

THE COLFAX GAZETTE.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

State Historical Society
405-6 City Hall

COLFAX, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AARON KUHN'S Greatest Store COLFAX, WASH.

Of Interest to All Economical Shoppers.

The store that saves you money on anything you need in merchandise. Owing to the warm weather we find we are overstocked in all departments. We quote below a few of the Special Bargains, taken at random from hundreds that abound throughout every department. Lack of space prevents enumerating them all, but your fondest bargain hopes will be more than realized when you behold what's in store for you here.

LADIES' FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS.

Ladies' Wrapper, made of fine flannelette, full front, wattleau back, with back strap, fitted vest lining, new sleeve, bound armholes, skirt with deep flounce, yoke front and back; collars, cuffs, yokes and back straps trimmed with braid, assorted colors. Kuhn's special, \$1.00

KID CLOVES.

Real French Kid, two-clasp, all colors; equal to any \$1.50 glove elsewhere. Kuhn's special, per pair, \$1.00

SHIRT WAISTS.

Ladies' Shirt Waist of all-wool flannel, entire front trimmed, in all colors and sizes. Kuhn's special, \$1.25

Kuhn's Great Remnant Sale

Commencing Today
and continuing throughout the entire month.

DON'T MISS IT.

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.

Books

Make suitable and acceptable Holiday gifts. The only complete stock, including standard works and favorites of the day, is at..... King's

Pictures

are always in order, either for yourself or friends. The finest line ever offered for the Holiday trade in Colfax is at..... King's

Frames

add to or detract from the beauty of pictures. The artistic and proper framing of pictures is a specialty at..... King's

And these are not all. Our stock includes a thousand and one articles suitable for Holiday gifts for old or young. Come in before you spend all your money. You will be surprised what a dollar or two will buy when expended at the right time and place.

Now is the Time
This is the Place

KING'S BOOKSTORE

Waite Block, Main Street, Colfax.

TURKEYS Bring Them to Us

We will buy from 1 to 10,000 and pay the

Highest Price in CASH

or 2c per pound more will be allowed in
MERCHANDISE AT THE STORE

We Have a Full Line of Holiday Novelties and Grocery Supplies

C. H. MOORE,

MAIN STREET, COLFAX, WASH.

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 3½ tons capacity per hour.

Manufactured by CARLEY IRON WORKS, Colfax, Wash.

Modern Warehouse Elevator Co.

ETGENE BROWN,
FRANK H. BROWN,
MANUFACTURERS

MODERN WAREHOUSE ELEVATOR

And is agent for a number of standard gasoline engines, from one to twenty horse power. Can put in a one-horse power pump that will pump 500 gallons of water an hour. The cost of running the engine is from 15 to 20 cents per full day. Why buy a windmill? Manufacturer and Office.
Main Street, Opposite School House, COLFAX, WASHINGTON.

WOOD! COEY MERCANTILE CO.

ROCKFORD, WASH.,

Can fill all orders for Wood on short notice.

Best Grade \$2.75, Buckskin \$2.25 per cord, by carload

Subscribe for your Magazines and Newspapers through The Gazette and save money.

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, December 19.

It is rumored that Senator J. K. Jones intends to resign the chairmanship of the national democratic committee.

Former President Cleveland contributes to the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia an article on the plight of democracy and the remedy. Mr. Cleveland begins by discussing the history of the party and its defeat in 1864 in detail. In taking up the question of the present conditions of democracy he says that the success of that party in 1892 was so decisive and overwhelming that a long continuance of its supremacy was anticipated. Then came the "fallacy of free silver and populism." He preaches a return of democracy to its old faith.

The 15-year-old son of Edward Cudady, the millionaire pork packer of Omaha, was kidnapped from a street near his home. Soon after his disappearance a letter was thrown in the family yard, notifying the father that the boy was held for \$25,000 ransom; that unless the father took the money, all in gold and left his home at a certain hour after dark, with a red lantern on his buggy, drove to a certain point about five miles out of town and left the money near a white lantern which he would find and then returned, the boy's eyes would be burned out with acid. The next morning the kidnappers would steal another millionaire's son and hold him for \$100,000. Mr. Cudady did as directed, and five hours later his boy came home with the story of his kidnapping. The father offers \$25,000 for the men, of whom it is thought there were three. Their headquarters and lantern, with some other clues, have been found.

