

COLFAX GAZETTE

IVAN CHASE, PUBLISHER. Established, 1877. Entered at the postoffice at Colfax as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Six Months, postage paid, One Dollar One Year, postage paid, Two Dollars Twenty-five per cent discount for advance payment.

O. R. & N. Time Card. To Spokane 5:45 a.m. 3:02 p.m. To Portland 10:45 a.m. 7:10 p.m. From Moscow 9:00 a.m. 2:10 p.m. To Moscow 9:30 a.m. 7:40 p.m.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President WILLIAM MCKINLEY For Vice President THEODORE ROOSEVELT For Presidential Electors Spokane County CHAS SWENEN Okanogan County J. M. BOYD Jefferson County F. W. HASTINGS Garfield County S. G. COSGROVE

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For State Senator BRYAN WESTACOTT For Representative ETHAN E. SMITH For Representative A. W. PERLEY For Representative WILFORD ALLEN For Representative E. J. DURHAM For County Commissioners L. K. LUCE Third District WILLIAM HENRY For Justice of the Peace Precincts 26, 46 and 53 E. D. LAKE

You voted for prosperity and got it. Are you now going to vote against it?

The democratic issue of contraction is one which doesn't appeal strongly to the voters.

The increase in the price of cotton is doubtless encouraging to Chairman Jones' round bale trust.

When any fusion orator begins decanting on trusts, just ask him what anti-trust law a democratic congress ever enacted.

President McKinley's instructions to the Philippine commission take the center pin out of the arguments of the democratic campaign orators.

Colonel Bryan lodges questions concerning political liberty in North Carolina with the same dexterity that he evades his predictions of 1896.

Perhaps the able growers will now proceed to discover that there is a secret alliance by which we supply England and Germany with funds and food.

Criticism of Governor Roosevelt's military career in the interest of Mr. Bryan and Adlai Stevenson will be sure to strike the country as a decided bit of nerve.

It is said that Mr. Cleveland will not lift a finger for the Kansas City ticket. He is not so obliging as those members of his cabinet who propose to hold their noses while voting for it.

Register before October 16 or lose your vote. If you have removed from one precinct to another since registering, call on the city clerk without delay and be transferred. If you do not, your vote is lost.

The campaign against "imperialism" is on its last legs. It was decidedly groggy before the text of President McKinley's instructions to the Philippine commission was published. That document administered a knockout blow.

In looking about for an industry that has declined under a republican administration the gentlemen who are compounding the democratic campaign literature should not overlook pugilism. Some of its leading exponents have left the country in disgust.

What did ex-secretary Olney do when he was attorney general to check the growth of trusts and monopolies? Nothing. But he made an excuse for doing nothing. He said, when attorney general, the trusts could not be controlled by federal laws, but that they were under the jurisdiction of state laws and must be proceeded against by state officials.

The attack of the Bryanites upon Theodore Roosevelt in Colorado has aroused widespread indignation throughout the country. The people begin to understand that while all Bryan supporters are not rioters, all rioters are in his ranks. In addition to the personal violence offered Roosevelt by hired foreigners paid \$2 each for the dirty work, rioters attempted the same thing at New York when Senator Hanna spoke a few nights ago. Coming nearer home, when Congressman Cushman spoke at Palouse last week a Bryanite approached a democratic nominee with the suggestion that Mr. Cushman be rotten egged. The nominee had better sense and gave the Bryanite a lecture which he will remember. Like the mob at Victor, Colorado, this Palouse is a shouter for "Bryan and Coeur d'Alene."

History Repeats Itself.

The report of the Philippine commission sets forth with great strength the fact that the insurrection in Luzon today would be utterly dead were it not for the hope of Bryan's election, says the Oregonian. The commissioners say that if the election of McKinley confirms the present policy the insurrection will disappear within sixty days. The activity among the Filipinos at this time is attributed to the encouragement they have received from the democratic party. The recently published report of General Otis fastens upon the American so-called anti-imperialists the responsibility of abetting lawless bands in revolt of American sovereignty. The Filipinos have been sustained in their hope of final success by the information and encouragement sent them by Americans, who have sought to block the efforts of this government to put down rebellion in a distant territory. General Otis' report makes it clear that the Bryanite copperheads of 1898-1900 have given the Filipinos their best excuse for and hope in continuing in rebellion against the United States. In other words, the democratic copperheads of 1898-1900 have blown the dying fires of rebellion in Luzon into fresh flame, just as the democratic copperheads of 1863-64 did their best to prolong the resistance of the southern confederacy a year beyond its legitimate military life, and succeeded.

