

# THE COLFAX GAZETTE.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

State Historical Society  
405-6 City Hall

COLFAX, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Advance Spring Goods

Are now arriving and styles are handsomer than ever before. We have surpassed all our previous efforts and will show this season an endless variety of the latest fabrics, consisting of:

Venetian Cloth	Melrose
Homespun	Drop ole Alma
Fancy Poplin	Dimities
Fancy Covert	Embroidered Swiss
Wool Taffeta	English and French
Pequin Serge	Ginghams
Granite Cloth	Madras Cloth
Soleil	Fancy Wash Silk for
Armure	Waist and Dresses

## AARON KUHN,

The Leading Dealer in Reliable Merchandise.

COLFAX, WASHINGTON

## NEW SPRING STYLES OF DUFFY'S \$3.50 IDEAL

Shoes for Women just received.

This shoe was made expressly for us by the celebrated shoe makers, F. M. Maryluff & Co., Janesville, Wisconsin. We have them in five different styles, wide and narrow toe, light or heavy sole, in all sizes and widths.

**BEST SHOE MADE FOR \$3.50.**

Have your repairing done by an experienced shoe maker. We have one who has had 21 years' experience. He can suit you.

## DUFFY SHOE CO.



## WATCHES

We are displaying a Fine Assortment of Watches.

These watches are of durable material, good timekeepers, built for hard handling, and will retain their good looks and their accuracy for years. Prices start at \$2 50.

City Jewelry Store.  
M. A. ROSE.

## Who Pays for the Prescription? The Doctor or the Patient?

The name on the prescription blank does not compel you to patronize that particular drug store, but OUR REASONABLE PRICES SHOULD IMPEL you to consider your own pocket book and save money by having your prescriptions filled at

## "Stuart's" The Colfax Drug Store

(Next Door to the Post Office)

Telephone, Main 1.

C. F. STUART, Propr.

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.

## MURRAY & SILER

(Successors to Codd & MacKenzie)

The largest dealers in

## COAL and WOOD

In the Palouse Country.

We cut and sell our own timber, which enables us to furnish wood cheaper than any one else. Special rates on car lots or large quantities.

The Best Fuel Full Measure  
Honest Weight Prompt Delivery

are points that enter into all of our transactions. We are busy, but have the facilities and will fill your orders at once.

Telephone, Main 2.

## OLIVER HALL

Sells the Best

Pumps and Windmills  
in the Palouse Country.  
See him before buying.

## COLFAX GROCERY CO.

Phone, Main 35.

J. D. HAGAN, Proprietor.  
FRED M. COLEMAN, Mgr.

Wall Street, between Main and Mill

Green Vegetables  
Fruits and  
Dressed Poultry

Get our prices on All Kinds of Groceries—Means money saving for you. Everything new and fresh.

All kinds of Produce bought and sold.

## JACOB URECH

has taken the agency for

SELICH BROS.' CLOTHING HOUSE  
IN SAN FRANCISCO.  
Orders taken for Suits at lowest prices.

## 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, February 6.

At Topeka, Kansas, Mrs. Nation spent most of the day in visiting the different jails and prisons, talking with the inmates. The drunken prisoners were the objects of her special solicitude and she talked to them all in a motherly fashion. Some of them sobbed while she exhorted them to live a better life, and many of them promised in the future they would not drink any more liquor.

Crying out that drugs were agents of the devil, a half dozen women followers of Dowie, the faith cure leader, adopted the tactics of Mrs. Carrie Nation and wrecked a number of drug stores at Chicago. In some instances there were hand to hand fights with the druggists. No arrests were made.

At Savannah, Georgia, the Confederate Veterans' association passed resolutions against the invitation to President McKinley to attend the reunion of Confederate veterans in Memphis.

At Helena, Montana, Frank Lindmuth died in the hospital of blood poisoning caused by the bite of a horse above the eye 15 years ago. He neglected the wound and it gradually took away his sight and finally wasted him away.

Thursday, February 7.

