The Port Crescent Leader.

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JUST A LITTLE ONE,

But One Calculated to Fill With Awe an Onlooker Who Still Harbors a Respect for Dynamite.

A TON OF GIANT EXPLOSIVES

To be Fired in the Upper Tunnel in the Cliff Above the Breakwater, Monday—A Blast that Will Paralyze An Imposing Bluff and Bring Down Thousands of Tons of Rock, and Yet it is Considered "A Little One"' as Compared With Former Achievements, and With Others Now on the String—How the Sixty Foot Tunnel Will be Charged With Its Elevating Load—The New Machinery Will be Erected and Put to Work Immediately After the Firing of the Blast, and Breakwater Construction Will Then Progress at the Rate of Forty Feet Per Week.

IF YOU WANT TO witness an elevating sight, station yourself, Monday afternoon, in some safe place, commanding a view of the cliff that, brown-browed and stern, now frowns above the breakwater, and watch.

You may hold your breath and string your nerves to a pretty high tension, while you're watching and waiting, if you want to. That sort of thing generally helps one to enjoy an explosion, and doesn't in the least interfere with the force of the blast.

For that is what there is going to be over at the breakwater, Monday afternoon—a large, resonant, cliff-cracking, rock-rolling blast.

The upper tunnel in the stone bluff is completed. It's an innocent little affair that runs into the bowels of the great mass of stone some 60 feet, with a diameter of several feet and a height that almost permits of one walking erect in places, and will be charged with a ton of dynamite and powder and fired Monday afternoon.

The LEADER doesn't know for sure at what hour, but probably about 4 o'clock.

Manager John E. Lutz, of the Union Construction Company, who is the governing spirit in the matter, was asked for definite information on this point; but with a modesty that is characteristic of him, and a smile as baffling as bland, he said that no fixed hour for firing the blast had been concluded upon; that it was such a little shot that it wasn't worth while arranging a programme with reference to its firing. It had simply been concluded to fire it as soon after getting it ready as possible, and it was to be ready Monday afternoon. That was all.

Yes, to be sure.

Only a little one.

Hardly worth mentioning.

Just a little matter of working a force night and day, drilling a big tunnel sixty feet into a solid mass of rock, charging it with 2,000 pounds of giant explosives, setting it off by means of an electric spark, and shattering and rolling from its place thousands of tons of stone.

That's all.

And it's hardly worth mentioning!

That's all right.

That may be Mr. Lutz' way of looking at it.

He has grown used, mayhap, to putting in larger tunnels, and firing dynamite and Judson powder in five and ten ton lots, and shooting young mountains off their base; but to the uncallonsed, every day citizen, who still retains a wholesome respect for even a pill-box full of dynamite, the little blow-out of Monday afternoon will be tremendously interesting.

So, if you haven't lost all interest in human affairs, conducted on a big and sweeping scale, you will be in your chosen retreat down near the beach, in good season, Monday afternoon. You may have to wait a little bit, until the finishing touches are put upon the work of "tamping" the tunnel, and the electric connections are all arranged, ready for the touch of the key that will complete the circuit, fire the blast, and blow to everlasting smash the upper-half of the huge mass of rock that is now resting so complacently on its foundations, over-confident in its own burly strength.

Like many another giant, it will take a tumble.

An awful tumble.

And when that cliff gathers its scattered senses together again, it will find itself in the sea, forming a substantial portion of the largest of the breakwaters, that will give to Port Crescent a harbor of matchless excellence and surpassing beauty.

That's what the blast is for—to dislodge another mountain of rock, which will be loaded into cars by strong, swift and skillfully manipulated machinery, and railroaded out to the extremity of the rapidly growing breakwater.

As soon as the stone brought down by the approaching blast is well out of the way, the lower tunnel in the cliff—the largest one, which will be charged with four tons, or 8,000 pounds of explosives, will be fired—and following this explosion, down will come fresh thousands of tons of rock.

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The work of charging the tunnel in which Monday's blast will occur is full of interest.

The big black hole in the cliff—it looks like the entrance to some interminable cave—runs in straight for a distance of full 40 feet, and then bears off to the left in an L of 20 feet. At the extremity of this L is a chamber six or seven feet in diameter and high enough to permit of one standing erect.

It is in this apartment that the ton of explosives will be placed. Box after box of Judson powder will be piled up, leaving room in the center of the pile for a box of dynamite.

Attached to one of the sticks of dynamite in the box will be a fulminating cap, which in turn will be in effective reach of an electric wire, tipped with platinum. This wire will be carried from the tunnel, and over the bluff, to connect with an instrument that will be safely placed somewhere in the neighborhood of the Hotel Markham.

