BRYAN AND THE FACTS

His Dismal Prophesies Have Not Proved Out.

People and Nation Have Grown Decidedly Prosperous Where He Predicted Ruin.

Candidate Bryan recently made lightning trips from Texas to Minnesota and from Washington to Massachusetts telling his hard luck story, with a view, of course, of convincing people that there should be a change in the government, says the Tacoma Ledger. If these stories had foundation and could be verified by facts and figures his campaign would prove effective and no doubt successful.

Unfortunately for the apostle of free silver, anti-imperialism, anti-militarism, anti-protection and anti-everything that is established, his assertions do not stand when the facts are given. In Washington Bryan preached hard times to the farmers who have paid their debts in the past four years and have increased their deposits in the state banks several millions of dollars, besides buying more land, pianos, top buggies and other luxuries. He preached to the laborer that "the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer," when it is susceptible of proof that more working men now own their own homes than ever before, and they, too, have increased their savings in the banks to the extent of millions.

The hard luck stories slipped by the people of Washington like rain off a duck's back, and the same results are discernible in every state.

As opposed to Mr. Bryan's assertions and dismal prophecies, some facts to be found in the abstract of the official figures of the government bureau of statistics will prove interesting. They thoroughly disprove the statements of Bryan, Jones, Altgeld and the rest of the calamity howlers, who at best can see only a "semblance of apparent" prosperity.

That our people are growing more prosperous is shown by the financial statements given:

The per capita of money in the country in 1869 was $18.95; now it is $26.12. In 1869 the per capita of circulation was $17.60; now it is $25.13. The per capita of debt has fallen from $64 43 in 1869 to $15.20 in 1869, while the per capita of interest charges has declined from $3.23 to 53 cents in the same period. In 1869 the government took from the people a sum of revenue averaging $9.82 for each inhabitant, but the average now is only $6.78, while the average of tariff duties collected has fallen from $4.68 in 1869 to $2 66 in 1899, and our exports which averaged $7.29 per capita thirty years ago now amount to $15.84 per capita.

In 1869 the savings banks had 1,630,000 depositors, with total deposits of $528,000,000; today they have 5,687,000 depositors, with deposits amounting to $2,230,000,000—an increase in thirty years of 327 per cent.

These figures do not take into account the vast sums invested in building and other associations.

As to the material growth and prosperity of this country, the following figures give an idea: During the thirty years considered our total annual exports have grown from $392,000,000 to $1,227,000,000 in 1899, and our exports of manufactures from $68,000,000 to $338,000,000. The corn product of the country has increased from 1,094,000,000 bushels in 1869 to 6,078,000,000 in 1899; wheat from 235,000,000 to 547,000,000 bushels; cotton from 1,451,000,000 pounds to 5,793,000,000 pounds; coal from 32,000,000 tons to 196,000,000 tons and pig iron from 1,655,000 tons to 12,111,000 tons.

These facts are sufficient to show the falsity of Mr. Bryan's statements. If they are not there are plenty more in the official reports, equally convincing.

NO REMEDY SUGGESTED.

The new democratic state platform is, as were the old structures, flimsy and ephemeral. It denounces the present administration in its attitude toward the trusts, believes that trusts should be controlled by the national government, so far as interstate in their operations, and favors rigid laws to this end, says the Walla Walla Union.

There is nothing new in this denunciation of trusts. The fusionists who controlled this state in 1896 were opposed to trusts, and they had complete control of the legislature; yet that legislature made no effort to pass a law to control the trusts that were not interstate in their character. This evidently means then that state trusts are acceptable to the democracy.

The national administration is denounced for its attitude toward the trusts. President McKinley has openly and avowedly declared that he was opposed to trusts that were harmful to the people and pledged himself to aid in any legislation that it was found would successfully cope with this growing evil. Of course the democrats will say that McKinley is not honest in his statement. They believe it is necessary in politics to preach to the people, in order to get the votes, the doctrine that the democrats alone are honest and honorable and that the republicans are all thieves and demagogues. But the mere democratic statement to this effect is not good evidence. The past record of this party of denunciation and abuse has proven that it and not President McKinley are the falsifiers. In this state in 1896 the democrats and fusionists advocated all sorts of relief and all sorts of reform, but when they controlled the legislature with a democratic-fusion governor the "needed reforms" were forgotten.