Mrs. Carrie Nation addressed both houses of the Kansas legislature on the evils of the saloon traffic. Among other things she said: "Now, men, I am pleading with you. I have been doing this smashing business. I am going to tell you the truth. You have been not doing your duty. A good vote is the best thing in the world to smash saloons. You refused me the vote and I had to use a rock. The saloon man," said Mrs. Nation energetically, "is a malicious pauper. He thrives on the lifeblood of the men of the nation. Whisky makes perjury. I would not believe a joint keeper on oath, even if it was only about a dog fight."

C. M. Hale, secretary of the state I. O. O. F., dropped dead at Tacoma while taking part in initiatory ceremonies at lodge. Several doctors were summoned and announced that death was from heart disease.

Friday, February 8.

Mrs. Nation displayed the white feather at Topeka, with 30 followers behind her. She refused to get out and smash joints, and several women with hatchets in hand told her she was cowardly.

A railway project is now reported under way by which the Northern Pacific and Burlington, which now have a track arrangement covering several hundred miles of territory, may be consolidated, and it has been said that the Great Northern will be in this transcontinental combine.

At Auburn, Indiana, Mrs. Tom Cresal, whose husband is foreman in the Baltimore & Ohio shops at Garrett, demolished the handsome new plate glass front of Peter Behler's saloon with a hatchet. She had repeatedly warned Mr. Behler not to sell to her husband, who was in jail at the time.

Mrs. G. Bromwell led 20 women in a crusade at Clearwater, Kansas. All the jointists purchased immunity by promising to abandon their business, which they did. But the women now demand that they give up their billiard and pool tables also. This they refuse to do and the women threaten to smash them.

Saturday, February 9.

At Manila, Iowa, a transfer safe supposed to contain \$40,000, was stolen from an express truck on the depot platform.

At Topeka, Kansas, Attorney General Goddard appointed Judge Bedden as assistant attorney general for the county to enforce the prohibition law. It is understood that an aggressive campaign will be started at once.

Senator McBride was retired from the race before the Oregon legislature, all 29 votes going to Geo. H. Williams.

Sunday, February 10.

Three men, believed to have been implicated in the theft at Manila, Iowa, of a United States Express company safe, said to contain \$40,000, were arrested at that place this morning. They were traced by their tracks in the snow. The men are John Jackson, John Stovall and Charles Hayes. All live at Manila and are well known. Their reputations heretofore have not been bad. They stoutly protested their innocence.

Typographical union, No. 13, at Boston, will call a strike in every book and job printing plant in the city in case master printers refuse to sign the union scale immediately. They demand that women typesetters shall be treated as "journeyman compositors" and receive the same wages as men for doing the same work.

Monday, February 11.

At Boston Representative McPherson of Framingham was examined by the house committee, relative to the allegation he made at a hearing last week that \$1,000,000 had been set aside on the books of the New England Gas & Coke company for legislative purposes, and also that many securities of doubtful nature had been sold to banks in the state. Mr. McPherson repeated his charges, somewhat modified.

The town of Rochester, on the Ohio river, about 25 miles from Pittsburgh, suffered the greatest fire in its history. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

At Topeka, Kansas, as a result of a meeting of citizens, all saloons were closed. The citizens made the peremptory order that the joints be closed by noon, and as far as known the order has been regarded.

Receiver Goes to Jail.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The United States circuit court of appeals today

found Alexander McKenzie, the Cape Nome receiver, guilty of contempt of court in two cases, and sentenced him to serve one year in the county jail. The court also took occasion to denounce what is characterized as the "high-handed and grossly illegal proceedings" initiated after the arrival of Judge Noyes and McKenzie at Cape Nome. The court says it has no parallel in the jurisprudence of the country and congratulates the people of Nome for not taking matters into their own hands.

A DEMOCRATIC STATE.

### The Way They Do Things Down in Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—More than 150 shots were fired, a sergeant of police and two negroes were wounded and a ballot box was stolen in the course of a riot about the Second district polling place of the Fourth ward, at Twelfth and Linden streets, early this evening. It was only after a riot call had brought Captain Kieley with 40 policemen and riot guns to the scene that a semblance of order was restored.

Even then the streets were filled with negroes and some white men, all of whom were armed, many of them intoxicated and looking for trouble. Not a ballot was cast there during the day.

