

**TALK ON SUGAR BEETS**

**Practical Way to Cultivate Them With Success.**

**Mr. Corbin Says He Will Furnish Seed and Wait for His Pay.**

Some of the people about Colfax are taking an interest in the culture of sugar beets, for disposal to the factory at Waverly. Where they are properly cultivated and are tributary to the O. R. & N. railroad, there seems good reason to believe that beets can be made a profitable crop. The haul from Colfax to the factory would be about 50 miles. Walla Walla farmers are contracting to grow beets for the factory at La Grande, Oregon, where the shipment will be double the distance.

**How to Grow Beets**

The following letter was received by J. W. Janney from D. C. Corbin, president of the Washington state sugar factory at Waverly:

"Answering your letter of the 3d inst. I will pay, f. o. b. cars at Colfax, for this season's crop of beets \$4 per ton for beets showing 12 per cent sugar, and 25 cents for each additional per cent. The general average of all beets delivered at my factory last season was 14.6 sugar, at which per cent you would receive \$4.65 per ton.

"We usually figure about 20 pounds of seed to the acre, and this will cost you from \$2.75 to \$3 an acre. I will furnish the seed and await payment for the same until you deliver your beets in the fall. This is usually done by the factory, inasmuch as it is in a better position to get good seed than you would be, and my aim is to get only cost for the seed I furnish.

"About the best yield that any field gave last season, was ten tons, or between nine and ten tons, but hardly any of the ground was fit to plant beets on, and, as you know, the season was unfavorable. The land should be first plowed about eight inches deep, and then sub-soiled about seven inches below that. Then, if the crop is properly managed afterwards, there is no reason why you should not be successful. Of course, they require careful cultivation, and they must be kept clean of weeds. If you take hold of this business in the right way, I am very positive you will be pleased with the results and will continue in it.

"The planting is done with seeders and the seed is drilled in. In thinning out, spaces are cut out with hoes, leaving the beets in bunches and they are thinned out to one plant, the most vigorous one being left, so that they will stand from seven to ten inches apart, according to the richness of the ground they are planted in. I shall have an agriculturalist visit all parties with whom I have contracts, for the purpose of giving them careful information, about handling the crop; and I also intend to subscribe for a newspaper devoted to this industry, and furnish it free, for a year.

"As to alkali, I do not believe you have enough in your soil to do any harm. A subsoil plow, I think, costs \$12 or \$15, but if there should happen to be several parties in your neighborhood who contract for beets, I may furnish a plow, or plows, for the purpose."

**SOLDIERS ON LUZON ISLE**

**Chatty Letters From Colfax Boys With Thirty-fifth Regiment.**

**Have Met the Googooos in Battle and Taken a Few Scalps—Beautiful Country.**

George W. Hull of Spring flat, now a member of Company C, Thirty-fifth infantry, has written the following from Taleveras, Island of Luzon, at intervals between December 4 and 20 to a friend:

"I thought when I reached Vancouver that that was the garden spot of the world, with its beautiful ferns, tall firs, wide spreading maples, lovely flowers, lawns, walks and drives; but all that faded from my mind when Honolulu was reached. Such nice warm and sunny days; the morning breeze laden with the sweet perfume of the lovely flowers, and the sweet songs of the morning birds.

"Take a little walk in the fresh sea air out where the breakers roll; then look in the direction of the city. The sight is simply grand. Back of the city the tall, barren, brown peaks of the old volcanic mountains pierce the heavens. Part of the day these huge old mountain tops are veiled with white clouds that nearly hide them from view and almost every day a nice, warm rain falls far up the mountain side, but seldom reaches the low lands or the city.

"The five days' stay at Honolulu I spent in strolling carelessly around the city, admiring the beauties of nature. I walked from morn till night, and still there was more to see. So eager was I to see it all that I looked and looked until my eyes and feet were both sore and tired. One visit to the museum is worth all the fruit fairs that will ever be held at Spokane, and yet the half I did not see.

"These people were at one time great idolaters. One can see idols of all kinds, shapes and sizes. The government buildings are nice; still, most odd. The native band of 35 members was quite an attraction. They came down to the docks the morning we left and gave us a fine concert. All the rest of our voyage I was speaking of Honolulu until I reached Manila; then I made a great change. We landed in a nice rain storm and the rain continued for one week.

**Beautiful Luzon.**

"This is undoubtedly the finest country on earth. The roads and streets are very narrow, 20 to 25 feet, and the sides are one continuous mass of flowers, large palms, cocoanut trees, mangoes and fruits of the finest flavors.

