

MEET ME AT KUHN'S

Colfax's Greatest Store.

THIRD WEEK OF OUR MAY SALES.

Extraordinary values on all sides, delighting old customers and winning new ones as never before—the result of shrewd, careful buying, reliable retailing, and judicious, honest advertising.

The Benefit of our Great Buying is Yours to Take Quick Advantage of.

For the benefit of our customers who could not take advantage of our great sale last week, we will continue it through this week, to and including Monday, May 21st.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

There are too many to describe. See display in show window. For this sale 25c

Cotton Wash Goods.

All the dominating and wanted styles. 35-inch light or dark round Percale, in plaids, stripes, checks or floral designs, all colors, 12c and 15c quality, for this sale, per yard 10c

Figured Foulard Silks.

In neat designs and attractive colorings, suitable for either dresses or waists, for this sale, per yard 12 1/2c

Wash Silks.

In stripes or checks only, sold everywhere for 50c, for this sale, per yard Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Vests, white or cream, low neck and sleeveless, silk taped at neck and arms, a 40c value, for this sale, each 25c

Every Department is offering wonderful bargains this week.

AARON KUHN,

Colfax's Greatest Store,

Colfax, Washington.

Largest, most reliable and quickest mail order house in the State of Washington. A postal mailed to us will secure you a line of samples.

FRUIT FRUIT FRUIT

I am now sure of a large crop of fruit of all kinds, including

Cherries, Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Prunes

in a large assortment of varieties of each kind.

Prices will be as follows, at orchard: Cherries.....from 1c to 2 1/2c per lb Apples..... " 1/2c to 1c " Peaches..... " 1c " Plums..... " 1c " Pears.....from 1/2c to 1c " Prunes..... " 1/2c "

Persons interested in knowing when the various varieties of fruit will be ripe are invited to drop me a line and I will reply promptly, giving full information. I guarantee complete satisfaction, in both quality and price. No business done on Sunday.

Swift's Fruit Farm

Three Miles Northwest of Diamond.

EDWARD S. SWIFT, Prop., P. O. address Diamond, Wash.

NEW BUSINESS REPORTED FOR YEAR 1899:

Table with 3 columns: Company Name, Description, Amount. Includes The Mutual Life, New York Life, Equitable.

The Mutual Life is the only one of these three companies that does not insure impaired lives.

If you are desirous of insuring in a company that requires a most thorough medical examination and accepts only carefully selected and unimpaired lives, application may be made to

SHERWOOD GILLESPIE, General Agent, Seattle, Washington

BARROLL & MOHNEY

General Hardware and Crockery.

Contractors' Supplies and Builders' Hardware

of the best manufacture, and made from the best materials, are to be found in any quantity desired ready to meet the demand of consumers at all times. We have made our prices as low as possible for the building season, and you will find that they cannot be competed with for quality.

Fine Commercial Printing

Executed by

BRAMWELL BROS.

General Printers and Telephone Building, Legal Blank Publishers. COLFAX.

Try the COLFAX DRUG STORE with your

PRESCRIPTIONS

and see if you can't save SOME MONEY. Only the purest drugs, accurately prepared.

Next Door to Postoffice. Telephone, Main 1. C. F. STUART, Prop.

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, May 9.

President approved senate bill 1477, known as the Grand Army pension bill.

Street cars ran only on a single line in St. Louis. One man was killed in the riot of strikers.

For governor of Illinois the republicans nominated Richard Yates, the famous war governor of the state.

National convention of the people's party, so-called, began business at Sioux Falls, S. D. The noisy patriots were much in evidence.

In accordance with promise the Great Northern railroad, through Jim Hill, placed 10,000 shares of its stock on sale to employes at par.

In the senate a secret shell was discussed which a naval officer of the United States has invented, and which the highest military authorities will pierce any armor ever thought of for a battleship.

Thursday, May 10.

Five hundred Filipinos attacked 25 Americans and two of the soldiers were killed. The enemy lost 10 killed.

W. J. Bryan was nominated by the Sioux Falls populist convention for president, and Chas. A. Towse, silver republican, was chosen for vice president. Their platform denounces everything republican and demands free silver and protection to the people.

