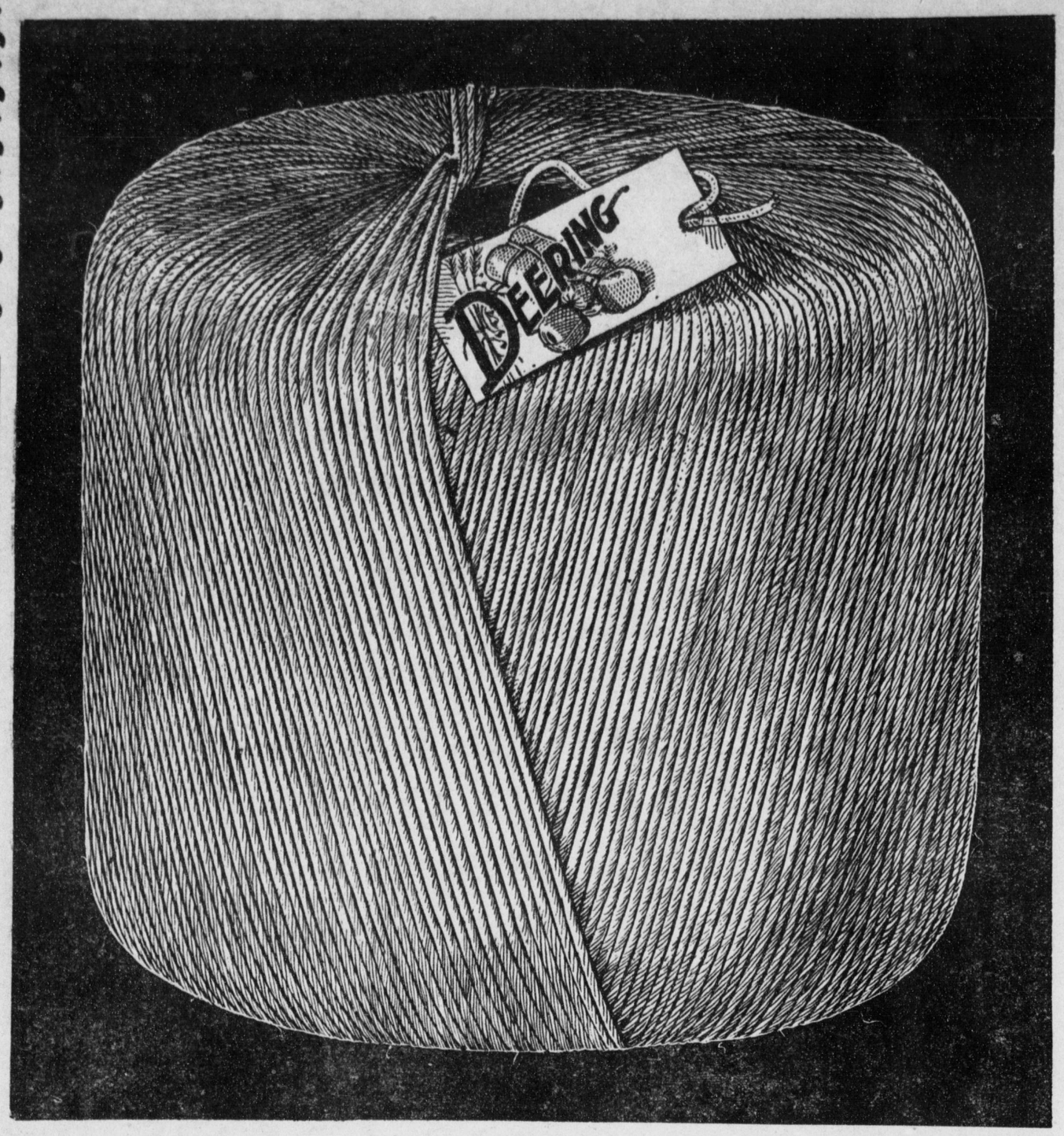

GIVE US YOUR TWINE ORDERS

PRICE AND QUALITY GUARANTEED

The Stewart-Outman Hardware Co.

How They Got Their Start.

