

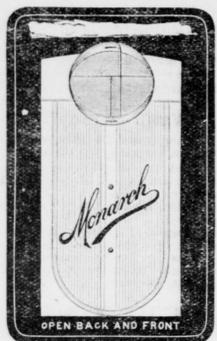
# THE COLFAX GAZETTE.

State Historical Society  
405-G City Hall

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

COLFAX, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

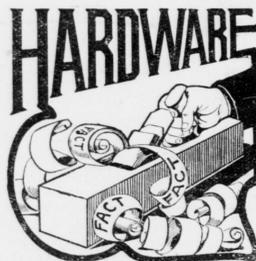


**MONARCH SHIRTS only 75 CENTS**

**Red Front Clothing Co.**  
COLFAX, WASH.

THE BIG STORE with THE TINY PRICES.

**BARROLL & MOHNEY**



**PLANE FACTS**

about hardware. We have the largest assortment of mechanics' tools, builders' hardware, crockery, etc., at the lowest prices for superior quality and manufacture. To be found in any house dealing in this line of goods in the state. Builders and contractors will suit their interests by looking at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**These Wagons**

Are the stock of the Colfax Hardware Company. We want to close them out at once, and have made the following reduced prices while they last:

3 1/2 Complete \$85.00



3 1/4 Truck \$70.00

**ONLY A FEW LEFT.**

Call at our Store and examine them.

Corner Main and Spring Streets, COLFAX, WASHINGTON

Don't Send Away for Your Fall Supplies Before Calling on

**C. H. MOORE,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**Groceries, Fruits and Produce Hay, Grain and Poultry.**

We carry only the best goods and sell at most moderate prices. We buy farm produce and keep a general line of farmers' supplies, such as Willow Pickin Baskets, Tubs and Washers, Tin and Granite Cooking Utensils, Rope, Lanterns, Axle Grease, Etc. We will pay you

**CASH FOR POULTRY AND EGGS**

and take them when delivered, any time in the year.

**Groceries, Hay and Grain Delivered Free.**

Phone Main 23-4. Main Street. Colfax, Washington

**Why Not Paint Now** While Paint Is Cheap....

**UNTIL SEPT. 1 AT COST**

We will sell all kinds of Paints, Oils, Lead and Varnishes. DeVoe's mixed paint (guaranteed) gal. \$1.50; DeVoe white lead (none better) per cwt. \$8.00; Acme mixed paint, per gal. 1.40; Boiled oil, per gal. .90; Carter white lead per cwt. 8.65. Wagon and carriage paints included in sale.

**EVERYTHING IN PAINT AT COST - TERMS STRICTLY CASH**

Positively No Goods Charged at These Prices.

**THE COLFAX DRUG STORE**

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

It will pay you to examine

**CARLEY'S ROLLER FEED MILL**

Before investing your money in a Chop Mill. Some of its features:

**No Burrs to Wear Out. No Gears. Only Six Bearings.**

Mills specially adapted to wind mill power. All sizes up to 3 1/2 tons capacity per hour.

Manufactured by **CALLEY IRON WORKS**, Colfax, Wash.

**ARMSTRONG & CO.**

Have just received a fresh shipment of Tea, Canned Fish, Fancy Hams and Bacon. These goods are all fresh and new and are of extra quality.

**We are Headquarters for Fruit.**

Free Delivery. Phone Black 174. **ARMSTRONG & CO.** Main Street, COLFAX. (Successors to McDONALD BROS.)

**Men's Furnishing.**

In times like these success is gained by the most progressive merchandising. We attribute our success to the up-to-date methods employed. We have always had the habit of selling high grade goods for a little less than our competitors. Again we demonstrate our progressiveness by transforming our store into the handsomest in Colfax. The first department completed is the

**Men's Furnishing.**

We invite you to the opening of our

**Fall Shirts**

We are sole agents for the celebrated Silver and Gold Shirts; Wilson Bros. Shirts; Manhattan Shirts; United Shirt and Collar Co.'s Shirts.

What we have for men we have for boys—boys as young as 3—from head to feet. Money saved by coming often.

**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, August 22.**

The United States government will build within the next four months 30 large store houses at Taku, China, for the accommodation of a vast supply of commissary and other goods which have been and will be transported to that point for the maintenance of American troops. The material for these warehouses will be purchased by the quartermaster's department at Seattle and shipped to the Orient at an early date.

