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A COLLEGE IN MANILA.

Educational Institution Opened on the American Plan.

MANILA, June 30.—The nonsectarian college of primary and secondary education was opened in Manila yesterday in the presence of Judge Taft, president of the civil commission, and of his colleagues. Judge Taft spoke in fitting and effective terms of the significance of the event.

YALE-HARVARD REGATTA.

Varsity Race Won by Yale-Harvard Takes Other Events.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 29.—The day of the big Yale-Harvard regatta did not open promisingly for the races that were arranged for midday. There were prospects for wind and rain. But later in the morning the chances improved.

The four oared race was first rowed. Harvard won, the official time being: Harvard, 13:22; Yale, 13:25 2-5.

Then came the freestyle race, which was also won by Harvard, the official time being: Harvard, 12:01; Yale, 12:19 2-5.

The varsity race, the great event of the day, was won by Yale. It was a closely contested race nearly up to the finish, when Harvard weakened, and the Yale men shot ahead and won.

Official time at the finish line was: Yale, 21m. 12 2-5s.; Harvard, 21m. 27 2-5s.

The Rough Riders' Reunion.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., July 4.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt arose early, and after breakfast with General Metcalf of the Twentieth Kansas, Paul Morton and a few other guests in Mr. Morton's private car the governor began to put a his time exchanging greetings with his old comrades.

Another Presidential Ticket.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 2.—The executive committee of the United Christian party met here Saturday night and chose Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kan., as candidate for vice president in place of John G. Woodley, who declined to run. Sheldon is thus slated as running mate for Rev. S. C. Scallow of Harrisburg, Pa.

Death of "Father Bill" Curtis.

FAYANS, N. H., July 4.—News of the death of W. B. Curtis and Allen Dunshee of New York, who, while climbing Mount Washington, perished in the frightful ice storm which swept over the White mountains last Saturday, caused great gloom among the tourists here, especially on part of the members of the Appalachian club, who are on a week's trip to the mountains, and of which Mr. Curtis was a member.

Timour Khan Killed in a Raid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2.—A party of Persian Kurds led by Timour Khan, who is reported to enjoy Russian protection, made a raid upon Turkish territory near Serrai, Roumelia, and in an encounter with Ottoman troops Timour and two of his nephews were killed.

HOBOKEN'S HORROR.

Fire Wipes Out North German Lloyd Piers.

APPALLING LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE.

Property Damage May Reach \$10,000,000—Three Ocean Liners Burned, One Badly Damaged—Other Valuable Property Destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The losses sustained in the horrible conflagration at the docks of the North German Lloyd Steamship company in Hoboken Saturday night are conservatively placed at between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. The loss of life, while merely guesswork at this time, will reach probably as high as 150, and there are over 200 men in the hospitals in this city, Hoboken and Jersey City badly burned.

Seventy-eight bodies have already been recovered from the North river. They were seared and maimed beyond recognition. The scene of the great fire presents a spectacular but horrible sight. Over in Hoboken, where two days ago piers reaching hundreds of feet out into the river and rising in the air like great hills stood, alive with outgoing and incoming commerce, a mammoth waste of burning and smoldering beams, with here and there an occasional remnant of a high brick wall, are all that remains of the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property. The three immense piers of the North German Lloyd line are burned to the water's edge. The Thingvall pier also lies smoldering from the same fate, and a part of the Hamburg-American pier, which had just been added to their great pier city, was in ruins.

Four large storehouses of the Palmer Campbell company are wrecked, and they, with the piers, go to make up the appalling mass of debris that lies smoking, sizzling and steaming over across the North river. It covers over four city blocks and reaches out into the river for over 1,000 feet.

The property loss can simply be approximated at this time. None of the officials around the docks could give anything like a precise estimate of their losses and none was prepared to make a statement on this point. A conservative estimate, made by a prominent fire underwriter, places the entire damage at below \$10,000,000.

The warehouses of Palmer Campbell, which were across the street from the North German Lloyd docks, suffered greatly, and a number of houses along the street were scorched badly. The number of smaller buildings along the water front not directly under the control of the steamship companies cannot be learned, but it is said that there were a number of express offices for smaller companies. One of these is reported to have lost over \$10,000 worth of horses and wagons.

The loss on the steamship properties and to other companies is estimated approximately as follows:

The steamship Main of the North German Lloyd line cost \$1,500,000 outside of the cargo, fitting and stores. The loss is placed at \$1,200,000 for the vessel and about \$400,000 for the fitting and stores and cargo that were aboard her.

