



PRETTY RINGS
For
PRETTY HANDS

Nothing enhances the appearance of a pretty hand more than a pretty ring. Even homely hands are made better looking by aid of a nice ring. It also gives a look of elegance to your entire "get up." Come in today and inspect the selection of pretty rings we have in this store—bought expressly for pretty hands

"IF IT'S FROM RICH'S IT'S RIGHT"

B. G. Rich

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

COLVILLE ABSTRACT CO.

Abstracts of title to Stevens county lands, mines and water rights

**Frank Kostka
Merchant Tailor**
Colville, Washington

High class tailoring for men and women
Dry cleaning, pressing, repairing, altering

Money loan

on improved farms. Rates of interest reasonable.

Time of payment to suit borrower.

Terms of payment made easy.

Colville Loan and Trust Company

COLVILLE, WASHINGTON

TopNoch Flour Mills

TopNoch Flour

"Makes Bread With a Delicious Flavor"

Be a booster for your home county and use TopNoch Flour and Cereals. None better and every sack guaranteed to prove satisfactory.

We have a supply of firstclass field seeds, and will be glad to show them to you at any time.

Call or write for prices

TopNoch Flour Mills
Colville

MUCH MONEY LEAVES COUNTY

COLVILLE COUNTRY ALONE SEND HALF MILLION TO OUTSIDE CONCERNS

Evidence That Prosperous Condition of Stevens County Draws Attention of Merchandising World

(By a Casual Observer)

In passing the time of day with a banker in Colville a few days ago, I made the observation that it was a fine day, and then we commenced talking about the amount of business that is done in Colville each year. I remarked that it had the commercial lead over any other town in the north country and started to go, when he said, "Just wait a minute. I want to show you something." He reached for a stack of returned drafts and checks and commenced to run over them. "Now," he said, "here are about forty checks running in amounts from \$1 to over \$50. I can't show them to you because it is against the rules of correct business to disclose the affairs of our patrons, but this pile of checks represents over \$400 returned in a single day, and it is our fair average of the daily returns on moneys sent from here to mail order houses for goods."

Well, I calculated in my head that for a month this would be about \$10,000, and for a year, about \$120,000. "Yes," he said, "you have not said it all yet for here are two other banks, and the postoffice, and the express office. Just multiply that by about five and you have it." So, I multiplied it by five and got the grand total of \$600,000 sent out of the country tributary to Colville each year to Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery-Ward and other mail order concerns doing business in cities more than 1,000 miles away. This was a revelation to me. I doubt if there is a business house in Colville that approaches an annual business of \$600,000.

I mailed a request to Sears-Roebuck for their latest catalog. I came, and I selected a list of articles which a normal family might buy in the due course of domestic business; and then I went to one store and priced one article on the list and then to another store and priced another and so on until I made the rounds of the business houses in Colville, and I found there could be a saving of more than 5% by buying at home.

Now, there is another angle to this business condition. We will suppose there are about 10,000 people trading through the Colville center. This would mean \$60 each in business sent away. If the same ratio holds good over Stevens County with a population approximating 25,000 we may estimate that \$1,500,000 is sent to mail order houses for goods that can be as cheaply bought in the home town store.

There is always a lot of argument about economy in buying from mail order houses, and before the war this argument stood the test in favor of the big out-of-town concerns. The war, however, brought on different conditions which gave the mailers a license to boost prices and while their old-time customers were dazed by the price juggling methods under new conditions they did not stop to figure out the fact that Chicago prices and New York prices are far above the prices in the average home store.

The Home Merchant
My story would not be complete without a reference to the value of the home merchant, and to give this value its due weight, I wish to quote from an address made in Spokane March 25 by President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College, who said:

"I think there is such an obvious advantage to the consumer in having the retail system centralized somewhere and in having all the service features that go with it that it deserves consideration from the community.

"I think that the public little realizes the value of the existence of the retail distribution system of the country, to have concerns that are willing to do the exploration work, to discover materials and to have groups of capital willing to invest in goods to be stored at a central point and made available in quantities of our own choosing.

