republicanism, like Aldrich, Hale and a host of others, it certainly will, for from their standpoint anything which must tend to the lowering of the protective duties constitutes a menace to protection. To men of the more modern school of Republicanism, like Taft and many members of his cabinet, the salvation of the protective system rests on the gradual lowering of the duties. They argue that the continued maintenance of the existing high rates must inevitably result in turning the great volume of consumers against the tariff and that if this is to be avoided the duties must be gradually lowered. President Taft and those who espouse his view will not, however, quarrel with Mr. Aldrich's prediction. They are sufficiently thankful to secure the services of the able Republican leader at this time to get the corporation tax on the statute books and are entirely content to deal with any effort he may make to repeal it, when that time comes.

A majority of the Democratic Senators will vote for the corporation tax for the very reason that Mr. Aldrich dislikes it. They share the view of President Taft that once enacted the tax can never be repealed and that it will soon yield so ample a revenue as to make a reduction of the productive duties imperative. They believe sincerely that Mr. Aldrich and others of his school have failed to keep pace with the popular sentiment of the country, that they do not realize the extent of the demand for lower duties, that they attach far too little importance to the popular sentiment that corporations, most of which are directly or indirectly beneficiaries of the tariff, should contribute their share to the expenses of the government. Even now a number of corporations are protesting violently against the enactment of the Taft tax and the Democrats seem to realize far more keenly than the Republican leaders that one corporation with ample funds to pay telegraph tolls can make a ten times more noisy protest than one hundred consumers whose enforced contributions to the protected manufacturers have left them with hardly sufficient ready cash to pay for a ten word telegram between them. Nothing but Hobson's choice between the corporation tax and the income tax would induce the Republican leaders to vote for the corporation tax at this time. To the Democrats, on the other hand, the corporation tax amounts to half a loaf, for practically all its provisions are contained in the income tax amendment fathered by Senators Bailey and Cummins.

Army officers are greatly rejoiced over the first modification of the ninety-mile ride prescribed by President Roosevelt as a physical test for all field officers. The Secretary of War has determined to make exceptions in the case of certain senior officers of the ordnance department and the engineer corps, and of all officers who have reached the age of sixty-two. These will be required to take the ride but surgeons making the subsequent physical examination will be instructed to be far more lenient with them than with the younger men and officers of the line. Another change which is confidently expected is an equal division of the twenty-one-hour period during which the ninety miles must be covered, into three equal parts instead of, as at present, requiring that one lap of thirty miles be made in six hours. Of course these changes are not particularly radical, but they are taken by army officers to indicate that President

Taft is disposed to be more reasonable in his demands for physical prowess on the part of army officers than was his predecessor.

Reverting to the tariff, some interesting facts were brought out in the debate regarding the growth of tea in South Carolina. Senator Tillman asked the Senate to impose a duty of ten cents a pound on this commodity in order that the industry might be further developed in his State. His motion was defeated by a vote of 45 to 18, but Senator Smith of Maryland gave notice that at the proper time he would move to amend the bill by providing for a bounty of ten cents a pound on tea grown in this country, and in the course of his remarks he pointed out that at the present time South Carolina produces more tea each year than was grown in the island of Ceylon in 1875, and yet Ceylon now grows a sufficient amount to supply the entire demand of the U. S.

The Oleomargarine Law.

The following statement from Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust will be read with interest: "Considerable agitation has recently been aroused owing to reported violations of the Oleomargarine Law in a certain section of the State. As Dairy and Food Commissioner, I desire to say that whenever and wherever violations of the Oleomargarine or other Pure Food Laws are discovered by this Bureau, or reported to it, they are prosecuted to the full extent of the law. The Oleomargarine Law, like the Liquor and other similar laws, is extremely difficult to enforce, and while violations occur now, and always have occurred, it is the purpose of this Bureau to reduce violations to a minimum and to punish to the maximum every violator of the provisions of the law. To this end I solicit information that will enable this Bureau to locate any violations of the Oleomargarine Law that may occur in any part of the State.

This is particularly solicited from dairymen, and especially from the public press, which has much to do with the formation of public sentiment. While public sentiment is strong against wrong-doing generally, and properly so, it is unfortunate that public sentiment in certain parts of the State is more or less opposed to the enforcement of the Oleomargarine Law, and for this reason in its fight for observance of the law this bureau invites the co-operation and support of every organization and every individual in the Commonwealth.

The following extracts from the records of this office show the activity of the Bureau from the date of approval of the Oleomargarine Law, May 29th, 1901, so far as those counties in this section of the State are concerned in which violations of the law most frequently occur and where public sentiment makes them most difficult to suppress: In the counties referred to—viz: Allegheny, Beaver, Fayette, Lawrence, Mercer, Washington and Westmoreland—during the years 1901 and 1902 Commissioners Welles and Cope terminated 133 cases, and turned into the State Treasury \$5,273.49 in fines and costs; during the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906 Commissioner Warren terminated 302 cases, and paid into the State Treasury \$23,687.50 in fines and costs; during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 to June 15th Commissioner Foust terminated 330 cases, and paid into the State Treasury \$33,429.28. In addition there are 33 Injunction Cases pending in the courts of Allegheny County, 13 Contempt Cases pending in the Superior Court for violating the orders of the Court, and 50 First and Second Offense Cases for trial; with a large number of cases before the Aldermen and many others in preparation."

Soaping the Farmers.

A man giving the name of L. S. Burns, has been swindling the farmers of Wyoming county out of considerable money through the sale of soap, offering valuable premiums, which never materialize. The man is supposed to be a resident of Wilkes-Barre and claims to represent the Woodbury Soap Co., of New York, and delivers two dozen cakes of toilet soap and upon payment of \$10.00 or more down to furnish 200 bars of laundry soap which the farmer is to cut in half and deliver to his neighbors as samples. Burns promises to give the premiums for so doing in the shape of dishes, clocks, chairs and many other articles. Burns is described as about 55 years of age; weight 170 pounds; height nearly 6 feet; complexion dark; eyes peculiar and teeth incased with gold.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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, Etc.

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

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.