

# THE COLFAX GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

State Historical Society  
405-6 City Hall

COLFAX, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

## GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

### Remnants and Odds and Ends!

I have just completed my annual inventory and am now ready to clean house.

Remnants of Dress Goods and Staple Dry Goods at from 25 to 50 per cent of their value.

Odds and ends in Clothing, Boots and Shoes at a discount of from 25 to 50 per cent.

Ladies' Jackets and Tailor Suits—all going at a discount.

All departments must be cleaned up before our new Spring Stock arrives.

## JULIUS LIPPITT,

Pioneer Merchant.

Colfax, Washington

We are Headquarters for

GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD

SEED

Poultry Supplies.

Wholesale and Retail.

Groceries and Feed.

Write for Prices.

Poultry and Produce Wanted.

## C. H. MOORE,

Phone Main 334.

Free Delivery.

Colfax, Washington.

## Walk-Over Shoe

FOR MEN.

In all colors and styles. Best shoe on earth for

\$3.50

## THE DUFFY SHOE CO.

Colfax, Washington.

Lands

for

..Sale..

Tracts in all Variety.

Some were taken under mortgage and must be sold.

Farming and Pasture Lands,

Fruit and Gardening Tracts,

Orchards.

Houses and Lots in Colfax, Pullman, Palouse and Moscow.

Also my residence.

Harry Cornwell.

## To Property Owners

I have positive information that the population of Eastern Washington will increase several thousand during the coming Spring and Summer, and I have made arrangements with eastern connections who will have a large number of these parties to visit Whitman County.

All persons wishing to dispose of their holdings (whether city or country) will not have a better opportunity and should list their property with me at once. Call and get full particulars. No charge for listing.

GEO. H. LENNOX, Colfax

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Colfax, Washington.

CAPITAL - - \$60,000.00.

LEVI ANKENY,

President.

JULIUS LIPPITT,

Vice President.

EDWIN T. COMAN,

Cashier.

"The strength of a bank lies in the conservative management of its assets."

OLDEST NATIONAL BANK IN THE PALOUSE COUNTRY

## J. A. Perkins & Co.

J. A. PERKINS  
W. J. DAVENPORT  
J. A. BYRNS

\$100,000 to loan on improved farms in the Palouse country. No delay in closing loans.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE AGTS.

Office in BANK OF COLFAX

HARRY EATON, President.

JNO. F. FULLER, Manager.

WASHINGTON ABSTRACT CO.

Abstracts furnished to all the lands and town lots in Whitman County. A complete and reliable set of books, up to date.

Notary Public in office.

Rooms 15 and 16, Ellis Block, Colfax

## THE WHITMAN ABSTRACT CO.

R. G. HARGRAVE, Manager.

Abstracts and Conveyancers. Only Complete set of abstract books in Whitman County

## THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF COLFAX

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Alfred Coolidge, President.

Aaron Kuhn, Vice President.

Chas. E. Scriber, Cashier.

## WOOD! COEY MERCANTILE CO.

ROCKFORD, WASH.,

Can fill all orders for Wood on short notice.

Best Grade \$2.25, Buckskin \$2.00 per cord, by carload

## NEWS OF THE STATES

### Gathered From Hills, Valleys and Plains of the Union.

#### Boiled Down As It Comes From the Wires for Information of Busy Readers.

#### Wednesday, February 14.

Sharkey took up the challenge of Fitzsimmons to fight.

The heaviest snowfall of the winter is covering Nebraska and western Iowa.

Chas. H. Macrum, who abandoned his post as consul at Pretoria when the war opened and returned home, gave out a statement in which he said the English censor tampered with his correspondence.

The long-talked-of combination of the steel sheet mills of the country was formed at Pittsburgh. Twenty-five concerns out of 29 were represented. The capital stock was fixed at \$52,000,000. None of the stock will be placed on the market, the millionaires taking it all.

Holding that the federal court has no jurisdiction in contests in Kentucky, Judge Taft refused to grant the application for an injunction against the Kentucky state board of elections and democratic contestants for state offices other than governor and lieutenant governor.

Both sides now seek redress in the state courts and have each asked for injunctions against the other.

Stormy scenes characterized the sessions of the national anti-trust conference preceding the final adjournment to-night.

