

THE COLUMBIAN.

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THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

THE COLUMBIAN is for the Democratic ticket—national, state and county. The names of all candidates will be hoisted in due time. They are omitted for the present, because they occupy space without serving any good purpose so long before the election.

China's Weakness Her Strength.

The treaty powers of China have about given up their former notion that the situation could be handled with a small army of international troops, and while busy in collecting an overwhelming force have taken to bickering with each other as to which of them is responsible for the deplorable state of affairs. It is now conceded by all that a month ago, when communication with Peking was cut off completely, twenty thousand troops could have marched to Peking and rescued the foreign ministers and residents. These troops could have been supplied by Japan within a few days, and she was ready and eager to so supply them, but could not do so without the consent of the other powers involved. And while the United States and England were glad enough to give such consent, Russia and her ally, France, refused to grant consent for reasons obvious enough to everybody. For years Russia has been intent upon dominating in Manchuria. If Japan had marched an army to Peking, the powers could not well have refused her the one recompense the Mikado would have demanded, namely, the right to control and colonize Korea. But a Japanese Corea interposed between Russia's strongholds in the north, and her possessions at Port Arthur would have killed all chance of the Russifying of Manchuria. Therefore, Russia chose to withhold consent, and upon her is thrust the responsibility for the lives lost in recent massacres.

But the responsibility dates farther back, and is shared in part by every first-class power in Europe. On July 31st, 1894, Japan and China became involved in the war over their rights in Korea, and after a short and sharp struggle the latter nation was whipped into complete submission and Japan dictated a peace whereby China surrendered the Lia-Tung Peninsula (where the resistance against the international troops is now strongest) and all rights in Korea. But Russia, supported by France and Germany, forced a revision of this treaty, deprived Japan of all the fruits of her victory and Japan had to rest content with the cession of Formosa, an island that has been in a state of chronic rebellion for a century. Had England seen fit to support Japan in her demand for non-interference, Russia and her friends would have had to keep their fingers out of the deal, and China, under Japan's influence, would have been able and willing to introduce modern methods of government and stamp out all fanatical outbursts, such as the present one. But British diplomacy, under the leadership of Premier Rosebery, refused to interfere, and Japan was forced into disgraceful surrender to the nation she had conquered.

The result of this exhibition of antagonism was to make clear to the Chinese the fact that the jealousy of the powers was such that she was comparatively safe in engaging in any step toward the destruction of foreign influence; that she could wage war upon foreigners and upon progress in any form, and the powers themselves entertained such a hearty distrust of each other that China would have more than an even chance of getting out of a scrape like the present one without much harm. Consequently the Chinese set quickly to work at forming a gigantic army and equipping it with modern guns, and when the time came to strike, they struck with such an overwhelming effect that the powers are helpless. During the last two years, England and Germany have permitted the Chinese to import two million Mauser rifles and great stores of other war equipment, fondly supposing that these would be used to resist threatened Russian aggression, but unfortunately it turns out that China has seen fit to attempt to oust all foreign influence.

While Russia must be held primarily responsible for the failure to rescue the foreigners in Peking from

destruction, all the powers are responsible for creating the condition of anarchy that made such a rescue necessary.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, July 23, 1900.

Mr. McKinley is again performing his specialty—the wobbling act. He heard the criticism of the country of his absence from his post and rushed back to Washington, everybody supposed to do something. There has been Cabinet meetings and Cabinet dinners, but that is all. Nothing has been done that had not been decided upon before Mr. McKinley pulled himself away from the enticing rockers on that Canton porch. Although it is the general opinion in Washington that Congress should be called in extra session to handle this Chinese business, Mr. McKinley and his advisers decided that no extra session should be called until the urgency became more pressing. Because the allied forces in China have won a temporary success, at an awful cost of life, including many Americans, and the Chinese have sent a message saying that the foreign ministers in Peking are alive, which, by the way, isn't believed by anybody outside of members of the administration, Mr. McKinley will wobble awhile longer.