But before the connection is made, will come the important task of tightly packing all the remaining space in the chamber, as well as the entire length of the tunnel, with earth, to make the blast as effective as possible. To aid in this work, a ledge of rock has been left in the tunnel, just beyond the entrance to the L, that will be utilized as a brace for heavy timbers, that will be thrown across the tunnel, to assist in holding the blast down to its legitimate work.

When all is ready, the signal will be given to touch the Cain-raising button. This done, a spark from the wire will explode the cap, which will explode the dynamite, and it, in turn, will explode the Judson powder, and together—well, that cliff will never know what struck it.

And then what?

Well, in a little while, the sea-green waves will be washing against the rock that had faced the storms of many a century, and the breakwater will be growing at the rate of 40 feet a week.

The double trestle at the breakwater is being pushed out toward the reef in twenty-foot bents, as fast as the pile-driver and carpenters can push it, and a wharf is being extended on its east side, at which the new machinery—the 30-horse-power boiler; the 20-horse-power engine; the swinging engine and the huge derrick—will be unloaded, and thence, moved into their respective places, and put into service with all possible speed.

The second blast will not be fired until a part of the rock that will be brought down by Monday's blast has been removed, it being highly desirable to preserve as much working room, for men and machinery, as possible.

MR. HARRY E. LUTZ returned, Monday, from a business trip to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Townsend, Fairhaven, Whatcom and Anacortes.

MRS. SARAH BARNES, of Washington, D. C., arrived at Port Crescent, Wednesday, and is now the guest of her son, Mr. Paul Barnes, at the Hotel Markham.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT A. B. Dorsey, of Angeles, was here, Wednesday, whooping things up for his candidate for the Superior Judgeship, Mr. R. C. Wilson.

JUSTICE WIN MILLER, with his wife and two children, are enjoying a visit to Seattle and Tacoma. They left here Tuesday morning, and expect to be away about ten days. The trip is one that will yield both Mr. and Mrs. Miller a great deal of pleasure.

MESSRS. L. E. Davick and O. Fjœrtoft were in from Lake Crescent, Tuesday. They are deeply interested in forwarding a survey of the Lake township, and in everything calculated to develop their section of the county. They both have fine ranches on Lake Crescent—an immense sheet of water of transcendent beauty, and one the fame of which is rapidly spreading, as the days go by.

MR. AL. MILLER, the proprietor of the Port Crescent Transfer and Feed Stable, has now well under way his new residence, near the corner of Crescent avenue and Fifth street. This attractive structure, which is being erected by Contractor S. R. Haddock, will contain six or seven rooms, conveniently arranged and well finished. Mr. Miller will also make some improvements to his barn, enlarging it to meet the increasing demands of his business.

MR. PAUL BARNES received a pretty painful hurt, over at the breakwater, Wednesday. He was assisting in the work of removing the engine out to the pile driver, and was lying on his back, loosening some bolts that were difficult of access. While in this position a good-sized rock plunged down through the roof, striking him in the forehead and cutting an ugly gash in the shape of a cross. While the wound is an annoying one, Mr. Barnes was exceedingly fortunate in escaping so lightly.

THE CONTRACT AWARDED

And the Survey of the Lake Township Will be Undertaken at Once.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS OF SETTLERS

One of Which is to be Held at Mr. Frank Gestring's Next Sunday Afternoon, and the Other at the Office of the Port Crescent Leader, Monday Evening, March 9th—The Business to be Transacted is Urgent, and it is Important that a Full Representation of Settlers be Present at These Meetings—A Letter from Surveyor-General Cavanaugh, that Will be Read With Profit by Settlers Interested in Securing a Survey of Their Townships—How to Go About Securing What is Desired.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE IS near at hand for the settlers in the Lake township. The survey for which they have so long hoped, prayed and petitioned, is going to be made, and at once.

The contract for the survey was to have been let by Surveyor-General Cavanaugh yesterday, and doubtless some competent engineer now holds his commission to perform this task.

In order that the work my proceed without delay, it is important that some uncompleted preliminary details be satisfactorily arranged by the settlers; and that this work may be promptly dispatched, two meetings have been called, either one of which every claimant in the township and "the wedge" is earnestly requested to attend.

The settlers in the northwestern half of the township will meet at the residence of Mr. Frank Gestring at 2 o'clock next Sunday afternoon; and all those in the southwestern half of the township will meet at the LEADER office at 7 o'clock on the following day—Monday, March 9th.

It is urgently desired that everyone interested in the survey of the township be present at at least one of these meetings, for the business in hand has a direct and important bearing upon forwarding the work that is so much desired and so badly needed. The rapidity with which the work may be pushed through will depend largely upon the union and concentration of purpose on the part of settlers themselves; so it is exceedingly important that there be no absentees either at the meeting at Mr. Gestring's or at the LEADER office.

As soon as the survey is completed and the necessary office work has been accomplished, Surveyor-General Cavanaugh will send all the papers having a bearing upon the survey to the General Land Office at Washington, where its early acceptance will be urged.