The subcommittee of the senate committee on military affairs has completed its work on the army reorganization bill and reported the result to the special committee of the senate. The subcommittee reported a complete substitute for the house bill, and while much of the language is the same as that of the house measure, there are numerous changes. The house anti-canteen bill was amended so as to permit the sale of beer at the army canteens.

Terrific gales have for days been sweeping the Pacific coast and ocean.

Thursday, December 20.

Marshal Richardson of Gulfport, Miss., was murdered by a negro. Citizens pulled and lynched a black man who was the wrong man.

Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, Ohio, is reported to be negotiating for 140,000 acres of land in Kiowa and Clark counties, Kansas, upon which to raise blooded stock.

One of two hold ups arrested at Salinas, Cal., gave his name as Wm. Porter of Palouse, Wash.

At the trial at Corsicana, Texas, of Andrew Morris, a negro charged with the murder of the wife of J. L. French, a white farmer, a mob led by the dead woman's husband attempted to take the prisoner from the courtroom and lynch him. The sheriff's forces saved the prisoner.

Two hundred negroes left Nashville, Tenn., for Hawaii to work on sugar plantations.

Friday, December 21.

Former Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts died at Boston from typhoid fever.

Numbers of vessels arriving at North Pacific ports report the worst gales and voyages ever experienced. There were several narrow escapes from wrecks.

Senator Foster and Representative Jones of Washington called at the White House and invited the president to extend his trip to San Francisco in May so as to include Portland, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, North Yakima and other towns in Washington. The president readily consented, providing nothing occurred to prevent.

American Express Company gave as a Christmas present to each of its 10,000 employees who had been with the company a year a \$5 gold piece as a Christmas present, distributing about \$50,000.

The Great Northern Railroad company increased its capital stock 10,000 shares at \$100 a share, making \$1,000,000.

A bill introducing the jury system into Porto Rico has passed both houses of the island legislature.

Supreme court of Ohio dismissed, at cost of the state, upon motion of Attorney General Moore against the following companies under the trust laws of Ohio: Solar Refining company, Ohio Oil company, Buckeye Pipe Line company, Standard Oil company of Ohio and the Continental Tobacco company.

Saturday, December 22.

Allen Long, 21 years old, of Wilbur, Wash., suicided near Dayton by shooting. No reason known.

A suit involving several million dollars, the value of the telegraph lines along the route of the Great Northern road from St. Paul to the Pacific coast, was decided by Judge Lochren in the United States district court in favor of the defendant, the Western Union Telegraph company. Its importance, however, was not alone in the amount of money involved, for it was the general understanding that should the railroad company have won all the great railroad systems of the country would, at the expiration of their contracts with the Western Union Telegraph company, have claimed the ownership of the telegraph lines along their rights of way.

Roosevelt joined a Masonic lodge at Oyster Bay, L. I., his home.

The residence of Conrad Ruff, a dairyman near San Jose, Calif., burned through explosion of a gasoline stove. Ruff and a hired man were at the barn, but they only succeeded, after being

themselves badly burned, in rescuing two of six young children, and one of them was fatally and the other badly burned. The other four perished. The mother and infant were unharmed.

A lone highwayman held up the stage between Lakeview and Parsley, Oregon, and robbed the mails.

F. H. Morris of Ohio, auditor of the war department, was shot and killed at the bureau by a clerk named McDonald, who then attempted suicide, but still lives. McDonald accused Morris of being responsible for his reduction in the clerkship line, with consequent loss of pay.

Burglars dynamited the vault of the Dalton City, Ill., bank and got away with \$3000 or \$4000. At Manchester, Tenn., the vaults of the Coffee county bank were blown open and \$5000 stolen. Officers captured one, who had all the money.

Sunday, December 23.

At Mitchell, S. D., N. J. Neilson, treasurer of the Workmen's lodge of that city, was held up by footpads at midnight last night, bound and gagged, his pockets rifled of \$250 and left in an alley to freeze. When found by a night watchman Neilson's hands and feet were badly frozen and he was unconscious.

