

# THE COLFAX GAZETTE.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

COLFAX, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

State Historical Society  
405-6 City Hall

## FAIR WEEK SPECIALS

Of course you are coming to The Sale Fair. It is going to be the best and greatest fair ever held in Whitman county. While in town attending the County Fair, don't forget to visit

### THE FAIR THE PLACE TO SAVE MONEY.

It is well named a place to save money. We have saved the people of the Palouse country thousands of dollars since starting in business. During Fair Week we are making special inducements to get your trade, as the following prices will plainly show you:

#### The Tiger Hat.

We handle the Celebrated Tiger Hats for Men. Others throw it out as a bargain at \$3.50. The Fair's price is..... **\$2.48**

#### Dry Goods.

30 yards of Outing Flannel for.....	\$1 00
30 yards Unbleached Muslin for.....	1 00
30 yards Crash Toweling for.....	1 00
30 yards Calico for.....	1 00
25 yards Apron Check Gingham for.....	1 00
20 yards Clover Brand Bleached Muslin for.....	1 00

#### Lace Curtains.

Full Size Lace Curtains, worth 50c to 65c, Fair week specials..... **25c**

#### Ladies' Hose.

Ladies' Wool Hose, worth 25c, Fair week specials, per pair..... **16c**

#### Skirt Patterns.

Outing Flannel Skirt Patterns, wool crocheted edge, worth 35c, Fair week specials, each..... **24c**

#### Ladies' Underwear.

Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, finished seams, worth 50c, Fair week specials..... **25c**  
Children's Random Wool Underwear, sizes 18 to 30, worth 15c to 45c, Fair week specials, per garment... **10c**

Great reductions all over the house during this week.

#### Men's Shirts.

Men's Double Back and Front Shirts, made from the celebrated Black Hide twills, worth 50c to 60c, Fair week specials each..... **39c**

#### Men's Underwear.

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, twin needle stitched; you never bought this garment for less than 50c, some get 65c, Fair week special..... **34c**

#### Men's Suits.

All our \$7.00 suits, during this week, go at..... **\$4 39**  
All our \$9.00 suits go at..... **6 00**

Bargains everywhere in the house. We are going to make this the greatest bargain week that was ever held in this country. Come in and see for yourself.

OUR GUARANTEE: MONEY BACK IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY

## The Fair

THE PLACE TO SAVE MONEY

COLFAX, - - - WASHINGTON

When You Come to the Fair

Don't forget to call and see our Fine Line of

Groceries, Crockery and Tinware  
Fruits and Vegetables.

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WOOD! COEY MERCANTILE CO.  
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Can fill all orders for Wood on short notice.

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

## NATION MOURNS DEATH OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

Milburn House, Buffalo, N. Y., September 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 this morning. Mrs. McKinley saw him during his last conscious hour, between 11 and 12 o'clock. At that time she sat by his bedside, holding his hand. He had been unconscious since 7:50 p. m. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were a humble submission to the will of God, in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness which has marked his long and honorable career.

His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were:

"Goodby all, goodby. It is God's way. His will be done."

#### Gangrene in the Wound.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—The following report of the autopsy on the body of the president was issued, signed by 14 surgeons who took part in it: "The bullet which struck over the breast bone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet's track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature and death resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound."

#### Removal From Death Chamber.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 16.—The silent form of William McKinley was borne from this city in impressive state this morning, and taken on its last journey to the national capital. Just 11 days ago he came to the pan-American exposition in full health and vigor. He was received with an enthusiasm that was unprecedented in the annals of the city, and for 24 hours enjoyed himself thoroughly. The story of the foulest of assassinations, the pathetic stride to recovery, as outwardly demonstrated, death was slowly working on the vitals; the breathless hopes of a nation and loved ones, the terrible 24 hours of suspense, when death made its final demand against the heroic skill, are all matters of history now. Thousands upon thousands watched the impressive procession this morning moving toward the depot. It was doubly impressive because of its lack of gorgeousness and because of the fact that, closely behind the pall covered corpse of the dead president, followed the successor to the title and the living change in the country's history.