The plain truth is that Mr. McKinley is afraid to do anything until he gets a plainer tip on what public sentiment wants this government to do. Men interested in syndicates, which have big concessions in China, are urging him to send a big army to China so that he can be in a position to prevent the breaking up of the Chinese empire, which would mean the end of your concessions, while Republican politicians are cautioning him to feel his way carefully because a mistake will make his defeat for reelection more certain than it now apparently is. He can't get more men in the army without authority from Congress, and he is afraid to take any more men from Gen. MacArthur, who has already been made to send men from the Philippines against his vigorous protest. Consequently, unless there is an extra session of Congress, the total American force in China will not exceed 12,000, and several thousand of them cannot be got there before the first of September, no matter how badly they may be needed. Meanwhile, Mr. McKinley has gone back to Canton to wobble at leisure until public opinion shows him what to do.

There are reasons to believe that a decidedly interesting talk took place in the dining room of Secretary Gage's suburban residence, where Mr. McKinley, all the members of the Cabinet who are in Washington, and Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, were guests. The subject was Cuba and its probable future relations towards the United States. Gen. Wood is in Washington for the purpose of receiving instructions as to the method of electing delegates to the proposed Cuban constitutional convention, which has been hinted at inside administration circles, may start the annexation ball to rolling by adopting an annexation resolution, or declaring in favor of it. If such is the administration programme, the arrangements for the election of delegates to the convention will probably be such as to ensure a majority of annexationists. Gen. Wood will talk about everything else in Cuba, but as soon as you say annexation he is as mum as a clam.

The Chinese Minister in Washington is about as slick as the slickest of his race, and he seems able to make Secretary Hay accept any old story that he chooses to tell him. His latest, which Mr. Hay thought important enough to repeat at a Cabinet meeting, is that the reason the foreign ministers in Peking have not communicated with their governments is that they are hid in the houses of Chinese friends and are afraid that any attempt to send messages would put the mob onto their hiding places. The Chinese Minister's success in stuffing the members of the administration may encourage him to remain in this country and go on in the gold brick business if his government gets knocked out at home.

The wires have been kept hot getting word to such Republicans as Representative Hull, of Iowa, Chairman of the House Military Committee, who has been publicly advocating the calling of an extra session of Congress, to take the other tack and fall in behind Mr. McKinley, in opposition to an extra session.

Communications received by the Chinese Minister indicate considerable alarm among the Chinese residents of our large cities. They fear that Americans will try to avenge the murder of Americans in China by massacring them. It is, of course, a groundless fear.

ENGLISH REVERSES.

Three Days' Severe Fighting With Heavy Loss.

PRETORIA IS AGAIN CUT OFF.

Boers Capture a Supply Train and One Hundred Highlanders—General Broadwood Thinks He is on President Steyn's Trail.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily Express has the following from Machadodorp, dated Monday, July 23:

"There has been severe fighting during the last three days, and the Boers have inflicted heavy losses upon the British at De-depoort. Six hundred women and children from Pretoria, including Misses Kruger, Botha and Meyer, have arrived at Barberton."

General Broadwood reports to the war office from Honingspruit that he followed a Boer commando from July 16.

There was a sharp engagement at Palmfontein on July 19. The British had five casualties, and eight dead Boers were found.

Broadwood asks that General Knox send him supplies for 300 men and horses to pursue the enemy. He believes that President Steyn and General De Wet are with this commando.

The railway and telegraph lines to Honingspruit have been cut.

General Kelly-Kenny reports from Bloemfontein that a supply train with 100 highlanders has been captured by a large force of Boers who are moving on Honingspruit. He also states that communication with Pretoria has been cut.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, July 22:

"Methuen continued his march after the occupation of Heckpoort and engaged the rear guard of the enemy near Zandsfontein on July 20. Our losses were one killed and one wounded. On July 21 he again attacked and completely dispersed the enemy's forces at Oliphant's Nek, inflicting heavy loss. Our casualties were slight."

"Rustenburg has been relieved, and Methuen and Baden-Powell have joined hands. Hamilton secured on July 21 a strong position at Stitzray. We had three killed and many wounded."