"I will try and tell you of the pleasures and hardships of a soldier in the Philippines. We took the train at Manila November 9, after 36 days on the ship, and went up to San Fernando. From there we "hiked," or walked, all the rest of the way. We left Taleveras December 5, and have been on the march ever since. I leave camp tomorrow at 3 a. m. in company with 42 men of Co. C, and 90 men of G. and H. to go out and attempt to capture a general who is trying to get down to the south line.

**In a Real Battle.**

"I was in a real battle on December

11. We left San Isidro at 2:30 a. m. and marched 14 miles to San Miguel and were attacked at 9:45 by the insurgents. A nice little fight was put up by the Thirty-fifth on one side of the city and the Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth, the Third artillery and Fourth cavalry on the other. There were a few of our men hurt, but none killed. The natives made their way up to the mountains and we only got a few prisoners.

"We had a very pleasant voyage crossing the briny deep. The day we crossed the 180th meridian October 24-25 was one and the same day. There were 517 men sick and one of them died. I was sick three days. I will give you a recipe for making army food: Take 463 gals. water, boil for 1/2 hour, then add 1.5 lbs. of spoiled beef, 1 fair sized potato, 1 onion cut size of a nut meg., 3/4 oz. of bacon cut very fine; cook for 3 1/2 hours by steam or over a slow fire. When done, if not flavored to suit, add 15 to 20 gals. of water. This is sufficient to feed 960 men. If there be more people, just add more water. You will find that the older the beef the better the "slum" will be. We lived 36 days on "slum" food, but did not gain much in weight.

"I swam five rivers the other day on a "Googoo" chase. The rivers here are nice and clear, but very cold and swift. The first two weeks we were here we walked or got through mud from ankle deep clear to our waists on that terrible northward march, but now the roads are nice and dry.

"We took our little "hike" yesterday, December 18. Left camp early, walked out 8 miles, and just at daybreak advanced on the insurgents and captured 20 without the loss of a single man; got back to camp at 12:30, when a heavy rain began falling and has continued ever since; so now we are quartered in a church. The natives are having some kind of a celebration which lasts ten days, or until after Christmas. The band goes all over town at night or early morning and the bells are kept ringing day and night.

"We are camped at the gate of a large grave yard. One can see dead "niggers" in all stages of decay.

"Please give my regards to all inquiring friends and say that we are all well or nearly so, and that we have met the "Googooos" in battle and have come out O. K. so far."

**From Frank Blachley.** Frank Blachley, also of Company C, Thirty-fifth infantry, wrote as follows from San Miguel, Christmas day:

"We have moved down on the south line now. The fighting here is rather tame. The place where the Thirty-fifth was to make its big reputation surrendered to us without a struggle. They fired a few shots on the advance guard and got two volleys in return which wounded several of them and put the rest to flight.

"A scouting party of 12 men, commanded by Major Short, went out a few days before the fight to see how the roads were before we moved on the town. We were moving along the road talking and laughing, when all at once we were fired upon by 300 of the enemy in ambush. The roads there were all lined with tall grass, 15 or 20 feet high, and we could see nothing. But Major Short, who is one of the bravest of the brave, gave the command to charge. That brought us to a piece of open ground, where we had a show for our lives, and we went at them in proper shape. All we could see to shoot at were the little puffs of smoke. The enemy began to retreat, but we cut off our retreat, but we moved them. The command was given to fall back, and they followed us for about three miles, firing all the time, without damage to us. One man was hit in the heel. It was quite laughable. He stopped and held up his foot and showed it to some of the boys, saying: "There, d—; you see how near they came to shooting my fool head off—just 5 feet and 7 inches. Pretty close, isn't it?"

"Then he laughed and went hopping on. It was a close call for us all, so our major said. He stated that if we had been five minutes longer breaking through their lines, we would not have got out alive, for they were forming in a heavy line all around us. We broke and ran across a rice field and then fell back slowly to a town eight miles from where we started in the morning.

"The Filipinos are a queer people, but those who have found out that the Americans will not eat them up alive, as they thought, are a pretty nice class. They are not stingy. While on the march, if a house is passed, there will be a young girl or two come out with water and cigarettes for those who want them—and we all do if the captain is not looking."