To shield his mother from abuse and himself from a beating with a poker, 17-year-old Albert Anderson shot and killed his father at Chicago. He was arrested.

The officials of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company are jubilant over the fact that the fire in the celebrated burning mine at Summit hill, Pa., which started 42 years ago is now under control, and it is said that the next two years will see it extinguished. The fire has consumed about 35 acres of the finest coal land in the anthracite coal region.

Every one of the 300 car and barn employees of the Scranton, Pa., Railroad company obeyed the strike order, which went into effect at 5 o'clock this morning, and as a consequence only two cars were run in all of the Lackawanna valley, although rain fell a great part of the day, the two cars seldom had a passenger. The tied up region extends from Pittstown to Forest City, a distance of 30 miles, and includes 65 miles of track.

Monday, December 24.

Thirty cars, forming part of the United States government exhibit at the recent Paris exposition, were suddenly laid under embargo at Havre, the railroad company declining to surrender them pending payment of a claim of 1710 francs. This extraordinary action, seriously delaying the departure of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie from Havre to New York with the government exhibits, was made the subject of a formal protest to the French government by United States Ambassador Porter. The company bases its claim on demurrage charges on freight in the cars when the goods were brought to the exposition for installation.

Ships arriving at Pacific ports still reported by the news.

The British ship Glenloch, now in the harbor at Tacoma, is to establish a precedent in the exportation of Pacific coast wheat. She is to load with 221,000 bushels in sacks, and will sail for Liverpool via the Suez canal, being the first steam vessel to go from Tacoma to Europe over that route with wheat. There is a difference in favor of the Cape Horn route of 1800 miles, but the price of fuel at the coaling ports in South America is so much higher that it is believed it will be economy to steam the additional 1800 miles.

W. F. Meyer, banker and republican state senator-elect at Red Lodge, Montana, was arrested upon a warrant for assault in the third degree. Miss Dora Fullerton accuses him of an attempt to forcibly kiss her.

Jessie Morrison, who murdered Mrs. Olin Castle with a razor at Eldorado, Kansas, and in whose case the jury disagreed, was released on \$50,000 bonds.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenues shows that during November, 1900, the total receipts were \$25,344,285, an increase as compared with November of last year of \$886,851.

The Southwestern Agricultural works at Louisville, Ky., went under.

Tuesday, December 25.

At Eutaw, Indian Territory, John Tiger, a full-blooded Indian, a ferryman on the Arkansas river, two miles south of Eutaw, went to Eutaw with his wife this afternoon and while intoxicated met L. B. Roper and threatened to kill him. Roper immediately struck the Indian with a board, no words passing between them. Tiger went to his buggy, got a Winchester and came back to kill Roper, but failed to find him on his return. Enraged he proceeded to shoot at every one he saw, killing four men and a boy. He was captured.

At Great Falls, Mont., James Werten shot and fatally wounded his son. Werten treated his wife badly and the son interfered to protect the mother. The father drew a revolver and fired a bullet into the boy's neck. The son is paralyzed and will die. Werten surrendered.

A race war is on at Cementville, Ind., and serious trouble is expected at any moment. The negroes are all armed and the whites are keeping within doors to avoid them. The outbreak began when Lee Ronger and John Redmond, negroes, both drunk, started in to intimidate whites. When their insults were resented other negroes jumped in.

In trying to collect a bill for saving the life of a cowboy named Hamm at Ponca City, O. T., Dr. Hawkins was killed by Hamm during his stomach.

An attempt to blow up a hotel at Alva, O. T., was made by placing a wagon thimble loaded with dynamite under a corner. The veranda was blown 150 feet high. No one was injured. Joseph Elliott is under arrest.

The Oregon & Oriental Co. will place a line of direct steamers from Portland to Manila in February.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by all druggists.

IS STRICTLY AMERICAN

Senate Amended Treaty With That Idea in View.

Senator Lodge Understood the Feeling of the People and Said We Must Control

Washington, Dec. 21.—Senator Lodge, who has charge of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in the senate today made the following statement:

"The senate amendments were not dictated by hostility towards Great Britain and still less were they in a degree a reflection on the secretary of state. The amendments were made solely because in the opinion of the senate they were necessary for the United States in the avoidance of any question as to the ownership of the canal and consequently for the sake of the peaceful and harmonious dealings with the rest of the world on that subject in the future.

