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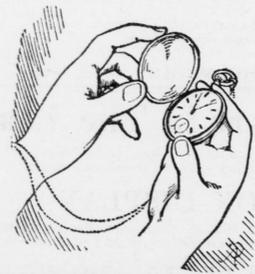
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NEWS OF THE STATES

Gathered From Hills, Valleys and Plains of the Union.

Boiled Down As It Comes From the Wires for Information of Busy Readers.

Wednesday, October 17.

Cleveland, Ohio gave Roosevelt a reception rivaling any ever given a nominee. When the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company and the Lehigh Valley Coal company agreed to abolish the sliding scale in their respective regions and to grant an advance in wages of 10 per cent net, the advance to remain in operation until April 1, 1901, or thereafter. This action meets the demands of the Scranton miners' convention.

The great strike of the anthracite mine-workers of Pennsylvania, which began September 17, practically ended, when the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company and the Lehigh Valley Coal company agreed to abolish the sliding scale in their respective regions and to grant an advance in wages of 10 per cent net, the advance to remain in operation until April 1, 1901, or thereafter. This action meets the demands of the Scranton miners' convention.

William L. Wilson, author of the famous Wilson tariff bill of 1892, died at Lexington, Ky.

Thursday, October 18.

One month and ten days have elapsed since the great storm at Galveston, and still the number of dead bodies being recovered daily does not decrease. This makes a record of 107 for the past four days. The total number of bodies reported to have been recovered is 2907.

Population of Arizona 122,212, including Indians, compared with 59,620 in 1890, but 28,469 Indians were not counted in the 1890 census.

The sale of the Klukitak, the uncompleted steamer of Paul F. Mohr's Central Navigation & Construction company, which was to have hauled grain along the Columbia and Snake rivers, was completed and it turned out that the O. R. & N. Co. is the purchaser, getting for \$6500 what cost about \$23,000.

Former Governor W. P. Dillingham, republican, elected United States senator from Vermont.

The steamer Lane brings from Nome the news that \$20,000 in gold dust was stolen from the Alaska Commercial Company's warehouse September 14.

Friday, October 19.

Robert G. Dyrenforth, commander-in-chief of the United Veterans' union, issued an official circular urging all members of the order to vote for the reelection of President McKinley. The circular states that Article XIII of the constitution of the order makes it the duty of the commander-in-chief to advise in matters of election.

Near Orchard, Idaho, an attempt to wreck an Oregon Short Line train was made by coiling two log chains around the rails three times. The train was running slowly and bumped over safely.

It is practically a certainty that the miners will not be back to work Monday, as was expected from the action of the Philadelphia conference of operators on Tuesday and Wednesday and the Scranton conference yesterday. Some of the biggest of the local companies are backing the agreement to continue the 10 per cent net force until April, 1901, as demanded by the resolution of the miners' convention. They were all willing enough yesterday to amend their notices to conform to this demand, but today they seem to have undergone a change of heart and only one operator of any prominence would say outright that he would make the modification. They say it would be humiliating for them to come out with an amendment to their notices. One manager said: "Our modification would serve but one purpose—to gratify a whim of John Mitchell. We don't propose to bow and scrape to Mr. Mitchell."

Nearly \$4,000,000 in gold arrived at San Francisco from Australia by steamer.

Secretary Long has ordered that there be no further proceedings in the case of Captain Wilde of the Oregon, which was being investigated by a court of inquiry to determine the responsibility for the grounding of the battleship in the Gulf of Pecheil last summer. This action finally disposes of the matter.

William Catherman, a Foster, Oregon, rancher, has sold his entire crop of alfalfa raised this year on a large tract of land for \$5 a ton. He took seven tons from each acre, making \$35 per acre net, for he sold the hay at that price as it stood in the stack in the field. Mr. Catherman states that stockmen are buying all the hay they can get hold of and that a large number of cattle will be fed during the winter in that part of the county.

Saturday, October 20.

Penoyer of Oregon declined to accept a nomination for the legislature on a citizens' ticket.

The naval board of construction and engineering united in a recommendation for the final acceptance of the new battleship Alabama.

The jury in the case of Henry Youtsey, on trial on the charge of being a principal in the Goebel assassination, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

Registration in Greater New York is 656,154.

The two houses of the Kentucky legislature passed the non-partisan election law agreed upon by the legislature. There is no doubt but that Governor Beckham will sign it. It succeeds the famous Goebel law.

Population of Alabama 1,828,697, against 1,513,017 in 1890.

Sunday, October 21.

Seybold & Dickson of Sheffield, England, the largest manufacturers in England of crucible steel, contemplate moving their plant to the United States. A site has been proposed near Wheeling, W. Va., and it is expected to erect thereon a modern plant costing upward of \$3,000,000, which from the first will employ about 3500 men. The object of the movement is to get into the American market.