As soon as the survey has been accepted, the land office at Seattle will be authorized to give notice that on a given day, the new township will be thrown open to settlement. Then will come a rush of claimants, such as has not been witnessed at the land office in many a day.

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In view of the fact that there is a large amount of unsurveyed land in Clallam—and much of it classed among the finest agricultural and timber land in the state of Washington; and that it is all settling up so rapidly, and that one township after another will now be seeking a survey, the following extract from a long letter written by Surveyor-General Cavanaugh will have especial significance and value. In it, he makes very plain to settlers the steps that they must take, in order to get their petition for a survey before the Land Department in proper shape to be acted upon. It is an extract that every settler on unsurveyed land should cut out and preserve, for by following the instructions so clearly laid down, a great deal of trouble and delay may by avoided:

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"Before entering upon the details of the situation permit me to correct an erroneous impression which prevails in the minds of many persons, settlers upon lands desiring them surveyed and their friends who desire to assist them in securing the surveys.

"It is the belief of many that the Surveyor-General is invested with power to order surveys in any part of the state, let the contracts therefor and have the localities surveyed forthwith.

"The fact is the Surveyor-General is intrusted with neither power nor discretion. He is simply a transmitting medium of the interior department, general land office, selected from the citizens of the several states and stationed in their midst for convenience of address and consultation.

"Without a petition from the settlers in any given township, such as in its preparation complies with the instructions of the department, no surveys whatever can be considered, no matter what the wishes of the Surveyor-General may be or the needs of the settlers.

"A petition for the survey of a township must comply substantially with the following instructions:

"In regard to applications for the survey of public lands, there is no especial form required. For each township a separate application is necessary. When the survey is desired under the special deposit system, the applications should so state, requesting to be furnished with an estimate of the cost of survey and office work. At present, applications for surveys under the special deposit system are not neccessary, as the regular appropriation is sufficient for all legitimate surveys.

"The particular township and range must be given, and that the applicants are bona fide settlers therein under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States; that they are well acquainted with the character and condition of the land included in said township, and that the same is not mineral or reserved by the government.

"The application must also state the number of settlers in the township and particularly describe the land sought to be surveyed, whether the same is heavily timbered, mountainous or covered with dense undergrowth; whether it is good agricultural land when the timber and dense undergrowth is removed, giving the kinds, quality and quantity of timber; what portion of the township, if any, is unfit for survey.

"These statements must be verified by the individual, separate affidavits of actual settlers, to accompany the application for survey, as to the character and duration of their inhabitancy of the land; the extent and value of their improvements, the uses made of the land and the quantity under cultivation; that the land, when the timber and undergrowth is removed, is good agricultural land; that the application for survey is made in good faith and not for the purpose of enabling a surveying contract to be obtained, nor at the instance, or in the interest, or for the benefit of any other person.

"The application and accompanying affidavits will be submitted to the department, if in proper form, with my recommendation that a survey be authorized.

"When the survey is authorized under the special deposit system the applicants will be informed of the amount necessary for cost of survey and office work, and upon the proper deposit being made contract will be entered into for the execution of the survey.

"All applications for surveys must be made to the United States Surveyor-General of Washington."

Misfortune's Heavy Hand.

The people of Port Angeles seem to be in hard lines. One misfortune after another comes tumbling upon them, with a rapidity and a persistency that is disheartening. Their principal thoroughfare, Front street, on which the graders have been at work, has been an avenue of mud for months past. An important stretch of this newly cut street was held in place by cribbing, and work had got along to that point that the long-suffering citizens of Angeles began to hope that, in the course of human events, Front street would be decently navigable; but while this precious hope was still young in their bosoms, a fresh calamity of large proportions descended upon them, filling their hearts with woe. A big stretch of the cribbing, vital to the welfare of the roadway, tottered on its base and tumbled to the ground, a sickening wreck.

And with it tumbled all hope of Front street being rescued from its environment of mud for many a dreary day to come.

The disaster is a serious one, and one that entails the loss of a very considerable amount of money. Just who this loss will fall upon is probably still an open question.

If the cribbing was built according to official plans and specifications, the loss will have to be borne by the corporation. If it was not, and the wreck is traceable to faulty work on the part of the contractors, then the latter will have to wrestle with the loss, which is not confined merely to the cribbing that has gone out, but extends to the remainder of the crib work, which is left in dangerous shape.

An Appreciative Patron.

The LEADER, since appearing in its new form and new attire, has had many nice things said of it, for all of which it is very grateful. It isn't every mail, however, that brings even to the LEADER, such a delightful all-around compliment as that contained in the appended letter from Mrs. Nana Leonard, of Fort Bragg, California, who has been a staunch friend and patron of this paper, almost from the day of its birth:

FORT BRAGG, CAL., Feb. 18, 1891.