It was a night of terror at Akron, Ohio. A negro named Louis Peck was arrested for assault upon a 6-year-old girl. He pleaded guilty and a mob formed to lynch him. He was spirited away by officers and the mob attacked the jail and city buildings occupied by officers. The buildings were burned. Hundreds of shots were fired. A 10-year-old boy in the street was shot through the heart; a 4-year-old girl was shot dead in a baby carriage, and one or two men were seriously or fatally wounded. Militia arrived in the morning and quelled the riot.

Congressman John P. Dolliver of Iowa was appointed by Gov. Shaw to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Gear.

The will of the late John J. Ingalls bequeaths all to his wife.

Wisconsin democrats named Louis G. Bomrich of Kenosha for governor.

At Akron, Ohio, an elevator fire ruined 150,000 bushels of grain.

Philadelphia's population is 1,293,697; increase since 1890, 246,733.

**Thursday, August 23.**

Andrew Carnegie denies that he will stump for Bryan.

Caleb Powers, former secretary of state in Kentucky, and convicted of complicity in the murder of Goebel, was denied a new trial.

Because of the stress of public business President McKinley announced that he would probably be unable to attend the G. A. R. encampment at Chicago.

Joe Alvarez, the richest cattleman of El Paso county, died of wounds received in a pitched battle with four New Mexico outlaws on his ranch near Vinton. He came upon the band while they were killing his cattle, and they opened fire on him. A sheriff's posse captured the leader and one of his gang.

The population of the city of Omaha, Neb., according to the official count of the returns of the 12th census, is 120,555, against 140,452 in 1890. These figures show for the city as a whole a decrease in population of 19,897.

**Friday, August 24.**

A splendid tract of grazing land on Tongue river, Montana, has been purchased by the government as a reservation for the Cheyenne Indians, who are at present wanderers.

The heaviest electric storm for years passed over Michigan and Wisconsin, doing much damage.

A wormer of Helena, Montana, has made arrangements to purchase a large tract of land in the Yellowstone valley. He declares he will bring a large number of Boers from the Transvaal.

The population of St. Louis, according to the count of the 12th census, just completed, is 575,238, an increase during the past 10 years of 123,468, or 27.33 per cent. The population of Indianapolis is 169,164, against 105,436 in 1890, an increase of 63,728.

**Saturday, August 25.**

Democrats will open eastern headquarters at New York.

The United States Transports Cook, McPherson, Rawlins and Sedgwick left Philadelphia for Havana with 1300 Cuban school teachers who have been attending summer school at Harvard and viewing the sights of the country.

At Helena, Montana, thieves stole \$5000 worth of gold amalgam which had just come from a furnace and was red hot.

Twenty thousand packing house employees at St. Joseph, Mo., and other points threaten to strike.

The hardest storm in years passed over Rockford, Ill. Many houses were struck by lightning.

The census bureau today made public the population of the following cities: Pittsburgh, Pa., 321,616; increase over 1890, 89,999. Newark, N. J., 246,070; increase since 1890, 64,240. Allegheny City, Pa., 129,986; increase in 10 years, 24,906.

**Sunday, August 26.**

Hon. Chas. Deuby of Indiana, former United States minister to China, and a member of the first commission sent to the Philippines, although a life long democrat, renounces Bryanism and will support McKinley.

New battleship Alabama, on trial run, made 17 knots an hour.

Two deaths and 15 prostrations was the result of the day's heat at Pittsburgh.

Hailstones as large as walnuts stripped trees and killed birds about Larned, Kansas. The ground was covered with a sheet of ice.

**Monday, August 27.**

Senator Heitfeld of Idaho is at Boise trying to work up a fusion, but his efforts seem fruitless.

Populists will open national headquarters at Louisville.

August Hermann, a farmer residing on the Yellow Hawk, near Walla Walla, was robbed of \$220. The money had been deposited in an old shoe under a bed in the Hermann residence.

The population of Denver, Colo., as just announced by the census bureau, is 133,850, against 106,713 in 1890. This is an increase of 27,146. The census of Baltimore, is 508,957 against 434,439 in 1890. This is an increase of 74,518.

**Mrs. Dr. C. W. Wright, accused of**

murdering 16-year-old Dessie Salter at her lying-in hospital at Gilman, Ill., barricaded herself in her hospital when officers came to arrest her. An all night fight resulted, in which she or her friends killed Constable Ryan, fatally wounded his brother and seriously wounded two others of the posse. The woman was fatally shot, as was her hired man, John Myers, and the hospital burned.

August wheat at Chicago, 74 1/2; September, 74 1/2. Portland, cash, 56 1/2; Tacoma, 55.