The climax came when Joseph Parker, a middle-of-the-road populist, surprised the conference with a resolution pledging the delegates to vote for no party that does not stand for government ownership and the principle of direct legislation.

The democrats interpreted this as an attack on W. J. Bryan, and were on their feet in an instant to block the movement.

A score of delegates took the floor and all tried to talk at the same time. Parker charged that the convention had "fallen into the hands of a lot of cowardly politicians," and Congressman Sulzer told Ignatius Donnelly he was "doing more than any other man there to help out Mark Hanna."

#### Thursday, February 15

Corbett and Jeffries are to fight at San Francisco May 14.

Fifty-seven Irish-Americans left New York for South Africa, expecting to join the Boers.

Both republican and democratic state conventions of Oregon are called to meet at Portland April 12.

Masked men tried to hold up a train at Fairbanks, Arizona. Express Messenger Milton beat them off and killed one.

Edward T. Colby, engaged to marry a sister-in-law of Harry Peters, was stabbed to death at Butte, Montana, by Peters, who objected to the marriage. Peters is under arrest.

Brigadier General H. C. Merriam, commanding the military department of Colorado, arrived at Washington in answer to summons from the senate committee on military affairs to give testimony in regard to the part taken by the federal troops under his command in the suppression of labor riots in the Cour d'Alene mining district in Idaho last spring.

The clash between the democratic and republican branches of the Kentucky government was emphasized by the prison officials releasing John Seals, a Louisville convict, on a pardon issued by Governor Beckham.

Douglas Hayes, a Knott county convict, recently pardoned by Governor Taylor, is still in confinement, the prison officials refusing to recognize Taylor as governor.

#### Friday, February 16.

Frank G. Simmons, postmaster at Seward, Neb., is under arrest for a shortage of \$3830. David Figard, one of his bondsmen, dropped dead when he heard of it.

Hon. Willis Sweet, heretofore a prominent silver republican, addressed a republican meeting at Boise, Idaho. He said he was glad to get back to the republican party.

Roland B. Mollieux, the young New York society man convicted of poisoning Mrs. Kate Adams by mail, was sentenced to die by electrocution during the week beginning March 26.

In response to a resolution of the senate, the secretary of war sent to the senate a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of public funds in the island of Cuba for the year 1899. The report shows receipts of \$16,346,015 and expenditures of \$14,085,085, leaving \$2,260,930 in hands of the treasurer.

#### Saturday, February 17.

For assault upon Mrs. C. L. Weeks, wife of a member of the senate, a negro, was lynched at Burr Baskett, Mills, South Carolina, and his body filled with bullets. The rope broke on the first trial.

At El Paso, Texas, two drunken negro soldiers from Fort Bliss were jailed by the city police. Other soldiers attempted their rescue with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and a fight with the jailers ensued.

Police Officer Stewart and one negro soldier were killed.

Major Geo. A. Manning of Nez Perce county, Idaho, tendered his resignation of the position of state central committee man of the silver republican party of that county, also his position as a member of the executive committee. He gives as his reason that he has returned to the republican party.

Chairman Hepburn, of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce submitted to the committee in favor of the Hepburn bill for constructing the Nicaragua canal. The report says the United States is not bound by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that the right to fortify the entrances to the canal belongs to us.

Former Governor Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon said regarding the financial bill passed by the senate: "I hold Col. Bryan really responsible for the law. If he had not artfully captured the nomination four years ago with his carefully prepared speech either Bland, Teller or Stevenson would probably have been nominated and elected. Bryan defeated himself and his party by his volubility, and the party's defeat then permits a gold standard now. In all time only

one man has been endowed with sufficient power to defeat the enemy with a jawbone."

#### Sunday, February 18.

Seven inches of snow fell at New York. It is said the government intends to this year construct roads and 2400 miles of telegraph lines in Alaska.

The steamer Montezuma, with 1550 mules and a large cargo of foodstuffs for the British army operating in South Africa, cleared from New Orleans for Cape Town.

Mrs. Mary Arndt, in spite of her 83 years, watched surgeons at Chicago amputate her right leg near the hip without giving any evidence of pain.

The operation proved successful. The method by which the operation was performed was of great interest to the surgeons and is said in professional circles to be a great step in surgery in America.

Dr. Samuel Weber, a member of the advisory staff of the hospital, had charge of the operation, which is said to be the first of its nature performed in America and the second known to medical men.