Editor Leader, Port Crescent, Wash.,

DEAR SIR:—When I received the LEADER last week, I scarcely recognized it in its new dress. I must say it is very handsome, very newsy, and deserving of patronage. It is gladly received by me for I love to read of the improvements and great developments in that new, rich country.

I have a brother living near Port Crescent. He writes me of the many grand and good things in that vicinity, so I know it is not all "newspaper talk." Wishing you much success,

I am very truly yours,

MRS. NANA LEONARD.

The Senator is Making Our Strong Points Known.

Senator John B. Allen, during the successful right that he made in the Senate for the establishment of a government dry dock at Port Orchard, took occasion to acquaint the body of which he is so useful a member, with a good many interesting and valuable facts about Puget Sound. The LEADER is in receipt of Senator Allen's speech, made in the Senate in behalf of this important measure, during the course of which he said:

"As I said, Mr. President, the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca is some 8 or 9 miles in width, and the depth from 200 to 600 feet. At no time and under no stress of weather is a vessel of largest size hindered in entering the Strait."

And later on, in replying to Senator Dolph, of Oregon, who was laboring to have the dry dock located on the Columbia river, and who questioned the statement that vessels drawing 30 feet of water were in the habit of entering the Sound, Senator Allen said:

"I say that the deepest vessels that navigate the seas enter Puget Sound, and I know that the great tea ships from Japan and China, which are among the deepest draughted vessels in this age, go to the ports on Puget Sound.

"Not only that, Mr. President, but in addition, such facts as these should be considered: Puget Sound has a shore line, including its islands and its estuaries, of 1,900 miles. It presents a surface of 2,000 square miles of water. From the very northern extremity of this great inland sea to its southern extremity is one continuous seam of coal, the only merchantable coal, I believe, discovered, or at least available, upon the Pacific coast within the limits of the United States.

"Not only that, but it has a timber growth that creates a commerce extending into all the ports of the world. Even in the infancy of this coal industry, which is the great economical one of the Pacific coast, the output of the coal mines of Washington was 1,350,000 tons last year. The lumber cut upon Puget Sound was 1,200,000,000 feet during the last year. There are some two or three transcontinental railroads directly communicating with Puget Sound. Its shipping industries are swelling at an enormous, a permanent and a healthful rate."

A $1,000 Loss.

The tug "Lotta," of Victoria, came into harbor here, Tuesday, in search of a barge of coal that she had lost on the day previous. She was towing the coal up Sound, when it slipped away from her, and the loss was not discovered until the barge was completely out of sight.

About five o'clock Monday afternoon Manager John E. Lutz, of the Port Crescent Improvement Company, and Wharfinger James Haswell, sighted a wild barge about six miles east of here. It was drifting out toward the ocean, and while watching it through glasses, the gentlemen named saw it approached by a tug, presumably for the purpose of taking it in tow. They did not attempt to keep track of it after that.

This was the most satisfactory information regarding the lost barge that the captain of the Lotta had received, but it did not fill him with a boundless joy. He seemed to be under the impression hat the tug that had sidled up to his escaped "tow" had picked it up and made off with it, and would run it into port somewhere, get its $1,000 cargo unloaded and turn the barge adrift. He was in a very anxious frame of mind, and offered $250 for information that would enable him to recover the lost property.

The barge, at the time the Lotta called here, was either safely in port somewhere, or was out doing a hornpipe on the broad bosom of the Pacific.

We Have the Long End of the Pole, Just the Same.

"This part of the country, as well as the New South," said Edwin E. Kahil, of Atlanta, who is now visiting this portion of Washington, "is at present and for the past two years has been enjoying an unprecedented growth. All through the older Eastern states those looking for new fields in which to try their fortune ask themselves, 'where to—the Pacific Northwest or the South?"

"This state is the principal attraction in this great Northwest country, and if it possesses but to a degree the resources claimed for it, there is no question as t its future. The South has sprung up as if by magic. From the waste of about 20 years, energy, enterprise, thrift and husbandry are now the prevailing features.

"This country may have the advantage in the way of timber and precious metals, and also, I might say, as a cereal producer, but the South, for the time being, has the advantage of having an immediate market for its products.

"A country is wealthy according as its production exceeds its consumption. The surplus is sent to outside markets. This country will in time be a great over-producer, and its over-production will find its way largely into foreign markets."

COMING IN COLONIES,

To Settle up the Fertile Valley of the Queets.

FARMERS GETTING IN IN TIME

To Avail Themselves of the Benefits that Will Accrue to Those Holding Land in the Splendid Territory Through Which the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis R. R. Will Pass—Wise in Their Day, They Purpose Getting a Whack at the Good Things Going—Some Authentic Information About the Queets River and Valley.