The steamship Bremen of the North German Lloyd line cost \$1,250,000, and her fitting and cargo were valued at \$300,000. The cargo and stores were entirely consumed, and the loss to the vessel proper will amount to at least \$700,000. She is beached off Westhewen and still smoldering, apparently destroyed save her machinery.

The Saale, the steamship which will have the most horrible story of death to unfold when the divers go down in her, cost the North German Lloyd company \$1,250,000, and the fitting and cargo were valued at \$300,000. The Saale is beached at Ellis island and still burning. The damage to the vessel proper is placed at about \$800,000.

The damage done to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is estimated at \$250,000. The three docks of the North German Lloyd line which were burned to the water's edge are estimated to have cost \$300,000. The docks were well filled with merchandise just received from abroad and valued at \$350,000.

The Thingvall pier, which was entirely consumed, was valued at \$500,000, counting the stores which were on it.

The Hamburg-American line dock, which had just been completed as an extension to their great pier and which was destroyed in order to prevent the spread of the flames, was damaged to the extent of \$15,000. This was the only loss sustained, as the steamer Phœnix, contrary to reports, was not even scorched.

GIFT FOR OUR WOMEN.

Washington Statue Formally Unveiled In Paris.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL PORTER.

Extols the Founder of Our Republic and Pays a Delicate Tribute to the People of France.

PARIS, July 4.—The ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington, the gift of the association of American women for the presentation of a statue of Washington to France, passed off according to programme and under favorable circumstances. Sonsa's band was in attendance. The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, presided and delivered an address. It was as follows:

"First let me extend a cordial greeting and an earnest welcome to all who have gathered here to participate in the impressive ceremonies which are to follow. The occasion is fraught with peculiar interest. We come together today to dedicate a statue of Washington in the home of Lafayette. The patriotic ladies of America in presenting this gift to our sister republic could not perpetuate in enduring bronze a more exalted character of nobility, sublime heroism, unswerving virtue. When intrusted with the task of defending the liberties of his country, his towering genius brought order out of chaos, turned weaklings into giants and snatched victory from defeat. His modesty was equal to his courage. He never underrated himself in a battle; he never overrated himself in a report. He reached the highest pinnacle of human greatness and covered the earth with his renown. His name will stand immortal when epitaphs have vanished utterly and monuments have crumbled into dust.

"His ashes were laid to rest in the bosom of the soil his efforts saved, but his true sepulcher is the hearts of his countrymen."

The following portion of the address was delivered in French: "I am deeply sensible of the honor which has been assigned me of welcoming upon this occasion the high officials of France, the distinguished representatives of foreign powers and the citizens both French and American, who honor this ceremony by their presence."

"Fifteen years ago a large number of the people of France, animated by their friendship for America, sent their imposing statue executed by Bartholdi, which is at present the most conspicuous monument in the harbor of New York, 'Liberty Enlightening the World.' Today the ladies of America—we always find a woman wherever a noble task is to be accomplished—present to the former ally of the United States a statue of him who was the highest personification of liberty, the immortal Washington.

During the eight long years of sanguinary conflict carried on at the cost of countless sacrifices to assure our national independence Washington was at once the sword and shield of the country and the disinterested champion of the sacred right of self government. Throughout his entire career he was content to leave the efforts to man, the results to God. When he could not control, he endured. Slow in deliberation, firm in decision, clear in judgment and vigorous in action, never allowing himself to be unduly elated by victory or depressed by defeat, he could convince when others could not advise; he could lead where others could only follow.

"He emerged from the heroic struggle, in which he had shown the prudence of a Fabius, the skill of a Hannibal, the courage of a Ney, crowned with the affection of his fellow countrymen and the admiration of the entire world. From the bitter seeds of war he reaped a harvest of enduring peace. He did his duty and trusted to history for his meed of praise. History has not failed to render to him the tribute of its homage. The founder of the American republic was always the faithful friend of France. His heart was deeply touched by the sympathy she evinced for the colonies, which had arisen against an unendurable oppression, and his sense of gratitude to the generous nation which came to their aid at the most critical moment of the struggle for existence was never weakened. His body lies upon the banks of the Potomac. It is fitting that his statue should stand upon the banks of the Seine. This monument is an offering of peace and good will. It is to be inaugurated within the shadow of the three resplendent colors which are those of the national banners of the two great republics. These flags, which blend so harmoniously upon this occasion, are the symbol of the traditional friendship by which the two countries are united. May they never fail to recall the early alliance cemented upon the field of battle by the blood shed in common for the same cause."

Consul General Gowdy made the presentation, and the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, accepted in behalf of France. Colonel Charles Chaille Long also delivered an oration.

