

THE COLFAX GAZETTE.

State Historical Society
405-6 City Hall

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

COLFAX, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1904.

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BETWEEN THE OCEANS

Concise Summary of the Wired News of a Week.

Important Happenings and Things of Interest from All Over a Great Country.

Wednesday, April 6.

The Exchange Bank of Dow City and the Bank of Buck Grove, Iowa, have failed with liabilities of half a million dollars, and assets of only \$150,000.

San Francisco is disturbed over the prospect of another big streetcar strike, which may be declared within the next few days.

The second attempt on the part of negroes to lynch Finley Preston, a negro murderer, confined in the Bristol, Tenn., jail, has resulted in a failure.

The conference between delegates representing the Kentucky coal operators and miners, has resulted in a disagreement and a strike seems inevitable. John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers, could not bring about an agreement.

Six persons are dead and one fatally injured, as a result of a fire which occurred in Columbia hall at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

John D. Rockefeller has given the John Hopkins hospital of Baltimore, Md., \$500,000.

United States Senator Burton of Kansas, convicted of having received a bribe, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$2500 and spend six months in the county jail at Ironton, Mo.

Thursday, April 7.

President Roosevelt addressed the Periodical Publishers Association at a dinner given at the new Willard hotel in Washington.

The government trading post at Rosfork, Idaho, has been held up by two masked men, who secured about \$1500 in gold and silver.

Three Indians were instantly killed, three fatally injured and 20 others more or less seriously hurt by a railroad collision at Maywood, Ill. The Indians were in a special car bound for Washington City.

The indications now point toward an amicable settlement of the street car trouble in San Francisco, a conference between the streetcar officials and the union's union having been held.

More than 3000 settlers, en route to their new homes in the northwest, have passed through Minneapolis and St. Paul in the past two days.

The Tennessee republican convention, held in Nashville, has endorsed the administration of President Roosevelt and instructed the delegates to Chicago to vote for his nomination.

Eighteen indictments have been returned by the grand jury in session at Pueblo, Colo., against prominent county and city officials.

Friday, April 8.

A high wind, accompanied by a blizzard, is raging throughout the middle western states and many trains are snow and storm bound.

Three thousand five hundred coal miners are on a strike at Latrobe, Pa. All plants have shut down pending a settlement of the differences.

Edward Gammons, who is wanted for the killing of Miss Fannie Kimsey and

J. L. Kimsey, her father, near Water Valley, Miss., is being pursued by three posses of armed men, and will probably be lynched if captured.

The Utah republican convention has endorsed President Roosevelt, and instructed delegates to vote for his nomination.

The house of representatives has passed the Lewis & Clark Fair bill appropriating \$475,000 for the Portland Exposition.

Three persons were killed and nine injured by a tornado which passed near the town of Maxia, Texas. Many houses were demolished and much damage done to growing crops.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas flyer was wrecked near Fort Scott, Kansas, by spreading rails. Sixteen people were injured and several cars completely wrecked.

Saturday, April 9.

A blizzard still rages in the middle western states and traffic is blocked. Telegraph and telephone lines are down and business at a standstill.

The Mississippi river is rising rapidly at Memphis, the gauge now showing 3.8 feet above the danger line. Towns on the opposite side of the river are flooded.

A general strike of the employees of the National Biscuit Company's factory in New York has been ordered, because of alleged discrimination against union men.

Acute cerebro spinal meningitis is so prevalent in New York as to assume almost the proportions of an epidemic. Thirty-one deaths from that disease have been reported the past week.

The heavy rains and snow have brought the prairie fires which have been raging in McPherson county, Neb., under control. Two ranchmen have been burned to death.

Railroad traffic is at a standstill in Montana and telegraph and telephone lines are down on account of the heavy snow storm and blizzard raging in the mountains.

The steamer Augustus B. Wolvin, the largest vessel ever built in fresh waters and said to be the largest boat designed especially for carrying freight in the world, has been successfully launched at the American Shipbuilding Company's yards at Lorain, Ohio.

Sunday, April 10.

The hoisting engineers at Brazil, Ind., have voted to withdraw from their own union and join the United Mineworkers.

The Mississippi river at Memphis is at a standstill after a steady rise for three days. It is now thought that the waters will recede.

Unusually warm weather prevails in California, a maximum temperature of 86 degrees.

The United States cruiser Albany has been detached from the Asiatic squadron and ordered to Bremerton for repairs and overhauling.

April 28 has been discussed in committee rooms and among senators and representatives as not an impossible date for the termination of the present session of congress.

Thirty-two New York "swells" were arrested by the police for participating in a cock fight in the barn of Robert A. Pinkerton, the detective.

Monday, April 11.

Governor Peabody has ordered all of the remaining state troops in the Cripple Creek, Colo., district, about 50 in number, withdrawn and returned to their homes.