Midroad populists at the Cincinnati national convention nominated Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania for president and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota for vice-president. Howard of Alabama was elected a figure before the convention was forced to withdraw. As usual in populist conventions, there were some up-tight resolutions, when it came to the initiative and referendum; public ownership of means of communication, transportation and production; a referendum on a scientific and absolute paper money; a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances; the election of president, vice president, judges and United States senators by popular vote, and the usual opposition to trusts and monopolies.

Friday, May 11.

H. B. Baker, an Indiana embezzler, was arrested at Portland.

A peace party in the Philippines has arisen. It is headed by Senor Buena Camino, once a member of congress.

At Marion, Indiana, Charles E. Webster, chief clerk of the national military home has been arrested by a United States marshal on a charge of embezzlement. The striking teamer, out of the mysterious disappearance of \$1700 from \$25,000 of pension money sent to the home for disbursement, was a figure before judges, and only Webster and the treasurer had access.

Saturday, May 12.

Upper Yukon river is navigable. There were heavy rains in Montana. San Jose scale is prevalent at Lewiston, Idaho. Exodites began from the coast ports to Cape Nome.

Senate refused to sanction a government armor plate factory. Snake and Clearwater rivers in Idaho are overflowing. No particular damage.

Sunday, May 13.

Three St. Paul people were victims of a thunderstorm. All killed. Because of the street railway strike in St. Louis, no mail cars ran. There were no disturbances.

Mob of 2000 men took control of Turtle creek, eight miles from Pittsburg, Pa. A sheriff and posse dispersed them.

In a quarrel over a street car seat Alice Whitney, a society leader at August, Ga., was shot and killed by Gus Wilson, a negro.

Monday, May 14.

The St. Louis street car strike is practically cleared up. From Chicago to New York this is the hottest May on record. Three prostrations at Chicago, one death and four prostrations at Chicago, with the thermometer at only 86 to 90. At St. Paul it was 90; Milwaukee, 92; Milwaukee, 85; Des Moines and Omaha, 88.

Settlers on the Nez Perce Indian reservation in Idaho and also those on the Colville reservation in Washington, when the exports of merchandise next October, will take free lands under the homestead laws. This was assured by the passage today by the senate of the homes bill. The measure had already passed the house, and there is no doubt that it will be approved by the president.

At Houghton, Michigan, 500 miners, trammers and timbermen at the Arcadian mine controlled by Standard Oil people, went on a strike for 15 per cent advance. The striking trammers at Quincy were joined by 500 machinists, carpenters and other surface men, who demand 10 per cent increase in wages. The mine, which is approximately a quarter of the total mining force of this district, are now idle, and it is probable that strikes will follow this week at many other mines.

The April statement of the imports and exports of the United States shows as follows: Merchandise, \$3,445,027 were free of duty; total increase \$3,445,027. Exports, \$1,112,043; increase, \$300,000. Exports, \$1,112,043; increase, \$300,000. Exports, \$1,112,043; increase, \$300,000. Exports, \$1,112,043; increase, \$300,000. Exports, \$1,112,043; increase, \$300,000.

Tuesday, May 15.

There was another fatality in the St. Louis street car strike. A striking motor man had his spine shattered by a bullet and stones flew fast and furious.

W. A. Clark, democrat of Montana, who was a few days ago denied a seat in the United States senate, resigned. He was out half a day when the populist governor of his state conveniently absented himself and Acting Governor Spriggs appointed him.

The young wife of J. Brackenbury, pastor of the Methodist church at Prosser, Wash., eloped with a rogue's gallery man from Nootka, British Columbia. The wife of 25 years fainted away when her husband faced her and she learned the character of the man at the Spokane jail, where they were caught.

BULLER GETS A MOVE ON.

Left Ladysmith For the Country of the Enemy.

London, May 14.—A special dispatch from Stone Hill Farm, Natal, dated today, says:

"General Buller's advance Thursday, when he left Ladysmith in strength. When within two miles of Helmapmaker, the Boers opened a heavy fire of artillery, and the British guns replied while a portion of Buller's troops worked around the Boer flanks. The British attack was pressed home Sunday.