"I believe that fundamentally the influence of the retail trade system of this country on civilization has been much more marked than is

generally understood. As a matter of fact, it is something much greater than a simple trade or a commercial proposition, because the stores, by their presentation and publicity in regard to fine goods, have done much to increase the culture of the country and to increase our appreciation of quality.

"On the other side it imposes a distinct responsibility on the stores to see that their offerings are quality offerings and that fabrics should be of such design or pattern as is in conformity with good taste."

The Public Will Follow

The third stage of this story deals with the fact that the buying public will always follow the line of the least resistance. A mail order catalogue laid down at the door by a postman gaudily embellished with pictures, suggestions for the home and the kitchen, and full instructions on how to get these articles, with the exact prices, makes an easy victim. But on the other hand, the local merchant has a still greater opportunity to reach the buyer, because he is close at hand and can offer to show the goods themselves to the purchaser. The difference is that the mail order catalogues make it easy to buy, and often the local merchant makes no effort to reach the purchaser through the channel of printed matter. As a general rule, the lowest prices are quoted by the largest advertisers, for the reason that their annual overturn of goods is increased just in proportion to their publicity.

As I notice the gradual encroachment of Spokane, Seattle, Portland and eastern advertising in the newspapers of this county, I am led to believe that these advertisers are finding a fertile field here for their wares. The prosperous condition of the county is evidently known to the outside business world, and it is not strange that our dollars are interesting the markets of the country.

HOLD FINE ART EXHIBIT AT COLVILLE GYMNASIUM

Recognizing the educational advantages to be derived from opportunities to see good art the superintendent of schools has arranged for a splendid art exhibition of 200 pictures to be held at the gymnasium next week, April 7, 8 and 9, from 2 to 9 p. m. each day.

This collection, consisting in large part of carbon photograph engravures and prints in full color, made directly from the original great masterpieces of the world, is selected by art experts and should interest every one, both young and old.

A small admission will be charged, the entire proceeds of which, after deducting the expense of the exhibit will be used in the purchase of pictures for wall decoration and divided between the grade and high school buildings.

The collection has a distinctly educational purpose in view, being arranged to show the development of art from the pyramids and temples of Egypt through the fine old classic architecture and sculpture, Italian paintings, Dutch, French, Spanish, English, and American. Catalogues will be obtainable.

The pictures which will be exhibited will not be for sale but it will be possible to purchase exact dupli-

I'M GOING TO CHURCH ON EASTER SUNDAY

(A rhapsody based on our admission to save. By Gazelle Walston.)

Oh yes, I'm going to church today. I almost always do. I want to see the Easter hats. And pretty clothes so new.

Three summers I have worn my hat. And all last winter too. But still again this season it must look as good as new.

My suit I bought one year ago. And I will tell you true. I pressed and cleaned it up a bit. To make it look like new.

That silk dress I had years ago—Remember it don't you? I cleaned and turned it inside out. To make this blouse—its new.

But shoes and hose, alas, wear out—My steps are not so few. I took me to a shop to look. And buy me something new.

What took place there I'll not reveal. It's all happened to you. I picked them out of last year's stock. But anyhow they're new.

Well, here's the church, I think that I shall sit in some back pew. And take a look at other clothes. To see if they are new.

By leaving orders with the person in charge of the exhibit. The money raised through private sales of this character will also go toward the fund for purchasing pictures for the public schools.

Candies and ice cream will be on sale each day.

STOCKMEN'S CONVENTIONS AND TALKS ON POTATOES

(By the Occasional Visitor.)

The county agriculturist had an article on the stockmen's meet in last week's Examiner. It seems that the stockmen cannot raise sufficiently good calves and cows unless they get together once in awhile to talk it over. And very learned and profound their talk sounds to the layman. However, the latter is not surprised at their wisdom because for many moons his reading has been impressing upon his subconscious mind the fact that the knowledge of stockmen is more than the knowledge of common men. He takes their convocations as a matter of course. All profound subjects require the convening of their devotees.