THE SECTION of country to the west of the Olympic mountains has never yet been fully described. It has, however, been traversed its whole length several times by the engineering staff of the V., P. C. & C. R. R. Company, and is known to present no great engineering difficulties, but to consist of a succession of river valleys of exceptional richness, divided from each other by shallow elevations or longer reaches of table lands.

The character of the Quillayute and its tributary valleys has recently been dwelt upon in these columns, and we are now able to afford some particulars respecting the Queets river and its settlements.

This river rises in the glaciers of Mount Olympus and flows a general southwesterly course, to the ocean. It is about 40 miles long, and for the last four miles of its course, it runs through the Quinault Indian reserve. Having a fall of some fifty feet per mile, and a general width of 200 feet, it keeps its course free from jams of logs, and it is stated that canoes can run close up to its source. As usual with Washington streams, it abounds in the famous Quinault and silver salmon, steel heads, flounders and mountain trout.

The valley through which the river flows is, at the lower end, near the Indian reserve, only about one mile wide, but it soon takes a rise of about one hundred feet, and then for miles and miles on both sides of the river, it spreads itself out into magnificent table lands, on which there is some little prairie land; for the most part, the timber is very thin and scattering, and the land very easy to clear. In patches, however, the timber, which consists principally of hemlock and cedar, stands pretty thick. In the bottoms adjoining the river, the soil consists of a very rich sandy loam, while on the table lands, it is a dark, yellow shot clay, either of which is admirably adapted to farming and gardening purposes.

The settlement of this district has been in progress for some two or three seasons, and at the present writing about seventy-five claims have been taken up. They commence four miles from the river mouth, and extend ten miles up on both sides. Quite a number of the settlers are busy—each clearing a few acres for planting this spring; they all appear to be very well pleased with the location, and intend to bring their families there early in the season. Upwards of sixty families are arranging to charter a steamboat from Tacoma, about the middle of April, and pass along the Straits to their new homes on this river.

Mr. Banta, of Tacoma, who is the founder of this colony, has just presented a petition to the Surveyor General for the survey of at least two townships, and is sanguine that this work will be carried through this season.

Now, how is this for an answer to the gentlemen who wag their heads and smile dubiously when we talk of the rapid development of this country? The fact is, that an incredible amount of silent and steady work is being crowded along in that direction, and that those who are anxious to verify it, can do so with very little trouble.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the settlers on the Queets are as deeply interested as anyone can be, in the completion of the line through that country to Port Crescent. To this city, with its unrivalled advantages as the great terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, all their eyes are directed in the knowledge that here they will find the market for all their consumable produce, and the shipping port and distributing point for all their hops and other exports.

MR. J. H. MORRIS, of Buckley, Wash., representing the Dansville Nursery, of Dansville, N. Y., made an immense delivery of fruit trees of all kinds, here Wednesday. The majority of the ranchers in the vicinity of Port Crescent and the Lake were in to receive the trees they had ordered, and all afternoon, processions of men could be seen transporting homeward the foundations of their orchards. The trees were mainly apples, pears, prunes and plums, and were in fine condition.

THE PORT CRESCENT LEADER.

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Thursday, March 5th, 1891.

Clallam county is to have a separate Superior Judge—for which the good Lord, the Legislature, Senator Hastings and Representative Troy be praised.

Governor Laughton's official proclamation, declaring that Olympia has been formally chosen by the people as the permanent capital of the State, appears in this issue of the LEADER.

The Port Angeles Herald is developing a tendency to talk right out in meeting, that is refreshing. In its last issue, it makes a vehement kick about "the disgraceful condition of Front street," and demands that something be done and done at once, to get the people out of the mud.

Senator John B. Allen writes to a commitee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce that in view of the vast quantities of coal and iron ore in the Puget Sound country, and the necessity of defending the entrances to the Sound by warships and floating batteries, he thinks great guns should be made on the Sound, where all the material exists and where they are to be used.

It is gratifying to note with what unanimity it is conceded, on all sides, and by all manner of men, that Port Crescent is a town with a magnificent future. The full significance of our strong points seem to be forcing their way even into minds not naturally inclined to bid them a hearty welcome—but minds that are nevertheless wise enough to recognize the truth when they can no longer with safety ignore it, and smart enough to get into the swim while they may.

The sawmill men of Tacoma are endeavoring to form a combination to protect their mutual interests. It is said they desire to have a complete organization and hire a manager to conduct the business of a central office, through which all orders for lumber in the city will have to pass. They propose to establish uniform prices and grades of lumber and are now endeavoring to devise a scheme by which orders can be justly distributed pro rata among the different mills.

The LEADER wants to drop a friendly hint to investors—a low, sweet whisper, that those who have cut their eye teeth, and who know a tip from a tadpole, will comprehend.