"Bethuen, on the right, outflanked the Boers, whose splendid defensive positions in the Biggarsberg were practically taken.

"General Buller's march subsequent to the attack was carried out without a hitch. The British are still pushing on."

Ten to One.

New York, May 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

General Roberts has an army of 200,000 men for guarding his communications, and operating on a front virtually 200 miles wide from Fourteen Streams

to Biggarsberg. Against this army the Boers have 20,000 burghers in the Transvaal and Natal and President Steyn has, perhaps, 5000 burghers under arms in the Bethlehem district. The burghers have fought bravely and made a wonderful defense, but the day of miracles has passed.

There was sharp skirmishing on Friday on the road to Kroonstad, and Jordan's cavalry brigade acted with gallantry in the final onset. The town was formally surrendered by the land-roast after the Transvaal burghers had removed the bulk of their own stores, blown up by a bridge, wrecked the railway station and done other damage.

There were groups of British sympathizers in the streets when General Roberts entered the town at the head of his troops, and the scenes enacted at Bloemfontein under similar conditions were repeated.

General Roberts' plan of campaign, unless all signs fail, will not include operations on a large scale against Bethlehem and the scattered Free State commandos on the eastern flank. He will make a fresh start for the Vaal after a brief halt and carry the bulk of his force into the Transvaal, leaving Steyn's small section of the country around Bethlehem, where they will gradually disperse under pressure from Ruddle.

ATTEMPT AN OUTBREAK.

Filipinos Left Their Employers To Join In It.

Manila, May 13.—The latest rumor of an outbreak in Manila among the natives, which was in circulation last week, was seriously discussed by some of the local papers and attracted more general attention than has usually been the case with this sort of thing. As a matter of fact many Filipinos did leave their American employers with the apparent intention of joining some such movement. Their action, taken in connection with the arrest of several natives for carrying concealed weapons and the dispersion of several suspicious gatherings, gave color to the reports. The officials have been active in the matter, but are not inclined to think an uprising will be attempted. They believe the Filipinos lack the necessary courage.

A paper found among the captured effects of General Pantaleon Garcia asserts that the United States congress has done nothing for the Filipinos and that therefore all Filipinos who are working for Americans must leave their employers immediately or suffer the penalty of treason.

One report is that the Filipino junta is endeavoring to incite an outbreak in order to show the civil commission that the insurrection is still alive.

Corbett Went To Defeat Seaside Club, Coney Island, May 11.—In the fastest, prettiest and closest heavyweight ring battle ever fought in New York, James J. Jeffries has reaffirmed his right to the championship. In the arena of the Seaside Sporting club tonight, once champion of the world himself, after twenty-two rounds of scientific fighting. It was a clean knockout that came so quickly that it dazed the thousands of keen, alert, intent spectators and left them in doubt as to just how the winning blow was delivered.

Six Million Starving.

New York, May 13.—The Indian famine relief committee tonight issued an appeal asserting that despite systematic aid furnished people in India at least 6,000,000 are starving. The appeal says that America ought to send at least \$1,000,000. There are also cholera and plague in the famine camps and many are dying from these diseases.

LOST A BIG STAKE.

Either Way Was Money for Litigants and Lawyers Too.

The supreme court has a cold and cruel way of differing with Judge McDonald. The great warehouse case of Sisson & Kerr, plaintiffs vs. The Hamilton-Rourke Warehouse Company, defendants, has been decided by the high court.

The case, which was argued in the supreme court last week, was a money proposition of something like \$140,000. There was that difference between the opposing counsel and courts. Sisson & Kerr are Portland wheat buyers. The Hamilton-Rourke Company did a general warehouse and wheat business covering the country east of the Cascades. Differences arose between Sisson & Kerr and the Hamilton-Rourke Company. In the litigation, Sisson & Kerr judgment for something more than \$90,000 against the Hamilton-Rourke Company. The latter, however, appealed to Judge McDonald, through the law firm of Wyman & Nell. The judge promptly turned the scale by wiping out the finding of Judge Chadwick for \$98,000 and more in favor of Sisson & Kerr and gave the Hamilton-Rourke Company judgment for \$46,000.