Hanna says he has taken South Da-

kota out of the doubtful column and placed it safely republican. He personally believes Nebraska will go for McKinley.

While defending a young woman from an attack of a thug on a Chicago street T. J. Griffith, a shipping clerk, was shot dead.

A tornado struck near Lodi, Texas, and killed six colored people.

Monday, October 22.

John Sherman, the venerable Ohio statesman, and one of America's great men, died at Washington in his 78th year.

Reliable advices from Copenhagen assert that the sale of the Danish Antilles to the United States will soon be effected. Next Thursday the Danish minister at Washington, Max Burix, will start for the United States, bearing full details of the sale. A bill authorizing the transfer at the price fixed by the present cabinet, \$7,000,000, will reach the rixsdag in a few days.

Chicago registration is 402,883.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers says the end of the strike is not far away.

Frank Algood, sentenced at Wichita, Kansas, to three years in the penitentiary for horse stealing, was baptised into the Christian church. His hands and feet were shackled and he had to be carried to the baptistry.

George Stone, chairman of the California republican state committee, sent the following telegram to Senator M. A. Hanna: "Many business men of this city having seen reports that Chairman Jones of the democratic committee and Mayor Phelan of this city state that California will go for Bryan, desire it announced that any part of \$100,000 is offered at odds of two to one that California will give its full electoral vote for McKinley—money ready."

Tuesday, October 23.

People living along the banks of Canyon creek in the Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho, blew up an O. R. & N. railroad bridge, claiming it obstructed the flooded stream and was inundating their homes.

Charles Dudley Warner, famous author, died at Hartford, Conn.

President Mitchell says he expects the big coal strike to end by next Monday.

At Jefferson, Oregon, Lulu Jones, a 16-year-old school girl, was called from the school room by Clyde Vaughn, 18 years old, who is the janitor of the school building. The girl not returning, another scholar was sent to look for her and found her in the basement almost dead from a terrific blow on the head from an ax, which had crushed the frontal bone. She will probably not recover. Vaughn was captured by the sheriff three miles from Jefferson. He admitted that he committed the assault on the young woman, and gave as his reason that he was violently in love with her, but that she gave him no encouragement.

The new Russian battleship Retvisan was launched at Cramp's shipyards at Philadelphia.

At San Francisco military headquarters it is stated the first installment of the volunteer army in the Philippines will leave Manila November 1. The transports will bring home about 25,000 men at the rate of 5000 a month. The sick will, if possible, be shipped on earlier transports, that they may travel without crowding.

Liquidation by discouraged longs, influenced mostly by a 1-1-4 decline at Liverpool, ruled in the Chicago wheat pit throughout the session. The heavy movement, favorable weather, and a slow cash demand added to the bull demoralization. Some export business was accomplished at the decline, but there was not enough of it to check the bull rout. October options, 71 1/2. Portland, cash, 52 1/2.

HOSPITAL FAIR.

Formal Opening Tuesday Evening, October 30.

Formal opening of the hospital fair will occur Tuesday, October 30th, at 8 p. m. The bowing alley, in which the Sisters' fair will be conducted, has been entirely renovated, the walls adorned with festoons, booths tastefully trimmed, pretty lights arranged for this special occasion. The grand display of articles of every description present a scene of beauty, art and brilliancy. The doll donated by Mrs. W. J. Bryan, unavoidably delayed, arrived Wednesday morning and is now on exhibition. It is a large, handsome doll, gracefully dressed. This valuable gift will be awarded to the most popular girl, which contest will close Thursday at 9 p. m. The premium to be awarded to the most popular young lady is \$40 diamond ring. The contest will open on the first day and close Saturday at 9:30 p. m.

Particular attention will be paid to the refreshment department. Prompt service and good meals. Refreshments will be served every day, to begin at 6 p. m., except Tuesday. Raffleing of articles on which chances have been sold before the fair will commence Wednesday evening.

A special musical program has been arranged for every afternoon and evening.

Kruger Secretly Flees.

Lorenzo Marques, October 18.—At 5 o'clock this morning Mr. Kruger was secretly taken on board the Dutch cruiser Gelderland, on which vessel he is to sail for Holland. The reason given for Kruger's hurried embarkation on the steamer Gelderland this morning is that he feared the Boers here would attack him. The feeling of the refugees against Mr. Kruger for fleeing from the country is very strong. It is reported that the Gelderland will sail tomorrow.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Gunther's chocolates and bon bons are a delicious candy. At The Elk Drug Store.

IT IS A ROORBACK

Democratic Circulation of An Untrue Story.