The democrats who also denounce so heartily were not always out of power in the nation. There were trusts in Cleveland's time, but were they then suppressed? True enough, when Cleveland and democracy rode in the saddle the country was driven into a panic and there was neither profits for the trusts nor work for the people.

The trouble is that the democrats want to catch votes; not to correct evils. The trust question is one of the hardest that any country has ever wrestled with. The same constitution that the democrats now pretend to worship has heretofore been the stumbling block, for it prevents legislation against one class of trusts if another is protected. The definition of a trust is a difficult thing unless it includes all classes of organizations that are formed to hold up prices, to control the output of mills, factories and all articles consumed by the people. If the national government enacts a law to suppress the steel trusts, what will become of the labor union which upholds prices; the merchants' association which prevents cutting of rates; the shingle makers' association which controls the output of the mills in Washington and thus prevents a slaughter in prices and upholds the wages of the workingman? The blatant free trade democrat who once almost ruined our country by his theories, answers that the remedy lies in free trade. If this is to be tried again and another panic is to destroy the workman, the manufacturer and the credit of the nation, there will be no beneficial results to anyone.

What the American people want today, independent of party, is a Solomon who will rise equal to the emergency and show how the evils of the day can be eradicated without destroying the fabric of contentment, prosperity and advancement that is now spread over our country.

A TRUST AMENDMENT.

The proposition for an amendment of the constitution giving congress the power to control or prohibit trusts, which the republican members of the house judiciary committee have reported, will give satisfaction to the country. Ordinarily it is safe to discountenance the attempts which are being made every week or two by somebody or other to change the fundamental law. These schemes are usually put forward by cranks who would place in the organic law some power which is already in it, or which never can and never should be put in it. The trust question, however, is a larger issue than any of those which anybody recently has proposed to deal with by a change in the constitution, and the attempt which is being made to get it into the organic law can be defended.

Not only is the question of the regulation of the trusts a very large issue, but it is an issue which is bound to increase in importance as time passes. Trusts grow with the increase in the country's wealth and with the expansion in the country's productive resources. When the question first came up in a formal way in 1887 the only trust of any consequence in the country, aside, of course, from the Standard oil combine, was the sugar trust. That combination grew to be so strong that it was suspected of exerting a great power in politics. The charge was made that the sugar trust was allowed by the democratic leaders to frame the sugar schedule of the Mills bill of 1888, which defeated the democracy for president in that year. It was said also that the trust made a heavy contribution to the democratic campaign fund of 1888 and also of 1892. Other instances of the exertion of that combine's power in politics have been mentioned.

There are trusts, however, in the country now which have more capital than the sugar combine, and that aggregation is financially stronger today than it was in 1888. There are scores of trusts in the country now where there were but three or four a dozen years ago. To be sure, trusts are an outgrowth of social evolution, and are found in all the great nations, England, France and Germany, as well as in the United States. In some of their aspects they are a benefit to the community, by reducing the price of products without curtailing the number or the wages of workers. In some of their features, on the other hand, they are a menace to the community, and call for a regulation by law. The object of the proposed trust amendment to the constitution is to give congress a free hand in the exercise of a power which will divest these combines of their vicious features, while leaving unimpaired those which are calculated to benefit the people and which are in harmony with the social evolution of the world.

FIATISM IN THE OPEN.

Twenty-five years ago the battle for the issue of unlimited greenbacks was fought. The election of General Rutherford B. Hayes as governor of Ohio in 1875 was the turning point of that critical campaign, says the Oregonian. This verdict in favor of honest money was accepted as final until the fall in the price of silver brought the advocates of unlimited cheap money again to the front. They chose cheap money in shape of free silver at 16 to 1 as a convenient subterfuge, but their ultimate purpose has always been unlimited paper money.

