

THE COLFAX GAZETTE.

State Historical Society
405-6 City Hall

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

COLFAX, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1900

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AARON KUHN'S

Colfax's Greatest Store

Colfax, Washington.

For the benefit of our customers who were unable to take advantage of our great sale this week, we have extended the same until October 5th.

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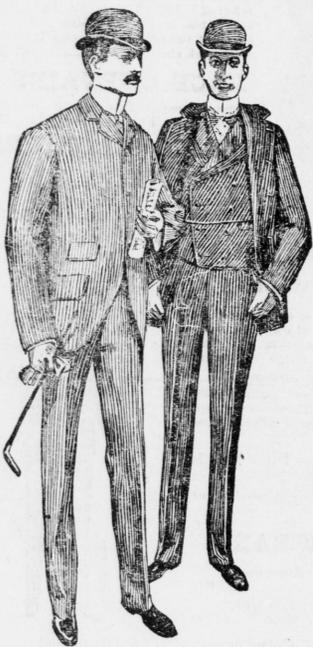
AARON KUHN,

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.

Stylish Clothes



You've heard a great deal about the fit and fashion of our clothes. Come in and try on some of the new styles, see how becoming they are, how elegantly tailored and finished.

They fit, keep their shape, wear longer than other clothes and you will find we have prices to suit every purse.

Suits, Overcoats and Trousers, of the latest design and guaranteed quality, for less than inferior goods cost elsewhere.

"Count It Good If We Sell It."

Red Front Clothing Co.

COLFAX, WASH.

When You Want Supplies

Why Go to Outside Cities?

YOU CAN BUY HERE AS CHEAP, AND VERY OFTEN CHEAPER.

The city merchant has very few facilities for buying and selling which the country merchant does not also possess. In fact, the advantages on the whole are much less. Why then does so much trade go to outside cities, which of right should be distributed throughout the neighborhood in which your lot is cast? Because the country dealer lets it go there.

Whatever the state of affairs may be in other Palouse Country stores, we will not sell you cotton for wool, nor jute for flax. We buy for cash; we sell for cash. We buy in large quantities; this means another big saving. We ask no one to trade with us simply because we are in business in this neighborhood. We do not ask your patronage as a right; we ask you to come here because

It Pays You to Buy in Colfax.

The meager sorts of merchandise we have no time to bother with; neither had you if we judge the trading public aright. Clean, honest, reliable stuff, at lowest prices, is what intelligent buyers are looking for. We keep none other.

Respectfully,

CHAS. PLATT.

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 Picking Baskets, Tubs and Washers, Tin and Granite Cooking Utensils, Rope, Lanterns, Axle Grease, Etc. We will pay you

CASH FOR POULTRY AND EGGS

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Groceries, Hay and Grain Delivered Free.

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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, September 19

Three state conventions met at Helena, Montana — democrats, populists and labor party. The democratic wound up with a bolt of 65 delegates because of a claim that the convention had acted unfairly in seating delegates. The bolters are Dalrymples.

Bella Archer, famous actress, died at Warren, Pa., the result of a fall on a depot platform.

Near Sumpter, Oregon, Fred Kane shot at his wife and daughter while in bed, wounding the woman and killing the child. The woman ran and Kane burned the house and dead body of the 7-year-old girl. He then shot himself, but not fatally.

Governor Roosevelt spoke at Pocatello, Blackfoot and other Southern Idaho towns. He compared the wages of the workmen now and in 1896, showing the railroad men of Pocatello how their pay had increased.

Gen. John A. McClelland, jurist and union commander of renown, died at Springfield, Ill.

Editor O'Heron of the Flandreau, South Dakota, Herald was shot and injured seriously today by William Bell of Bell Rapids, who was the only South Dakota in Roosevelt's rough riders. During the recent trip of Governor Roosevelt through the state, Bell, by special invitation, accompanied him. O'Heron criticized Bell's speech at Flandreau in company with Roosevelt. This brought about the trouble.

The coal strike keeps growing in numbers of men out.

Thursday, September 20.

