

# THE COLFAX GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

COLFAX, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1900.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

## FREE!

State Historical Society  
105-6 City Hall

Our new and hand-  
somerly illustrated

## Spring and Summer Catalogue

is now ready. A postal  
mailed to us will get one  
free of charge.

### THE FAIR

The Place to Save Money.

WAITE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, COLFAX, WASHINGTON

## MILLINERY 1900 MILLINERY

Our Spring Opening of Ladies' Hats,  
Bonnets and Millinery Garniture

—WILL BE HELD ON—

Thursday and Friday, March 29th and 30th

when Mrs. J. Fisher will take pleasure in receiving and attending to the calls of her many lady patrons. The entire line is a very attractive one, selected by her exclusively in the various Eastern markets, and consists of many new and beautiful styles. Our Spring and Summer Novelties in Dry Goods are being daily received and placed on sale, and when all are delivered will consist of

*Silk Waists, Silk Skirts, Silk Wraps, Summer Silks for Skirts, Waists and Suits, Ties, Belts, Buckles, Parasols, Ribbons, Embroideries, Matched Sets of Embroideries, All Over Embroideries, Laces, All-Over Laces, Nets, Fringes, Braids, and many other Novelties in Ladies' Lingerie.*

Our many patrons are cordially invited to call and inspect our extensive lines before making their purchases.

Respectfully, CHAS. PLATT.

## Ladies' Tailor Suits!



The last shipment having just arrived, we are showing a complete line of Ladies' Tailor Suits. We guarantee them to be the best values in this market and of the latest styles. Eton Jackets and Skirts with double box plait.

We also offer some excellent bargains in Ladies' Shirt Waists, from 50 cents upwards.

As "Special" for this week we have the celebrated "Hudson Boys' Ribbed Hose" at 15 cents per pair, sold for 25 cents at other places.

### JULIUS LIPPITT,

Pioneer Merchant. Colfax, Washington

This Year's Models of....

## Cleveland, Rambler and Ideal Bicycles, with G. & J. Clincher Tires,

Are Beauties. Drop in and examine them and learn prices. Bicycle Sundries of all kinds. Bicycle and Gun Repairing of every description.

GEO. L. CORNELIUS,

Osborne's Old Stand, opposite City Hall.

## BARROLL & MOHNEY

General Hardware  
and Crockery.

FOR PRUNING,  
BUDDING AND CRAFTING,

as well as planting, we have all the different tools that are needed. No matter whether your garden occupies the back yard or many acres, we can supply you with everything necessary in the line of Knives, Shears, Saws, Pruning Hooks, Ladders, Etc.

## Fine Commercial Printing

Executed by

BRAMWELL BROS.

General Printers and  
Legal Blank Publishers.

Telephone Building,  
COLFAX.

## 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, March 28.

Nearly a foot of snow fell at Huron, S. D.

Four thousand settlers passed St. Paul coming west, most of them to the Dakotas.

Arbuckle Brothers announced a reduction of 5 points in the price of all grades of refined sugars.

The state department adds its denial to that of the Spanish foreign office relative to the Paris story that the United States had completed the acquisition of the Danish West Indies.

Thursday, March 29.

After four days of stormy debate the house passed the army appropriation bill.

While insane, Fred Reynolds killed his wife and son with an ax at Red Beach, Maine.

A petition bearing 1500 names of Shoshone county, Idaho, citizens was received in the senate, asking that the government troops in the Coeur d'Alenes be not withdrawn.

Marines will continue to serve the batteries of American men-of-war. This decision has been made by Assistant Secretary Allen as a result of consideration given to a provision inserted into the national regulations by a board which has revised them, practically prohibiting the further employment of marines as gun crews.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland was interviewed in regard to the statement that he favors the re-nomination of W. J. Bryan for the presidency and will vote for him if he runs again. Mr. Cleveland denied he had ever given any authority for such a statement. He declined to give expression to his views on the subject.

Friday, March 30.

Alderman Chas. Joy was shot and killed by his wife at Leadville, Colorado. He attacked her with a pistol.

Admiral Dewey announced his willingness to run for the presidency, but does not say what party he will train with.

Joseph Hurst was executed at Glendive, Montana, for the murder of Dominick Cavanaugh, who beat Hurst for sheriff in 1898. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence and there was great doubt of his guilt, but he confessed.

A settlement of the strike in the machine shops of Chicago was reached. It is a settlement which is to be national in its scope, and under its terms the general strike timed to involve the 150,000 machinists of the country about April 1, will be averted.

Saturday, March 31.

Former Senator Gibson of Maryland died at Washington from heart disease.

Twenty thousand men will be benefited by the wage increase recently announced by the tube combine at Pittsburgh.

Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces is at Washington asking that his tribe be returned to their old country at Wallawa, Oregon.

The new rural free delivery route from North Yakima, secured by Representative Jones, will be over 20 miles long, covering 19 square miles and serving a population of 412 persons.

Sunday, April 1.

Former Senator Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin died at Oshkosh.

Plague has run its course at Honolulu. No new cases are appearing.

Dr. B. H. Shaw was shot and killed by his insane brother-in-law, John McKimm, at Kansas City.

A strike of St. Louis painters is probable. The journeymen want an advance in wages from \$2.50 to \$3 a day.

Gustav Henry Geyer, an old timer at Butte, Montana, spent several thousand dollars in a few days and suicided.

Monday, April 2.

Democrats had losses in the Butte, Montana, election.

Republicans elected their ticket at Canton, Ohio, by 800 to 1200.

Democrats made gains in several Michigan cities, though several towns went republican for the first time.

Republicans swept Cincinnati in the city election by about 9000. Three years ago the fusion ticket won by 7445.

Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, who recently returned from the Transvaal, resigned his office and will lecture in behalf of the Boers.

A possible reduction of the war taxes was foreshadowed in a resolution adopted by the house today, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to the probable surplus that the existing revenue laws would create during this and the coming fiscal year. The resolution was presented by Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the republicans.

Tuesday, April 3.

Cash wheat at Portland, 54 to 55.

The Puerto Rico tariff bill passed the senate by a vote of 40 to 31.

Republicans made great gains in most Kansas towns at city elections.

At Butte, Montana, Mrs. Fay Creech shielded her husband's body from an assassin and received the bullet herself, killing her.

Republicans elected Campbell mayor of Tacoma by a majority of 117 over his fusion opponent. They also took the majority of the council.

Kansas city democrats elected their mayor by 1000, reversing a republican majority of 1439 two years ago. Democrats were generally successful throughout Missouri.

News from the Philippines received by the transport Sheridan shows that Aginaldo is in Singapore. The Singapore papers make mention of the fact and publish a short interview with him.

## GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

### People There Hope to Preside Over Their Own Destinies.

Washington, April 1.—The sub-committee of the senate committee, consisting of Senators Platt (Connecticut), Aldrich and Teller, which went to Puerto Rico to personally investigate conditions on the island to warrant intelligent action by congress with respect to Cuba, has returned to Washington. Senator Platt tonight authorized a statement concerning the sub-committee's observations:

"We inquired as carefully and completely as we could into the condition of the people, their needs, and the prospects of establishment of an independent, satisfactory and stable government by and for the people of Cuba," he said. "We saw and conversed with a great many prominent and leading men from all portions of the island, men who represented different ideas and interests, from intense conservatism to decided radicalism."

"It may be said of all classes that they are looking to the establishment of an independent government, a Cuban government. A few are impatient, and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others are less impatient, believing sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new government upon such a firm basis as to insure its success and permanence. All are looking forward to the municipal elections that are to take place in the latter part of May, regarding such elections as the first step toward the establishment of the new government. If they take place without disorder, and good officials are elected, that will go far to prove the capacity of the people for self-government, and steps can be taken without great delay for further progress in that direction."

"The problem is complicated by the fact that self-government is an untried experiment, by a people who have had little opportunity to study its details, its necessities or its responsibilities. "We were much impressed by the evidences of good administration of the affairs of the island under Governor General Wood. He has a very difficult and complicated problem to deal with, but we are convinced that he is the right man in the right place and that his administration, though the firm, is as gentle as possible, and calculated to lead the people wisely to the establishment of an independent government which shall have close relations with our own, and in which the interests both of the people of Cuba and the United States shall be surely subserved."

"It is not too much to say that the people of Cuba, in respect to the formation of a stable and beneficent government are very much like children who have to be taught and led. They regard the United States as their friend and teacher, and as a whole are quite willing to be guided. There are great possibilities in the island. It is fertile, has great natural resources, and is capable of supporting a population four or five times as large as its numbers at present."

On the whole, there has been marvelous recuperation since the declaration of peace, but it needs American capital and American enterprise, which hesitates as yet to go there. English and German capital seems more confident, and is being invested. Surely our own people ought to have as much confidence in the future of Cuba as foreigners have in us. On the whole, we were much pleased and encouraged. The people of the United States and Cuba should alike exercise patience, being assured that thereby progress will be most certain."

## EXECUTIONS IN PHILIPPINES.

### A New Policy Inaugurated for the Brigands.

Washington, March 31.—The execution of Moralez and Gonzalez, the Philippine leaders, marks the inauguration of a new policy in the Philippines. This is the execution of the death sentence by order of the military officers in command in the cases of persons, natives or others, convicted and sentenced by military commissions organized under the rules of war. Moralez and Gonzalez were convicted by a military commission of the murder of Filipinos and were sentenced to be hanged near Barambong March 30 and the press dispatches from Manila show the sentence was carried into effect. No official report of the case has been received at the war department.