The Republican Party Had Nothing To Do With McDonald's Arrest.

From various parts of the county reports are coming in that the democrats are attempting to lay the arrest of Judge McDonald at a critical time before election upon the republican party, well knowing it to be untrue. If any political party pushed this up it was the democrats. The man who swore out the warrant is well known as a former populist, now probably a democrat, and at any rate entirely out of sympathy with the republicans. The arrest, so far as republicans know, was simply an outgrowth of the troubles of two or three years standing between Mr. Nessly and Judge McDonald.

While it is true that the board of county commissioners consented to the employment of a special prosecutor for the case, after the evidence upon which it was based was laid before them, they did not do so with any expectation that it would be brought in the short time before election. Prosecutor Inman did not know the arrest was to be made until after the warrant was out, and had nothing to do with its issuance.

The republican party does not have to resort to this style of campaign, and its managers know better than to do it.

The evidence of Chairman Davenport, as published in the Spokesman-Review, was but half given. He was made to say that he had been approached by Dr. Ferguson, a democrat, for a contribution of \$150 from the republican campaign fund with which to prosecute McDonald. He said this, but he also added that he had refused to advance the money for such a purpose. For some inscrutable reason the democratic correspondent omitted to state this most salient point.

The republicans have not the slightest reason to get Judge McDonald, but they are above such blundering work in a campaign. If Mr. Nessly had any party aid it came from others than republicans.

McDONALD WAS HELD.

The Judge Under Bonds of a Thousand Dollars.

As a result of the three days' trial of Judge McDonald upon the charge of attempted subornation of perjury, brought against him last week by J. E. Nessly, Justice Kirkland held the defendant to trial in the superior court, with bonds of \$1000, which were promptly furnished.

The judge is to appear for argument before his own bar of justice November 10. Court opens November 12. The judge who is to preside has not yet been named.

In the hearing of the case there were many bitter tilts between M. O. Reed for the prosecution and J. T. Brown for the defense.

M. T. Coffman, who testified to having been employed as a special deputy sheriff in the winter of 1897-98, told in detail that he was sent to British Columbia to induce Wm. Keech, a fugitive from justice to come to Colfax, and when he should appear to testify in the case of Dr. Harrington, charged with cattle stealing and bank robbery, that a pardon for Keech, previously secured and sent to Judge McDonald, was to be delivered to him; that before the case was called Judge McDonald took Keech to his private room, and in the presence of the witness Coffman, prosecuting Attorney Mathews and Mrs. Keech, refused to deliver the pardon to Keech unless he would testify to something connecting J. E. Nessly with some crime; that Keech refused and declared he knew of no criminal act of Nessly's; that McDonald insisted he should so testify, but Keech equally insisted he could not truthfully do so, and at last grew indignant and exclaimed: "I will not swear to a lie if I never get my pardon." McDonald still insisted he should so testify against Nessly, and the witness himself then interposed and said: "For God's sake, judge, don't force the boy to swear to a lie, or words to that effect. Mathews said to Keech: 'Keech, you are not here to convict anybody at all hazard; you are simply to tell the truth.' This, so the witness said, ended the interview; but afterwards McDonald again called Keech to his office and again tried to induce him to testify against Nessly, but Keech still refused, on the same grounds that he could not truthfully do so. That afterwards Judge McDonald sent Coffman (the witness) to the jail to talk to Harrington and try to get the latter to come to his office and meet Keech and let Harrington and Keech see if they could not fix up some evidence against Nessly.

Cross examined by Brown, Coffman said he had never told McDonald that Nessly had something to do with bank robbery, cattle stealing, horse stealing or some other crime.

The Second Day.

N. W. Durham, editor of the Spokesman-Review, testified that Nessly had been in the employ of that paper for three years as Whitman county correspondent; and that beginning in the fall of 1897, Judge McDonald had made persistent and repeated attempts, both in conversation with and in letters to, him to secure Nessly's dismissal from the paper's employ, charging him with various crimes.

Mathews Roasted McDonald. Former Prosecuting Attorney Mathews testified, corroborating Coffman's evidence as to what transpired in the judge's private room while he was attempting to induce Keech to connect Nessly with some crime. He also told of securing Keech's pardon in consideration of his coming to Colfax to testify in the Harrington case, but after it was obtained it was learned Keech could give no substantial evidence against Harrington; that he learned this by telephone conversation with Keech. Keech asked who had the pardon, and he told him Judge McDonald. Keech then asked to talk with McDonald. Witness told Keech unless he could give substantial evidence he need not come, for the coun-

ty would not pay expenses. Then Judge McDonald was called. He talked by wire with Keech, and he heard McDonald say to Keech: "You must come here and swear that Nessly and Harrington stole Ben Manchester's cattle or you will never get your pardon." Mathews said to the judge: "You must not talk that way or you will disqualify yourself from sitting in the case." McDonald said: "Disqualify nothing, I'm running this." Then he repeated that he must come and testify that Nessly and Harrington stole Manchester's cattle or he would not get his pardon. Mathews also testified that McDonald asked him to file information against Nessly, charging cattle stealing; that he looked up the record and found Manchester's cattle had been stolen more than three years before and was barred by the statute of limitation. He so told McDonald and McDonald said: "File the charge anyway; it will be enough to besmirch his character and get him fired from the Review."