But he gets a distinct shock when he learns of nine projected meets of potato-growers! Why potato meets? In his day he planted potatoes in the good old way of his parents and grandparents unto the 2d and 3d generations. In due time he heeded them in the same good old way, and later yet he knocked the bugs into a tomato can and cremated them with the assistance of a little kerosene oil. He really would like to know what they do nowadays to the Murphies that is so strange and new and superior.

However, it is all right if the nine meets will result in the growing of nine potatoes where only one grew before. Perhaps the price might come then down to nine cents a hundred. Hope springs eternal in the layman's breast.

THE WIDOW'S SPITE

The parson—"Mrs. Smithers seems very cross with me—didn't you notice she almost cut me?"

The friend—"I'm not surprised!"

The parson—"But why?"

The friend—"Don't you remember when you were preaching her husband's funeral sermon you said he had gone to a better home?"

Silver Dollars Worth Face Value Today

The weight of a United States silver dollar is 412.5 grains, of which amount 90%, or 371.25 grains, is of pure silver. There are 480 grains in an ounce of silver, and at \$1 per ounce the silver in a silver dollar is worth seventy-seven cents. When silver is worth \$1.2929 per ounce, the silver in a silver dollar is worth just \$1. When the price of silver goes any higher than \$1.2929 the dollar is gradually heading toward the melting pot, and the higher the price goes beyond that the surer the dollar is to land in the pot. On November 24 silver touched \$1.375 at New York.

The subsidiary coins of the United States do not contain the same ratio of silver as the dollar. When a newly minted dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver, the newly minted fractional currency contains only 347.22 grains, so that the value of the silver in the smaller coins is less in a dollar's worth of them than is the silver in a silver dollar. When silver is \$1.3828 per ounce, the silver in a dollar's worth of subsidiary coins is worth just \$1.00. The reason for making the subsidiary coins worth less than their face value was to prevent their being exported or melted.

The disappearance of the smaller coins is largely attributable to hoarding. All the mints in the country

are now working twenty-four hours per day, but are unable to meet the demands for subsidiary coins. Canada is in the same predicament and is discussing the advisability of reducing the percentage of pure silver in the subsidiary coin, so as to further insure against its being hoarded, melted or exported.

The Chronicle (financial) of New York says that if steps already taken to preserve the integrity of the United States money do not succeed, "there are only three courses remaining. The first is to release more silver by reducing the value of our fractional coins, a step which naturally is approached with some reluctance. The second is to sell more goods in the Orient. I have already mentioned the difficulties in the way of this. A third alternative, which seems equally impossible, is that Americans and Europeans shall stop buying in the East."

On December 8 a bill was actually introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Platt providing for the recoinage of all subsidiary coin in the United States, on a basis of 300 grains of pure silver to the dollar of fractional currency, a proposed debasement of 22.23%.

The real trouble is that there is not enough actual gold and silver in the world to properly sustain the great amount of business.

PATENTS AWAIT THEIR OWNERS

SPOKANE LAND OFFICE HAS MANY AFFECTING STEVENS COUNTY PROPERTY

Examiner Here Prints a Most Valuable List, Which May Assist in Completing Titles

The U. S. Land office at Spokane has about a hundred old undelivered patents on hand and undelivered to the patentees, for land in Stevens county. The register of the land office, John L. Wiley, has prepared a list with the names of the present owners, the patentees, and the description of the land. He would like to have these patents delivered to the owners of the lands. And the Examiner takes pleasure in furnishing this valuable information which is likely to be most vital in completing titles to the lands affected. This list should be preserved and carefully scrutinized by those who are likely to be interested in any of the descriptions.

Owners of the lands described can secure these patents by addressing U. S. Land office, Spokane, and sending the register's duplicate description; or, if that be lost, send an affidavit of ownership of the land.

The first name given is that of the record owner; the name in parenthesis is the patentee.

Marion Curtiss (Amiot, Severo Dario) nw 26-30-37.
Colville Loan & Tr. Co. (Anderson, Thorvalder) n sw, se sw, and sw se 34-34-39.

Anna B. Jennings, Daisy, Wash. Assn. (John L.) n sw 2, e sw 2, e sw 37-37-37.
Not in Stevens Co. (Baldwin, James) nw 28-33-43.