M. Delcasse, in accepting the statue, said: "The thought of offering France a statue of the hero, who was the incarnation of the curious (?) virtue of his race, could not but go to the heart of this country. But it touched it more particularly when coming from the American women, who unite so perfectly valor with grace. I beg the women of the United States to accept, with my respectful homage, the profound thanks of the French nation. He whose noble image has just been unveiled may perhaps be cited as an example for the world, but especially to the citizens of a democracy. I doubt if another could be found in history who could reunite in the same degree the qualities demanded for the guidance of a free people."

Michigan Nominations.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 29.—Republicans in convention here have made the following nominations: Governor, Colonel Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw; lieutenant governor, Herin W. Robinson, Brighton; present incumbent, secretary of state, Frederick M. Warner, Farmington; state treasurer, Daniel McCoy, Grand Rapids; auditor general, Perry F. Powers, Cadillac; attorney general, Horace M. Oren, Saulte Ste. Marie (present incumbent); state land commissioner, Edward Wilder, Paw; Paw; superintendent of public instruction, Delos Fall, Alton; member state board of education, James H. Thompson, Osceola.

LEGATIONS' PLIGHT.

Courier Reports the Situation at Peking Desperate.

THE KAISER IS FIGHTING MAD.

He Notifies the World of His Intention to Avenge the Murder of Baron Von Ketteler, His Late Minister.

BERLIN July 4.—A dispatch from Tien-tsin, June 29, via Chifu, July 1, and Shanghai, July 3, says:

"A courier from Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs at Peking, has just arrived. He left Peking on Monday, June 25, and reports the situation desperate. He reports Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, and his secretary attempted to visit the tzung-li-yamen. The minister was shot four times and died at the rooms of the tzung-li-yamen. His secretary succeeded in making his escape. All of the legations except the British, German and Italian have been destroyed. The diplomats and missionaries are in the British legation under fire. Cannon command the legations, but they are not being used.

"It is impossible to start relief to Peking at present. Captain McCalla, commander of the United States cruiser Newark, estimates that 50,000 soldiers will be required for the rescue of the ministers."

Addressing the detachment of German marines which has sailed from Wilhelmshaven for China, the emperor made a remarkable speech, during which he notified the world of Germany's intention to avenge the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the late minister of Germany at Peking, and the missionaries, and to dictate terms to the Chinese from the palace at Peking. According to the Lokalanzeiger, his majesty spoke as follows:

"The German flag has been insulted and the German empire treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengeance. Events have moved with frightful rapidity and have become profoundly grave and still graver. Since I called you to arms what I hoped to effect with the help of the marine infantry has now become a difficult task which can only be fulfilled with the help of the serried ranks of all civilized states. I will not rest until the German flag, joined to those of the other powers, floats triumphantly over China's flag and until it has been planted on the walls of Peking to dictate peace to the Chinese. You will have to maintain good comradeship with all the other troops whom you will come in contact with over yonder. Russians, British and French, all alike, are fighting for one common cause—for civilization. We must bear in mind, too, something higher—namely, our religion and the defense and protection of our brothers out there, some of whom stake their lives for the Saviour. The flags which have been above you go under fire for the first time. See that you bring them back to me clean and stainless and without a spot. My thanks, my prayers and my solicitude go with you."

ALLIES' HARD FIGHT.

Admiral Seymour Tells of Attempt to Reach Peking.

LONDON, June 30.—The adventures of the hard fighting allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, 12 miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defense until relieved—all this is told in a dispatch from Admiral Seymour received by the admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:

"Tientsin, June 27, via Chifu, June 29, 10:05 p. m.—Have returned to Tientsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13, 2 attacks on the advanced guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed, with considerable loss to them and none on our side. On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Langyang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was five Italians.

"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back, and the enemy were driven off, with 100 killed. Two of our seamen were wounded.

"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 18 and June 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.

"Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16 to return to Yang-tsun, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Peking. After my departure from Yangyang two trains, left to follow on, were attacked on June 18 by Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were 5 killed and 48 wounded. These trains joined me at Yang-tsun.

"The railway at Yang-tsun was found entirely demolished, and the trains could not be moved. The force being short of provisions and hampered with wounded compelled us to withdraw on Tien-tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut off.

"On June 23 we made a night march, arriving at daybreak opposite the Imperial armory above Tien-tsin, where, after friendly advances, a treacherous heavy fire was opened, while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was turned by a party of marines and soldiers under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, and the guns. The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The army was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the armory were made on the following day, but unsuccessfully.

"Having found ammunition and rice, we could have held out for some days, but, being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien-tsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25. The armory was evacuated, and the forces arrived at Tien-tsin on June 26. We burned the armory.

