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LANDS FOR SALE.

Wheat Payment Plan.

Eight Farms for sale—
Wheat payment plan
W. R. CUNNINGHAM, Sr.

SYNOPSIS

LAND AND MINERAL DECISIONS

Furnished by
WOODFORD D. HARLAN,
LAND ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COAL LANDS—The declaratory statement and affidavit must be made by the applicant himself; subsequently certain proofs and acts may be made by an agent; where the declaration was improperly made by an agent, in the absence of adverse filing or conflict, it may be made nunc pro tunc.

CONTEST—During the pendency of a contest, in which each party alleges priority of settlement, both are bound to comply with the law; and if the successful party fails to do so, such failure is properly the subject of inquiry on behalf of the losing party.

FINAL PROOF—Taken outside of office hours may be considered, when so taken because the witnesses could not attend at any other time, and their testimony was submitted with due opportunity for cross-examination by the adverse claimant.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY—Illegal possession of land will not defeat the right of another to enter the same under the homestead law.

MINERAL OR AGRICULTURAL LAND—On proof of the mineral character of a tract and allowance of mineral entry therefor the burden of proof is upon one who asserts the non-mineral character of the tract, even though it was returned as agricultural. The burden of proof is upon an agricultural claimant for land returned as mineral.

A. Y. P. Administration Building Completed.

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—The management of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, determined to have everything finished and in working order by June 1, 1909, the opening day, is busily engaged on the work on the grounds. All of the grading will be finished by January 1, and several of the large buildings well under way. The Administration Building has been completed and occupied for several weeks.

The management is fully aware that the success of the Exposition depends upon its being ready on time, and intends to take advantage of every minute of the twenty months it has in which to have the fair finished.

The division of exhibits and privileges will soon be organized and the work of arranging for displays and concessions inaugurated. It is the intention of the officials to start this part of their task far enough in advance so as to have all of the exhibit space allotted in time for the exhibitors to have complete installation on opening day.

Convicts build State Roads.

State Highway Commissioner J. M. Snow of Spokane returned to Olympia a few days ago from a tour of inspection in the Okanogan country, and especially of the work in progress on the Methow-Barron road. The Methow-Barron road, which is 80 miles long, junctures at Pateros with the Wenatchee and Okanogan state road which is to extend from Wenatchee northeastward to the Canadian boundary line, a distance of 158 miles, and follows up the Methow river to Twisp, Winthrop and northerly and westerly to Barron. The slate creek mining district will take five or six years to complete it, with the funds that can be obtained.

Commissioner Snow went over the route from Twisp to Pateros, a distance of about 50 miles. He found the route and the construction work accomplished very satisfactory. Old grades of the road to 25 per cent are being reduced to not more than three per cent.

"The convict labor camp is located four miles from Pateros," said Mr. Snow, "and I found the experiment proving most satisfactory so far. We have 28 men in the camp, four of whom attend to the cooking and the care of the quarters, and the remaining 24 working on the road. They are now engaged in cutting the road around a great rocky bluff for a distance of a mile and a half, the most difficult piece of work on the whole road. We had estimated that the construction of this particular piece of road under the usual contract system would be \$9000, but we are expecting to do it with the convict labor with a saving of one-third, or for \$6000. According to our best estimates we are saving \$500 a month by the use of convict labor.

"And those men certainly do like the work. They want to stay up there all winter and keep at it, and we now expect to continue the camp all winter. I watched the men at work with the hammers and drills, and they work with a vim day by day that I don't believe would be equaled by paid free labor. The men like the open air, the climate, the certain sense of freedom they enjoy, the absence of prison routine, and perhaps most of all, the excellent bill of fare which would do credit to a good hotel, save in the way of fancy dishes. They are all men whose terms would soon expire anyway so they have nothing to gain by attempting to escape, and so lose the accumulated 'good time' allowance. They do not wear prison clothing, and the only way one of the convicts could be distinguished from any other laborer would be by finding the number appearing on the inside of his shirt at the back. The rock work affords a good chance to work the men this winter, as little trouble will be experienced from the snow, and we expect to continue the camp.

"We now have thirteen state roads and twenty six state aid roads under way in all sections of the state, so there is plenty of work in this department and I will be kept out on inspection trips most of the time."—Chronicle.

Wheat Crop of 1907 100,000,000 Bushels less than of '06.

The crop reports of the department of agriculture for October are generally accepted as fairly accurate, for at that time practically all of the grain crops of the country are matured and thus beyond the reach of any serious damage. The figures given out this month show that the wheat crop out of the United States will reach 625,587,000 bushels, or nearly 110,000,000 bushels less than the crop of last year. The crop at that is considerable larger than the average for ten years past. The corn crop is also shorter than that of last year by about 45,435,000 bushels, although it will still be above the two-billion mark.

Not with standing that the crop of both of these great staples falls considerably short of that of last year, the money value of both crops is much greater, the advance in the price much more than making good the deficiency in yield. This is likewise true of cotton, the advanced price on the smaller crop bringing the grower more money than he got on the larger crop of last year.

The farmers' earnings, the country over, therefore, will average much better than last year, and following up several of good times, will leave them in better condition financially than they have been in previous years. In this state there is double benefit; in a crop of splendid proportions, which also brings a very much higher price than ever before. The actual money returns from the wheat crop in this state promises to be out of all proportion the greatest ever known; and every industry in the state will share in the good fortune of the farmer.—Ex.

