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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1910

OLEO AND BUTTER.

Remarkable Statement from a Dairy
Region Newspaper.

The New York Times notes a remarkable contribution to the oleomargarine controversy, made by the Owego (N. Y.) Record, a paper printed close to what is believed to be the biggest creamery in the world and naturally not antagonistic to the important dairy interests of that part of the state. It says that the very men who make butter use "oleo" on their own tables to such an extent that the trade in it there has grown to "tremendous proportions," and that they will continue to do as long as they can sell their own product for forty cents a pound and get for twenty cents something that looks and tastes just as well and is equally wholesome and nutritious. The competition of the substitute may in time put the price of butter below the price of production, but even then the farmer will not abandon "oleo," he will simply sell his cows and turn his attention to something else than dairying. And the Record insists that, in that section, at least, there is no attempt to palm off oleomargarine as butter. It sells on its merits, for what it is. That is all any dairyman or butter dealer has a right to ask, the Record thinks, and to those who are pleading with the "true Grangers" not to buy or use a food that is threatening the dairy interests with ruin it declares that they are wasting their time, the farmers not caring to make pocket sacrifices to "the principle of the thing." The fact might as well be faced, argues the Record, that "a good substitute for butter has been devised which can be produced much more cheaply than butter can be produced, and that the great mass of the people are certainly going to adopt the substitute as long as it is cheaper than butter." Instead of increasing the tax on oleomargarine the next Congress will be asked to remove the tax already imposed on its manufacture and sale.

The eastbound Chicago Limited express recently made the run from Altoona to Harrisburg, 132 miles in 135 minutes. As no train is allowed to make the run in less than 130 minutes, this run was a remarkable one for the heavy passenger train, it carrying two engines and eight cars. The run from Lewis-town to Harrisburg, 60 miles, was a particularly good one, it being made in 56 minutes, and being almost the record for that distance on the division.

70 Years with Coughs

We have had nearly seventy years of experience with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. That makes us have great confidence in it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak throats, and weak lungs. Ask your own doctor what experience he has had with it. He knows. He can advise you wisely. Keep in close touch with your family physician. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Be well; be strong. You cannot if your bowels are constipated. The best laxative is Ayer's Pills, all vegetable. Ask your doctor if he agrees with us. Do as he says.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1910.
The developments of the last week in the political situation have been interesting, if not startling. The telegraph has distributed the news throughout the country but there is a tenseness of feeling owing to the disruptions in the House and in the Senate and an unsettlement in political friendships and alliances of long standing which will be referred to in the future history of the country as of great importance and perhaps as marking departures in political history. Everyone knows that parties, like individuals, outlive their usefulness. "Our little systems come and go, they have their day and cease to be." The Republican party has had its youth, its manhood, its old age and has now its period of senility, as illustrated in its leaders—Cannon, Aldrich, Hale and others. Owing to the respect for human life, crystallized in law, we cannot bury the aged while breath remains in the useless body, although that body may be nothing more than a center of disease and painful decrepitude. There need, however, be no such reverence for political bodies. It takes them sometimes a hundred years to die, a hundred years of lingering, sinister, mischievous life. Just as the slightest accident may cause the death of a decrepit old man, so the comparatively unimportant incident of the discharge of a Bureau officer may cause the death and disruption of the old party that has long ceased to stand for anything that ought to be preserved.

The last week has emphasized the division in the Republican party between the progressives of the Roosevelt administration and the friends of the present administration. The result has been to establish still further in political circles and probably in the public mind, the difference between the Taft and Roosevelt policies. So far as can be seen, President Taft is much in favor both in the Senate and in the House among those with whom President Roosevelt was in perpetual war. It may be that this situation is deceptive; it may be that sooner or later the President will come out as strongly and defiantly in favor of those policies known as Rooseveltian as he did in his campaign speeches. It may be that what Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon and Senator Hale look upon as complaisance is merely the suaviter in modo for which Mr. Taft has reputation. Time will tell and time just now in a political sense is exigent and will tell very soon.

An international celebration to be held on the completion of the Inter-Oceanic Canal has been planned to be held in Washington in 1915. It is expected that every nation of the world will be represented. The President is expected to give his hearty support to the idea and the celebration is to take the form of an Exposition. Many will remember that about twenty years ago the first Exposition after the Centennial Exposition of 1876, was planned to be held in Washington but after public spirit had been aroused on the subject and it came before Congress for approval and an appropriation, Chicago, with characteristic politeness, hogged the scheme and the great Exposition of the quadrennial discovery of America was held, not at the capital of the United States, but on the shores of Lake Michigan. Washington has almost doubled in population and more than doubled in means of accommodation for visitors since 1892 but it is quite probable that after the plans of this Exposition have been made and advertised Chicago or some other city than Washington will get the benefit of it. No other Nation would think of holding such a celebration elsewhere than at its capital, but the United States is lawless unto itself.