The London morning papers feel compelled to recognize General De Wet's clever strategy in baffling all efforts to catch him, while constantly harassing the British lines of communication.

Only the scantiest details have been allowed to come through. Apparently when nightfall stopped the engagement with Colonel Broadwood General De Wet's forces divided into small parties, one of which cut the railway and captured the highlanders, the Boers afterward reuniting at Rhenoster river.

The latest advices from Pretoria announce that General Steyn's brigade has occupied Elands river and that General Hamilton has occupied Doorn kraal.

Typewriter Telegraphy.

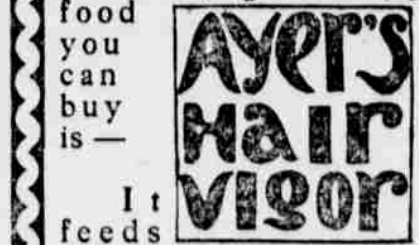
CHICAGO, July 23.—Telegraphy by the use of typewriters in place of the ordinary clicking keys and receivers familiar in telegraph offices has been made possible by two Chicago men, Zaimon G. Scholes and Alfred C. Gilmore. They have devised a mechanism by which a message written with ordinary spelling on a machine that has a keyboard exactly like the keyboard of the ordinary typewriter will be printed if transmitted over a telegraph wire by another typewriter in the office to which it is sent hundreds of miles away. The instruments have been tested over a circuit of 265 miles of wire belonging to the Central Union Telephone company, connecting Bloomington, Springfield and Peoria.

A Youthful Burglar.

DANBURY, Conn., July 24.—By his own confession 12-year-old Charlie Kelley of Lee, Mass., is the worst boy who



STARVED Slow growth of hair comes from lack of hair food. The hair has no life. It is starved. It keeps coming out, gets thinner and thinner, bald spots appear, then actual baldness. The only good hair food you can buy is—



It feeds the roots, stops starvation, and the hair grows thick and long. It cures dandruff also. Keep a bottle of it on your dressing table. It always restores color to faded or gray hair. Mind, we say "always."

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. "I have found your Hair Vigor to be the best remedy I have ever tried for the hair. My hair was falling out very fast, so I thought I would try a bottle of it. I had used only one bottle, and my hair stopped falling out, and it is now real thick and long."

NANCY J. MOUNTFARTELE, July 28, 1898. Yonkers, N. Y.

Write the Doctor. He will send you his book on The Hair and Scalp. Ask him any question you wish about your hair. You will receive a prompt answer free. Address: DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE! —FOR— STYLISH GARMENTS, READY TO WEAR, —OR— Made to Your Measure, —GO TO— TOWNSEND'S. All the latest novelties for spring wear, in hats, caps, shirts, underwear and neckwear, can always be found at Townsend's Star Clothing House.

Even ten days the hands of the Danbury police. For over two weeks Danbury has been alarmed by a series of bold daylight burglaries, and the police have been keeping a sharp lookout for the burglar, but when a big policeman appeared in the police station leading a little tow headed boy who wore a shirt waist, knee trousers and cap it did not seem possible he could be the one who had committed all the burglaries that had baffled the police.

Embassador Draper Resigns. MILFORD, Mass., July 25.—General William F. Draper of Hopedale has sent to Washington a letter tendering his resignation as United States ambassador to Italy. General Draper made no statement as to the reasons he has for taking this step other than that his business at Hopedale demands his entire attention. He refuses to speak of the matter in detail until a reply is received from Washington. The interests of General Draper in Hopedale engage about 3,000 hands.

Railroad Robbers Caught. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 25.—Railroad detectives stationed at Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Elmira and Rochester have just succeeded in running down a gang that have been systematically robbing the railroads for nearly two years past. Within the last year large quantities of brass valued at thousands of dollars have been stolen from the Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna and Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Launched. RICHMOND, July 25.—The torpedo boat destroyer Dale was successfully launched at the yards of the William R. Trigg company here yesterday. People cheered, flags, handkerchiefs and parasols were waved, and a band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" when Miss Mary Hasell Wilson of Philadelphia, the fair sponsor, broke the bottle of wine over the prow of the boat. Probably 5,000 people witnessed the event.