After the repulse of Lee at Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg, President Lincoln offered the south peace and payment for their slaves. Lee and Longstreet and Vice-President Stephens believed after the final loss of Chattanooga, in November, 1863, that the disasters of the year had made final success for the South a military impossibility; and all hope of recognition by the powers of Europe had been obliterated by defeat. The frightful final year of fighting which began the first week of May, 1864, and did not end until May, 1865, would never have been undertaken had it not been for the desperate efforts of the copperhead democracy of the North to prolong the resistance of armed rebellion until a change of administration made it possible to make peace without honor with the South; that is, either peace with absolute independence, or peace on the basis of the union and the constitution, as it was before the firing on Sumter. The copperhead party of the North in 1863-64 was responsible for the prolonged resistance of the southern confederacy after resistance had become hopeless. By November, 1864, the resources of the confederacy for another campaign had become utterly exhausted. The finances, recruiting of soldiers, commissariat, transportation, ordnance, ammunition and medical supplies had all failed. The conscription act embraced every man between 17 and 50. Desertions had become common. Confederate treasury notes were selling at 60 to 1 for specie at the treasury, and a thousand barrels of flour cost \$650,000. The confederacy had lost the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and the coasts of the Carolinas, while Mobile Bay was in our hands and Savannah fell by Christmas, 1864.

This was the desperate situation to which the southern confederacy had been reduced by January, 1865, in consequence of being persuaded by the copperhead democracy of the North to hold out till November, so that it could upset Lincoln and his war policy, when an armistice would instantly follow, to be succeeded by peace to the South on the terms of independence or a union restored with slavery. At this distance of time it may seem that the South was reckless, in its desperate condition of January, 1864, to risk another year of awful battle on the chance of Lincoln's defeat in November, 1864; but there are many chances in war, and if Grant and Sherman had been beaten as badly in battle in May, 1864, as Hooker was in May, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and as Rosecrans was in September, 1863, at Chickamauga, the campaign would have been stalled for the summer and Lincoln would have been defeated. Lincoln, as astute a politician as ever lived, felt this to be true, for he predicted that nothing would save him from defeat but victory in the field, and he made a written memorandum that, if he was defeated in November, 1864, he would practically resign from the office of president, so far as only to seek to co-operate with the purpose of his presumed successor, General McClellan. Nevertheless, while he felt dependent in private, in public he never lost his nerve, for he wrote the great Grant meeting in New York City, in May, 1864, three days before he was renominated for president: "I trust you will shape your good words of sympathy for Grant and his struggling soldiers so they will mean men and guns moving to his and their support." Victory in the field came to Lincoln in the shape of Atlanta and Opequan and Cedar Creek, and he won the election; but if the luck of war had turned against him in a great battle which decided a great campaign, east or west, he would as he predicted, have been defeated. The southern confederacy, by confession of Jeff Davis, gambled something on this chance to give Grant or Sherman a "black eye" in battle as they had Hooker and Rosecrans. Davis and his confederacy gambled on this chance with justifiable audacity, for, if they won, the confederacy was sure of peace on its own terms.

That False Prophetic Colonel.

There are some things which the American people easily forget. For fear the false and exploded prophecies made by Colonel Bryan in 1896, by which he hoodwinked so many citizens of Washington and of Whitman county into supporting him, might be among the forgotten things, The Gazette calls attention to a couple of Colonel Bryan's characteristic utterances—samples of his 1896 and 1900 arguments. The first was: "If McKinley and the republican party are successful and put in power for the next four years, wages will be decreased, hard times will come upon us, and over the land the price of wheat will go down and the price of gold will go up; mortgages on our homes will be foreclosed by the money lenders; shops and factories will close. We will export no goods and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use; this will ruin, ruin and misery be with us."

Not content with his false predictions of ruin made in 1896—predictions proven false by the light of time and events—the Nebraska colonel now goes a step further in the prediction business and prophesies the complete overthrow and eternal ruin of the republic which has withstood democratic prognostications of this character for years and years. These now are his words: "Today we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we are to have a republic in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power. When such an issue is raised there can be only two parties, one, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and a party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire."

In the name of American citizenship and all the great achievements of the past and hopes of the future, how many times must a political prophet deceive the people in order for them to extend unto him their unlimited confidence and their votes?

Senator Frink's Record.

Having found Senator Frink invaluable as a candidate, the fusion leaders and the fusion press have fallen back upon their unflinching resource—deliberate falsehood, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. A systematic campaign has been begun by their emissaries and through their newspapers, based on the assertion that, as a member of the state legislature, Mr. Frink was opposed to reducing railroad freight rates. By this means it is hoped to prejudice farmers against him; and the bold charges that appeared yesterday in the Seattle Times are but copies of what have been circulated quietly among those whom it is intended to deceive.

