

NO RELIEF ON RATES

Northern Pacific President Says Railways Are Impotent.

Less Grain Must Be Raised or Else More Must Be Consumed By the World.

In answer to the letter of the Walla Walla Commercial Club, which body has been ably seconding the efforts of the people of the Palouse country to secure a reduction in freight rates to the east, President Mellen of the Northern Pacific has written the following. No encouragement whatever is given the move:

"We recognize that Walla is the trade center of the Walla Walla valley; that your valley produces a large amount of grain; and, furthermore, that its population is greatly interested in the price received for that grain.

"We do not, however, agree that that price depends upon shipping facilities, but rather upon the supply, we having in mind many instances where the supply of shipping facilities has been in excess of the demand, yet the price of grain has remained exceedingly low.

"Our information regarding the grain fleet seeking cargoes on Puget sound is much at variance with your statement; we having knowledge of tonnage now under charter to arrive before December 31, 1900, of double the amount of the previous year, and we believe no embarrassment can ensue, therefore, from lack of shipping facilities.

"The prosperity now being enjoyed by the cities on the sound, and by the North Pacific coast cities in general, has resulted in large importations, and the vessels to arrive must have return cargoes, forcing us to the conclusion that there will not be at an unreasonable figure, as compared with previous years; and, but for the demands of the government on account of the difficulties in China, vessel owners would, we believe, have great difficulty in securing remunerative rates for the coming season.

"Your grain crop is not that much larger than any previous year to warrant a material change in rates, and it is our belief any change made would not inure to the benefit of the producers, but would be absorbed by the middlemen, leaving the product of your section in common markets at the same price as before, which price is whatever necessary to effect a sale in competition with other sections of the world supplying grain.

"We are aware that many warehouses and flouring mills in your section are controlled in a common interest, but this is something over which we can exercise no power. So far as locations upon our lines are concerned, they are to be had by all who have the money to build, and beyond this it is impossible for us to give relief.

"We are far from the opinion, however, such control as you refer to is objectionable, or results in oppression or injustice to the producer. In our opinion the community is better served by having responsible people and corporations with which to deal than if subjected to the risk of loss, which is large, where business is more divided, and among many whose responsibility is questionable.

"Any statement regarding a combination between the grain buyers, flouring mills, elevator companies and warehouse men with the ship owners, is, to those familiar with the conduct of business, unworthy of serious consideration. We have not reached a time when a scheme of this magnitude can be seriously considered, and its mention in this connection detracts from, rather than helps your argument.

"There is little demand for your wheat in the eastern part of this country; to reduce the rates to bring it here would simply deprive the farmers of Minnesota and North Dakota of such profit as they now enjoy, and entail a further reduction by the railways to restore former conditions. To help you in the way desired would be to put an injustice or burden upon other sections of our territory, which must seek relief in a readjustment of rates, leaving the situation relatively the same as now, so far as you are concerned, resulting in serious loss to us and benefiting only the middlemen in whom you have little interest, and who, according to your statement, are fully capable of caring for themselves.

"The conditions concerning the marketing of grain are such that should we carry your product for nothing, the farmer would receive no more than now, the consumer realize little or no benefit, and the interests you now feel are oppressive be the only ones to thank you and us for the effort. The situation is one wholly beyond either your or our control, and we do not feel like sacrificing our revenue, or any portion of the same, for such a result.

"We note your quotation regarding rates to prevail between Buffalo and China when certain steamers now said to be under construction has not put into service. We are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the same. We appreciate Mr. Hill has accomplished much in the handling of railways, before thought impossible, but we prefer to adjust ourselves to such conditions as are predicted when they materialize, and not anticipate them. We are not convinced we can carry business such a distance at such rates, and we prefer not to encourage our patrons to expect what we

have been unable to demonstrate the practicability of.

"Your letter emphasizes the desire of your community to realize more for its grain, and in this we have every disposition to assist, but the methods suggested would, in our judgment, entail a great loss upon us, and fail in the direction sought; and we believe, until there is either less grain produced, or more consumed, the markets of the world will fail to give that response to your desire that will afford relief; and in the meantime we are as impotent to change the conditions existing as yourselves."

CREAM SEPARATORS.

They Are Supplanting Older Methods on Dairy Farms.