In 1896 the friends of sound money held that the demand for the free coinage of silver was only a cover, and that the real demand was for the restoration of unlimited greenbacks; that with the right gained to coin silver freely at the ratio of 16 to 1, the next step would be the authorization of unlimited greenbacks. The correctness of this prediction is confirmed by the platforms adopted by both factions of the populists, for the "middle-of-the-road" Populists demand "a scientific and absolute paper money based upon the wealth and population of the country, not redeemable in any commodity, and to be issued by the government; but until paper money is secured, free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is demanded."

The Bryanite populists demand the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and declared that they would never cease to agitate until the "Lincoln greenbacks" are restored. The Bryanite populist platform is to be the model for the democratic platform to be framed at Kansas City, so that the real object of the Bryanite democracy is to revive greenbackism, using the demand for free silver only as a cover for the ultimate design, which is not free silver, but free paper. They are not content with the "metallic greenback"; they want unlimited cheap paper money.

BOERS SEEM TO BE UPSET.

Retreats Out of Engagements Described as Routs.

London, May 28.—The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch dated Saturday, says:

During the week the Boers have successfully deceived even the best-informed residents with reference to the probable course of events when Lord Roberts entered the Transvaal. While one section declares that all serious fighting is ended, another is equally convinced that the burghers will make a stand at Johannesburg and Pretoria. Men who have been present at the recent engagements describe them as ignominious routs, wholly unjustified by the initial damage inflicted by the British. Such observers are convinced that all such operations of a military interest are now at an end.

Captain Alum, the Norwegian military attache, is returning home. Indeed, so great is the eagerness of continental residents to quit the Transvaal that both the German and French steamers are unable to cope with the demand for berths.

It is rumored here that the Cape rebel leaders who are now serving with the Boers are anxious to escape to Europe, and that several members of the Cape parliament are waiting on the borders for a favorable opportunity to start.

The Economy is what its name implies—means good goods, bought in the best markets, and handled in the most economical manner. The cheapest and best to the customer. Opposite Gazette office. See Gaines.

H. W. GOFF writes reliable INSURANCE.

Cedar Fence Posts

Best in town.

$7.00 per hundred.

Coal and Wood.

CODD & MACKENZIE

Colfax Hardware Bldg.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful; it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

RECORDS FOR THE WEEK.

History of the Transactions in Whitman County Lands.

Patents.

U S to Napoleon Bourbonnie, nh se qr and eh sw qr 4 13 44.

U S to John A Churchill, sh sw qr 15 17 45.

U S to Thos Stewardson lts 3 4 5 se qr nw qr 6 18 41.

U S to Margaret N Bosworth sw qr 32 20 39.

Deeds.