**Only Over the Hill.**

The sheriff's office often has false alarms about stolen horses, which, after long rides, and a few dollars for telephoning, it is found have only strayed two or three miles from home. But Deputy Sheriff Steward answered an emergency call Monday night which rather lays it over all previous false alarms. The deputy had just got in from a hard trip when it was reported by telephone from Sunset that a span of horses had been stolen from J. J. Mills, near that place. He made a forced night drive of 20 miles, only to find that the horses had but passed over a hill out of sight from the house, and that they had never even left the owner's field. There have been a number of such calls on the sheriff, many with little more foundation than this. They cause much unnecessary trouble and expense.

**McDonalds Were Held.**

The three McDonald brothers, Charles, James and Dan, accused of burglary for the theft of a wagon load of wheat from John McCance near Sunset, which it is alleged James stored at Oakesdale, are to appear in the superior court, March 20. Their preliminary was held Tuesday before Justice Kirkland, they conducting their own defense. The court placed them under bonds to answer to the superior court. Being unable to furnish the necessary security, they were remanded to jail to await trial. M. O. Reed has been engaged to assist in their prosecution.

**Looking After Fertilizers.**

Prof. Fulmer last week visited various cities in the state investigating the sale of fertilizers and fertilizing materials, this duty being imposed upon him by a bill passed by the last legislature, says the Pullman Herald. Under the law, all fertilizers manufactured or sold in the state must be analyzed by Prof. Fulmer and none can be sold without the result of his analysis attached. This law will insure the sale of fertilizers on their merits, a man knowing the exact fertilizing value of every fertilizer purchased by him.

**SPLIT AMONG POPS**

**Anti-Fusionists Walked Out of Committee Meeting.**

**Middle-of-the-Roaders Would Have Nothing to Do With Fusion Proposition.**

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 19.—A split and a walkout followed a turbulent meeting of the populist national committee tonight. The anti-fusion leaders, after having a number of their followers turned down by the credentials committee, organized a bolt and formed a new committee. The members favorable to fusion, after adopting the report of the credentials committee, adjourned until tomorrow, when, in all likelihood, it will empower the chairman or a committee of three to call the national convention for the same city and the same time the democratic convention is held.

Caucuses and conferences this morning among the contending factions betokened an inharmonious meeting of the full committee, which began at 3 o'clock this afternoon in representative hall of the state capitol, and the indications that breakers were ahead were emphasized 10 minutes after Chairman Butler called the committee to order and announced that it would at once go into executive session.

**Allen Was For Fusion.**

The difficulties of the members, of whom there were about 80 present, but holding proxies for nearly the full committee, hinged on the old question of fusion. The element led by Senator Allen, with apparently the strongest following, insisted on fusion, and to that end that a committee be appointed with power to call the convention the same day and place as the democrats.

Senator Allen said: "I am not in favor of admitting to the committee meeting this afternoon or recognizing any members of the committee who have participated in the Cincinnati convention that nominated Barker and Donnelly for president and vice president. I am not in favor of recognizing proxies from such men. Neither am I in favor of recognizing any such man who sends a proxy. I do not believe the committee should admit any member who is supporting a ticket other than the one to be nominated in the convention this committee shall call. This committee should throw over the transom every member who has no right to participate in its deliberations, and I believe it will do it."

J. A. Parker of Kentucky replied on behalf of the middle-of-the-road or anti-fusion men.

The calling of the list of committeemen proceeded without incident to the end, when Mr. Parker asked why the proxy of Committeemen A. W. Files of Arkansas and Robert McLeynolds of Lincoln had been omitted.

Robert Schilling of Wisconsin said he challenged the right of any man to sit in the meeting regardless of his credentials, who had taken part in the Cincinnati convention which nominated Barker and Donnelly.

Chairman Butler ruled that the whole matter must go to the committee, and he thereupon appointed as a committee of credentials Allen of Nebraska, Weaver of Iowa and Tracey of Texas, all of the fusion faction, and declared the meeting adjourned amid the protests of the middle-of-the-roaders, who denounced his action as partisan.

**Proposition of the Antis.**

When the committee reassembled at 8:45 the anti-fusionists presented the following proposition: "That the committee recognize only legal proxies, stamped with revenue stamps, according to law. That the roll of the meeting at Omaha in 1898 be accepted except where subsequent state conventions have elected new members, except where contests shall go before a committee composed of five members, two to be selected by the friends of Butler, two by friends of Parker, these four to select a fifth member, and that in settling these contests no votes are to be cast by contestees or contestants until all contests are settled. This proposition represents 75 votes of this convention and they demand these propositions in the name of the honest populists of this nation who are opposed to raciality in politics."