Six hundred men employed in the coal mines of the Northwestern Improvement Company at Red Lodge, Mont., are out on a strike as a result of a disagreement between the union and the officers of the company over the employment of a weighman.

The strike on the Panama railroad seems to be giving way, owing to the company securing about 50 Fortune Island men from Colon and the expectation that more laborers will arrive from New York.

The Citizens' Bank at Ponca City, Okla., has closed its doors on account of sudden withdrawals of deposits and failure to make collections.

The miners' strike situation at Latrobe, Pa., is assuming grave proportions, over 3500 men being out.

A race war is threatened in Walter county, Texas, because of the murder of Tucker Pickney, a brother of Congressman S. M. Pickney, by a negro.

The hearing in the suit of the Continental Securities Company against the Northern Securities Company will be heard in Jersey City, N. J., April 18. The case is an application for an injunction against the announced method of distributing the stock held by the Northern Securities Company.

Tuesday, April 12.

Roy Martin, 17 years of age, a member of the freshman class of the Kansas City, Kansas, high school, was shot and killed by a negro.

A strike of 10 minutes duration occurred at the plant of Swift & Co. in Chicago when 500 cattle butchers walked out. Almost at the moment, however, word was received that a settlement of difficulties has been reached and the men all returned to work.

United States Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, has sailed from New York for a six weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean, to regain his health.

Governor Hunt has sailed from San Juan, P. R., for New York to confer with President Roosevelt relative to Porto Rican affairs.

Fire has destroyed several blocks in the heart of the business section of McKinney, Texas, causing a loss of \$200,000.

The New York republican state convention has elected delegates to the national convention and has instructed them to vote for the nomination of President Roosevelt.

Foreign nations will be invited by this government to participate in the Lewis and Clark exposition, which is to be held next year in Portland Oregon.

Arguments in the suit instituted by E. H. Harriman and associates against the Northern Securities Company is being heard in St. Paul. Some of the greatest lawyers in the United States are engaged.

WATER MADE PURE

S. C. Armstrong Describes the Plant at Oregon City.

All Mineral and Foreign Substances are Removed, Leaving the Water Pure and Clear.

In order that the citizens of Colfax might understand the working of a water filter, The Gazette interviewed S. C. Armstrong after his return from Oregon City, where he inspected the filtering plant in use at the water works in that city. Mr. Armstrong, in discussing the plant, described it as follows:

"In Oregon City the water is taken from the Willamette river through a conduit, similar to the one in use at the water works in this city, and is carried through pipes to the settling tanks, two in number, each of which is 16 feet in diameter and 16 feet high. The water passes into these tanks about four feet from the bottom and it requires about 20 minutes to fill them, thus giving it about that amount of time to settle as it passes through."

"Just before the water enters the tanks, a solution of sulphate of aluminum or commercial alum is added, the proportion being about one-half grain per gallon. This incurs an expense of not to exceed 50 cents per day, and coagulates all foreign matter in the water by the chemical combination which is formed. All of these substances are precipitated in the form of a sort of a feathery sediment, and the settling tanks catch a great deal of this as the water passes through them to the filtering tanks, of which there are two in number, each 15 feet in diameter."

"Each filtering tank contains a bed of about four feet of crushed quartz, or sharp sand, there being about 24,000 pounds in each. The water passes through these tanks of its own weight, there being no pressure whatever and the sand collects every particle of coagulated matter and removes all sediment, rendering the water 98 to 99 per cent pure, according to the analysis of the state chemist of Oregon. This is from water badly contaminated with sewage."

"The filters need cleaning on an average of once every 12 hours, but may run for 24 hours without any material harm. The process of cleaning requires a reverse of pure water from the reservoir through the sand, passing out through a waste pipe. The sand is agitated by means of cross-arms reaching across the tank in all directions from a center rod, which is revolved by a small water motor run by pressure from the reservoir. The water which passes through the motor falls into the clear water basin located under the filtering tanks. In this way no water is lost and the only loss incurred is the pumping of the same water into the reservoir again, which in itself is a very small item. It takes about 20 minutes to clean the filter."

"The pumping power of the plant is not applied to the filter in any way, the pumping to the reservoir being directly from the clear water basin, the same as from our settling well. The filters require no attention, except when cleaning, and the pumps do not have to be stopped during that process, there being no direct connection. The settling and filtering tanks are built above the ground and the clear water basin is below the surface."

"The people of Oregon City are very enthusiastic over their water system as it now stands, and it is not necessary to ask them regarding their plant. If you are a stranger they want you to test the water immediately. They claim that it is better water than is furnished Portland, which has a reputation all over the country. In Oregon City the pumping plant and the filter are about 100 feet apart and run constantly, furnishing 1,000,000 gallons of water per day. The pumps operate under direct pressure, one into the mains and the other to the reservoir. The pump that feeds the mains is under 80 pounds pressure and the lifting pump, which throws the water to the reservoir, works under a pressure of 185 pounds. They employ a night and a day man, but Colfax would need no more help than is at present employed."