O D Stevens to Public, water rights, sw qr 28 14 40 .....
Wm A Gill to J W Joy pt sw qr 21 17 45 ..... 18 00
James McCoy to Smith & Robinson 1 6 b 3 Oakesdale 200 00
Albert Schlemlein to John Raymond 1 5 b 3 Oakesdale .....
C H Erwin te 2nd Natl bk Colfax 1 17 b 15 Perkins & Prescott's ad to Colfax; also tract adjoining .....
Hannah E Standley to D W Potter 1 4 b 12 Colton 250 00
Fred Robinson et al to C H & L N Matlock, wh ne qr 12 18 42 ..... 800 00
Second Nat Bank Colfax to A E & E H Kirkland, nh nw qr 35 17 43 .. 1600 00
Alfred Coolidge to A E & E H Kirkland, sh nw qr 45 17 43 ..... 1600 00
Ida M Dunlap to J H Thompson, 1 6 b 11 Lawrence & Holbrook's ad Pullmar 300 00
Northern Pacific RR Co to Farmington, ½ int b 58 Railroad ad Farmington 125 00
Mary Penny to Harry W Hall 1 6 b 2 Pullman 675 00
N A Wilson to W E Wilson ½ int n hf and sw qr ne qr and se qr nw qr 17 13 45 ..... 1900 00
Susan J Warren to Hardy Warren s hf ne qr and n hf se qr 8 19 45 ..... 3200 00
1st Natl Bk Pullman to Albert Reaney nw qr nw qr s 20 e hf ne qr 2 ne qr se qr 19 15 46 e hf se qr and w hf se qr 24 15 45 ..... 3500 00
Albert Reaney to 1st Natl Bank Pullman nw qr nw qr s 20 e hf ne qr and ne qr se qr 19 15 46 and se qr 24 15 45 ..... 3500 00
John J Miller to Public water rights ne qr 15 14 41 .....
Harry Cornwell to Oliver P Shawgo, se qr nw qr, eh sw qr, nw qr se qr 16 19 40 ..... 1000 00
Edmund W Gragg to Wm P Syron, pt ne qr 25 18 44 ..... 95 00
H E Cave to W E Eastman, 1 1 b 3 Jas H McCoy's 1st ad Oakesdale ... 50 00
Chas H Waller to John W Raymond, 1 6 b 3 Oakesdale 225 00
Roberts & Anderson to A & R W Martin, ne qr 24 20 43 ..... 2800 00
Henry C Hastings to Sarah E Hastings, sh sw qr 6 19 43 & pt se qr 1 16 42 ..... 2000 00

Real Mortgages.

John A Churchill to Deming Inv Co, sh sw qr 15 17 45 ..... 700 00
John A Churchill to Deming Inv Co, sh sw qr 15 17 45 ..... 84 25
Lucy A Cunningham to W A Mosier, 1 8 b 6 Tekoa 400 00
Ezra Monlux to Balfour Guthrie Inv Co l 1 and se qr ne qr and ne qr se qr s 3 lts 3 4 and s hf nw qr s 2 15 43; sw qr s 13 se qr s 14 e hf and sw qr s 23; nw qr sw qr s 24 14 44 ..... 12000 00
Ezra Monlux to Ist Natl Bk Colfax 1 1 and se qr ne qr and ne qr se qr s 3 lts 3 4 and s hf nw qr s 2 15 43; sw qr s 13 se qr s 14 e hf and sw qr s 23; nw qr sw qr s 24 14 44 ..... 14887 73
Henry J Young to Knapp, Burrell & Co ne qr s 26 sw qr s 24 14 43 ..... 3987 48
N B Hunsperger to M Dallas, pt ne qr 11 17 44 ..... 400 00
Oregon Mtg Co Ld to Nelson Andrus agr sw qr 26 19 43 ..... 1200 00
Oregon Mtg Co Ld to J M Hubbard agr e hf sw qr se qr nw qr 3 14 44 ... 1750 00
W E Wilson to N A Wilson n hf sw qr ne qr se qr nw qr 17 13 45 ..... 550 00
Oliver P Shawgo to J H Tallman, se qr nw q, eh sw qr, nw qr se qr 16 19 40 ..... 500 00
W S Gaines to Frank Bales, 1 7 8 b 6, McCoy's ad Oakesdale 800 00

Chattel Mortgages.