Those who invest in Port Crescent property, or in acreage adjacent to the city, at present prices, will soon be sitting up nights, congratulating themselves that they were born with good horse sense.

They will also have occasion to put in a few pleasant hours counting the profits returned by their investments here.

Tin mining is a success. A number of blocks of pig-tin were turned out from the Temescal tin mine, in San Bernardino county, California, this week—the first fruit of the McKinley bill in California. As soon as the passage of the McKinley bill was assured work on the stamp mill and smelting furnace was pushed. The ore is crushed in much the same way that gold quartz is, except that no quick silver is needed to separate the tin. The process of extraction is similar to that employed in Cornwall, except that in California the loss has been reduced to two pounds to a ton, while in Cornwall the loss is six pounds of tin to the ton. It is expected that the tin factory will supply the demand of this coast, which has been growing rapidly, owing to fruit canning.

Senator George Hearst, of California, died in Washington city, Saturday, after a lingering illness. Senator Hearst was one of the best friends the Pacific Coast has ever had at Washington, and the people of this section of the country should cherish his memory. The fact that he was a staunch Democrat, and that he was ever ready to advance the interests of his party in every possible way, did not prevent him from being loyal to the material interests of the people of this coast, three hundred and sixty-five days a year. Senator Hearst wasn't as brilliant as some of his compeers, and as an orator he wasn't a spellbinder, but when it came to applying genuine common sense to a large commercial problem, there were few men in the Senate who were listened to with more respect than the now deceased Senator.

Things are getting into an awful tangle over the Superior Judgeship, up at Angeles. A bitter and merciless campaign is being made against Judge G. V. Smith, who was the first candidate in the field for the position. A fight of equal bitterness is being waged against W. R. Gay, Esq., who has, within the past two weeks, developed into a most formidable aspirant for the Judgeship. Mr. Murphy was put out of the race by a trade. Mr. Bryan, who is a Democrat, is in the swim as a protest to Mr. Smith's candidacy. And now there is a new Richmond in the field, Mr. R. C. Wilson, of Port Angeles. Mr. Wilson has been a resident of the csunty for but a few months, and it isn't clear, as yet, on what he hangs his hope of success; but he is in the race in dead earnest, and his henchmen are doing all they can to give a quietus to the chances of Smith and Gay. There will be a funeral of some sort up at Angeles when this fight is over.

The Pacific Coast Wood and Coal, a reliable journal, has collected statistics regarding the output of lumber in Oregon, Washington and California for the year 1890.

As this is the first time that the actual output of every mill engaged in business has been obtained, a comparison with the cut of former years cannot be accurately made, but the output of last year is known to be much larger than that of previous years.

Washington produced 1,830,175,000 feet.

Oregon 829,283,000 feet.

California 874,916,000 feet, making a total output for the Pacific coast states of 3,522,370,000 feet.

The trial of Superior Court Judge Morris B. Sachs opened before a joint convention of the Senate and House at Olympia, Wednesday night of last week, and is still in progress, the sessions being held at night in order that the regular business of the Legislature may not be interfered with.

The prosecution is represented by Judge Galusha Parsons, and Judge Sachs by Col. Haines, A. R. Coleman and Colonel Winston. President Wilson occupies the chair. Judge Sachs is making a stubborn and able resistance to the effort to remove him from the honorable office to which the people elected him, and should the result of the present trial before the Legislature be adverse to him, he will appeal to the Supreme Court, where he believes he will be given a full and fair hearing. He does not hesitate to say that the Legislature has shown a disposition to not give him a square deal in the proceedings now in progress.

The trial is the one absorbing topic of conversation at Olympia, and an intense degree of interest is manifested in the facts as developed by the evidence.

The first session of the joint convention was a racy one, according to the report of the special correspondent of the Seattle Press-Times. Here is a portion of the report, which is fairly indicative of the way things ran at the opening of the trial:

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"Rufus C. Calhoun!" It was Judge Parsons who spoke and he was calling the first witness for the state, who is a Port Townsend merchant. He is a red-haired young man with fiery red mustache and there was a blood red tinge in his face as he pressed through the crowd and took his seat on the elevated platform in front of the president's chair.

In conformity with the defense's position regarding the lack of jurisdiction of the joint convention, Col. Haines objected to the administration of the oath of office by President Wilson, and the exception was entered.

Calhoun proceeded with his story. He said he had known Judge Sachs to play at faro in the Silver Safe, Reception and Townsend saloons in Port Townsend, and had seen him consort with all classes, and in fact all tribes. [Laughter.] He had seen Judge Sachs in these saloons at all hours of the day and night up to midnight. He was positive that Sachs played during court hours. The saloons where Sachs played, he said, were public resorts, having "push" doors.

Calhoun gave a scientific explanation of a faro game which amused everybody. He computed the value of "chips" in Port Townsend as follows: Whites, 10 cents; reds, 50 cents; blues, $2.50 and yellows $5.