City of Galveston was turned over by the military to the civil powers. Labor is at a premium, but the city is fast being cleaned.

The democrats from Deer Lodge county, Montana, who bolted the democratic convention, met with others and devised plans for the formation of a state party to be called the independent democratic party, which will hold a convention in Butte October 2 to nominate a state ticket.

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows, at Richmond, Va., rejected amendments to the constitution proposing to admit Indians of one-eighth blood and to reduce the age limit from 21 to 18 years.

At Fresno, Calif., Fred Hines, aged 13, who killed his father by poisoning his coffee, was acquitted because he did not realize the enormity of his crime.

Transport Lawton, sent by the secretary of war to succor needy miners at Nome, arrived at Seattle on her way north. She will take a big cargo of supplies and bring back 750 indigents.

While Governor Wells, republican governor of Utah, and Secretary of State Hammond were over the border of Idaho to meet Roosevelt Aquila Nebeker, democratic president of the senate appointed O. W. Powers, democrat, as United States senator. Powers later said it was useless to contest for the seat, in view of the senate's action in the Quay case.

Friday, September 21.

The national party, composed of men who feel that they can not conscientiously vote for either McKinley or Bryan, held a conference at Boston and abandoned the idea of keeping a political ticket in the field.

Chairman Hanna announced that he would make an extensive campaigning tour in the west, particularly of South Dakota and Nebraska.

A lone highwayman held up the passengers on a west bound Northern Pacific passenger train between Athol and Rathdrum, Idaho. He got \$400 or \$500 cash and much jewelry and dropped off at Rathdrum. The railroad company offers \$2,000 reward for him.

The Huntington estate will pay \$200,000 inheritance tax.

Railroad service into Galveston was resumed.

Montana fusionists nominated J. K. Toole for governor. The labor party refused to train with democrats and populists and nominated J. A. Ferguson, a Missoula cigarmaker for governor.

Roosevelt spoke at Salt Lake.

Saturday, September 22

At the end of the first week of the strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania there are not wanting signs of a desire on the part of some strikers to return to their work. This sentiment is generally confined, so far as reported, to the English speaking element among the mine workers. Experience has shown that these men are the most conservative, the foreigners being impulsive and hot-tempered in strike times.

Vice Chairman J. H. Edmiston of the populist national committee has challenged Senator Hanna, chairman of the national republican committee to a joint discussion. Mr. Edmiston makes his desires known in a long communication, which contains a list of 34 questions for Mr. Hanna to answer in public.

Labor is scarce at Galveston and 2000 men are wanted for street cleaning.

Roosevelt spoke at Green River and Evanston, Wyoming.

The increasing demands for interior crop-moving funds is shown in a loss of \$6,752,200 cash by the Associated Banks of New York for the week ending September 22. All this money was shipped west and south, operations with the sub-treasury having resulted in little change either way.

Sunday, September 23.

A dispatch to the Times Herald from Dallas, Tex., says: A cloudburst in the Neeces River country, 90 miles west of the Southern Pacific road, resulting in a terrific flood and much loss of life is reported. Meager details have been re-

ceived, but it is claimed from 30 to 40 employees on the sheep ranches were drowned and all the ranches swamped. Many flocks of sheep have been lost and a large amount of property destroyed.

The United States transport Port Alberca sailed from Seattle for the Philippines tonight with 509 cavalry horses and a cargo of forage and commissary supplies.

It now begins to look as if the strike of Pennsylvania coal miners will extend to railroads handling coal.

Followers of Dowie, the Chicago divine healer, were tarred at Mansfield, Ohio.

At Cincinnati a conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the manufacturers today signed the wage schedule that will be effective until July 1, 1901. It is known as the yearly scale, which begins always with July 1. Owing to the unusual fluctuations of the market the new scale had not been signed when the strike shut down June 30, and the conditions have been unfavorable since June, so that the mills have been idle for almost three months. As soon as the scale was signed this morning messages were sent in every direction before the conferees breakfasted, ordering the fires built at once. Some mills will start tomorrow, and all others as soon as possible. This decision means employment tomorrow to over 60,000 workmen who have been idle since June awaiting the adjustment of their wage scales.