The wounded were: Sergeant Quintrivan of the Fourth district, shot in the leg; George Monroe, shot in the arm; Fred Jones, shot in the leg.

The trouble had been brewing all the afternoon. The Tinker judges disagreed with the Wells' men as to the advisability of opening the back door of the polling place. One claimed that the back door was closed and he was waiting and if the door were opened men would press in to cause confusion and prevent their opponents from voting. A third faction asserted that both the other factions were jockeying to prevent any voting whatever, because, they said, the ward was overwhelmingly for their leader, Noonan. The judges, being unable to agree, no voting was done.

Trouble Began.

Finally, a shot was fired, supposedly from the revolver of Arthur Gardiner, a negro.

As soon as the shot rang out the street about the polling place became the scene of a fusillade. Every man drew one or two revolvers. Judge John Ryan ran out into the street and shot squarely at a negro advancing upon the booth. Then Police Sergeant Quintrivan rushed upon the bold rioters, attempting to disarm them. It was while he was arresting George Monroe, who had resisted the attempt to disarm him, that Quintrivan was shot. Detective McGrath ran to his assistance, disarmed the negro and in the midst of a scattering fire wrapped a handkerchief about the sergeant's wounded leg to stop the flow of blood from a severed artery.

Ten policemen were on the spot within a few minutes and succeeded in quelling the riot and dispersing the 200 negroes who had figured most prominently in the affray.

Stole the Ballot Boxes.

After order had been restored it was found that the ballot box had been stolen. Every judge and clerk had been at the windows or at the front door holding the fort. Some one had slipped in the back way and taken the box from behind them. The upshot was that no votes were polled today in the Second district of the Fourth ward.

COMMANDER SHAW IS DEAD.

Alone in His Room, He Expired From Heart Disease.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Colonel Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was found dead this morning in his room at the Riggs house. A physician pronounced death due to apoplexy, suffered probably about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Colonel Shaw had retired about 10:30 o'clock from a banquet at the Ebbitt house in honor of his successor, General Leo Ransier. Before he left the banquet hall he had responded eloquently to a toast, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. After his return to the hotel he asked for hot water, complaining of indigestion. That was the last seen of him alive.

Colonel Shaw's private secretary, Charles E. Glynn, had an appointment with him for 10 o'clock this morning, and when he did not appear, one of the bell boys climbed over the transom. The body was discovered lying face downward on the floor. The condition of the room showed that the end had come without pain.

The dead body was removed to an undertaking establishment to await the arrival of an oxen son, Dr. Henry Shaw, who is expected tomorrow when arrangements for the funeral will be announced. A committee from the house of representatives will be named to attend the services, which probably will be held at Watertown.

Colonel Shaw was born in Lynne, N. Y., in 1841. He was a veteran of the civil war. He was a widower, his wife having died one year ago yesterday. He was the picture of health, of commanding stature, strongly built, with square shoulders and erect figure, which with white hair and mustache, made him a conspicuous figure in the house. An active worker during his incumbency of the commander-in-chief's office, he frequently came to Washington and took a hand in urging legislation for the old soldiers before the committees of congress.

Education in Porto Rico.

The expense of maintaining schools in Porto Rico is very high, if we consider the amount spent for the small number of pupils enrolled; but as that country is gradually brought in closer touch with our own, their system will evidently be changed, until it reaches our present state of perfection. In this country the people are being educated to the fact, that there is a sure cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and that medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It should be taken at the very first symptom, if you would avoid unnecessary suffering. It will give prompt relief and eventually cure, as hundreds of people, including many prominent physicians, have testified during the past fifty years.

## CROW WAS AGAINST IT

### Preston Railway Commission Bill Died in the Senate.

Whitman County's Reform Senator Took a Trip With the Railroad Attorneys and Lobbyists.

Olympia, Feb. 8.—The Preston railway commission bill was defeated in the senate today by a vote of 29 to 15 and there is great rejoicing among the railroad lobbyists and their allies.

Senator Crow of Whitman, helped to defeat the measure and scarce was the vote announced ere he retired to a secluded corner in a side room to the senate chamber and entered into close and confidential conversation with Mr. Grosscup, the Northern Pacific railway company. In fact, Senator Crow's intimate relations with the affable gentlemen who represent the railroad interests at Olympia has been the subject of general comment for some time.