The first having been performed in Europe. The method consists in the deepening of the nerves in the limbs by the injection of cocaine in the vertebral cavity above the point where the nerves controlling the lower limbs branch from the spinal cord.

#### Monday, February 19.

The president signed the proclamation making public the Samoan treaty. United States Marshal John E. Haggart arrived at Tacoma with 46 Chinese men from North Dakota for deportation to China.

The secretary of the interior confirmed the decision rendered by the commissioner of the general land office, in which it was held that tide lands of Alaska are not public lands belonging to the United States within the meaning of the mining laws, and that no rights whatever with respect to such lands can be acquired by exploration, occupation, location or otherwise under the mining laws.

The debate upon the Puerto Rican tariff bill, which is to continue throughout the week and possibly longer, opened in the house. On all hands it is agreed that this bill, although it applies only to Puerto Rico, involving as it does the question of the power to govern our new possessions outside the limitations of the constitution, is the most important measure which will come before this congress.

#### Tuesday, February 20.

February wheat at Chicago, 66 1/2; May, 68. Portland, cash, 54; Tacoma, 53 1/2; club, 55 1/2 for bluestem.

New York's battle-ship Kearsarge was placed in commission at Newport News, with Captain W. M. Folger in command.

The next national convention of the populist party will be held in Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9. Representation is based on the vote for General J. B. Weaver for president in 1892, or if any candidate for state office has since polled a larger vote, that vote shall be the basis. Two delegates at large are given each state.

A meeting of the democratic congressional campaign committee elected the following officers: Chairman, Representative J. W. Richardson of Tennessee; secretary, Hon. James Kerr, Pennsylvania; treasurer, James L. Norris, Washington, D. C.; sergeant at arms, George Rae, Texas; assistant sergeant at arms, W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, D. C.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee, today introduced in the house a resolution aimed at the paper trust on the lines of his resolution against the sugar trust. It prohibits the transportation of wood pulp and printing paper suitable for the printing of newspapers, periodicals or books for six months until the interstate commerce commissioners are satisfied that such articles have not yielded to the manufacturer thereof a profit of more than 4 per cent.

The democratic members of the two houses of the Kentucky legislature met in joint session this evening and by a vote of 74 to 2 ratified the former proceedings by which William Goebel was declared governor and J. W. Beckham lieutenant governor, and through which Beckham, since the death of Goebel, claims the office of governor. The republican members remained away from the joint session, having decided in caucus not to attend.

#### THE BOER WAR.

February 14.—The total British casualty returns up to tonight are: Officers killed, 152; wounded, 380; missing, 112; men killed, 1447; wounded, 5050; missing, 2781; other fatalities reported, 563; grand total, 10,515.

February 15.—The American ship, Sea Witch, from Wallaroo, December 3, arrived at Lorenzo Marquez with 800 tons of flour. She evaded the British warships until within the three-mile limit.

February 16.—A prominent Pretoria citizen just from Ladysmith informs me that the Boers are rapidly damming the Klip river. Two thousand Kafirs are employed in the work and they have deposited 10,000 bags already. They are only able to work at night, as by day they would be under British fire. This citizen, however, believes that the operation will be futile.

The casualties among General Buller's forces in the fighting at Husar hill, Monte Cristo hill and at other places from February 13 to February 18 were: Killed—Captain W. H. Burney and 13 men. Wounded—Six officers and 154 men.

A dispatch to the Standard from Modder river, dated Monday, February 19, and describing the relief of Kimberley, says that the maker of the gun christened "Long Cecil," at the DeBeers work shops, was an American named George Labram. He was afterward killed by a Boer shell which fell in his room at the Grand hotel.

February 20.—It was reported in London that General Cronje of the Boer army is surrounded with his force and has been given a time limit to surrender.

February 20.—Details have arrived with respect to the capture of the British convoy at Riet river. It appears that the wagons were lagged near the drift, and that the convoy was attacked by 1600 Boers with four guns. The shelling continued all day. One hundred and eighty wagons were captured, containing provisions and forage. Half the drivers and leaders were killed or missing.