In the stories of the humble beginning of many of the men who are now prominent factors in the public, the professional and the industrial life of America is to be found the highest inspiration to the youth of this land of the free and the home of opportunity.

Of course, we cannot all hope to be Standard Oil magnates, but there is some comfort in the fact that John D. Rockefeller began his business career at 16 as a clerk in a commission house; that three years later he started in the same business on his own hook with the $1,000 he had succeeded in saving; and that his first venture in oil refining, made in 1860, was involved in great financial doubt.

Not many men would consider a Scotch accent a particularly valuable commercial asset, but it twice led to the advancement of Andy Carnegie, whose first work was in a bobbin mill at Pittsburg, when he received one dollar and a quarter a week for his services. His employer was a home-sick Scotchman, who liked the boy's brogue and advanced him; later Tom Scott took him on the Pennsylvania road, largely because that brogue also pleased him, but also because he had made good in his other positions—the really important lesson for youth to learn.

James J. Hill was a penniless youth from Canada when, at 18, he got a job as shipping clerk at St. Paul. He made a practice of learning the business of the man above him, and rose. Marshall Field was not considered a success in the general store at Conway, Mass., where he got his first job, but he went out to Chicago, started at the bottom in the house of which his present marvelous business is the outgrowth, devoted himself assiduously to learning, and became one of the foremost figures in the commercial world.

Senator Allison taught school, worked his way through college, began the practice of law when he hadn't a dollar, but kept hitting at it. When Joseph H. Choate landed in New York to begin the practice of law he had hardly a penny in his pocket. Philander C. Knox began the practice of law in Pittsburg with no other asset than his brains and hustling ability. Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago and Northwestern, began learning telegraphy when he was 13, at 17, when he went to Chicago, was proficient at that calling, became train dispatcher and went on up.

Melvin W. Fuller, now chief justice of the supreme court of the U. S, helped his brother run a little democratic paper in Augusta, Me., while he was securing his education for admission to the bar. He had hard sledding when he first went to Chicago to establish himself as a lawyer.

A. J. Cassatt at 20 was a member of a surveying party in Georgia; now he is president of the great Pennsylvania railroad system. Thomas W. Lawson was 12 years old when he got a job in a Boston bank at $3 a week. He lasted just one day, his parents taking him out that he might go to school; but five days later his eloquence had persuaded the home folks that business was his forte, and he went back to the bank.

Russell Sage began as a clerk in an Oneida, N. Y., general store; he was once in congress, but abandoned politics for the more congenial occupation of making—and saving—money. Geo. B. Cortelyou was a stenographer, and a good one. Leslie M. Shaw worked on a farm and sold trees to gullible farmers while working his way through college; he denies that he ever sold lightning rods or sewing machines.

Senator Gorman was a page in the senate at 13, and became private secretary to Stephen A. Douglas. General Miles worked in a crockery store at the outbreak of the war; before that he had acquired a taste for the military and for uniforms. John W. Gates made his first money husking corn; later he ran a small hardware store. Henry C. Frick, who, as a representative of the steel trust, named Phil Knox for United States senator, is worth many millions now, but he began business as clerk in a little country store.

The list might be extended almost indefinitely. The lesson it teaches is that a humble beginning is no handicap in the race for success. These men have succeeded because, giving no time for repining over the places held by the apparently more fortunate youth around them, they have done with all their might the tasks at hand. The start and early training were used as means toward the development of character and business instinct, which, in turn, brought success.

C. H. Morton will conduct an employment agency at his store this summer. If you wish to hire help or to secure work in any capacity, list your wants with him. He will assist you. 41

Bids will be received by board of directors of School District No. 59, on or before Aug. 6, at 8 p. m., for furnishing 75 tons of coal and one car No. 1 red fir wood. Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

(2t) W. G. Beach, Clerk.

Dr. A. E. Fish, osteopathic physician, will be at the Artesian Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week.

Wanted—Lady to take charge of a millinery store on profit sharing basis. No experience as a trimmer necessaay, except selling ability. $150 capital required. Address, "Milliner" P. O. Box 44. Colfax, Wash. (2t*)

REMEMBER

We give a 16x20 enlargement with each dozen photos. One dozen of our best photos. and a 16x20 enlargement for $3.25. Framing a specialty. Cabinet photos. $1.50 per dozen.