The use of the cream separator on a dairy farm where butter is made, cream is sold or a creamery is patronized is in not a few districts rapidly supplanting the older methods of cream separation by the gravity system and the use of ice, says The Farmers' Advocate. Nor is the new method receiving undue attention and support when its advantages are fully realized. First and foremost, considerably more cream of a decidedly better quality is secured from the milk; second, it is done when the milk is warm from the cow with very little loss of time; third, the skim milk has not to be carried away from the stable, but can be fed warm to calves or pigs in a condition to do them the most good, and, fourth, a tremendous amount of slop labor is saved by not having to set the milk, skim it, warm calves' milk, etc., which means considerable of woman's drudgery on a farm. There are many butter and cream dairymen who are hesitating between getting a separator or adhering to the gravity plan of creaming the milk, and to assist these in deciding we would ask those of our readers who have used hand or power separators to write us about its advantages or disadvantages, not forgetting its first cost and that of running it, and explain their method of running the separator, whether by hand, horse, bull, gasoline or steam power. It would seem that there is a place for the separator that it has not heretofore filled, and that is on the farms of creamery patrons who have been accustomed to have the whole milk hauled to the butter factory, there separated, and their allowance of skim milk drawn home for the young stock. Now, if the milk were separated while warm from the cow the calves would get the warm milk at once, and the expense of hauling the entire bulk of milk to and from the factory would be saved. No doubt the creameryman would reduce his charges for making the butter to the extent of the cost of heating up the milk and running it through the separator. The cream could be taken in double cans so that hot weather could have no effect upon it while going to the creamery, so that there seem many advantages in having the milk separated at home. Viewing it from the creameryman's standpoint, he would require to measure each patron's cream and test it with the oil test churn the same as is done in cream gathering creameries.

Selling Milk in Paris.

The visitor from America who gets a meal at a Paris restaurant may drink milk with impunity, as it is sold in bottles on which are stamped the government official's certificate that the article is pure and wholesome, says a writer in The National Stockman. Milk and water for drinking purposes are inspected and appear to be pure. The milk is sold by the liter (3 1/4 pints) in measure, and the bottles generally are carefully corked.

An early visitor at the railway stations can see hundreds of men, boys and women hurrying from the early trains with loaded trays of bottles of milk. They carry the loads with both hands, and as a part of the scene it may be noted that many of the poor people are overloaded. Poor and emaciated men and boys struggle along with their loads. Here and there one may observe an old woman carrying a burden that would be fit for a horse or a mule. They sell the milk at the hotels, restaurants and cafes in order to eke out a precarious existence. There are also milk carts on the streets, and milk is delivered at the houses. One familiar sight of the metropolis is a man with a drove of goats, who delivers goats' milk to dwellers in apartments. He drives his herd into the courtyards or stops on the streets to extract the lactical fluid as ordered by customers. Great quantities of milk are used by the bakers and pastry cooks, and if the cows of France should "go on strike" there would be a revolution indeed.

Seated in a comfortable cafe or on the pavements under the awnings of the cafe one may enjoy genuine milk from the country without fear of adulteration. Few people among the thousands perhaps give a thought to the tolling country people whose labor contributes to their enjoyment.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured." For sale by all druggists.

Try Armstrong for groceries.

RAINY RIVER REDS.

DISQUIETUDE OF INDIANS NORTH OF THE CANADIAN BORDER LINE.

American Fire Water Said to Be Responsible For Much Trouble—Characteristics of the Dusky Denizens of the Far North.

(Special Correspondence.)
DULUTH, July 17.—Information of a decidedly disquieting character comes down from the region of the Rainy river and the Lake of the Woods of a threatened Indian uprising. The Canadian Indians along the border of the Rainy river, among whom there seems to have existed much discontent of late, have been holding powwows and putting on war paint and feathers. About 700 of them were recently gathered near Koochiching, on the Cana-



A TYPICAL RAINY RIVER INDIAN.

dian side of the boundary. Should the Rainy river Indians go on the warpath the Red Lake tribes, or "Cross Lakers," as they are called, may be expected to join with the others against the white settlers. It is said also that P. Sager Chippewas of the Leech Lake region, who have not fully recovered from their hostility of two years ago, are spoiling for another fight, and it is intimated that they are egging on Canadian red men.

As was the case in the trouble with the Pillagers two years ago, the white man's fire water is in large measure responsible for the difficulty in the Rainy river district. Whisky peddlers on the American side of the river, which forms the boundary line between Minnesota and Ontario, have done much to demoralize the Canadian Indians, and the Ontario government has made a protest to Governor Lind of Minnesota and also to the authorities at Washington against the presence of these traders on the border. A short time ago one of the chiefs, loaded with American fire water, was drawn while crossing to the Canadian side of the river, and since then these Indians have been making ominous threats. The trouble caused by the liquor dealers is most serious at the time the Canadian Indians are paid their annuities, which will be done during the next two or three weeks. Last year these peddlers followed them along the length of the river when the Canadian authorities were paying the annuities, and as soon as the Indians received their money they would cross the stream in their canoes and buy whisky until the whole section was in the wildest sort of hilarity and disorder. It is said to be the intention of Governor Lind to have troops stationed this year on the border opposite where the Canadian authorities are paying off their Indians and prevent by force if necessary the sale of liquor. This precaution may prevent serious trouble.