D W McConnell to Alexander & Davidson, 2-3 crop sw qr 10 18 44 .. 150 00
L N Matlock to James Cairns, horses farm mach wagon etc 320 00
McGuire & Petty to 1st Natl Bank Pullman, crop se qr s 34, sh sw qr s 35 16 45, nw qr nw qr 2 15 45 ..... 420 00
J B Crawford to E H Letterman, ½ int 60 acres sw qr 27 15 45 ..... 158 40
Robert S Bacon to Charles Grob, nw qr 26 18 41 ..... 6.0 00
Geo V Hume to 2d Natl Bank Colfax, sh ne qr 26 17 44 ..... 1200 00
A E Kirkland et al to 2d Natl Bank Colfax, nw qr & sw qr 35 17 43 ..... 2700 00
Adam Luft to Adelbert Hilton, 10 horses, crop sh s 12, nh s 13 15 41 .. 600 0
Perry Larkin to R M Angell, nw qr 36 16 42 ..... 240 00
Geo O Jones to R Livingstone, crop se qr sw qr, sh se qr, ne qr se qr 28 20 42 ..... 1 00
Ezra Monlux to 1st Natl Bk Colfax horses cattle farm mach etc 7016 96
N Bourbonnie to 1st Natl Bk Colfax crop n hf se qr and e hf sw qr 4 13 44 200 00
Mrs M Johnson to R Livingstone Tr crop se qr 20 15 45 ..... 300 00
Herman Kennel to M B Larrick stock furn fixt store b 2 Colfax .....
S B Siler to John Berger, crop eh nw qr & l 1 2 4 & se qr sw qr 31 20 43 .. 1 00
J H De Busk to J A Miller, 2-3 crop l 1 2 3 31 17 46 .....
B F Hann to James Cairns, cattle 55 00

Releases of Mortgages.

Paul Thoney to Myron Sheldon, chattel 285 00
C S Smith to Myron Sheldon, two chattels .....
Levi Ankeny to Ezra Monlux 15000 00
Home Savings & Loan Assn to Philip Davis .....
C F Huling to Sam'l Worwock 1250 00
Amos Lausch to J H Lausch 550 00
U L Ettinger to Mitchell & Slate 1100 00
C F Huling to W M Clutter 700 00
Levi Ankeny Tr to Ezra Monlux 1250 00
Levi Ankeny to Ezra Monlux 1600 00
Gideon Mecklem to Roland E Reid .. 300 00
Oregon Mtg Co Ld to Albert Reaney 2250 00
Albert Reaney to Thomas S Flowers. 700 00
Mrs Dora Morgan to N S Gaines 600 00
Harry Cornwell to W N Ruby 300 00
Harry Cornwell to Mary M Watson . 150 00
Jas H Tallman to Mary M Watson .. 1000 00
Levi Ankeny to Geo Tuttle, 2 mtgs $1800 and $11,623 29 ..... 13,423 29
Ann P Stiles to Edwd O'Boyle 1375 00
Penn Mtg Inv Co to Henry J Young. 1000 00
Vermont L & T Co to Henry J Young 2250 00

Bills of Sale.

J L Harris to Chas M Miller, cream separator 107 00
C A Shank to 1st Natl Bank Pullman, 750 bu wheat, 200 sks oats 350 00

Dewey's Claim Reduced.

Washington, May 29.—The United States supreme court today decided Admiral Dewey's bounty claim against the admiral's contention. The effect is to deprive the admiral and the men engaged with him at Manila of half the amount claimed by them. Justice Harlan rendered the opinion of the court which turned on whether the words "superiority" or "inferiority" had reference to the support of the enemy's vessels by the land batteries, mines and torpedoes. The original claim of Admiral Dewey and his sailors was for about $400,000. The court of claims reduced it to $100,000. That decision is sustained by today's decision. The admiral's personal claim is reduced from about $20,000 to $10,000. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White and McKenna dissented. Counsel for Admiral Dewey and his men filed a petition for a rehearing.

Printing Without Ink.

A company has been formed to control the process of printing without ink, by using electricity and chemically prepared paper. In a short time, it is expected, this innovation will be completely introduced, and old methods revolutionized. There is one thing however that has resisted all innovations; that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators, but no equals as a cure for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. This peerless remedy has been the standard medicine of the American people for the past fifty years. It is a wonderful medicine for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, insomnia, constipation and nervousness. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague. It keeps the stomach in good condition, and the bowels regular. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

The Whisky Without a Headache.

Wm. Schluting, proprietor of the New Castle, has just received direct from the J. W. McCulloch distillery, Owensboro, Ky., a shipment of the celebrated Green River whisky, THE WHISKY WITHOUT A HEADACHE. Selected for its purity and superior quality by the government for exclusive use in the U. S, army and navy hospitals. This goods is put up full measure and is recommended for family use.