"The first amendment is a simple declaration that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ceases to exist and is superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The object of the latter was to remove the former as an obstacle to the construction of the isthmian canal. Some good judges thought the Hay-Pauncefote treaty did this completely as it stood. Others believed that certain portions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty still remained in force. To allow this doubt to continue would have been a grave mistake. The American people desire to be rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty finally and beyond question.

Under article IV, of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as it stood we were clearly bound, if engaged in war, to permit a hostile fleet if it succeeded in getting inside the three-mile zone, to pass unmolested through the canal. This may or may not be a practical question and it is of no consequence whether it is or not. It is a solemn promise to permit a hostile fleet to use the canal. That promise we either intended to keep as we made it or did not intend to keep, knowing that under the stress of war we should break it. If we meant to keep it then it was a promise no nation ought to make. If we knew that we should not keep it in time of war, then it was only honest and fair to relieve ourselves of the obligation in the treaty itself. This was the purpose of the second or Davis amendment, which entirely disposes of any such promise, and which follows exactly in principle and almost exactly in words, article X, of the Suez convention, which reserved similar rights to Turkey, whose interest in the Suez canal is trivial compared to ours in that proposed in Nicaragua.

"The third amendment strikes out article III, by which we engaged to invite other nations to adhere to the treaty. Had there been no Clayton-Bulwer treaty we should have negotiated with no one but the United States and Nicaragua as to the building of the canal. With England, owing to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we were obliged to treat, but as we expect Europe to keep out of this hemisphere, it seemed to the senate an unwise, however excellent and liberal intention, to invite European nations to share in American treaty and thus give them a right to meddle in American affairs at any point.

"We desire to dispose of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the most friendly way possible. We are most averse to any other disposition of it. England does not intend to go to war to prevent our building the canal, and if it is physically possible to build it we mean in any event to do so. Under these circumstances we are very clear that it is as much for England's interest as for ours to accept the new propositions in the friendly spirit in which they are offered and thus end a controversy over a worn out treaty which is only a stumbling block to both nations. It is not to be doubted that the English ministers, whose ability, experience and reputation are known to all the world, will duly weigh all these considerations and rightly comprehend the purpose of the senate amendments and the spirit in which they are presented."

NEED A HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Secretary Root Says the Army Bill Must Be Passed.

Washington, Dec. 23.—At the last meeting of the senate committee on military affairs, the proceedings of which have just been made public, Secretary Root made a strong presentation of the necessity for immediate legislation for the relief of the army. He stated broadly that if congress did not at once endorse the army bill in substantial accordance with the recommendations of the war department the United States would be obliged to abandon a large portion of the Philippine islands where the present garrisons are withdrawn from certain portions of the islands the municipal officers, mostly Filipinos, will be left defenseless, with every prospect of being deprived of their lives and property, and at the same time the United States will be disgraced, the secretary argued that it was necessary to pass the department bill as a whole in order to properly adjust the military organization to the new conditions created by the increase of numbers.

"We do not any of us," he said, "expect that for any considerable period an army of 100,000 men will be maintained, and for an army of 60,000 men the provisions made (by the committee) are sufficient."

TALE OF FIGHTING MEN.

Boers Broke Through the British Fighting Line.

Bloemfontein, Thursday, Dec. 20.—The details of General Dewet's escape from the general encircling British column show that it was one of the boldest incidents of the war. When Haasbroek's command joined Dewet December 12, some 15 miles east of Thaba N'Chu, General Knox was only about an hour distant and the Boer situation appeared desperate.

But Dewet was equal to the occasion.

Dispatching Haasbroek westward to make a feint at Victoria Nek, General Dewet prepared to break through the British columns at Springhan Neck pass, about four miles ahead. At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was posted on a hill eastward, watching the Boers.

Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer army of 2500 men started at a gallop in open order through the nek. President Steyn and Piet Fourie led the charge and Dewet brought up the rear. The British guns near the drift boers first rattled incessantly. The Boers first tried the eastward route, but encountering artillery, they diverged and galloped to the front of the hill to the westward, where the fire of only a single post was effective. The whole maneuver was a piece of magnificent daring, and its success was complete, in spite of the loss of a 15 pounder and 25 prisoners.