As red men go the Rainy lake dwellers are not, however, particularly "bad Indians." If let alone, they are not inclined to be more quarrelsome than other tribes of the northwest. They cling with much tenacity to their old customs and manner of life and mainly devote themselves to hunting and fishing in the woods and lakes that there about. They belong to the Ojibway tribe and form a part of the once great Algonquin group, being related by speech and habits to the Trees, Pottawatomes and Ottawas of their immediate northern neighborhood. The Ojibways, with others of the Algonquin family, sided with the English in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812 and in the early days were almost constantly at war with the Dakotas and others of their neighbors. The record of their wars with the Dakotas is one of heroism, self sacrifice and prowess on the battlefield, mingled with cruelty, bloodshed and misery almost incredible.

The Indians who live along the Canadian shore of the Rainy river and on the banks of the Lake of the Woods still retain much of their primitive simplicity and rude manners and customs of life.

The Indian in his wigwam by the shore of the lonely lake is pretty nearly independent. He finds in the forest the birch bark which covers his dwelling and forms the light canoe which is to him what the horse is to the plainsman or the street car is to the resident of the city. A primitive gill net, with stone sinkers and cedar floats, is his fishing outfit. A curious crooked bladed knife, which he pulls toward him as he cuts, is his chief woodworking utensil. If he did not find firearms more deadly than bows and arrows, woolen blankets more comfortable than the skins of animals and fire water more to his taste than the pure aqua of his forest streams, he would have small need for the trading post which commerce plants on the frontiers of civilization. Up among the lakes and woods of the Rainy river country the red Indian is pretty nearly the ideal camper out.

THOMAS OLSON.

Does Your Baking Powder Contain Alum?

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M.D., University of Penn.: "All the constituents of alum remain (from alum baking powders) in the bread, and the alum itself is reproduced to all intents and purposes when the bread is dissolved by the gastric juice in the process of digestion. I regard the use of alum as highly injurious."

Dr. Alonzo Clark: "A substance (alum) which can derange the stomach should not be tolerated in baking powder."

Prof. W. G. Tucker, New York State Chemist: "I believe it (alum) to be decidedly injurious when used as a constituent of food articles."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health."

In view of such testimony as this, every care must be exercised by the housewife to exclude the over and over condemned cheap, alum baking powders from the food.

Baking powders made from cream of tartar, which is highly refined grape acid, are promotive of health, and more efficient. No other kind should be used in leavening food. Royal Baking Powder is the highest example of a pure cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

RECORDS FOR THE WEEK.

History of the Transactions in Whitman County Lands.

Patents and Receipts.
U S to Mary Standard, ac qr ne qr, nw qr, se qr, ne qr sw qr 21 15 44.
U S to John Young, eh ne qr, eh se qr 12 14 43.

Deeds.
Cornelia W Swift to John Snavely, sh nw qr 21 17 42 800 00
O R & N Co to W M Martzell, se qr 35 18 41 680 00
O R & N Co to J J Gorman et al, sw qr 17 17 43 1360 00
Robt M Hanna to Frank Bakala, pt 1/3 b 62 Colfax 650 00
Penelope Swain to Laura M Piper, lt 3 blk 5, Reaney's 2d ad Pullman, 900 00
J W Stearns assignee to Nellie P Roberts, Its 9 and 10 b 8 Huffman's 2d ad and Its 2 and 3 b 11 Tekoa 575 00
Sheriff to Dundee Mort & Trust Inv Co, se qr 15 40 1040 25
Wm McDonald to W A Helm, n 20 ft lot 4 blk 7 Colfax 300 00
Jas E Coombs to Robt A Alcorn, lt 44 Boone's ad Colfax 1 00
John Bruening to Sparks Bros, lt 10 b 8 Huffman's ad Tekoa 22 00
Jacob Ogilv Trustee to H A Potter Its 5 6 blk 12 W O McCoy's 1st Add Oakesdale 1 00

Real Mortgages.
Henry Mesteman to 1st Bank Tekoa, nw qr 26 20 45 1605 00
John Snavely to C W Swift, sh nw qr 21 17 42 800 00
Henry Westerman to 1st Bank Tekoa 26 20 45 1600 00
Patrick O'Boyle to Jas Monaghan nw qr 11 20 43 1500 00