Mrs. McKinley's party did not go to the city hall, but directly to the train. She bore up bravely, but collapsed as she entered the car.

#### The Funeral Procession.

The slow and stately progress of the president's body from the city hall to the railroad station afforded the people of Buffalo a last opportunity to do honor to the memory of the lamented executive. Exactly at the appointed hour, 7:45, the escort was in readiness. Major Mann, commanding the escort, delivered the order "present arms." Noiselessly the arms leaped into position, the commanding officer turned about, and facing the house of the dead, brought his sword to "present."

A minute of awe inspiring silence and then, emerging from the doors of the city hall, there moved the eight body bearers, four soldiers and four sailors. On their shoulders rested the casket enclosing the body of the country's beloved one.

Away down the line of soldiery from the Sixth regiment band came the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Through the windows of the hearse might be seen but the nation's flag, surmounted by a single sheaf of wheat. Preceding were troops and cabinet officers in carriages, and immediately following were Grand Army comrades.

#### The Long Roll.

As the cortege passed Ellicott street it was met by the carriage bearing the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. By the president's order his carriage was stopped, and with bared head the nation's new executive awaited the passage of his predecessor's funeral cortege. Once more the troops were drawn up in line and came to "present."

The hearse stopped in front of the baggage entrance to the depot. As the undertaker took hold of the door of the hearse to open it, and the body bearers prepared to draw the coffin out, a hush fell on the multitude. Then from the column came the mournful sounds of the "long roll."

As it ceased there arose, clear and sweet, the notes of the beautiful hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The soldiers raised the flag covered casket to their shoulders and moved toward the train, as the band took up the air of the grand old hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past."

At 8:34 the train left for Washington, where the body will lie in state.

#### Rest in the White House.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The remains of the murdered president lie in the east room of the White House, where for more than four years he had made his home as chief magistrate of the great American republic. Up

stairs his widow mourns for her dead, in the family apartments, that now bring back but the saddest of memories.

It was with the simplest ceremony that fitted perfectly the sadness of the occasion that the body of the late president was borne up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House and laid upon the bier in the great East room, where he had stood so often in the prime of his manhood to receive the greetings of the common people he loved better than himself. It was fitting that such ceremony as there was should be severely military in character in recognition of the fact that the president was the commander in chief of the United States army and navy. Nowhere has there been a show of civilian participation.

The streets about the station were filled with mounted troops and the station itself was occupied by stalwart soldiers and sailors in uniform. The blue-coated policemen and the railroad employees were nearly all that stood for civil life. It was not so on the broad stretch of avenue that led to the White House. There the people strained and crowded in a vast multitude against the stiff wire ropes which restrained them from the space marked out for the line of procession. The silence that marked the progress of the funeral party through the national capital was profound. The people as a whole did not talk, even in whispers, and the only sign of agitation in the great crowd was the silent pressing and striving against the ropes to see the mournful cortege which swept slowly along.

Over all the route from Buffalo the track was lined with people, crowding to view the draped coffin in the observation car, from where it could be plainly seen. It is estimated that 500,000 people viewed it. Millions of flags, half-masted and draped in black, were in view, and bells tolled everywhere.

Mrs. McKinley stood the trip well and spent half an hour in the car with her dead.

#### The State Funeral.

Washington, Sept. 17.—All the country sent its representatives to the state funeral at the capitol, to testify that the dead held his place in the nation's heart.

Other nations had ordered their diplomatic and military representatives as a token they mourned with America in its loss. Ex-President Cleveland was here to take part in the ceremonies, and like President Roosevelt, paid his tribute first in private in the White House and later at the public services in the rotunda of the capitol. The king of Great Britain had commissioned General Lawther, charge of the British embassy, to participate in the services as his personal representative. Captain Louis Aisley of the royal navy represented the embassy. The other embassies and legations likewise sent on their representatives. Many of the states had sent on their chief executives and part of their staffs. All branches of the national government—executive, legislative, judicial and military, were represented. Senator Frye, president pro tem. of the senate, arrived from Maine this morning. David B. Henderson, the last speaker of the house of representatives, attended as the representative of the popular legislative branch, as well as the long time personal friend and associate of the dead man. Many others were present also of the legislative and judicial departments. The army and navy had their highest officers within reach of the city in attendance, and all officers within the limits of the national capital took part under orders directing them to participate in the service of honor to their late commander in chief. The south sent General Longstreet and other former leaders of the confederacy.