The British horse detached after Haasbroek came in contact with his command at nightfall. The boogies were scattered and Welsh yeomanry galloped among the retreating Boers, using their revolvers and the butt ends of their rifles with great effect.

An incident of the fight was the gallop of a British ammunition wagon right through the scattered Boers, the gunners using their revolvers freely.

RIVER AND HARBOR MONEY.

Appropriations for Washington and Oregon Streams.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—The river and harbor committee has recommended an appropriation for the Pend d'Oreille river of \$10,000, Okanogan river, \$15,000; Lewis river \$5,000 for maintenance; north fork Lewis river, \$2,000 for new project; Cowlitz river, \$2,000 for maintenance; Puget Sound tributary waters, \$5,000; Chehalis river, \$3000; Olympia harbor \$25,000 to complete work; Tacoma harbor, \$30,000; Snohomish slough, \$20,000, and Whatcom harbor, \$15,000.

The committee did not appropriate anything for the Seattle canal, connecting Puget sound with lakes Union and Washington, two reasons being given: one that there was already \$170,000 available, and the other that the engineer had not given any detailed estimate of the total cost of the projects.

Oregon—Columbia river at the Cascades, cash \$30,000; mouth of Columbia river, cash, \$100,000; contracts, \$1,500,000; lower Willamette and Columbia rivers below Portland, cash, \$225,000; Willamette river above Portland and Yamhill river, cash, \$70,000; Gracille river, general improvements, \$140,000; Siuslaw river, mouth of, cash, \$26,000; examinations, surveys and contingencies of rivers and harbors, inspection of bridges, etc., cash, \$200,000; Tillamook bay and bar, cash, \$27,000.

The river and harbor bill will be completed tonight and Chairman Burton gave out a statement showing the amounts appropriated. The total is about \$23,000,000 in direct appropriations and about \$37,000,000 in the authorization of contracts for continuous work. Compared with former river and harbor bills the present one is the second largest on record, and after the senate has added amendments, it is expected to be well up to if not ahead of all previous records. The bill of 1900 carried \$39,598,165, and that of 1897, which was the largest on record, carried \$72,725,954.

McKINLEY WAS A LEADER.

More Than Several Thousand in the Great Race.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a table showing the popular vote for presidential electors in the recent election. Minnesota was the last state to declare its vote, this not having been done until yesterday. In some states, as in Louisiana and South Carolina there were the animinations of but two parties, republican and democratic upon the ballots; in other states there were three and four and in some eight.

The total vote, including 6,211 scattering, was 13,967,299. Of this McKinley received 7,217,677 and Bryan 6,357,853. The prohibition vote was so far as reported 207,368; Barker, middle-of-the-road populist, 5,118; Debs, social democrat, 98,552 and Maloney, social laborer, 33,450. McKinley's majority was 468,055.

Same Old Fighting Yell.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The following cablegram from Admiral Remy, giving an account of a sharp brush with Filipino insurgents, was received today at the navy department: Fifteen troopers of the Fourth cavalry and five of the crew were landed from the gunboat Basco yesterday at Limbanes in Cavite province. They surprised 80 insurgents, and in a sharp skirmish, lasting half an hour, 13 of the insurgents were killed, 12 rifles were captured, and a large amount of stores was destroyed. One American soldier was wounded.

An Indication.

Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 20.—Clyde ship-builders recently placed orders for 150,000 tons of plates in the United States at a saving of \$50,000. The depression in Scotch steel and malleable iron trades is acute. Fourteen furnaces will be damped at the end of the year and owners of steel works are talking of closing indefinitely.

A New Year's Guide.

There is one book every one should make an effort to get for the new year. It contains simple and valuable hints concerning health, many amusing anecdotes, and much general information. We refer to Hostetter's Almanac, published by The Hostetter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. It will prove valuable to any household. Sixty employes are kept at work on this valuable book. The issue for 1901 will be over eight millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. It contains proof of the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy prepared by the publishers, and is worthy of careful preservation. The almanac may be obtained free of cost, of any druggist or general dealer in the country.