Cross examined, Brown accused Mathews of friendliness to Nessly and hatred of McDonald, and that he refused to prosecute on McDonald's charges. Mathews said he did not refuse, but told McDonald when he or anyone filed charges or furnished any evidence he would; that when McDonald had Nessly arrested last spring he had volunteered to help prosecute if evidence was gotten, but it was not. In reply to Brown as to latter feeling against McDonald, Mathews said:

"I have no respect for McDonald, either as a citizen or judge."

Witness told how he had called the judge before the grand jury and asked him to make a charge against Nessly for putting the woman in Leonard's cell, as claimed by the judge, and McDonald had told the grand jury he had thoroughly investigated the charge and was convinced there was no evidence to justify action.

Mathews testified that the judge had told Editor Durham and Nessly that he (the witness) had tried to indict Nessly, and that he (the judge) had prevented it, and that the Review should support instead of fight him for saving Nessly the disgrace. Witness said McDonald had made public grand jury secrets and he had not spoken of it until these facts had become public through McDonald's talk. Mathews said he and McDonald had talked Nessly's case over and decided there was no evidence to convict of any crime, but the judge insisted Nessly must be prosecuted on some charge because he had published statements detrimental to McDonald, and he hoped to get him discharged from his position by prosecuting him. His lack of love for the judge, the witness said, would not interfere with his telling the truth under oath.

Brown asked why he, as prosecuting attorney, did not prosecute the judge when he heard him talking over the telephone to Keech, if he believed the judge was trying to induce Keech to swear falsely. Mathews replied that it was because he knew the court was surrounded with henchmen like Brown himself, and after he had caused your arrest, Mr. Brown, on an embezzlement charge and then dismissed the case, I lost all respect for the court and knew it useless to attempt action while he was in power. I did then, and do now, believe that Judge McDonald tried to force Keech to testify falsely against Nessly and used the court to force Keech to swear to a lie.

Mrs. Keech corroborated in great part the testimony of Coffman and Mathews as to what was said and done in the private room, when Judge McDonald was trying to induce Keech to swear falsely against Nessly. She had not paid much attention to details until her son leaped to his feet and exclaimed that he would not swear to a lie if he went to the penitentiary. She knew McDonald was trying to get her son to swear to something against Nessly which he had often declared untrue. She told of Judge McDonald calling on her before she was out of bed, at an early hour, and talking to her about the testimony she would give in the case, trying to convince her she was mistaken, but she told him the same as she had told the prosecutor and as she had testified to. Reed accused the judge of tampering with the state's witness.

Mrs. Keech detailed the circumstances under which she was given her son's pardon. She said Judge McDonald required her to pay \$231.65 for it, asserting that the state had been to this expense in securing it; that later the commissioners returned it to her.

Auditor Corner brought in the record of the pardon, as filed in his office. This showed that the pardon had been granted unconditionally.

The Defense.

The defense moved for dismissal on the ground of insufficient evidence. This was overruled.

Wm. Huntley, chairman of the board of county commissioners, testified that M. O. Reed had been employed to prosecute the case. He denied that the republican party had anything to do with bringing the action, or that, to his knowledge, it had any political significance. The witness was not allowed to answer as to whether the democrats had contributed toward expense of the action, the court holding that it had nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of defendant.

No Republican Income.

W. J. Davenport, chairman of the republican county central committee, testified that Dr. T. D. Ferguson, county coroner under the populist administration, had approached him for a contribution of \$150 to employ counsel to prosecute McDonald on this charge. He supposed this was to come out of the republican campaign fund in his charge. He refused the request to put up money for the purpose.

Defense Withdrawn.

Attorney Wyman announced that because of the refusal of the court to allow the defense to prove a political conspiracy, he would withdraw from the case and ask his fellow attorneys, Brown, Neill and Patison to follow. They and defendant retired for ten minutes consultation. They were then asked if the defense had any more witnesses, when the defense asserted they could not get a fair trial and would put on no more witnesses. The court then held the defendant to answer in the higher court.

Judge McDonald then hysterically and

Continued on Fifth Page.