This was signed by J. O. A. Parker of Kentucky, R. H. Wheeler of Ohio, Newt Gresham of Texas, J. B. Osburn of Georgia, J. L. Knott of Maine, Robert McLeynolds of Arkansas and D. C. Dever of Nebraska, together with a number of others not committeemen.

The proposition was ignored by the full committee. The committee on credentials is reported, excluding all but five of the anti-fusion members, and in the midst of an uproar the middle-of-the-roaders, led by Parker and Wells of Iowa, left the hall, engaged a room down town and organized a bolting meeting.

The main committee shortly before midnight, without deciding on a date or place for the national convention, adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The bolters secured a room at the Grand hotel, prepared an address and called a national convention for Cincinnati on Wednesday, May 9.

**Seattle Silver Republicans.**

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 19.—The silver republican city convention was held tonight, and after stormy debate a committee to confer with the populists and democrats, who already have separate tickets in the field, was appointed and the convention adjourned until Thursday morning. The convention was characterized by violent debate on the question of fusion, one faction favoring it, and the other favoring adjournment without action. During the progress of the proceedings Colonel A. J. Blithen, editor of the Times, denounced Dr. H. F. Titus, chairman of the populist city central committee, as an unmitigated liar. Blithen is an earnest advocate of fusion, and is chairman of the conference committee ultimately appointed.

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**GOLD STANDARD BILLS**

**Passed the Senate By a Handsome Majority.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The gold standard bill passed the senate today by a vote of 46 to 29, a larger majority than was one anticipated, and it now goes to the conference committee, where the differences between the acts of the house and senate will be reconciled and the law perfected. Senators Allison and Aldrich, who managed the bill in the senate, will be the conferees for that body, and Representative Overstreet of Indiana and probably Representative Datzel of Pennsylvania will be the republican conferees for the house.

It is not anticipated that there will be any great difficulty in reconciling all differences. The house conferees will object to the bimetallic amendment adopted in the senate, but may be prevailed upon to accept it in the face of a national campaign. Party counsel will be taken as to the wisdom of retaining the amendment, which was added to the bill in the senate to make it more acceptable to the senators from western silver states.

The refunding plan of the senate bill will prevail. It is believed by experts that the private holders of 4 and 5 per cent bonds will take advantage of the proposition. There is uncertainty as to the refunding of the 3 per cents, because of the difference in the market price and the premium offered in the bill.

Senator Aldrich estimates an ultimate saving to the government of \$22,000,000. The conservative estimates indicate half this amount, which is a sufficient object, outside of the main one of gold bonds. The house will try to insist on the senate's acceptance of the division of issue and redemption as part of the office of treasurer of the United States.

The distinct separation of the uses of money in the redemption fund from that obtained for ordinary expenses of the government will be an important consideration. The senate bill provides that the proceeds of bonds which are sold to maintain the gold reserve shall be paid into the fiscal division of the treasury. This division is to offer gold for greenbacks to the issue division, and the reserve fund strengthened by the greenbacks which have been redeemed with gold obtained for bonds. This provision will, it is said, prevent the accumulation of money in the issue division and the contraction in circulation which would result from an accumulation in the issue division of the proceeds of bond sales.

It will be proposed that the proceeds of bonds sold to maintain the reserve fund shall not be used for current expenses, thus avoiding the practice so severely criticized in the Cleveland administration.

The minor amendment of Senator Nelson for the incorporation of banks in towns of 4000 inhabitants and more, with a capital of \$25,000, will meet no opposition from the house conferees. It is, in fact, part of the original house measure. The difference between the two houses are not serious. The conferees will meet upon the general idea of completing a measure that will fix the single gold standard in a form that will establish the national credit beyond question, and remove all fear of silver experiment construction by a hostile president or secretary of the treasury.

It was over the last section of the bill, a provision looking to international bimetalism, and declaring that the proposition of the act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of its accomplishment, that the struggle raged all day.

**An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.**

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists.

**The Whisky Without a Headache.**

Wm. Schluting, proprietor of the New Castle, has just received direct from the J. W. McCulloch distillery, Owensboro, Ky., a shipment of the celebrated Green River whisky, THE WHISKY WITHOUT A HEADACHE. Selected for its purity and superior quality by the government for exclusive use in the U. S. army and navy hospitals. This goods is put up full measure and is recommended for family use.

**Moki Tea positively cures sick headache, indigestion and constipation.**

A delightful herb drink. Removes all eruptions of the skin, producing a perfect complexion, or money refunded. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Elk Drug Store.

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