H. W. Canfield represented the Sisson & Kerr interests at this end of the line and of course appealed and asked for the judgment of Judge McDonald. He was notified Wednesday morning that he erred not in his appeal. The supreme court had upheld the findings of Referee Chadwick, with the exception of one item of \$200, and turned down Sisson & Kerr's costly court which spread jurisdiction over Oregon.

This leaves Sisson & Kerr winners about \$95,700 and costs of several thousands.

REMEMBER THE SOLDIER DEAD

Preparation for Proper Remembrance of Memorial Day.

The memory and the graves of the country's fallen soldiers will not be neglected by their living comrades in arms and the citizens of Colfax. Under the lead of the members of Nath. Lyon Post No. 19, G. A. R., Memorial day, May 30, is to be properly observed and the last resting places of the nation's dead defenders visited and decorated with the flowers of love and grateful remembrance.

In pursuance of a general order, department of Washington and Alaska, the members of Nath. Lyon Post met Tuesday evening and prepared at least a portion of the program for the observance of the day.

Members of the post and comrades of the war of the rebellion are requested to meet at G. A. R. hall at 9 a. m., May 30, at a march with the post members to the cemetery for the purpose of visiting and decorating the graves of deceased comrades. All soldiers, especially those of the Spanish and Philippine wars, are invited to participate with them. To the national guard members, Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, civic orders and citizens generally an invitation is extended.

Memorial services will be held at the court house at 2 p. m., where Comrade D. F. Ravens will deliver the address.

Rev. T. J. Collins, pastor of the Baptist church, will deliver a memorial sermon at the court house Sunday, May 27. Pastors, congregations and citizens generally are invited to be present.

The committee on arrangements for the post is composed of L. A. DuBois, adjutant; L. N. Boyd and E. D. Lake.

Acceptable produce wanted at Economy, opposite Bennett's. See Gaines.

H. W. Goff writes reliable insurance.

JUGGLES WITH DATES

Tobin Writes Untruths About That Stolen County Money.

Tries to Justify His Cold Blooded Steal With the Sins of Pre-variation.

"Soapy" John Tobin, the bunko steerer of Palouse populism, has filed with Treasurer Windus in answer to the treasurer's demand, his confession and avoidance in the matter of the \$120 postage stamp warrant, which it was found last week he had cashed at the treasury through Attorney John Pattison. The extreme length of his explanation fully justifies the four days he asked in which to tell just how the trick was turned; and even then he forgets to tell the vital truths upon which his little deal hinges. His letter of explanation is far too voluminous to bear publication in full, but as the great part of it is made up of pats on the back for himself and lengthy pages telling how the people of Whitman county love him, the purport and real meat of his statement can be encompassed in reasonable space.

The Bunko Game.

The warrant in question was drawn under date of March 19, 1898. It was ordered cancelled in a regular manner by the board of county commissioners, Hinchliff, Davis and Stephens, April 4, 1898, after reconsideration by the board of the bill for postage incurred in August, 1896, upon which account it was drawn. It was nearly two years after Tobin alleged to have purchased the postage before he presented the bill. It was nearly four years before he presented that warrant for payment; and yet, he says himself, that it could have been turned into money on the spot. He only dared not do it then.

The employes of his office asserted—and proved—that he assessed them for the postage expense, and that they willingly contributed because they recognized his pamphlet as a campaign document, pure and simple, which was compiled as such and calculated to keep them in office another term. When Tobin was preparing to present the bill for payment at the March meeting in 1898 one of these employes, Clarence Tarbet, served personal notice upon Tobin that if he collected that postage bill a second time—once from his employes and once from the county—he, for one, proposed to have the \$30 back which he had contributed.

Tobin's Specious Statement.