(4t32) Burns Bros., Photographers.

Warehouse Tickets Lost.

Notice is hereby given that warehouse tickets as follows, issued by Kerr, Gifford & Company at Johnson, Washington, have been lost, viz:

No. 184, in favor of J. G. Gibson, issued Sept. 7, 1903, 88 sacks wheat.

No, 205, in favor of Mary Gilbert, issued Sept. 14, 1903, 120 sacks wheat.

No. 211, in favor of Mary Gilbert, issued Sept. 14, 1903, 265 sacks wheat.

Said warehouse tickets and the grain represented thereby have heretofore been purchased by Kerr, Gifford & Co., the owners of said warehouse, and such warehouse tickets have been lost subsequent to such purchase thereof and the shipment out of the grain represented thereby. The warehouse tickets aforesaid no longer represent grain in store and are of no validity.

KERR, GIFFORD & CO.

Notice is hereby given that warehouse ticket No. 372, issued by Kerr, Gifford & Company at Busbey in favor of W. M. Earley, on Nov. 28, 1903, and covering 20 sacks oats, has been lost.

Said warehouse ticket and the grain represented thereby has heretofore been purchased by Kerr, Gifford & Co., the owners of said warehouse, and such warehouse ticket has been lost subsequent to such purchase thereof and the shipment out of the grain represented thereby. The warehouse ticket aforesaid no longer represents grain in store and is of no validity.

KERR, GIFFORD & CO.

Notice is hereby given that warehouse ticket No. 560, issued by Kerr, Gifford & Company, at Pullman, Washington, on April 26th, 1904, in favor of "Transferred from Interior House," and covering 46 sacks wheat, has been lost.

Said warehouse ticket and the grain represented thereby has heretofore been purchased by Kerr, Gifford & Co., the owners of said warehouse, and such warehouse, and such warehouse ticket has been lost subsequent to such purchase thereof and the shipment out of the grain represented thereby. The warehouse ticket aforesaid no longer represents grain in store and is of no validity.

(38t3) KERR, GIFFORD & CO.

The Trail of Lewis and Clark

was the pioneer American trail west of the Missouri river and the results of that exploration of 1804-6 were of tremendous importance to the United States and they were never more apparent than now.

A publication relating to the Lewis and Clark expedition, just issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, stands peculiarly alone. This edition is a two volume, 8 vo one, called "The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904." The author, Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, is the well-known author of the popular Wonderland series of the Northern Pacific Railway, in connection with which he made his researches and studies for this work.

Mr. Wheeler has traveled several thousand miles over the route of Lewis and Clark. He has camped out, climbed mountains, followed old Indian trails, and visited remote points made memorable by those explorers. Their route across the Bitterroot mountains has been followed, identified and mapped.

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark" is illustrated in color and half tone from paintings, drawings and maps by Paxson, DeCamp and Russell, made under Mr. Wheeler's direction, and from photographs taken especially for the purpose. The writer tells his own story and supplements it with pertinent extracts from Lewis and Clark, and a host of other historical and narrative writers that connect the past with the present. Manuscript journals of Lewis and Clark are given. A chapter is devoted to the Louisiana Purchase, another to the preparatory measures for the exploration, and another to the history of each man of the expedition so far as known, including a discussion of the death of Captain Lewis.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and the Lewis and Clark Centennial to be he held at Portland, Ore., in 1905, make this work peculiarly timely because written from the standpoint of actual knowledge of past and present conditions of the old trail and country.

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark" should be found in every public and private library in the land and the general reader will find in reading through its pages of large, clear type that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction.

The book can be ordered through any bookseller or news stand or direct from the publishers.

To the Worlds Fair.

On June 7th the N. P. Ry. will sell the usual excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at rate of $60. Good ten days going and ninety days returning from date of sale. Don't overlook the fact that the N. P. runs through Standard and Tourist Sleepers from Spokane to St. Louis via Billings, without change. For further information call on the undersigned.

W. C. Dunning, Agt. N. P. Ry.

American girl, 30, good cook, wants place on ranch. Enquire at this office.