In answer to a direct question Calhoun said he had seen Judge Sachs play $15 at a time.

All this testimony related to the Silver Safe saloon. The defense objected to it on the ground that Judge Sachs was not charged with visiting it.

Calhoun went on to tell about Judge Sachs's visits to the Townsend and Reception saloons. He had often seen Judge Sachs "keeping cases" in faro games in the Reception saloon.

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Charles M. Pendegast, a Port Townsend ice dealer, was the next witness.

He had seen Judge Sachs playing faro in the Reception saloon, also in the Townsend, and he associated with all classes of people. He had seen Sachs play with currency and chips. He had played up to $20 in the Townsend.

Col. Haines conducted the cross-examination of Pendegast, who admitted with hesitation that he knew how faro was played.

Q. It is a game with which everybody in Port Townsend is familiar, is it not?

A. Yes.

Q. And quite generally played by the people. I mean the male population. Of course, I do not include the ladies.

A. Yes, sir.

=

David S. Hammond, who was bailiff in Judge Sachs's court last September, testified that he went to the Townsend to find Judge Sachs to notify him that the jury had agreed in a burglary case. Judge Sachs was sitting at the faro table and returned to the court room and heard the verdict.

Q. (By the prosecution)—How did you come to go to the Townsend to look for him.

A. I knew he frequented the saloon and thought it was a good place to find him.

Hammond testified that he could not tell whether Judge Sachs was playing faro in this particular instance, as he was in a hurry, but he was sure a game of some kind was going on. He had seen Judge Sachs playing the Townsend for from $100 to $500.

Q. How often did he play?

A. O, he hit it two or three times a week. [Laughter.]

Col. Haines conducted the cross-examination, and Hammond withstood the fire well.

Q. When did you last see Judge Sachs in a gambling saloon?

A. About two weeks ago. [Laughter.]

Q. Do you spend your leisure time at the Townsend.

A. All the boys hang out there. [Laughter.]

Q. What do you mean by the boys?

A. Young fellows of my age and some who are older. Judge Sachs is one of the boys. [Laughter.]

Q. (By Senator Drum.) What's your politics.

A. I decline to answer that. [Laughter.]

Q. (By Col. Haines.) Do you decline to answer that question for the same reason you refused to answer mine?

A. (After a moment's hesitation.) I decline to answer that.

Great applause followed and the chair called for order and admonished the audience not to applaud witnesses.

Hammond was the lion of the evening among the Port Townsend visitors. They patted him on the back, and he told them that while he looked like a greeny there were no flies on him.

He is a tall, spare-built, smooth-faced boy of 22 and has sharp features.

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As the trial progressed, there was a great revulsion of sentiment in favor of Judge Sachs. The prosecution succeeded in making out a pretty clear case of gaming against the Judge, and the defense did not make much of an endeavor to break down the evidence on this point. The point was made, however, that if Judge Sachs did play faro, he did not allow gambling to interfere with a full and fair discharge of his judicial duties; that, when warned by his friends that his conduct was indiscreet, he desisted from gaming and would never again go near the seductive green-cloth table; and that the present endeavor to remove him from office and disgrace him is the work of a malicious crowd of newcomers at Port Townsend, whose policy is to rule or ruin. The Judge is now satisfied that the Legislature is disposed to treat him fairly, and the belief is growing that he will triumph at the present trial.

There isn't on Puget Sound, to-day, a town that affords investors money-making opportunities equal to those to be found at Port Crescent. That the truth of this assertion is recognized, by a good many shrewd people, is evidenced by the amount of capital that is now being placed here, in city property and acreage.

S. J. LUTZ & Co. received an immense consignment of goods—flour, a general line of groceries and hardware—from San Francisco, Monday. The goods were brought up from 'Frisco on the splendid ocean steamer, the Umatilla.

L. B. HASTINGS. W. G. STRONG.

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware,

Stoves, Ranges

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PORT TOWNSEND, - WASHINGTON.

HUNTERS, ATTENTION.

IF YOU NEED ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

Guns,—Pistols,—Ammunition

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SEND YOUR ORDER TO

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211 WATER STREET, PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE

Lines of These Goods, and Will Not be Undersold.

GUN REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

FORTUNES - ARE - QUICKLY - MADE

OUT OF INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE, but everything depends upon where the investments are placed. Experienced and successful buyers always seek to invest their money in A TOWN WITH AN ASSURED FUTURE, and one where there is a reason for the upward tendency of prices. And it is this class of investors who are interesting themselves most heavily in Business and Residence Lots in PORT CRESCENT, and in acreage lying close to the city.