Tobin writes from Valparaiso, Indiana, under date of May 6. After telling how, in 1896, he had issued a statement of the county's finances and the county board of that time, Lyons, Davis and Bancroft, refusing to pay any of the expenses of publication, he had circulated the reports to every taxpayer, the postage for this purpose amounting to \$120, which he paid entirely out of his own pocket, he says the matter was discussed at length as to expense by the then board, which body made it plain that they would not permit such expense to be drawn from the county treasury. For this reason Tobin says he did not present the bill for postage.

Early in 1898, Tobin says, a charge was made against him that he had collected \$25 for postage stamps when, in reality, none had been purchased. Of this charge the board, Hinchliff, Davis and Stephens, kindly exonerated him, and he concluded to show the people just what he could do. So the bill for \$120 for postage stamps purchased for the campaign document in 1896 was presented and passed upon favorably by the board.

Hinchliff Held Him Up.

Then he goes on to say that on March 19, 1898, the warrant was drawn in the writer's favor and passed into his possession as an individual citizen. After this occurred The Colfax Gazette and Commissioner Hinchliff and Commissioner Hinchliff at once rushed to Colfax to prevent the issuance of the warrant, but learning it had already been issued, but not cashed, at once demanded of the writer that the warrant be presented to the treasurer until after the next meeting of the board. Hinchliff at the same time stated that unless a promise to do so was made, he would apply to the court for a restraining order, compelling the treasurer to refuse payment. The writer saw that Hinchliff had him fooled, and to prevent an application to the court promised not to cash or dispose of the warrant until the board could act understandingly. At the April meeting the board reconsidered the vote by which the bill was allowed and then refused its allowance and ordered Tobin, as auditor, to cancel the warrant, and then Hinchliff receded his case. We quote Tobin's words:

"As a good and faithful clerk should do, I wrote, or rather caused to be written, that order of the board on its journal, where it still stands and furnishes quite interesting marginal entries referring to the order were duly made on the stub of the warrant and in the auditor's register of it. Further, it was indexed under several heads in the commissioner's index—an official notice of it was given to the public, and so far as my clerical duties were concerned that order of the board was treated with every consideration that its importance demanded. Had the board directed me to stand on my head for a whole week, the order would have gone on the record. Complying with it, though, would have been a very different matter. Oh! I tell you, Mr. Windus, when it comes to putting up records, even Charles N. Hinchliff will arise, stand there with his right hand and testify that the undersigned was a pretty fair hand at the business."

Afraid Manning Wouldn't Cash It.

Tobin then explains that after the board ordered it cancelled in April he did not present the warrant because he feared Treasurer Manning would refuse to pay it, and that it would be necessary to sue him before payment could be enforced, and this he knew would cost money and might result in failure.

Pattison Knew the Warrant.

These are Mr. Tobin's own words: "The attorney who presented that warrant for payment knew every fact outside of the record that related to it. He knew every word in the record that bore upon it, and he examined every phase of the law that affected it; and he had no doubt of its validity and your duty to pay it."

Tobin explains that Attorney Pattison, in presenting the warrant, did not notify Treasurer Windus of its character because "his business was not to raise objections to your paying that warrant."

Juggled With the Dates.

Mr. Tobin also asserts as follows: "Subsequent to the issuance of the warrant, and what is worse, subsequent to my receipt for it and taking it into my possession, a local paper, in an article under glaring headlines, told of the allowance of this claim, and that these reports had been issued for campaign purposes, and that in presenting this claim I was seeking reimbursement from the county for my campaign expenses. A very nice story, indeed! Now, this article came under the notice of Mr. Hinchliff, and he rushed post haste to Colfax, evidently for the purpose of preventing me from issuing the warrant. When he learned from myself that the warrant had been issued, but not cashed, he requested me not to present the warrant for payment until the next meeting of the board, when he would bring the matter up and attempt to have them rescind their former action; he stating at the same time that unless I agreed not to present the warrant before the board met, he would resort to some legal process to prevent its payment. This request was readily granted."

The trouble with Tobin's soap dish is that it will not hold soap. He is entirely reckless with the facts. He has juggled with the dates in order to extricate himself from the trap into which he has fallen.