Senator Preston stated yesterday on the floor of the senate, that it was estimated that there were 120 paid railroad lobbyists here working night and day for the defeat of the commission bill. The estimate would seem perfectly fair to a casual observer. He expressed the hope that Washington's 114 legislators would be able to withstand this powerful influence. But Crow has evidently succumbed to their seductive wiles and has made himself the laughing stock of the capital by his pitiful attempts to justify his peculiar position.

On Thursday, while the bill was under consideration, Crow stated that its provisions were satisfactory to him with the exception that he preferred to have the commission appointed by the governor rather than by three of the state executive officers as was provided in the bill. He was vociferous, though somewhat incoherent, in his defense of what he termed the "governor's prerogative"—ignoring the fact that the bill deprives the governor of no power which he possesses, but instead confers upon him a power which he does not now have—a voice in naming a railroad commission.

"There are eight democratic senators," he thundered, "who will vote for this bill if the minority report is adopted." He was evidently trying to fix things so that he could explain to his neighbors upon his return home, that the Preston bill was a partisan measure and that he opposed it for that reason. But when the "man behind the plow," as Crow has termed himself, ran up against the man behind the bill, the result was not to his advantage.

Senator Preston blandly requested the "farmer's friend" to name those eight democratic senators and pledged himself to move the substitution of the minority report for the majority report if Senator Crow would prove his assertion.

"What I want," said Preston, "is to redeem the pledge made by both political parties to establish a railway commission. I am willing to vote for any bill that fulfills that promise. I will vote for the measure no matter upon whom the appointive power is conferred. Will the gentleman from Whitman?"

The senator from Whitman was mute. And so it is, that Mr. Crow finds himself in an unenviable position. The senators with whom he voted do not respect him for having disregarded the interests of his own community, and most of the democratic senators take no pains to conceal an unflattering opinion of Senator Crow of Whitman.

In strong contrast with the attitude of Whitman county's democratic senator is that of Senators Mantz, Garber, Tolman and Hallett—all democratic senators from Eastern Washington, who voted for the Preston bill. Senator Crow, it is noted, expressed his regret when he said that although the bill did not entirely meet with his approval yet he felt free to vote with the republicans rather than to identify himself with the railroaders in their efforts to defeat a commission bill.

It is believed that the committee on railroads and transportation will now promptly report the Tolman bill for passage. Crow cannot consistently oppose the Tolman bill, although with the exception of Section 1, it is identical with the Preston bill. But he knows, and the railroad companies know, that it will be difficult to get some of the senators who voted for the Preston bill to support the Tolman bill, as they regard with disfavor that clause which confers the power to appoint the commission exclusively upon the governor. Many of the republican senators, however, including Preston and Hall, have announced their intention to support any similar bill which may come before them, regardless of party lines.

Senator Crow of Whitman—the reformer—the "man behind the plow"—the farmer's friend—packed his grip and left Olympia this afternoon on a special Northern Pacific train in company with Mr. Grosscup, Mr. Stevenson and other prominent railroad magnates and representatives.

It is rumored that Senator Crow of Spokane, fearful of being identified with the Whitman county senator, will ask that the latter's name be changed by legislative enactment.

Scarcely less deplorable than Crow's action was that of the senator from Walla Walla, who gave as his reason for opposing the bill that he "would support nothing which was introduced by the Preston faction." "But," he added, "I will vote for the Tolman bill." Preston was equal to the occasion. "Do I understand," he asked, addressing Senator Crow, "that your objection to this bill is the connection of my name therewith?"

The Walla Walla senator replied in the affirmative.

"Then, Mr. President," said Senator Preston, "I am willing to remove the name of the gentleman's objection, and I therefore move you that the words, 'Senator Preston of King,' wherever the same occur in this bill, be stricken out, and that in lieu thereof the words, 'Senator Tolman of Spokane' be inserted."

The senator from Walla Walla saw that he was trapped, but his attachment to other interests seemed to be stronger than his sense of shame. "I

will not vote for it!" he shouted, amid derisive laughter.