Tailor made suits, prices as follows: 35 at $15, 36 at $16, 62 at $18, 53 at $20, 44 at $22. Many others in Prince Alberts, sacks, cutaways, anything you want, $25 to $30. The Economy. See Gaines.

Axle grease, only 6c a can. See Gaines.

AARON KUHN,

Colfax's Greatest Store,

Colfax, Washington.

There is a Tide in Dry Goods Buying Which if Taken Leads on to Saving.

That tide is running full and strong now at this store and represents the greatest inducements to all well posted buyers to leave their money here in exchange for reliable dry goods at close prices.

Unparalleled Values in Hosiery

Values that surpass anything and everything that has been offered in this city. Ladies' fast black Cotton Hose, full seamless, the usual 15c quality—in this sale at Kuhn's, per pair 8⅓c

Children's fast black Cotton Hose, 1X1 ribbed, double knee, sole, toe and heel, a 16⅔c quality—in this sale at Kuhn's, per pair 8⅓c

See display in show window.

Dress and Apron Ginghams

A good quality, full width Apron Check Gingham, in all size checks and colors, sold everywhere for 6¼c—in this sale at Kuhn's, per yard 5c

A splendid lot of striped or plaid Gingham, just the thing for dresses or waists, 12½c and 15c qualities—in this sale at Kuhn's, per yard 6¼c

And many more wonderful bargains, which lack of space prevents quoting.

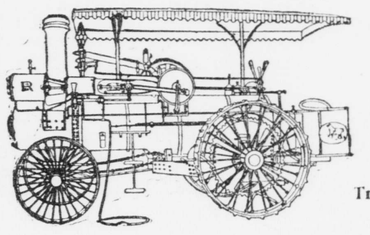
AARON KUHN,

Colfax's Greatest Store,

Colfax, Washington.

Largest, most reliable and quickest mail order house in the State of Washington.

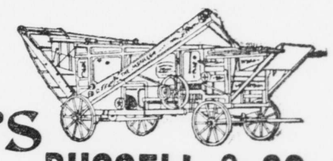
A postal mailed to us will secure you a line of samples.



"Russell" Engines

Traction or Portable, Simple or Compound, Wood or Straw Burners.

"Cyclone" Threshers



Automatic Stackers, Wind Stackers, Horse Powers, Threshermen's Supplies of All Kinds.

RUSSELL & CO., PORTLAND, OR.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

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.

WOOD! COEY MERCANTILE CO. ROCKFORD, WASH.,

Can fill all orders for Wood on short notice.

Best Grade $2.25, Buckskin $2.00 per cord, by carload

NOTICE

That the Board of County Commissioners Will Receive Bids for Building County Bridges.

Notice is hereby given that the board of county commissioners of Whitman county, Washington, at its office at the courthouse in Colfax, the county seat of said county, will on Tuesday, June 5, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, receive sealed bids to furnish all materials necessary and to construct bridges of the dimensions hereinafter specified, and at the places hereinafter specified. Bids will also be received at the same time and place which shall state the price per lineal foot for building the necessary approaches to each of said bridges.

The bridges for which bids are herein invited are to be of the dimensions hereinafter specified and are to be built at the places hereinafter described, to wit:

One bridge across Cache creek where the Horlacher road crosses said creek, said bridge to be a twenty-four foot span and to have an eighteen foot roadway.

One bridge across Union creek at the foot of Hamilton grade on Union flat, said bridge to be a sixty foot span and to have an eighteen foot roadway.

The piers for each of said bridges to be of such height as may be determined by the county surveyor of said county, or by the member of the board of county commissioners in whose district either of said bridges may be built.

The flooring of each of said bridges shall be four inches thick, and each of said bridges shall be combination bridges. Each of said bridges shall be completed and ready for use not later than the first day of August, 1900. Each bridge will be paid for in cash as soon as completed in accordance with the plans and specifications under which the building of said bridge shall be let.