A World's Record Broken. CLEVELAND, July 25.—Another world's record was made yesterday at the Glenville track, when the black gelding Coney, by McKinney, paced the second heat of a race in 2:02 3/4. This is the fastest mile ever paced by a horse in hoppers. Frank Bogash has held the record for three years at 2:04 1/4. It was also the fastest mile ever paced on the Glenville track.

Held Office Under Lincoln. BURLINGTON, Vt., July 23.—Hon. L. E. Chittenden, register of the treasury under the Lincoln administration, died here yesterday. He was 77 years old.

10 Day Excursion From Fishingcreek Valley to Atlantic City. Thursday, August 23, 1900. Via B & S. and P. & R. Railway.

Special coaches will run through from Jamison City to Philadelphia. Leave Jamison City, 5:40 a. m., Benton 6:08 a. m., Orangeville 6:40 a. m. Price of excursion ticket from Jamison City \$5.00, from Benton \$4.75, from Orangeville \$4.50. Similar rates from intermediate stations. Stop off allowed at Philadelphia in either direction within time limit of the ticket.

Tickets can be purchased from B. & S. Ticket Agents, and from Conductor of B. & S. train morning of the excursion. Tickets must be used on the above train and date to Philadelphia, and on any day within time limit of ticket. A representative of the Railway Company will go with this Excursion and will take pleasure in giving passengers information relative to Hotels and points of interest in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Aug. 7, 1900. Persons calling for these letters will please say "that they were advertised July 24, 1900": Mr. D. O. Heller, Mr. William Martin, Miss Margaret McKee, Mrs. R. L. Neal, Miss Alice M. Otto, Harr Whitenite. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised. O. B. MELICK, P. M.

Keeping You Posted. One of the main objects of our advertising is to keep you constantly informed of the store's doing. Changes take place here that you should know about; changes of much importance to those who would have the newest and best. The output and income of merchandise is constant, and you miss many a bright trading chance if you are not a constant, careful reader of our ads. SUMMER SILKS. Light, filmy fabrics, just suited for hot weather wear. Washable, too, which adds much to the economy. Price, 35c. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. You know the kind of Undermuslin sold here; the goodness of materials, the fulness of sizes, the worthiness of every garment right through. Knowing these things, these items will interest you: Night Robe, reduced to 42c. Skirts, from 55c to \$5.00. Drawers, reduced to 19c. FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. We've planned to make this a very special Furniture opportunity, and just at a time you need it. Our prices have been low, but from July 25 to August 10 we will give a 10 per cent discount on all Furniture. SHOES. Five special lots—very good styles, very tempting prices. Kindly read about them: Lot 1.—Boys' Shoes, worth \$1.50 and \$2.00 a pair. Not all sizes. Reduced to \$1.00. Lot 2.—Ladies' Shoes, that sold at \$2.25, reduced to \$1.39. The best Shoe to wear you can find. Lot 3.—Ladies' Shoes, that sold at \$3.50. Not all sizes, but good style. Reduced to \$1.79. Lot 4.—Men's Shoes, that sold at \$2.25. All sizes, and the best made Shoe you can find. Reduced to \$1.48. Lot 5.—Babies' Shoes, worth 50c., reduced to 25c.

F. P. PURSEL. Artistic Shoemaking THE CROSSETT SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN \$3.50 AND \$4.00 NAME AND PRICE ON EVERY PAIR! THE CROSSETT SHOE IS ONE OF EXTREME STYLE AT POPULAR PRICES IN DRESSING THE FEET ONE SHOULD LOOK FOR FIT, DURABILITY, AND STYLE. YOU FIND ALL THESE IN THE CROSSETT SHOE. MADE BY LEWIS A. CROSSETT, NORTH BRIMINGTON, MASS. For Sale By W. H. MOORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.