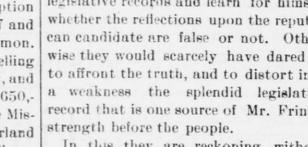
The amazing impudence of this can be accounted for only by supposing that these desperate partisans, having nothing to lose, hope that the lie may travel so fast that the truth cannot catch up with it; and rely upon the inability of the average voter to consult the official legislative records and learn for himself whether the reflections upon the republican candidate are false or not. Otherwise they would scarcely have dared so to affront the truth, and to distort into a weakness the splendid legislative record that is one source of Mr. Frink's strength before the people.

In this they are reckoning without their host. The Post-Intelligencer has examined the state legislative records for the entire period of Mr. Frink's service in the senate. For four successive sessions he was the advocate of the people and their rights. We publish in this issue the results of this inquiry, covering the record of Mr. Frink on bills affecting either railroad interests or those of the farmer seeking reasonable transportation rates. Every statement made is accompanied by the citation of the page of the senate journal on which official corroboration will be found. At one sweep this wipes away the cloud of lies and slanders that political recklessness and malice has sought to raise about the republican candidate for governor.

"Good Night."

How few women know what it is to have a good night; a night of sound, restful sleep. They smile and say "good night" in cheery tones, but when the chamber door closes behind them, the smiling mask drops off, and shows the lines of suffering.

Other women have had the bad nights changed to good by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. So many you. Ninety-eight times in every hundred it perfectly cures diseases of the delicate womanly organs. It builds up the nervous system, puts flesh on the body and color on the cheek.



"Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. C. N. Anderson, of Rockbridge Baths, Rockbridge Co., Va., "is a God-send to weak and sickly women, restoring health without subjecting their nerves to the shock of an examination. I was all run down in health—could not work but a short while without resting. Was so nervous at times that I could not even write; had very poor appetite. I decided to write to Dr. Pierce and state my case. I received a favorable reply, and commenced taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets.' Took six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of 'Pellets.' I can now work as well as I could before I was taken sick. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best in the world for sick and nervous women."

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Surgical operations and flesh destroying plasters are useless, painful and dangerous, and besides, never cure Cancer. No matter how often a cancerous sore is removed, another comes at or near the same point, and always in a worse form. Does not this prove conclusively that Cancer is a blood disease, and that it is folly to attempt to cure this deep-seated, dangerous blood trouble by cutting or burning out the sore, which, after all, is only an outward sign of the disease—a place of exit for the poison?

Cancer runs in families through many generations, and those whose ancestors have been afflicted with it are liable at any time to be stricken with the deadly malady.

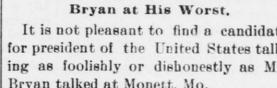
Only Blood Diseases can be Transmitted from One Generation to Another

—further proof that Cancer is a disease of the blood. To cure a blood disease like this you must cure the entire blood system—remove every trace of the poison. Nothing cures Cancer effectually and permanently but S. S. S.

S. S. S. enters the circulation, searches out and removes all taint, and stops the formation of cancerous cells. No mere tonic or ordinary blood medicine can do this. S. S. S. goes down to the very roots of the disease, and forces out the deadly poison, allowing the sore to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. at the same time purifies the blood and builds up the general health.

A little pimple, a harmless looking wart or mole, a lump in the breast, a cut or bruise that refuses to heal under ordinary treatment, should all be looked upon with suspicion, as this is often the beginning of a bad form of cancer.

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of long experience, who are especially skilled in treating Cancer and other blood diseases. Write for any advice or information wanted, we make no charge whatever for this service.



Bryan at His Worst.

It is not pleasant to find a candidate for president of the United States talking as foolishly or dishonestly as Mr. Bryan talked at Monett, Mo.

"The republicans are now boasting that we have reached a point where we can loan money to people in other countries. I want to ask you whether you regard that as an evidence of prosperity. Why would any man send his money to Europe for investment if he could find a place in this country to invest it? Money sent abroad for investment must be sent for one of two reasons, either because the man who sends the money over there thinks more of the people over there than he does of the people here, and does it for love and devotion, or because it is a matter of business, that is, because he can invest it to better advantage in a European country than he can in this country."

Mr. Bryan either knows or does not know that the country has accumulated so much money under that financial system which he is trying to break down that it has money to lend at a low rate of interest to the rest of the world. He either knows or does not know that a low rate of interest is good for the country in general, especially for that "debt-or class" for which he shows so much concern. He either knows or does not know that a country which is able to lend must be prosperous. He either knows or does not know that the big slice of the German loan taken by a life insurance company represents in large measure the savings of many men in moderate circumstances.

If he does not know these things, he is too big a fool to be president. If he does, and yet talks as he talked at Monett, he is too dishonest to be president.—New York Sun.

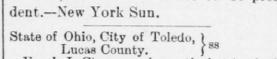
State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss
Luzon County, ss
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1886.
[Seal] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
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