Earl T. Gates, Colville, Wash. (Baldwin, Vernon L.) w nw, 28, se nw 28-34-38.

Patentee (Bartlett, Perry) lots 2, 4, 5, and se nw 6-28-41.
Cyrus W. Leasure (Barbara, Joseph) lots 1, 2, 3, and se nw 4-27-37.

Copy of patent filed (Bell, George) w ne, e nw 32-38-39.
Patentee (Berg, John) s ne, n se 30-36-41.

C. C. Harrigan, Colville, Wash. (Hoehl, Otto J.) lots 2, 3, 4, and e sw 23, and nw 33-37-38.

A. L. Gibbs (Bowie, James) w se, e sw 18-30-42.
Copy of patent filed (Brown, Benjamin J.) lots 1, 2, 4, and 5, and w sw 11-30-41.

James Earnsworth, Colville, Wash. (Harcey, John W.) e nw, w ne 18-37-35.
Wash. B. L. & S. P. Co., Spokane, Wn (Carr, Joseph H.) s ne, se nw, lot 2 18-29-42.

Winstow Lbr. Co., Orin, Wash. (Case, James A.) ne 17-34-41.
Patentee (Chalfant, Evan A.) sw sw 23, nw nw 26, e ne 27-38-40.

Patentee (Colson, Julia L.) lots 2 and 3, and ne sw 18-36-41.
Alice Houghton, Spokane, Wash. (Corbett, James L.) lot 4 18-36-38.

Patentee (Coulter, James) sw se 14, w ne 23-31-37.
John Hill (Crawford, Chas. Edward) se ne 25-40-40.

Alfred Jolly (Crosier, George) e us, nw ne, and ne nw 28-28-40.
Patentee (Crumb, Charles) lot 4 4-23, se se 32, sw sw 33-34-42.

Copy of patent filed (Darnell, Frank A.) se sw 31-35-40.
Nellie Parsons (Dawson, Thomas) se nw, e sw, and sw sw 4-29-40.

Copy of patent filed (Ewart, George A.) se, nw se, and se sw 22-35-40.
Copy of patent filed (Fackler, Medard) sw 22-31-37.

Patentee (Gerkenmeyer, Edward Fred) w ne, w ne 18-36-41.
Patentee (Hansen, Morris) e nw 14-38-37.

Fidelity Lbr. Co., write to L. B. Donley, Colville, Wash. (Harran, Grace L.) se se 24-34-39, lots 3 and 4, and ne sw 19-34-40.

Copy of patent filed (Hart John W.) w sw 35-36-39.
W. W. Fordham, Colville, Wash. (Hartman, William F.) e se 35, w sw 36-35-38.

Copy of patent filed (Hattedy, James F.) nw 12-28-41.
Copy of patent filed (Hayden, Ella E.) e nw, sw nw 21-36-40.

E. Alice Mayers (Haynes, Ass. P.) e se 21, sw sw 22, and ne ne 28-36-39.
Wm. Heinemann, Colville, Wash. (Hightower, Robert F.) sw nw, nw sw 26, and e ne 27-34-39.

Patentee, Colville, Wash. (Hockett, Otha M.) e nw, w ne 26-37-39.
Copy of patent filed (Howell, Henry) s sw 3, n nw 10-32-37.

Copy of patent filed (Hughes, Abigail, formerly Ebbart) sw sw 2, w se, se se 3-24-37.
Copy of patent filed (Jeanneret, Numa) se ne 28-34-39.

Patentee, Colville, Wash. (Jensen, Soren) se sw, sw se 32-37-41.
Copy of patent filed (Johnson, Cora E.) e sw 22, ne nw, nw ne 27-40-39.

Patentee (Johnson, Jennie Violet) s sw 26, n nw 35-39-41.
J. E. Warkins (Johnson, John W.) lot 3, se nw, ne sw, se ne 6-31-38.

Rosina Hoegerl, Addy, Wash. (Kapweller, Peter) n ne, se ne 7, sw ne 8-33-39.

(Continued on page two)

FRANK B. GOETTER
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST
THE LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY.
COLVILLE WASH.