## FIGHTING THEM HARD

### Boers Striking Back Desperately at British Pursuers.

#### Lord Roberts Admits Rather Heavy Losses, But Gives No Results of Battles.

London, Feb. 22.—Lord Roberts' list of 49 killed and wounded officers, including two generals, in the engagements up to Sunday evening, causes anxiety, especially as in the officers' list, neither the losses of the Welsh and Essex regiments, nor those of the mounted infantry are included. This is about the number that fell at Colenso, where the non-commissioned officers and men brought the total losses to 800. It is considered strange that when sending his casualties Lord Roberts gives no information as to the result of the fighting. If he has made such a report, the war office is withholding it. Moreover, nothing is known as to what took place Monday, Tuesday and yesterday. The absence of details from Lord Roberts' dispatch contrasted with his rather full narratives during the first part of his operations, produces uneasiness.

#### CRONJE IN FULL RETREAT.

#### French's Dash to Kimberley Was a Big Surprise.

London, Feb. 17.—General Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward. General French, with the cavalry, simply stayed over night in Kimberley and then pushed on to get in touch with the retreating enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed presumably by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition.

Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately because of transport problems and the need of rest of the troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder River town to Kimberley and revictual the latter.

General French lost a few men only in action but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-convalescents must be provided.

Lord Roberts has wrought a genuine preliminary success and the impression is that he has done enough for the present and will need to prepare for another strike.

All over England tonight there has been evidence of public joy. In every theater and public meeting around the railway stations and in the streets there have been expressions of gladness and jubilation over the news. The newspapers are editorially rejoicing.

#### Boers Are Threatening

Those who read the news closely see only one disturbing factor in the Cape situation and that is the pressure of the Boers toward Lord Roberts' line of supply through De Aar, which was never more important than now. The Boers under Commandants Delarey and Goble are making a persistent effort to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed General Clemen's force back to Arundel and have outflanked him. All are within 40 miles or two days' hard march of the central railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left a considerable force along the line and can send back more if necessary.

In the lobbies of the house last night it was rumored that General Buller had again crossed the Tugela. A special dispatch dated two days back and just transmitted from Chieveley says that an important move was then proceeding though the contrary indications are found in the fact that 75 ambulances bearers have been temporarily disbanded and the further fact that traction engines are arriving at Durban from the front to be sent to Lord Roberts.

More artillery is being sent to Lord Roberts from Cape Town.

#### Stopped for Dinner.

London, Feb. 17.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Wedrall, dated Thursday at midnight: "Official news has been received here that General French arrived at Kimberley today and dined at the club this evening."

#### French's Dash to Kimberley.

Riet River, Orange Free State, Wednesday.—General French with a cavalry division and a strong artillery detachment left Sunday morning for Lambani, 12 miles east of Easlin, where the whole division concentrated. The next day he made a rapid march to the Riet river, where a party of Boers contested his passage at Dekil and Waterfall drifts. After some hours of shelling, French drove the Boers away and crossed the river.

Yesterday (Tuesday) the column continued its march to Klip and Romdaval drifts on the Modder river, where again a short engagement ensued, French shelling the Boers vigorously and forcing a passage. The Boers precipitately retired, leaving five laagers in the hands of the British, besides a great quantity of cattle and 2000 sheep. The rapidity of French's march and the overwhelming nature of his force enabled him, in spite of the difficulty of water transportation, to thoroughly outwit and surprise the Boers. The British casualties were slight.

Colonel Hannay, while on his way to Rambah, encountered 500 Boers with two guns holding a kopje commanding the valley leading to the drift. Fighting lasted all day, the Boers disappearing during the night. Thirteen men, including one officer, were made prisoners. They were captured treacherously during the night. They were informed that an agreement had been reached between the British officer commanding the extreme left and the commandant of the Boer ambulance that half a company of the British should be permitted to fetch water from a neighboring farm house. The ambulance then retired and the Boers rushed out of concealment and cut off the water party.

General French now holds both the Modder and Riet rivers between Magersfontein and the base at Bloemfontein. Throughout the march the Free State

farms were respected, but their owners almost invariably fled, taking their effects. The health of the troops is excellent, but sickness is prevalent among the horses and a plentiful supply of remounts will be necessary.

#### Boers Swarmed Their Flanks.

London, Feb. 17.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Naauwpoort, dated February 13, and delayed in transmission: "Severe fighting occurred on both our flanks near Rensberg. The enemy greatly outnumbered our troops, being about 4000 in number. They attacked the Worcestershire regiment on their hill and made a desperate demonstration, charging home, only to experience a heavy Maxim and rifle fire from our men, and the death roll of the assailants must have been considerable.