I. W. Hartman & Son. I. W. Hartman & Son.

WILL YOU COME?

How do you get money, earn it, don't you? What do you do with it, spend it, don't you? You'd like to save part of it, wouldn't you? You can save it here. Won't you come and do it?

Our Two-Days' Sale FOR MEN. FOR WOMEN.

Thursday, July 5. Friday, July 6.

A liar is a man who advertises to sell something at a saving to you, and then don't do it. You can't put your finger on a spot in our ads that is not true.

12 Doz. Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fair quality muslin, and trimmed with lace around neck. Only three to a buyer. Thursday and Friday Sale, 7 1/2c. each. 2 Doz. Parasols, all colors and kinds, plain and trimmed. Reduced for Thursday and Friday, Sale, from \$1.39 to \$2.25, down to \$1.00 each. 2 Doz. Children's Drilling Waists, buttoned down front and nicely made. Reduced for Thursday and Friday Sale from 10c. to 7c. each. 5 Doz. Leather Belts, all colors and black, made of leather, not paper. Reduced for Thursday and Friday Sale from 25c. to 15c. each.

This sale offers an opportunity to save more money in an hour than most people earn in a day.

FOR BOYS. FOR GIRLS.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

considerable loss to them and none on our side. On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Langyang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was five Italians.

Big Time at Milton.

The Thirtieth Annual Reunion of the Susquehanna District Association, K. G. E., will be held at Milton, on Labor Day, Sept. 3, 1900. The district includes many cities and towns in Central Penna., and the gathering this year all ready promises to eclipse all former occasions. Milton is one of the most beautiful and picturesque towns along the West Branch, has an excellent trolley system connected with a beautiful Park situated along the banks of the river, where enjoyment and recreation for all can be found, aside from the excellent accommodations and entertainment in town. A grand street parade in the afternoon will be a feature, and prizes will be awarded to Castles and Commanderies competing. Grand Castle officers and many others prominent in the order will be present. Reduced rates will be furnished on all railroads leading to Milton. Resolve to visit Milton on Labor Day and make no other arrangements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain piece, piece 1 and tract of land, situated in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone on the west side of sixth street, fifteen feet west of the south line of E. C. Caswell, being on west side of a narrow foot alley, laid out by D. J. Waller, thence along hundred and thirty and one tenths feet to a stone; thence parallel with sixth street, aforesaid, westwardly, one hundred and seventy-five feet, more or less, to the line of land of Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company; thence northwardly along said line of Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad twenty-two feet, more or less, to a stone; thence eastwardly parallel with sixth street, one hundred and ten feet, more or less, to a stone, seventy feet west of the westerly side of above alley; thence northwardly, parallel with said alley, one hundred and ten and five-tenths feet to sixth street aforesaid; thence eastwardly along sixth street seventy feet, to the place of beginning; being that portion of the premises described in the mortgage, executed by the Mears Manufacturing Company, to George E. sponsor and Joseph W. Eves, trustees, dated the first day of April, A. D. 1898, recorded in Mortgage Book, Vol. 23, page 189, and named in judgment No. 179, February 28, and Levari Facias No. 85, September Term, 1900, and Levari Facias No. 85, September Term, 1900, being the writ upon which this sale is made, nor heretofore sold, by virtue of legal process, on prior mortgage, upon the purchase of sold, whereon is created

A LARGE BRICK FOUNDRY and other improvements.

Setted, taken in execution, at the suit of George E. sponsor and Joseph W. Eves, trustees, and against Mears Manufacturing Company, and Keystone Foundry & Machine Co., terre tenants, and to be sold as the property of the Mears Manufacturing Company, and the Keystone Foundry & Machine Co., terre tenants.

Pure drugs, of all kinds, at Mercer's Drug & Book Store.

W. W. MILLER, ATT. W. W. MILLER, ATT. SHERIFF.

BALD With out help, a bald spot never grows smaller. It keeps spreading, until at last your friends say, "How bald he is getting." Not easy to cure an old baldness, but easy to stop the first thinning, easy to check the first falling out. Used in time, baldness is made impossible with— Ayer's Hair Vigor It stops falling, promotes growth, and takes out all dandruff. It always restores color to faded or gray hair, all the dark, rich color of early life. You may depend upon it every time. It brings health to the hair. \$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists. "I have used your Hair Vigor and am greatly pleased with it. I have been losing my hair for several years, but now it has stopped falling out and has started to grow again thickly." J. J. WILSON, Lowell, Mass. March 28, 1900. CANOVA, S. DAK. Write the Doctor. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of our Hair Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.