Monday, September 24.

Instead of the expected clash between the troops and the striking miners in the Schuylkill region, a peaceful calm prevailed in the region and there was not the slightest disorder for the soldiers to be called upon to quell. In fact all the districts of the anthracite coal fields were extremely quiet, there being no demonstration whatever on the part of the strikers. While the operators claim that a number of their employees returned to work at the mines in the Schuylkill region, it was early in the day evident that the operations did not assume the activity which the mine owners had yesterday anticipated, and indications are that tomorrow will find more idle colliers than at any time since the strike began.

A Boise, Idaho, dispatch says: The populists and democrats have held several conferences today and this evening without result. Tonight it looks as though there would be no fusion. The democratic ticket as filed has three populist names on it, but there is no democratic name on the populist ticket, and it is more than probable there will never be one on the populist ticket.

The village of Morrisfown, Minn., was struck by a cyclone and eight persons were killed by the wrecking of a large brick building in which they took refuge. The storm came without warning.

The steamer Roanoke brings news of a most disastrous storm at Nome. It raged with unusual violence for nearly two days up to the evening of September 13 and was the severest that ever visited northwestern Alaska. A number of houses and lighters were driven ashore and totally wrecked. All along the beach for miles, both east and west of Nome, the wind and water have created havoc with tents and mining machinery. A number of lives are believed to have been lost.

Floods along the Colorado river in Texas are devastating the lowlands.

Roosevelt spoke at Laramie and Hanna, Wyoming.

Tuesday, September 25.

Pennsylvania coal men call for more troops. The great strike is still spreading.

Two deputy sheriffs of Stevens county, Wash., attempted to arrest two holdup men near Addy. The men ran, firing at the officers. One of the robbers was killed and the other wounded and captured.

All hopes of fusion in Idaho have vanished.

Smallpox has been stamped out at Nome.

Gen. John M. Palmer, gold democratic candidate for the presidency in 1896, died at Springfield, Ill., from heart failure, aged 83.

Roosevelt spoke to an immense crowd at Denver.

Adjutant General Corbin has received a personal letter from Secretary Root saying that his condition is improving, but giving no indication of a purpose to return to Washington in the immediate future. Secretary Root is at his summer home at Southampton, Long island, and is convalescing from a severe operation for the removal of a carbuncle in his breast.

September wheat at Chicago, 76¢; October, same. Portland, cash, 56¢; Tacoma, 56¢.

Horrible Massacre by Russians.

London, Sept. 21.—"Authentic accounts have been received here," says the Moscow correspondent of the Standard, "of a horrible massacre at Biagovestchensk, which was undoubtedly carried out under direct orders from the Russian authorities, and which then let loose the tide of slaughter through Amur. The entire Chinese population of 5000 souls was escorted out of town to a spot five miles up the Amur, and then, being led in batches of a few hundred to the river bank, were ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided, and the river is a mile wide. The Chinese were flung alive into the stream and were stabbed or shot at the least resistance, while Russian volunteers who lined the bank clubbed or shot any who attempted to land. Not one escaped alive. The river bank for miles was strewn with corpses."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

If you want Insurance, or a collection promptly made, call on Echo, Larue & Co., the real estate hustlers.

BIG SCHOOL BOOK JOB

Hands of Fusion Combination in Parents' Pockets.

New Text Books Are a Sore and Costly Disappointment — Exchange Scheme a Fraud.

Every parent of a child of school age in the state of Washington now knows something of the infamous school book trust foisted upon them by the fusion state board of education of the Rogers administration and the fusion state superintendent of public instruction, Frank J. Browne. The books are shilly-shally, wishy-washy prints hastily compiled by cheap and unknown authors for the sake of a few dollars to every parent of a school child. They are burdened with errors. The arithmetics carry neither explanations nor answers to the bungled-up collection of problems. This probably accounts for the teachers sending home with the children the arithmetical work which they are paid salaries to instruct the children in.

Each family has been literally held up for school book money by this fusion aggregation of blood-suckers.

Bold, Bare Faced Robbery.