"A patrol of the Inniskilling Dragoons was surrounded by some 500 Boers, and gallantly cut its way through without losing, but a company of New South Wales infantry was unfortunately annihilated, most of the men's bayonets, however, bearing the impress of sanguinary conflict with their foes.

"Colonel Conyngham was shot through the heart at the outset of the engagement. The enemy chose the time of the moon's setting for their onslaught. Out of five colonial officers only one returned to camp.

"A strategic and concentrative move back to Arundel had been decided upon. Our guns from Koles Kop have been safely removed, one Maxim being destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy."

#### REAR GUARD FIGHTS.

#### Boers Flying to Bloemfontein Before the British.

London, Feb. 19.—It is now amply confirmed that General Cronje escaped. Every detail received, however, proved how admirably Lord Roberts' plans were conceived and were succeeding. But for the unexpected delay at Dekil's Drift, which was almost impassable for wagons, the whole Boer force would have been surrounded. The delay of one day there gave them their chance for hasty retreat. All the other movements of Lord Roberts were executed exactly on time. Apparently, General Cronje is retreating with the main army and even if he escapes altogether he will probably lose all his baggage. There is still something doubtful about the capture of the British convoy. According to a Daily Mail correspondent with the convoy, which consisted of 200 wagons, each loaded with 6000 pounds of rations and of forage, each drawn by 16 oxen, it was quite unexpectedly attacked by a commando supposed to come from Colenso. The escort, consisting of 80 of the Gordon Highlanders, 40 men of the army service corps, and a few of Kitchener's horse, maintained a defense until the arrival of reinforcements, sustaining insignificant casualties.

The Standard's correspondent at Jacobsdal telegraphing Thursday, February 15, says: "An attack was made yesterday upon the rear of our main body by a force of 1400 Boers, who were hurried up from Colenso. They succeeded in capturing some of our wagons, but Lord Roberts did not delay his march to retake these. There were but few casualties on our side.

Lord Roberts' combinations for the movements of the corps dovetailed with precision, although obstacles that had not been foreseen had to be overcome. The execution of his design began at 3 a. m. Sunday. General French rode in to Kimberley Thursday afternoon, just when he was due, according to the field marshal's time table, having in four and a half days marched 90 miles with artillery, and having fought two small engagements.

The relief of Kimberley was accomplished with the loss of only 50 men. Twenty thousand infantry made splendid marches under a sub-tropical sun and through a dust storm to hold the positions which General French took.

#### French's March to Kimberley.

Modder River, Feb. 20.—Although the rapid march of General French's division was marked by a number of conflicts the entry to Kimberley was unopposed.

When the British were still eight miles off the signalling corps intercepted a heliograph message from the beleaguered garrison to Modder river, saying: "The Boers are shelling the town."

The advance column replied: "This is General French coming to the relief of Kimberley."

This was received incredulously and the Kimberley citizens thought the message was a Boer ruse and flashed the query: "What regiment?" The reply satisfied the residents. A few hours later, General French at the head of a column made a triumphal entry into the city, the people surrounding the troops and intermingling with them, cheering wildly, grasping the soldiers' hands, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and exhibiting in a hundred ways the intensity of their joy.

The inhabitants had been living on horseflesh for a long time and had lived in burrows beneath mine refuse. Rations were served daily at 11 o'clock in the market square under the fire of the enemy, whose guns opened on the square whenever the inhabitants assembled. No horse food was left.

Throughout the siege Cecil Rhodes provided the natives with work and food and thus kept them quiet.

The ailes of convoy bearing provisions for the relief of the column and the town, slowly winding its way across the plain in the direction of Kimberley, was the gladdest sight which greeted the eyes of the besieged for four months.

General French's march was so rapid and the heat so intense that many of his horses died of exhaustion. At the crossing of the Modder river the Boers bolted, leaving their tents, guns, wagons and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the British.

Moving northward, the Boers again attempted to stem the advance, but General French turned their flank and reached his goal with insignificant losses—seven men killed and 35 wounded—during three days from February 14 to February 16. After a night's rest at Kimberley General French's column pursued the Boers to Brontveld, surrounded the kopjes on which they were camped and shelled them until nightfall, when the Boers fled, leaving many dead.

General Cronje left his tents, food and clothes at Magersfontein.