If these two men—Crow and Cornell—both Eastern Washington senators, had voted for the interests of their constituents it would have tied the vote. In that event Lieutenant Governor McBride would have cast the decisive ballot and the bill would undoubtedly have passed.

Bills Signed.

Olympia, Feb. 9.—The governor this morning signed the Lake Washington canal bill which passed both houses this week. The provisions of the bill are:

(1) The bill grants to the United States the right to construct a canal connecting Lake Washington with Salmon Bay through Lake Union and carries with it all the necessary rights to perform the work.

(2) The bill exempts the United States from all liabilities which may arise from damages by reason of such construction.

(3) The bill also protects the state of Washington against liabilities for damages which may arise by reason of lowering the water in Lake Washington and raising it in Lake Union.

As the right of way has already been condemned and the title thereto ceded to the United States the damages against which provisions are made by the present bill must of necessity be nominal.

The governor has also signed the joint memorials and concurrent resolutions, senate joint memorial asking congress to appropriate \$15,000 for the clearing of obstructions of the North Fork of Lewis river. Senate joint memorial asking an appropriation of \$100,000 of congress for the building of the Dalles-Celilo canal. Senate concurrent resolution petitioning the secretary of state to name the battleship to be built by Moran Brothers the Washington.

Killed the Bill.

Olympia, Feb. 8.—The funeral of the Preston railway bill occurred today. The measure was put upon its final passage and was defeated by a vote of 19 to 15, the same result as shown by the test vote taken yesterday, though the lineup was changed in two instances. Senator Smith yesterday voted for the amendment which exempted railways under 75 miles in length.

Way Senators Voted.

When the Preston railway commission bill came up in the senate the senators voted this way:

In favor of the Preston bill—Senators Angle, Crow (D. D.), Garber, Hall, Hallett, Haomer, Mantz, Megler, Moutray, Preston, Smith, Sumner, Tolman, Welty, Wilshear.

Those opposed to the bill are—Senators Andrews, Baker, Baumister, Briggs, Clapp, Corwell, Crow, (L. C.), Davis, Hamilton, Henrich, Lane, LeCron, Rands, Reser, Ruth, Schofield, Stewart, Warburton.

CLOSING KANSAS JOINTS.

Outcome of the Fight Led by Mrs. Carrie Nation.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 10.—A meeting of the citizens of Topeka this afternoon, at which 3000 were present, decided that the joints must go at once. Friday, February 15, is the time set when the closing of the city must be made complete. If it is not done by that time, an army of 1000 men will immediately move upon the joints and remove them by force.

The meeting this afternoon was remarkable in every respect. It was called by a committee of the Law Enforcement League and was attended by nearly all the prominent business men of the city. Conservative men, who have heretofore advocated moderation, insist that the people of Topeka shall take the law in their own hands.

An ultimatum was passed, commanding the officers of the city and county to perform their duty regarding the closing of the joints. The property owners on whose premises the joints are kept, were warned that they had better abate the nuisance at once or the people of Topeka would not be responsible for the damage that might ensue to the buildings.

Philippine Traitors.

Manila, Feb. 6.—Theodore Carranza, a prominent and wealthy Spanish merchant and hemp and cocoanut buyer, was arrested this afternoon, charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents. Carranza is a partner of D. M. Carman, an American contractor and owner of boats, who had considerable transportation contracts with the government. The provost marshal and secret service officials have been watching a number of merchants and transportation men for some time past. The police officials have had a long interview with Carranza and the arrest of several merchants is expected to result. At the close of the interview between the police and Carranza, the latter was placed in confinement in the Anda street police station. Carman was arrested tonight, and after considerable questioning, was sent to the same station. The men are charged with the conducting of the business of buying copra (the dried kernel of the cocoanut, broken up for export) from insurgent presidents at Paganagan, in the eastern extremity of Laguna Bay, and also with paying assessments for the insurgent cause.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with successful severe throat and lung troubles, "Boeche's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try ONE BOTTLE. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Colfax Drug Store.

SICK HEADACHE ABSOLUTELY and permanently cured by using Moki Tea. A pleasant herb drink. Cures constipation and indigestion, makes you eat, sleep, work and happy. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. 25 cts. and 50 cts. The Elk Drugstore.

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