Each bidder shall furnish plans and specifications showing the kind and size of all materials used, and the actual strength of each bridge bid on, and all things relating to the material and construction of said bridge. Each bidder shall also state the price at which each of said bridges shall be built by him, which price shall include the furnishing of all material necessary in the construction of said bridge and the complete building of said bridge.

Each bidder shall state the price per lineal foot for building the necessary approaches for said bridges.

Any bidder may bid for the building of any one of said bridges or for both of said bridges, but each bid shall state separately the price for each of the bridges bid on.

All bids shall be sealed and marked "Bids for County Bridges," and shall be addressed to and filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners of Whitman county, Wash., at Colfax, in said state, not later than 2 o'clock and forty-five minutes on Tuesday, June 5, 1900.

All bids will be opened at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. on said Tuesday, June 5, 1900.

The aforesaid board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal as clerk of said board, this 14th day of May, 1900.

JOHN F. CORNER,
Auditor of Whitman County, Washington, and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said County.
By MARK E. TANT, Deputy.

Notice for Publication.

Augustus Miller.

Land Office at Walla Walla, Wash., April 17th, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Wm. A. Inman, U. S. commissioner, at Colfax, Wash., on Saturday, June 2d, 1900, viz: Augustus Miller, who made pre-emption declaratory statement No. 7422, for the northeast quarter of Sec. 21, Twp. 15 N. of R. 42, E. W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Byrd and William Chamberlain, of Wilcox, Washington; Joseph Canutt and Frank Smith, of Colfax, Washington.

JOHN M. HILL, Register.

NOTICE.

That the Board of County Commissioners will Consider and Determine the Necessity of Building a Bridge across Union Creek.

Whereas, many citizens of Whitman county have represented to this board, that a county bridge should be built across Union creek at Leitchville, and,

Whereas, there is now in the road and bridge fund of said county, sufficient funds to build said bridge without incurring any warrant indebtedness on said county, now,

Therefore, in accordance with law, notice is hereby given that the said board, will, on the 4th day of June, 1900, at the office of said board at the courthouse in Colfax, the county seat of said county, consider and determine the necessity for building said bridge. Said bridge to be a combination bridge with seventy (70) foot span, and to be at least 18 feet in width.

All persons who are interested in the building of said bridge may appear before said board at said place at said hour of said day, and then and there show cause, if any there be, why said bridge should not be built.

Done by order of the said board of county commissioners.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal as clerk of said board, this 16th day of May, 1900.

[SEAL.] JOHN F. CORNER,
Auditor of the aforesaid county, and Ex-officio Clerk of said Board.

Contest Notice

Headlee vs. Muir.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Walla Walla, Wash., April 20, 1900.—A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by William C. Headlee, contestant, against timber culture entry No. 3396, made April 25th, 1889, for the NE¼, Section 18, Township 15 N., Range 40 E., by John Muir, contestee, in which it is alleged that: John Muir nor his heirs have cultivated to crop or otherwise any part of said tract during the second, third or fourth year after making said entry, or at all; that they have failed to plant ten acres of said tract to trees, seeds or cuttings during the third and fourth years after entry, or at all; that they have abandoned said tract since the year 1890 and up to the present time; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 2, 1900, before Wm. A. Inman, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Colfax, Washington, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 9, 1900, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Walla Walla, Washington. The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed Feb. 3, 1899, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

JOHN M. HILL, Register.

Notice of Settlement of Final Account.

In the superior court of Whitman county, state of Washington.

In the matter of the estate of S. I. Brockway, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that L. T. Brockway, administrator of the estate of S. I. Brockway, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement and filed in said court his final account of his administration of said estate, and that Monday, the 25th day of June, 1900, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said court, in the City of Colfax, Whitman county, state of Washington, has been duly appointed by the said court for the settlement of said account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to said account and contest the same.

Dated, May 21st, 1900.

W. W. RENFREW, County Clerk.
By ED. KENNEL, Deputy.
Chadwick and Bryant, attorneys for estate.