That some members of Congress remember the weather of the last Fourth of March when scores of thousands of people started to Washington for the Inauguration, failed to arrive in time, or, arriving failed to see any inauguration, is shown by the fact that the Judiciary Committee of the lower House is proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to change the date of inauguration from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. The Bill provides for continuing the terms of Representatives and Senators to the last Thursday in April beginning 1913 so as to make the necessary adjustment for a change of date. The first President, George Washington it will be remembered was inaugurated on the 30 of April and made his Inauguration address in New York on Wall Street.

1910 POLITICAL EVENTS.

Interesting Information for Voters
Prepared by Chief Clerk of the
State Department—Effect of
the Recently Adopted
Constitutional Amend-
ments.

A calendar of political events for 1910 has been prepared by George D. Thorn, chief clerk of the State Department, at Harrisburg. It contains much information of value to voters and prospective candidates of all parties. The calendar follows:

Spring primary election, Saturday, June 4.

February election, Tuesday, February 15.

November election, Tuesday, November 8.

Last day to pay tax to qualify for the February election, Saturday, January 15.

Last day for filing statement of expenses for February election, Thursday, March 17.

Last day for filing petitions for nomination for Spring primary, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Saturday, May 7.

Last day for filing petitions for nomination, for Spring primary, with the County Commissioners, Saturday, May 14.

Last day for filing statement of expenses, for Spring primary, Saturday, June 18.

Last day for filing certificates of nomination, made by State conventions, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Tuesday October 4.

Last day for filing Nomination Papers for November election with the County Commissioners, Tuesday, October 18.

Last day to be assessed for the November election, Wednesday, September 7.

Last day to pay tax to qualify for November election Saturday, October 8.

Last day for filing statement of expenses for November election, Thursday, December 8.

State officers to be elected in 1910: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs.

CHANGES MADE BY ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Changes made by the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution and the schedule, adopted November 2, 1909. Judges of the County Courts and County Officers cannot be elected in the year 1910. All such officers whose terms expire with the end of 1910, or whose commissions expire upon the first Monday of January, 1911, will be held over for one year, or until the first Monday of January, 1912, and all appointments to fill vacancies will be until the first Monday in January, 1912.

At the November election of 1910 no officers will be voted for except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Congressmen, Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, unless there should be a vacancy in the Supreme or Superior Court, occurring two months before the General Election, which may be filled at that election.

All County Officers who were elected in 1908, and whose commissions run from the first Monday of January, 1908, will serve until the first Monday of January, 1912.

All County Officers who were elected in 1909, and whose commissions run from the first Monday of January, 1910, will serve until the first Monday of January, 1914.

All officers elected in February, 1910, to offices, the regular term of which is two years, and also Election Officers and Assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1911. Assessors elected at the November election, 1911, and thereafter, shall serve four years. Election officers will serve two years.

All officers chosen in February, 1910, to offices, the term of which is now 4 years, or was made 4 years by the amendments or the schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of January, 1915.

All Justices of the Peace, Magistrates and Aldermen, chosen at the February election, 1910, shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1915.

After the year 1910 all terms of city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in odd-numbered years.

Venango county will build a new residence for the sheriff and a new jail. The contract price is \$35,495, or nearly \$15,000 less than the commissioners expected, according to an exchange. Just wait until the bills for "extras" begin to float in and the commissioners may have another little surprise.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Now For The Quick Selling

OF A

Manufacturer's Surplus Stock of Furs.

The Fur season with some manufacturers has been anything but satisfactory. We found a fur merchant with a surplus stock he was anxious to dispose of—said he'd rather have less money than a big stock of furs. A satisfactory price was agreed on.

THE FURS ARE HERE AND ARE ON SALE AT
TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS FROM
THEIR REAL VALUE.

NECK PIECES IN EVERY FASHIONABLE SHAPE.

Natural Mink Scarf with head and tail trimming \$40.00 now \$30.00.
Black Lynx Shawl was \$37.00, now \$27.00.
Natural Mink, priced \$17.00, now \$12.50.
Japan Mink Shawl, was \$15.00, now \$11.50.
Jap Mink Novelty Scarf, was \$18.00, now \$13.75.
Jap Mink Fancy Scarf, was \$13.50, now \$9.50.
Jap Mink Throw, was \$9.00, now \$6.50.
Black Fox Shawls, were \$15.00, now \$11.00.
Sable Fox Fancy Scarf, was \$20.00, now \$14.50.
Isabella Fox Animal Scarf, was \$15.00, now \$11.00.
Russian Mink Throws, were \$5.00, now \$3.85.
Isabella Opossum Animal Scarfs, were \$9.00, now \$6.75.
Many other neck pieces, were \$1.00 to \$20.00, now 85 cents to \$14.50.

MUFFS TO MATCH ALL NECK PIECES.

National Mink Muff with heads was \$30.00 now \$24.00.
Black Lynx Pillow Muff, was \$50.00, now \$40.00.
Jap Mink Pillow Muff with heads, was \$10, now \$7.75.
Russian Mink Rug Muff, was \$9.00, now \$6.75.
Sable Fox Rug Muff, was \$15.00, now \$11.00.
Isabella Fox Rug Muff, was \$11.00, now \$8.25.

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