The funeral services at the capitol were simple and beautiful. They were of the form prescribed in the Methodist church. Two hymns, a prayer, an address and a benediction comprised all of it, yet the impression left at the end was of perfection.

The music rendered by bands and hundreds of voices comprised the murdered president's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the Marine band; "Dead March From Saul," by the Artillery band; "Lead Kindly Light," by a choir; "Some Time We'll Understand," choir; and closing with "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by countless voices.

Mrs. McKinley was weaker, but continued to bear up under a sense of duty. It is feared that after the funeral at Canton she will utterly collapse.

#### At His Home City.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The funeral train proper, bearing the remains of President McKinley, arrived at 12 o'clock. It was met by Judge Day at the head of the local reception committee, while assembled about the station was the entire militia of the state.

Mrs. McKinley, weeping piteously, was helped from the train by Dr. Rixey and Abner McKinley and conducted to a carriage which was in waiting and was then driven rapidly to her home. The near relatives followed her.

The remains were then lifted from the catafalque car and carried on the shoulders of the body bearers through a gangway formed by President Roosevelt and his cabinet to the waiting hearse. The surrounding soldiers were at present arms and bugles sounded taps.

The president and cabinet then entered carriages. They were followed by the guard of honor, headed by Admiral Dewey and General Miles in full uniform, and the sad procession then moved Tenth street in the direction of the courthouse, where the body was to lie in state. Soldiers at intervals all the way kept back the immense crowds which thronged the streets. The procession passed all the way beneath big arches draped in black.

Tracks were lined with people all the way from Washington, though much of the journey was made at night.

The last sad rites will be performed tomorrow, the twentieth anniversary of the death of President Garfield, when the murdered president will be laid in his tomb at Canton.

## OUTLINE OF POLICY

### President Roosevelt's States the Lines He Will Follow.

#### General Tendency Will Be the Same As Under the Dead President.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt has outlined in some detail the policy he will follow during his incumbency of office. It will be remembered that when he took the oath of office he stated with much definiteness:

"It shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace (and he emphasized that word), prosperity and honor of the country."

Yesterday the president gathered together some personal friends in Buffalo and those members of the cabinet who were here and gave to them such ideas as he had already formulated for the conduct of public affairs and his own policy. In no sense are they divergent from what has been understood as Mr. McKinley's policy.

This policy as outlined by his friends at yesterday's conference, will be for a more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the overproduction of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries.

The abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties.

The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be made without harm to our industries and labor.

Direct commercial lines should be established between the eastern coast of the United States and the ports in South America, and the Pacific ports of Mexico, Central America and South America. The encouraging of the merchant marine and the building of ships which shall carry the American flag and be owned and controlled by Americans and American capital.

The building and completion as soon as possible of the isthmian canal, so as to give direct water communication to

the coasts of Central America, South America and Mexico.

The construction of a cable, owned by the government, connecting our main line with our foreign possessions, notably Hawaii and the Philippines.

The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration in all disputes with foreign nations so as to avoid armed strife.

The protection of the savings of the people in banks and in other forms of investments, by the preservation of the commercial prosperity of the country and the placing in positions of trust of men of only the highest integrity.

#### President Roosevelt.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as president at 3:30 this afternoon. Deliberately he proclaimed that he would be William McKinley's successor in deed as well as in name, in these words:

"In this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state that it will be my aim to continue absolutely without variance the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

The far reaching significance of this pledge to continue the policy of the dead president announced at the very threshold of a new government regime profoundly impressed his hearers that President Roosevelt's first step after taking the oath was in line with his redemption. His first act was to ask the members of the cabinet to retain their portfolios in order to aid him to conduct the government on lines laid down by him whose policy he had declared he would uphold.