The Oregonian, which has fully investigated this gigantic scheme, says: The Rogers administration in the state of Washington is not going to pass through the campaign without serious and systematic effort on the part of its republican opponents to impeach its efficiency. There are signs that the great home industry school-book scheme of Professor Browne, the silver republican superintendent of public instruction, will be a prominent issue. The books have appeared, and they are not all they should be. The prodigal promises as to price and character are not, it is said, being satisfactorily fulfilled. The exchange system looks well in theory, but in practice everything depends on the conscience of the publisher, working through the retailer. If a book brought to him by a child does not suit his fancy he is likely to reject it. As a result of this fact that the apparently liberal terms of exchange expire January 1, 1901, and the full list price is then to be enforced for four and one-half years, and it is apparent that the generous project of the publishing concern in giving "new books for old," is not without its full compensation.

The Westland Publishing Company is the name of the ambitious corporation organized to knock out the so-called school-book monopoly, and substitute a sort of home-made octopus. Its incorporators are Ethan Allen, Jr., of Tacoma; H. O. Hollenbeck of Seattle and George E. Blankenship, of Olympia. It is not known that any of these gentlemen ever had any large capital or experience invested in the school-book publishing industry, nor any experience at all. But, all the same, they embarked upon an elaborate scheme to supply the many thousands of children of Washington with text-books of learning. The corporation had the undoubted favor of Superintendent Browne, who had long and carefully been laying his plans to drive the book trust from business in Washington. When the time came for awarding the five-year contract last May, it was found that various authors, hitherto to fame unknown, had prepared manuscripts for spellers, readers, geographies, and most of the standard works in school use. It was generally understood that Professor Browne had been in correspondence with these educators, and they seem to have proceeded in the labors of authorship with a somewhat definite idea that they would not be unrewarded. But whatever their expectations and whatever the promises made to them, they did not work in vain, though the plans of the local combination as to the school readers had to be modified. Mrs. Carrie Shaw Rice, described as the "well-known Washington poet," prepared a series of readers, but the contract went to an eastern house. All that the old-line establishments got out of the awards were the primary arithmetic, school grammar, language books and readers, primary history and primary writing-books. The Westland Publishing Company, which up to this time had never published anything, was authorized to furnish the remainder of the primary and grammar school-books, including the grammar, school history, civics, spelling, the St. John writing table's, physiology and geography. These include considerably the largest part of the books used in the state. But the contracts that did go to outside publishers were let to them with the consent of the Westland outfit. In other words, all the awards were the result of a combination in which the Westland Company and certain eastern concerns were mutually and harmoniously the beneficiaries.

An Array of Talent.

Here is the roster of talent that was already made up by the Westland company on books that last May were mostly in manuscript, and so far as known to the outside world, had not been approved by anybody but the members of the combination:

Professor W. T. Hughes, principal of the Fairhaven public schools, author of the speller.

Professor St. John, of the State University, Seattle, author of the writing tables and inventor of a writing system.

Horatio Alling chief clerk of Secretary of State Jenkins, author of the work on "civics."

Professor Kroehn, from somewhere in the east, author of a physiology.

Harr Wagner, of San Francisco, author of a geography.

And a few others.

The Combination's Work.

When the state board of education met at Olympia in May to award the contracts, representatives of some 25 publishing houses were present. The members of the board are: Superintendent of Public Instruction Browne, Messrs Meredith of Seattle, Dumas of Dayton, Plumb of North Yakima, and Friars of Everett. The board was in session a number of days considering the merits and demerits of the several books. Super-

intendent Browne seems to have had some trouble in putting his pet project through, though he was warmly seconded throughout by his friend Meredith. Several times a text book not favored by the superintendent was adopted; then adjournment was had, and the vote was usually reconsidered and the book that was slated in the deal was put through. Some member of the board had been worked upon and duly persuaded to change his mind during the recess.

Publication of text-books within the state was given out generally as the principal reason for the organization of the Westland company. But so far the company is said to have done little work at home. Only the spellers and the writing tablets are said to have been turned out within the borders of the state, and very little money has been distributed to Washington printers and binders on that account. Possibly the publishing company will do better when it knows as much about compiling and printing books as it does about getting large five year contracts.