**STEVENSON AS A POPLIST.**

**Democratic Adlai Named for Vice President.**

Chicago, Aug. 27.—At a meeting of the people's party national committee today, the declination of Charles A. Towne as the vice presidential nominee for the party was accepted, and the name of Adlai E. Stevenson was put in his place. This result was obtained after a long debate, beginning at 2 p. m. and ending about 6:30. In the beginning there were three courses advocated by different members of the committee, viz: To nominate a populist; to leave the place blank, or lastly, to indorse Mr. Stevenson.

Senator Butler, chairman of the committee, in a warm speech of some length, advocated leaving the place blank, contending that Bryan and Stevenson would receive more populist votes than if a candidate for vice president was named. But one test vote was taken. A motion was made to indorse Mr. Stevenson. For this motion Mr. Washburn of Massachusetts moved as a substitute that a populist be placed upon the ticket. The substitute was then on the roll call by a vote of 24 yeas and 71 nays. The original motion was then adopted by a viva voce vote. There were 124 members of the committee present or represented by proxy.

**SHARKEY LASTED QUICK.**

**"Lanky Bob" Put Him Out in Less Than Two Rounds.**

New York, Aug. 24.—"Whipped into insensibility in less than two rounds," is the story in brief of Tom Sharkey's meeting with Bob Fitzsimmons at the Coney Island Sporting Club tonight. Fitzsimmons was the victor, Sharkey the loser. Fitzsimmons said all along that when an opportunity presented itself he would prove conclusively he was Sharkey's superior and settle accounts for the matter done him when he met Sharkey in California four years ago. Sharkey was equally confident that he would prove to be Fitzsimmons' master in the ring, but the result of to-night's battle and the brevity of it proved that Fitz is still a great fighter and able to beat the best of the heavyweights. He has beaten Corbett, Ruhlin and Sharkey.

**To Cut Off the Allies.**

London, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Tokio says General Yamaguchi reports that the Chinese have not abandoned hope of retaking Pekin, and that 9000 men with 15 guns were advancing toward Pekin from Shan Tung, probably intending to cut the allies' communication.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received here from Tientsin says large bodies of Boxers are concentrating 15 miles northwest of Twang Sun.

As Twang Sun does not appear on any of the available maps or in the Gazetteer it is probable the Berlin dispatch may refer to Yang Tsun, on the Pei Ho river, about 16 miles, as the crow flies, from Pekin.

**Big Order for Beef.**

Chicago, Aug. 26.—A local packing company has received an order from the Russian government for 6,000,000 pounds of "beef on the hoof," to feed the soldiers of the war in China. This is the largest order of the kind in the history of the Chicago meat trade. It will require the fattened cattle to fill the order. The cattle will be sent from San Francisco via Hawaii and Japan.

**Brotherhood of American Yeomen.**

S. E. Swanson, district deputy for the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, is in the city and will organize a subordinate homestead of that order. The Yeomen are well represented in the greater part of its jurisdiction and is very popular wherever organized. The assessments of this order are based on actual cost of other insurance concerns covering an experience of over 30 years. For this reason each certificate holder knows the amount he is required to pay before his policy matures, after which he draws one-tenth the amount of his certificate annually. The Yeomen handle insurance on the principle that a merchant handles an article of merchandise. They have figures showing the cost of giving any man \$1000, \$2000 or \$3000 from the date of his certificate to the expiration of his expectancy. This cost is equalized among the entire membership, thereby forestalling the possibility of having increased cost with added age. This is proved to be a plan whereby insurance can be perpetuated for any length of time at actual cost. Any person desiring an insurance covering life, accident, old age and disability benefits can do no better than to carry a policy in this excellent order. Men and women are admitted on equal terms. A sick benefit can be taken at an extra cost. For particulars see deputy.

**Sisters' Fair.**

The Sisters of Charity conducting the St. Ignatius hospital of Colfax are making the preliminary arrangements for a fair to be given for the benefit of this institution some time in October. Three years have passed since they have made an appeal for financial aid to the people of this community. These sisters are worthy of encouragement in their sacred mission. These silent missionaries work not for material but spiritual gain, not for vain, passing glory, but glory never-ending. The boundless love of Christ for man urges them. The bloody scene of Calvary, return of love induces them to leave home and comfort, parent and friend, to nurse the entire life to the care of poor and disabled, to tenderly nursing the sick and dying. The motto of their order well expresses the object of their work: "The love of Christ presseth us" (Cor.). The citizens of Colfax and vicinity have showed their appreciation of this angelic work in the past and no doubt will generously respond once more.