Releases of Mortgages.
Mercantile Trust Co Tr, to N P Ry Co, releases railroad land 137 00
Deming Inv Co to Geo W Speake, partially rel 2 mts \$1400 and Washington Natl B L & Inv Assn to S B Ripley, rel mtg 600 00
Lucy E Hanna to Robt M Hanna, lt C A Bull admr to T W Busby, rel mtg 14 5 6 b 15 Reaney's 2d ad Pullman Deming Inv Co to Harriet E Byrns, assigns two mts 700 00
E J Burns to J A I Sparks, rel chat mtg 1514 00
Deming Inv Co to Geo H Phelps, assigns three mortgages 1961 00
Thos S Krutz to Walter Burbank 2 mts 1000 00

Chattel Mortgages.
Jas Wilson to Tekoa Co, 27 hogs 50 00
Millsop Bros to J I Case Threshing Mach Co, separator 869 50
R E Draper to J T Lobaugh & Co, farm mach 210 00
R E Draper to J T Lobaugh & Co, threshing machine 450 00
D & M J Robertson to Russel & Co, engine 1514 00
H J Miller to Wm Hundley, crop ne qr & wh 35 17 40 1961 00
J M Copenhaver to Plough & Waters wagon, buggy, binder 189 50
J F Wilson to Lucas Bros, traction engine 550 00
J D Hubbard to H F Hubbard, 2 3 crop eh ne qr 14 44 150 00
S H Breeze to M J Shields & Co binder 160 00
Ephraim Byers to M J Shields & Co binder 2 horses harness 171 00
P W & E Brewink to M J Shields & Co binder 325 00
Edwd Byers to M J Shields & Co binder horses 171 00

Bills of Sale.
A H Whitley to A J D Cornelius, 2 horses, hack, harness 150 00
N M Cole to Libby Robertson, 2 horses 200 00
W W Day to J W Hereford, wagon 100 00
M J & D O Bush to J T Lobaugh & Co, wagon 67 50

Miscellaneous.
G W Reid to B Assendrup laborer's lien. Anna Jacobs Admx vs Mary Wisgerber et al Lus Penders.

SORROWS OF THE MILLIONAIRE.

Look at the ways of the millionaire. Given his million, he gives up his house and builds himself a small, first class hotel in some big city, which for the greater part of the year is occupied by servants. He next erects a country palace at Lenox or at Newport. This he calls a cottage, though it usually looks more like a public library or a hospital or a clubhouse.

Then he builds himself a camp, with stained glass windows, in the Adirondacks and has to float a small railroad in order to get himself and his wife's trunks into camp. Shortly after this follows a bungalow modeled after a French chateau, somewhere in the south, and then a yacht warranted to cross the ocean in ten days and to produce seasickness 12 hours sooner than the regular ocean steamer becomes one of the necessities of life.

Result, he never lives anywhere. To occupy all his residences, camps and bungalows he has to keep eternally on the move, and when he thinks he needs a trip to Europe he has his yacht got ready and sends it over, going himself on a fast steamer. Oh, it's a terrible thing to be a millionaire and have nowhere to lay one's head, with every poorer man envying him, many hating him and hands raised against him everywhere!—Woman's Home Companion.

Fishermen.

There are 850,000 men in the world who gain a livelihood chiefly by fishing, making an annual catch of \$225 worth of fish for each man. The fisheries of the United States supply 800,000 pounds annually and those of Europe 1,800,000 pounds.

Forty Years Among Cannibals.

The French adventurer who was a captive among cannibals in Central Africa for forty years, has decided to write a book, which will no doubt prove interesting. We can sympathize with his release from his terrible captivity, which must have been as joyous as that of a man who finds himself suddenly released from the captivity of a refractory stomach, by that peerless remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has done more to promote health than any other in existence. This is the medicine to take, if you are a sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness or insomnia. Don't fail to give it a trial. Ask for Hostetter's, and do not accept a substitute. The genuine has private revenue stamp over the neck of bottle.

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.

F. A. Blackstone sells Mason & Hamlin pianos and organs. The best is the cheapest. It pays to buy at Averill's store, Elberton. H. W. GOFF Agt. PHENIX Ins. Co.

Grain Receipts

And Warehouse Printing.

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and building material of all kinds kept constantly on hand. Kiln Dried Lumber a specialty. Estimates promptly furnished and money saved for you in building operations.

WILLIAM CODD.

Squirrels Squirrels

Farmers, why let the squirrels eat up your crop when you can kill them with a

McDonald Squirrel Gun?

References—Washington Agricultural College, Pullman; University of Idaho, Moscow; B. T. Byrns, Moscow; Reed, Moscow; First National Bank, Moscow; G. Horn, Oakesdale; J. R. Lee, Colfax.

Warranted, if directions are followed, or money refunded, and \$25 on the side to any one proving differently.

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