The Law and Exchange Price.

The statute of Washington provides that the state board of education shall have power "to adopt or readopt . . . a uniform series of text-books for the use of the common schools. Provided they can secure an exchange of books at any time in use for those of the same grade, or an exchange of those of a lower grade for those of the next higher grade without a greater average cost to the people than one-fifth of the contract retail price of the books in use at the time of the adoption."

The cost of the text-books to the patrons of the schools of Washington is determined by the exchange price; that is, the price that must be paid in cash for a new book over and above the old book given in exchange for the new one. There are, however, two things that materially affect the exchange price, one being the condition of the books that will be taken in exchange and the other the time allowed for the exchange. These incidents give opportunity for varying the practice under the law so as partially to defeat the intent of the statute. It is manifestly unjust to require for a book that is entirely worn out and useless the same price that is required for one that is in good condition and may be used again. At the same time it is found to be a fact that comparatively few school books that have been used a term or more are fit to go into the market again. By accepting in exchange the only books that are in good condition, practically new, most of the old school books of the state are put out of the exchangeable list, and are so much dead stock on the hands of the school patrons. In these cases the patrons must buy the books outright at full retail price. They cannot get the benefit of the exchange price, because they have nothing to offer in exchange that will be accepted. Much complaint is already heard in Washington because the new contractors require exchange books to be in almost perfect condition. The element of time also cuts an important figure. If only 30 days, for example, were allowed for making the exchange of books, it might happen that a considerable portion of the state would be caught without opportunity to give up all its old books and get the new ones, particularly if depots or supply points were not convenient. It would in such case be to the advantage of the contractor to make it inconvenient to exchange books. In many country districts there is but one term of school a year and that may not exceed three months. In order to give all parts of the state an opportunity to avail of the exchange price for books, nearly a year would be required. Under the new contract in Washington, the time within which books may be exchanged will expire January 1, 1901, and it is said many schools will not have had opportunity to effect exchange before that time.

The "Average Cost."

While the law requires that the exchange rate shall be but one-fifth of the contract retail price of books in use at the time of adoption, it is alleged that the new Washington contract does not in all cases do this. The statement of the board is that the "average cost" is within the law. In a few cases the exchange price under the new contract is less than the law requires; in most cases it is more.

It is shown, however, that the "average-cost" doctrine of the state board does not hold good because the total exchange cost of books for the entire eight years of public school course shows a loss of \$1.60 by reason of the higher price on most of the books, and a gain of 19 cents by reason of the lower price of others, leaving the net cost to the school patron \$1.41 greater than contemplated by law.

Goes Into People's Pockets.

How deep the new contract goes into the pockets of the people of Washington is shown by a little calculation. The latest available official enrollment of school children by years is that for 1898. Experience shows that two-thirds of the children will offer old books in exchange if they have opportunity to do so. Upon this basis it is shown that the losses and gains to the people of Washington, below or above the legal rate, would be as follows under the new contract, no account being taken in this computation of the increase of population since 1898:

	No. en-rolled.	No. ex-changed.	Loss each.	Loss per year.
First year	22,494	14,996	\$0.65	\$749.30
Second year	19,629	13,086	.08	1,049.88
Third year	14,046	9,364	.01	1,140.46
Fourth year	14,802	9,864	.08	622.72
Fifth year	12,309	8,206	.36	2,851.16
Sixth year	9,425	6,282	.29	1,833.12
Seventh year	7,315	4,876	.55	1,267.76
Eighth year	4,987	3,204	.30	961.20
Total net loss				\$9,277.18

Besides this added exchange cost, illegal, it is alleged, is the added cost to the people of the state of books that will be disposed of at the legal retail price. It is estimated that for arithmetics alone the extra price of the new books over those that have been used in the schools will be about \$13,500 in the five years. And so in other cases.

How all this came to be, the impulse behind it and the purpose in view when the new contract was made, the people of Washington are likely to ascertain before the subject is dropped.