**IT IS ROGERS AGAIN**

**Renominated For Governor By Washington Fusionists.**

**Elected First as a Populist—Robertson and Ronald Nominees For Congress.**

Seattle, Aug. 30.—At an early hour this morning John R. Rogers was nominated for the office of governor by the fusionists in union convention. The eighth ballot, which landed him the nomination, stood: Rogers 704, Fawcett 241, Voorhees 11, Neil Chestnut 43, Thurston Daniels 53. There is no doubt that to those who were not in attendance at the convention Mr. Rogers' nomination will come as a great surprise. Upon the organization of the three conventions here on Monday the democrats and populists were by a good-sized majority opposed to the governor's renomination. Rogers, however, had a splendid organization, which did not lose courage and held all of its delegates.

Last night he succeeded in winning over Stevens county, and this, together with several other small changes in their favor, gave them control of the Union convention which met today. The governor's stock went up considerably when on a test vote of his strength F. C. Robertson of Spokane was shown to be the convention's favorite for congressman. Governor Rogers and his crowd forced Ronald, King county's candidate, to agree to the nomination of Ronald and Robertson. Ronald did not look with favor upon this, as Robertson's nomination meant the elimination of Voorhees, Ronald's candidate for governor. Ronald personally preferred to go down to defeat, but his delegation insisted that he accept the nomination even though it aided Rogers by disposing of Voorhees.

**Robertson and Ronald.**

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 29.—F. C. Robertson of Spokane and J. T. Ronald of King were nominated for congress this afternoon by the fusion forces in union convention. The result was a signal triumph for Senator Turner and the Rogers forces, although it took three ballots to settle the contest.

This forenoon all three conventions adjourned in the afternoon and the committee and went into joint session at 2 o'clock. The conference report provided:

First—That a two-thirds vote should be required to nominate any candidate in the union convention.

Second—That the ticket so nominated should be called the democratic ticket.

Third—That Robert Bridges, chairman of the populist convention, and a bitter enemy of Governor Rogers, should be chairman of the union convention.

**DIPLOMACY CLAIMS ATTENTION.**

**Russia Said to be Creating Trouble in China.**

Washington, Aug. 25.—The diplomatic feature of the Chinese situation today took precedence over both the naval and military features. The officials of the government were, if anything, more uncommunicative than heretofore as to the relations between the powers. It was become actively said no news of importance had been received, and that the diplomatic negotiations could not be made public.

The most unsatisfactory developments of the day, so far as the pacific program of this government goes, was the receipt of a dispatch from Admiral Remy conveying the reports which had reached him of a disagreement between the commander of the Russian forces in Pekin and the other international forces. The text of this dispatch was not made public, but it was said on good authority to contain the statement that the Russian commander had forbidden communication with the Chinese on the ground that Russia was technically as well as practically at war with China. It may be said that the information was not conveyed by Admiral Remy as official news, but merely as a report from reliable sources which he considered this government should possess for its own information.

Assuming Admiral Remy's report to be correct, this move on the part of Russia strikes the first note of discord in the heretofore harmonious concert of the powers. It may be said, however, that this move is not taken very seriously by this government, and certainly will not affect our course in any way until it has been officially confirmed.

**Situation at Pekin**

London, Aug. 27.—The latest news from Peking indicates that the situation there is unchanged. The imperial city is still invested, but has not yet been occupied. The allies, when the last message left, were still refraining from aggressive action, pending instructions from their governments. An attack from 30,000 Boxers was anticipated, and to meet this the whole American force and the British artillery, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post from Peking, dated August 18, was moved to the outer city wall. The Boxers were reported coming from the south.

General Dordard in his report of the engagement outside of Tientsin August 19, when the Americans, British and Japanese signally defeated a large force of Boxers, killing over 300, says in a dispatch dated August 25:

"The lines of communication near Tientsin are now free from danger. The enemy had been treating the villagers badly. Several decapitated bodies were found near their camp. The villagers are flocking to Tientsin at the rate of a thousand a day. As there is not more than a month's food supply there is every prospect of a famine shortly."

This declaration that a famine is imminent in consequence of the inadequacy of provisions for the hordes of refugees at Tientsin adds a new element of peril to the situation.

**Americans Whipped Boxers.**

Washington, Aug. 27.—The following dispatch from General Chaffee has been received at the war department: "Taku, Aug. 27.—Adjutant General, Washington: Colonel Wint, on the 19th reports he arrived at 4 a. m. and engaged a large force of the enemy seven miles from the city; dispersed them, kill-

ing about 100. Americans lost five wounded. Will cable the names of the wounded as soon as ascertained."

Colonel Wint is lieutenant colonel of the Sixth cavalry, but is acting as colonel in the absence of Colonel Sommer, who is in Europe. The fight probably occurred near Tientsin, as the Sixth cavalry was at that place at the time mentioned.