There have been several cases where the death penalty was imposed by military tribunals, but up to the present no instance where the death sentence was not commuted to imprisonment for life. It is stated that General Otis' action is undoubtedly intended to suppress brigandage and outlawry in the Philippines, but some conservative officers fear that his summary action may jeopardize the safety of American prisoners now in the hands of the insurgents.

## General Pana Surrendered.

Manila, March 31.—The Chinese general, Pana, who has been terrorizing and devastating the province of Panay, has surrendered at Logaspi to Brigadier General Kobbe, who is bringing him to Manila.

## Favor of Rough Riders.

New York, March 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Men who served in the Twenty-second New York regiment and in Roosevelt's rough riders will receive two months' extra pay from the government, as the result of an amendment of which Representative Clayton of New York was instrumental in adding to the army appropriation. These two regiments and two Iowa batteries were mustered out of the service before the general law went into effect giving the volunteer extra pay. The amendment will place those organizations on the same footing as all other volunteers in the Spanish war.

## Ice Breaks Early.

Seattle, April 1.—The ice in the upper Yukon shows signs of breaking up, making navigation possible six weeks earlier than in any previous season within the memory of pioneers. This is the news brought by the steamer City of Seattle which arrived today.

If you would have the best blood purifier and tonic, get Dr. Buck's Celery, Sarsaparilla and Dandelion compound. Only at The Elk Drug Store.

## OWN WATER SUPPLY

### Boers Shut Off Drink of the English Soldiers.

### Casualty. They Also Routed Up a Few Hundred of the British Fighters

London, April 2.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Sunday:

"I received news late yesterday evening from Colonel Broadwood at Thaba d'Chu, 38 miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces from the north and east. He stated that if the report proved to be true he would retire toward the water works, 17 miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have had a detachment of mounted infantry for the protection of the works."

"Broadwood was told in reply that the Ninth division with Marty's mounted infantry would march at daylight today to support him and that if he considers it necessary he should retire from the water works. He moved there during the night and bivouacked."

### Attacked at Daybreak.

"At dawn today he was shelled by the enemy, who attacked him on three sides. He immediately dispatched two horse artillery batteries and his baggage toward Bloemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry. Some two miles from the water works the road crosses a deep mullah or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over them and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire."

"Many of the drivers of the artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range and several guns captured. The remainder galloped away covered by Roberts' horse, which suffered heavily."

"Meanwhile Lieutenant Chester Masterson of Remington's scouts found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They reformed with great steadiness, notwithstanding what had previously occurred."

### The Loss Was Heavy.

"Broadwood's report, which has just reached me, contains no details, but states he had lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimates all his casualties at about 350, including 200 missing. On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pressed, I immediately ordered General French with the two remaining brigades to follow in support of the Ninth division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after 2 p. m. Broadwood's forces consisted of the Royal Household Cavalry, the Tenth Hussars, the Q and U batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and Pitcher's battalion of mounted infantry. The strength of the enemy is estimated from 8000 to 10,000, with guns, the number of which is not yet reported."

## Boers Took the Waterworks.

London, April 2.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein this morning says that the water supply of that place has been cut off. This is the natural sequence of the Boer success at the waterworks. But the authorities are hopeful that the strong reinforcements sent by the commander-in-chief will promptly remedy this. It is evident from Roberts' dispatch that a big engagement is in progress."

Although it is difficult to estimate the number of British engaged they probably exceed even the eight or ten thousand men which the Boers are estimated to number. The scene of the British defeat appears to be Mealee spruit, where the Bloemfontein road crosses a tributary of the Modder river.

## To Dispute the Advance.

Kimberly, April 1.—There is a great Boer activity along the Vaal river. About six thousand burghers have assembled at various points between Fourteen Streams and Christiana. About 700 men are occupying Wirand north of Klipdam and 400 men are laagered at Bootsap.

## British in a Trap.

Bushman Kop, Saturday, March 31.—The British force commanded by Colonel Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, household cavalry, two-horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry under Colonel Pilcher, which has been garrisoning Thanchu, was obliged in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers to leave last night. Colonel Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein water works, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 o'clock this morning. At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Colonel Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard. The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns. The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired. General Colville's division which left Bloemfontein early this morning arrived here at noon and is now shelling the Boers.