The claim upon which that warrant was issued was allowed March 9, 1898. The law prohibits issuance of warrants upon allowed bills until ten days have elapsed. That warrant plainly bears the date of March 19, 1898. The article in a local paper calling attention to the allowance of the bill was that of The Gazette of March 18, 1898. It was issued on time and Mr. Hinchliff, who was not present when the claim was allowed, read it at Ellberton in the early forenoon of Friday, March 18, 1898—one day before the date of the warrant. It was not subsequent, but prior, to its issuance, unless Mr. Tobin, along with his other peculiarities, issued it ahead of the date and before the law permits. Tobin took advantage of the absence of Hinchliff to work it through Davis and Stephens. As soon as Hinchliff read of its allowance he called for Tobin by telephone, and was informed that Tobin certainly intended to collect it. Mr. Hinchliff notified Tobin that he would enjoin payment and came at once to the date of the warrant—to Colfax; and it was then he extracted from Tobin under threat of legal process, a pledge not to carry the matter further until the board could reconsider. It was that day Tobin says he told Hinchliff the warrant had been issued, when its date shows it had not. Along with his other shortcomings, Mr. Tobin seems not averse to departure from the truth to justify his raid upon the treasury.

Cold, Hard Facts.

Such is the history of the warrant. The Gazette has been careful in summarizing and is certain no injustice has been done Mr. Tobin. Cold, hard facts stand a scrutiny which his soapy evasions cannot.

For ten long pages Tobin argues upon the alleged fact that Hinchliff has no right to feel aggrieved at this bold theft from the county. He points out that when Hinchliff came to Colfax just after the March meeting of the board and demanded a promise not to cash the warrant until after the next meeting (a promise given and religiously kept) he had no right to expect the writer would obey an order of the board, when the ordering board had no power to compel obedience.

Without Sense of Shame.

From this summary it will be seen that Tobin is without sense of shame for his own open dishonesty; rather he glories over his own smoothness in being able to defeat the will of the officers who care for the "thousands wrong from them in taxes." In 1896, desiring to accomplish certain personal political ends, he used the clerks employed and paid by the county to prepare with much labor a lengthy and misleading financial statement, that he might profit by return to office while prating of "reform." He was notified by the county commissioners that the board would not allow payment for expense of publication and circulation. He then sold advertising space to a large amount and made an agreement with a Portland firm of publishers to print the book, partial payment to the firm being in the way of blank printing to be thrown in their way. From the poorly paid deputies in his office he collected by political assessments the money necessary to purchase postage stamps and took vouchers against the county for the money when he paid it to the postmaster. Waiting nearly two full years, he presented the postage bill of \$120, along with another batch of bills, with no explanation; and when the commissioners, trusting in his official honor and integrity, in the sacredness of his pledged word, simply instructed him that the warrant should be cancelled and destroyed, he betrayed that trust, and became a thief in all things except that he did the job with such characteristic Tobin smoothness and peculiarity of talent that he did not make himself amenable to the law.

When he appeared to enjoin the warrant, Mr. Hinchliff thoroughly understood that there was yet one day before the warrant could be legally issued. Tobin never told him the warrant had been drawn, as he says he did. He promised nothing more should be done with it until further action by the board, and then issued it the following day—as soon as he could. He carefully refrained from ever letting the board know that the warrant had ever been issued, and when the commissioners ordered the cancellation they had no idea a warrant was in existence.

His reference to the marginal and other cancellation records is partly true. On the warrant stub it is written in black ink, not red. This would indicate that the warrant had been cancelled and was not in existence in the register of warrants, which gives notice to the auditor, and from which he sends up to the treasurer certified lists of legal warrants, something has been written—probably notice of its cancellation—but whatever that something was it has been erased with the greatest care.

Tobin's letter of explanation is simply notice to the world that he had no intention of letting a little matter of telling an untruth, or betraying a sacred trust, or fouling his own nest, prevent his fishing \$120 out of the county which he had already assessed upon his employes.

He glads in glee and pat himself unctuously upon the credulity of the people and officials who trusted him, and concludes: "And trusting that the withdrawal of that \$120 from the county treasury will not create a money famine in the northwest, I remain," etc.