London, Aug. 25, 3:35 a. m.—Five hundred American troops participated in a signal defeat of Boxers outside Tientsin, August 19. The fact is briefly reported from Vienna. Details of the engagement came from the Reuter agent at Tientsin in a dispatch dated August 20. In addition to the Americans the force consisted of 375 British and 2000 Japanese, all under the British General, Dordard. The fight took place at a village six miles southwest of Tientsin, where the allied forces found a considerable number of Boxers, whom they engaged, killing over 300 and taking 60 wounded prisoners, who were sent to the hospitals of the allies. The village was burned. The Americans had five wounded, the Japanese six and the British none. Hundreds of Boxers' flags, spears and swords were captured.

**Chinese Still in Evidence.**

Pekin, Aug. 19, via Taku, Aug. 24.—Armed Chinese are reported to the southwest and westward. A well entrenched force has been located by the Bengal Lancers in a village, four miles to the southwest. It is believed the best Chinese leaders are in command. Detachments of the allied forces were out today reconnoitering and looting in the immediate vicinity and the forbidden city are under close guard by the international authorities. This morning a thanksgiving service was attended by the members of the British and American legations, the missionaries and the marines.

**STEWART ON SILVER.**

**Reasons For Refusing to Further Support Bryan.**

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada has always been one of the strongest of silver men, and established in Washington City the Silver Watchman, to fight for the silver cause. A few days ago Senator Stewart called at republican headquarters and said he had decided to vote for and support McKinley and the republican ticket. He made this statement as to his reasons:

**The Senator's Reasons.**

"The United States went to war with Spain, urged on by the democratic party. The popularity of the war was such that Mr. Bryan joined the army. The war was successful, a treaty of peace was entered into by which the United States agreed to pay \$20,000,000 and accept the sovereignty and public property of Spain in Philippine archipelago. There was opposition to the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Bryan came to Washington and persuaded his democratic friends to vote for the treaty and it was through his influence that the treaty was finally ratified. It then became the duty of the United States to maintain law and order and protect the lives and property of all residents in the islands, whether native or foreign born. The United States at the time of the ratification of the treaty held military possession of Manila and immediately after such ratification assumed the sovereignty of the islands. The people of the United States, particularly of the Pacific coast, became entitled to the vast commerce of the Pacific ocean, of which the Philippines furnish the key.

"One Aguinaldo had raised a rebellion in Luzon against Spain before the commencement of the Spanish war with the United States. This adventurer had sold out or settled his rebellion with Spain for \$400,000 before Dewey set sail for Manila, and as a part of the bargain with Spain Aguinaldo agreed to leave the islands and never return. Dewey took the wily Aguinaldo back to the islands, supposing as a matter of course, that Aguinaldo would naturally be an enemy of Spain and a friend of the United States. In this Admiral Dewey was mistaken. Aguinaldo, as soon as he landed on his native soil, organized a rebellion against the United States which would have been of little consequence if he had not been able to obtain comfort and aid in this country. An organization was formed in the United States called the Anti-Imperialist League, which has for the last two years co-operated with Aguinaldo's Tagal Junta, with headquarters at Hong Kong, to supply literature and materials of war for Aguinaldo. President McKinley had no authority to buy out Aguinaldo's rebellion against the United States but was bound by the treaty (which was the supreme law of the land) to maintain law and order and protect life and property in the islands. It required a large army and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars to put down Aguinaldo's rebellion.

**Anti-Imperialists Stepped In.**

"The assistance and the encouragement he received from the Anti-Imperialist League and the enemies of the United States, both at home and abroad, made his barbarous and irregular war bloody and expensive. Congress, however, made all necessary appropriations, providing the executive with men and money to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippines. The so-called anti-imperialists declared the policy to put down the rebellion and maintain law and order in all territories of the United States, with regard to the time when such territories were acquired, was 'imperialism,' and that any use of the army to maintain law and order, however necessary, was 'militarism' and that giving aid and comfort to rebels in arms against the United States was 'maintaining the principles of the Declaration of Independence.'

"Mr. Bryan's unparalleled campaign for the principles of the Chicago platform and his insistence upon the adoption of that platform at Kansas City induced the people to suppose that the campaign of 1900 would be conducted on the issues of 1896. In this it seems they were mistaken."

Senator Stewart then quotes Mr. Bryan's declaration of his intention, if elected, to call an extraordinary session of congress to give the Filipinos freedom on the same terms as Cuba. He also denounces Mr. Bryan for promising to "extend the Monroe doctrine to the Orient."