#### The Assassin Indicted.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was indicted today by the county court grand jury for murder in the first degree for fatally shooting President McKinley in the Temple of Music in the Pan-American exposition on the afternoon of September 6. When arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery in the county court the prisoner refused stubbornly to answer questions repeatedly asked of him by District Attorney Penny as to whether he had counsel or wanted any. The district attorney then suggested that inasmuch as the defendant refused to answer, counsel should be assigned. Judge Emery assigned Lorain L. Lewis and Thomas C. Titus, former supreme court justices of this city, whose names had been suggested by the Erie County Bar Association.

## LESSONS GIVEN REDS

### Men Who Have Spoken Ill of the Dead President.

#### A Few Have Barely Escaped the Rope, While Others Have Worn Feathers.

Seattle, Sept. 16.—Hon. J. H. Schively, former chairman of the republican state committee, said on his return from the east: "We saw another thing in Englewood, a suburb of Chicago, that illustrated the common feeling back there. A barber, who ran one of the principal places in that city, was fool enough to remark that he didn't care whether the president died or not, in the presence of a street car man. That man said nothing, but went away and in about fifteen minutes came back with a crowd of street car men who had left the power house, a short distance off. They had cut bell cords from the cars and gave the barber his choice of being escorted to the nearest railway train out of the city or being hanged from a lamp post, and it looked as though they preferred the latter course. The barber was not even permitted to get his coat or hat, but was glad to escape with his life. Then they put a sign on the door and closed the shop. The sign read: 'This is the reward given to traitors. Let all people beware of entering this shop or disturbing this sign.' The door was nailed fast and if the proprietor returns he will certainly be hanged."

#### Close Call for Anarchist

Omaha, Sept. 16.—Frank Stiger, a professed anarchist, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an angry crowd in a saloon last night. Politics and the recent tragedy at Buffalo were under discussion when Stiger became excited and shouted: "He was a ruler and an oppressor. Down with all rulers. McKinley had already lived too long, and he ought to have been killed long ago." Some one shouted "Hang him." Others held Stiger while two men were sent for a rope. A cooler headed man stepped to a telephone and sent for the police, who arrived just as the man with a rope was coming. Stiger was hustled off to

the police station. He acknowledged that he was a believer in the doctrines of anarchy, and on his person was found a quantity of anarchist literature of an inflammatory character. He is a saloon porter.

#### Tarred and Feathered.

Huntington, Ind., Sept. 17.—Joseph A. Wildman, a United Brethren minister, was tarred and feathered by a crowd of 100 last night because on Sunday night he rose in prayer meeting in one of the churches and said: "I suppose there have been more lies told from the pulpit and sacred desk today than were ever known before. While I want to give all honor that is due Mr. McKinley, still when he was living he was nothing but a political demagogue."

#### Rode a Farmer on a Rail.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 14.—At Attica, Harper's county, today, 200 farmers organized a mob and rode Al Patterson, another farmer, on a rail about town, for speaking disrespectfully of the death of McKinley.

#### DEFIED THE POLICE.

Two New Jersey Anarchists Thrown Into Jail.

New York, Sept. 16.—Charged with making anarchistic harangues, the police of Newark, N. J., arrested last night Victor Gascoco and August Britton. Gascoco will also be charged with assault and battery. In his harangue to the crowd he mentioned the name of the murdered president in a manner which caused Mr. John Solsky to cry, "Shame!" Gascoco struck her in the face. Later, when he proposed the health of Czolgosz, the woman reproached him and he struck her again.

He defied the police, but they seized him by the neck and dragged him to the station. A crowd tried to take Gascoco from his cell and would have succeeded had not the reserves been called out. The prisoners are held in separate cells.

#### Carried Large Insurance.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Well informed life insurance men of this city say that President McKinley carried from \$100,000 to \$200,000 on his life. One big New York company is said to have a single policy for \$50,000. Mrs. McKinley is understood to be the beneficiary named in all the policies.