"The filters need absolutely no pressure except the weight of the water, there being just enough elevation for the water to pass from one tank to the other. The amount of water that the tanks receive is governed by floating valves, and just as much water will pass as will flow of its own weight, there being about one foot of water on the sand all of the time."

"There is no question in my mind but that a filter will make our water as pure and wholesome as it does at Oregon City, or any other place. I think that it is self evident from the effect the filter has on water from the Willamette and also from the effect the co-agulent used in the filter has upon water from the Palouse river, which I have demonstrated by test."

"Place the proper proportion of alum in water and it will precipitate all foreign substances—it must combine or there is no coagulation. All alum for coagulation combines with mineral and foreign matter and is precipitated and taken out by the filter. Water analysed before filtering was found to contain a small percentage of alum. After being treated with alum coagulant and filtered it contained a less per cent of alum than before the coagulant was placed in it, in fact only a trace could be found."

SECRET HID IN OLYMPICS.
Tacoma Man Tells of Strange Manifestations in Queets Valley.
Tacoma, April 10.—William Farrell, a curio collector of this city, who has recently spent several months in the Olympic mountains, tells of the unusual seismic disturbance recently on the Queets river, north of the Quinalt Indian reservation, which he inspected, and draws a startling inference from it. The occurrence was reported about a month ago by settlers and Indians. Mr. Farrell said:

"A section of country about two square miles in extent suddenly sunk in the Queets valley, about six miles from the mouth of the river, and the space is now covered with a lake. It is the first time I have observed such a phenomenon, though I understand that a similar shrinkage of the earth's surface took place several months ago along the Ohalah river."

"I think the disturbance comes about through some sort of subterranean change that has been taking place in the earth's crust in the northwest in the past year, and which has resulted in several earthquakes."

"The Olympic group of mountains is an anomaly, and might be looked upon as a sensational outcropping on the earth's surface, and is the very place in which freaky seismic manifestation might be expected. The Indians have various traditions rehearsing fragmentary reports of past upheavals and cosmic cataclysms that have taken place in that region."

"As this state is more thoroughly explored in my opinion it will prove marvelously rich in geologic discoveries. It is a part of the earth's crust that is comparatively modern compared with Asia, Africa, Europe and even the northern and eastern part of North America. Our mountains and foothills have been the plaything in recent ages of fierce elemental forces, and much of the mystery of the earth's anatomy will in time be found lying exposed in the escarpments, bluffs and jagged peaks of the Cascades, and especially of the Olympic mountains."

EXPLOSION ON WARSHIP.

Twenty-nine Men Aboard the Battleship Missouri Meet Death.

Pensacola, Fla., April 13.—By the explosion of 2000 pounds of powder in the after 12-inch turret and the handling room of the battleship Missouri, Captain William S. Cowles commanding, 29 men were instantly killed and five injured, of whom two will die.

The Missouri was on the target range with the Texas and Brooklyn in practice, when a charge of powder in the 12 inch left hand gun ignited from gases, exploded, and dropping below, ignited four charges of powder in the handling room, and all exploded. Only one man of the entire turret and handling room crews survived.

But for the prompt and efficient action of Captain Cowles in flooding the handling room and magazine with water, one of the magazines would have exploded, and the ship destroyed. Immediately following the explosion fire quarters were sounded, and every man responded and the magazines and handling room were being flooded in less than five seconds. When volunteers were called for, every man again responded, eager to go into the turret and rescue the crew.

Leading the rescue party was Captain Cowles. The officers endeavored to keep him from going below, as men fell unconscious as they entered and had to be pulled out by their comrades, but ignoring their advice, the captain rushed below, followed by Lieutenant Hammer, the ordnance officer, and Lieutenant Clelland David. Captain Cowles caught up a dying blue jacket in his arms and staggered to the deck with him. Three minutes after the explosion all were on deck and the surgeons from the Missouri, Texas and Brooklyn were attending to those not dead. There were three lieutenants, two midshipmen, one boatswain's mate, three seamen, ten ordinary seamen, one electrician, one gunner's mate, one chief gun captain, one private marine, five apprentices and one coxswain killed.

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"Oh, George, cooed the two young things in the motor, 'how lucky we met you! Do come and have a ride!'"



"Oh, dear, we've stopped! Would you mind winding up the exasperator? Thank you so much!"



"And now if you'll just get underneath the motor and screw in the gee-whizzer we shall be—"



"It's broken? Dear, dear! Then I'm afraid we shall have to ask you to pull us home. Thanks."

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