## Republican Gains in Montana.

Helena, Mont., April 2.—Republican gains are reported from most parts of the state where municipal elections were held today. The most notable republican victory was in Helena, where Edwards, republican, defeated Sullivan, democrat, by a majority of 800, and elected aldermen in all but one of the seven wards, including other candidates on the city ticket. The question of municipal ownership of water and electric lighting plants and the referendum entered into the campaign. Edwards being recognized as the champion of city ownership of such utilities. Edwards' majority was the largest ever received in Helena on an election for mayor. For the first time in seven years the republicans will have control of the government at Great Falls, and republican gains were reported from Butte, Livingston

and Anaconda. Phillipsburg elected a silver ticket, and Bozeman gained a democrat in its council.

## Pork Bounced Up.

Chicago, March 31.—With commission houses bidding frantically to fill heavy outside order, brokers for packers scrapping to cover sales, and a chorus of disconsolate sports struggling to get out of the record breaking bull market, May pork at the first part of today's session shot up 57 cents a hundred over yesterday, which then went 47 cents over the previous day.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

### Surplus Sixteen Millions for Month of March.

Washington, April 2.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures during March shows the total receipts to have been \$18,726,837 and the expenditures \$2,188,271, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$16,538,566.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, \$22,090,681, an increase as compared with March of last year of about \$1,000,000. Internal revenue, \$24,237,663; increase, \$1,566,000. Miscellaneous, \$2,880,192.

The disbursements for the month charged to the war department amounted to \$8,329,053, a decrease as compared with March, 1899, of \$3,300,000. Navy department, \$4,413,637, a decrease of \$430,000. Civil and miscellaneous, \$6,839,836; decrease, \$2,203,000.

For the nine months of the present fiscal year the receipts exceeded the disbursements by \$54,302,000.

## National Bank Circulation.

Washington, April 2.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business, March 31, 1900, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$270,953,068, an increase for the year of \$27,900,751, and an increase for the month of \$21,518,190. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$263,284,239, an increase for the year of \$23,358,081, and an increase for the month of \$19,674,201.

The circulation secured by lawful money was \$17,668,838, an increase for the year of \$4,542,519, an increase for the month of \$1,843,900.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$256,001,480, of which those of the new 2 per cents amounted to \$97,797,690, and to secure public deposits \$89,631,080, of which \$19,992,300 were the 2 per cents.

## Coinage in March.

Washington, April 2.—The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the mints of the United States during March to have been \$17,075,688, as follows: Gold, \$12,596,240; silver, \$4,341,375; minor coins, \$138,072.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

### Bill for Their Forfeiture Introduced By Penrose.

Washington, March 31.—Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill which proposes to declare that all transfers of land to, or by, the present corporation known as the Northern Pacific Railroad company shall be declared illegal and void; and authorizing the committee on Pacific railroads to examine into certain charges and report thereon. The committee is also given by the bill full power to send for persons and papers.

The title of the bill is "A bill to inquire into the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad company and the disposal of the lands belonging to the said Northern Pacific Railroad company by the Northern Pacific Railway company."

The charges referred to above are to be found in the following lengthy preamble preceding the enacting clause of the bill:

"Whereas, On July 2, 1864, there was enacted a bill granting a charter to certain parties to wit: Richard D. Rice, John A. Moore, Samuel P. Strickland and others, for building a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget sound, with branches thereto, under the name and title of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; and

"Whereas, To aid in the construction of said railroad, public lands to the extent of 43,000,000 acres were given to said corporation to aid in building the road; and

"Whereas, Under the said charter congress expressly stipulated in section 10 that no bonded debt should ever be created by the corporation, or mortgage or lien in any way, except by and with the consent of congress; and

"Whereas, congress authorized an issue of bonds known as the first mortgage bonds, and by the issue of the said bonds the corporation exhausted its power to issue bonds; and

"Whereas, the corporation, in violation of law and its charter, have issued so-called second mortgage bonds, \$19,216,000; third mortgage, \$11,481,000; consolidated mortgage bonds, \$160,000,000, and caused an illegal sale of the property under a foreclosure of the second and third mortgage bonds which were illegally issued, in violation of the charter, to the injury of the stockholders of said corporation, the preferred stock of the company representing the surrendered original first mortgage bonds; and

"Whereas, the reorganized Northern Pacific railway company is illegally using the charter and franchises of the Northern Pacific railroad company to enable them to dispose of the lands and so forth belonging to it for the benefit of the said Northern Pacific railway company, and to the injury of the real owners of the said charter and land grant, to-wit: the unassuming stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad company."

## To Fight Epidemics.

Washington, March 31.—Secretary Gage has submitted to the house a request for \$200,000 additional to the fund to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases. He says that the surgeon general of the marine hospital service reports that on account of the continued and increasing danger from plague, medical officers have been stationed at United States consulates in Europe from which emigrants depart.