Will McBride be a Candidate for Governor.

Discussing the political situation in this state the Seattle correspondent to The Oregonian has the following:

If a close analysis of the republican sentiment in this state indicates that Henry McBride can be nominated for governor, the former executive will get into the fight. His friends are working on that assurance, and they are going over the state with a fine-toothed comb to locate the disaffected parts and to ascertain whether Mr. McBride is strong enough to win out in the first direct primary contest.

Mr. McBride has been told by his friends in different sections that he can win, and that he is the logical candidate to oppose Governor Mead for renomination. He has been told this story so often and so positively that he is beginning to believe it himself.

Those politicians and party men who do not want to renominate Mr. Mead are skeptical about the chances S. G. Cosgrove of Pomeroy, would have if left in the fight alone against the present governor. There is no doubt as to Mr. Cosgrove's personal popularity, but close political observers do not believe it is the kind of popularity that attracts votes. Mr. Cosgrove himself is confident and determined, but he cannot convince the close students of public sentiment that he could win. That is one of the reasons why anti-Mead republicans have been so enthusiastic about the prospects of Mr. McBride's candidacy, for he is figured strong where Mr. Cosgrove is weak.

The surprising thing about the McBride movement is that the great bulk of his early strength appears to be shown in western Washington. It was to be expected that Skagit county would forget past differences and come again for him. Enough leaders of both factions in Skagit have been to Seattle to affirm loyalty to him to indicate that he has regained any strength he lost since his defeat in the 1904 convention. If the men who used to know how certain districts would vote, still have that knowledge the same is true in most of the west side counties.

Two separate canvasses of eastern Washington indicate that Mr. McBride is as strong in that section as ever, and these returns encourage him to get into the fight again.

Mr. McBride has made money both in the law practice and in his lumber investments, and he is now anxious to be governor. That he will make his fight is due in part to the pressure brought upon him and the fact that he has a longing to reverse the defeat of 1904. His friends believe that he could have won in 1904 in a direct primary fight, and they believe he could be nominated now in either a convention or by direct primary.

It is hard to get a line on Mr. Mead's exact and dependable strength. It is known that his organization will have the hardest fight of its existence in Whatcom county, where such leaders as Hugh Eldridge, Mayor Frank Black of Bellingham, State Senator Robert Kline, ex-Fish Commissioner T. R. Kershaw, and Fenton H. Merrill are opposing him. It was reported several weeks ago that his friends among the timbermen were notified that most of those identified with such interests would fight him, and there has been reputed trouble in several of the other counties.

3 - Three New Towns - 3

Ralston, Revere and Lavista are the names of three new townships platted by the Western Townsite company of Washington. These towns are on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and it is promised that ample depots will be erected by the road at each town.

The towns and their locations and resources are described by the company as follows:

Ralston is situated 13 miles east of Lind, in what is known as Rattlesnake valley, one of the best wheat and fruit districts in the states. Its lots will be sold at auction in Spokane on November 21.

Revere is situated 24 miles east of Ralston and several miles from any existing town. It is surrounded by a fine farming and fruit country. The sale of lots takes place on November 22.

Lavista is at the foot of Rock lake, 13 miles east of Revere and eight miles north of St. John, its nearest competitive point. Rock lake is nine miles long and from one-half to two miles wide. The sale has been set for November 23.

"Our company has just completed arrangements for the erection of a first class hotel at 'St. Joe city, Idaho,' states G. W. Morrow. "The building will cost \$20,000, but the plans have been so made that the big hotel may be increased at any time. We will start laying the water mains on Grand avenue immediately. The street grading should be completed in a week.

"C. P. Pride has worked out the details for the big paper mill at St. Joe city. The second large sawmill for the Monarch company will soon be in operation. Arrangements have also been about completed for the building of a fine steamboat landing and for a number of business houses and residences.

"The Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul is building its lines through a territory in which there are already transportation lines. It has announced that at all its stations it will build commodious depots with wide platforms, so that the farmers and shippers will be provided for on all occasions.

A well-known authority on Rheumatism gives the readers of a large New York daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless prescription, which any one can easily prepare at home:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a spoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

He states that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and, being of vegetable extraction, are harmless to take.

This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of Rheumatism. The pain and swelling, if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called Rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by many sufferers here at this time.

Inquiry at the drug stores of this neighborhood elicits the information that these drugs are harmless and can be bought separately, or the druggists here will mix the prescription for our readers if asked to.

An Argument for State Aid.
Old Federal aid, one of the most ardent advocates of good roads in Minnesota, is making a strenuous effort to arouse the people to support the proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted on in November, empowering the state legislature to make a direct tax levy for road purposes, says the Good Roads Magazine. In discussing state aid he recently said: "You will find that from 40 to 45 per cent of the taxable property of the state is in city and village property, and I think it no more than just and proper that this portion of wealth should be taxed in connection with other property in the state for the benefit of better country roads. The citizens of rural districts should be thoroughly conversant with these facts, in order that they may fully realize the benefit of state aid and that they may better appreciate the importance of the proposed amendment. If it is adopted the legislature can levy one-fourth of a mill, and that quarter of a mill will do some nice work."

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