If You are Seeking a Good, Secure Investment,

You Can Find it in Real Estate in or Adjoining

PORT CRESCENT,

The First Deep Water Harbor in from the Pacific Ocean,

The Ocean Terminus of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co.,

AND THE POINT from which direct connection will be had with British Columbia, via Victoria. The VICTORIA, PORT CRESCENT & CHEHALIS R. R.—work on which is now under way—will give Port Crescent direct connection with all the principal points in the East and the Pacific Northwest, and open up to the world the great Olympic Peninsula, with its inexhaustible forests of Alaska Cedar, Fir and Hemlock, and its thousands of acres of Rich Farming Lands. This Railroad is to be built the present year, and its building will be attended by a period of rapid development that will mean a great deal to those who have wisely invested in PORT CRESCENT REAL ESTATE, or who interest themselves here in proper season.

THE - MARVELOUS - HISTORY - OF - TACOMA

WILL BE REPEATED HERE, and if you want to join Prosperity's Procession, you can find no more advantageous time to do so than right now. We want you to inform yourself as to the potent reasons why you can now find a profitable field for investment here, and will take pleasure in putting you in possession of such information as you may desire. We have a choice line of

Business, Residence and Acreage Property

FOR SALE, and will cheerfully furnish you all detailed information as to Prices, Terms, Location, etc., on application. We give especial attention to the selection of City or Acreage Property for

Non-Resident Investors,

TO WHOM we give the full benefit of all the information we possess, and place their money where we believe it will produce the quickest and the largest returns.

Bargains in Acreage for Prompt Buyers.

160 acres two miles from Port Crescent and one-half mile from the beach.

40.9 acres, one-half mile from Port Crescent.

80 acres adjoining the Townsite.

40 acres in Section 5, Township 30 N., Range 8 West.

HARRY E. LUTZ & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT BROKERS, PORT CRESCENT, WASH.

Maps Furnished on Application. Correspondence Solicited.

RIGHTS OF SETTLERS

On Unsurveyed Lands, and the Proper and Legal Way to Protect Them.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE LAWS

By a Gentleman Who Knows what He is Talking About—Answers to Questions in which Every Settler Upon Unsurveyed Lands Has a Direct Interest—The Requirements of the Law as to Residence, and the Benefits that May be Claimed by Settlers by Reason of Residence Prior to Survey—An Expert's Advice as to How Controversies Between Settlers as to "Superior Rights" May be Avoided.

W. W. WILSHIRE, of Seattle, late examiner of land and mining claims and contests in the General Land Office at Washington, D.C., has prepared for publication the following answers to questions submitted to him—questions of general importance to claimants of public lands, as they involve consideration of requirements fundamental to the right to acquire title under the settlement laws.

The first question propounded to and answered by Mr. Wilshire referred to a matter in which we are not directly interested. The second and third questions were:

"Second: Whether a settler is required to reside upon unsurveyed lands which he claims by right of prior settlement, or whether his improvements will be sufficient to sustain his claim, if his absence is rendered necessary to enable him to attend to business; and whether during his absence another can occupy the land and, as a settler, hold it against him.

"Third: Whether the period of his residence upon the land during the time it is unsurveyed is counted as part of the period of residence required before he may make proof and receive title.

In his reply Mr. Wilshire says:

"Some of the considerations involved in these questions were discussed in recent decisions of the interior department. They may be best answered by a review of the principles announced in such decisions, in connection with a few general observations.

"As regards the second and third questions, the requirement of residence is uniformly considered an essential element of a valid settlement. It is not necessary that it should commence contemporaneously with the first act of settlement, but should commence within a reasonable time after the date of the first act of settlement, to be determined by the circumstances of each case, with due regard to the pecuniary situation of the settler, and the state of his affairs in other respects, which much control his actions in making ready to establish his residence. When his residence is once established, if within such reasonable time after his settlement, or before the intervention of an adverse claim, his right relates back to the date of his first act of settlement; but thereafter he must continuously maintain his residence so established, in order to preserve his rights as the first settler. The questions which most perplex the settler relate to this matter of continuance of residence, and it is important to him to know to what extent he can be absent from the land without breaking the continuity of his residence.

"This also must be determined by the circumstances of the case. There is no fixed rule by which he can be guided, or which will control the necessity for or the length of his absence. In the recent decisions above referred to it is stated that "to establish a residence there must be, concurrent with the act of settlement, an intent to make the land a home to the exclusion of a home elsewhere;" and "residence cannot be established, nor maintained, by occasional visits to the land;" and, "the plea of sickness and poverty cannot be received as an excuse for failure to establish residence, unless good faith be clearly shown, and it is apparent that such failure is due to the causes alleged;" and that "temporary absence on business may be excused when residence is established to the exclusion of a home elsewhere, and the improvements demonstrate the claimant's good faith." It may be stated generally that where the good faith of the claimant is clearly shown by evidence of his compliance with the law in other respects, his absence from the land for such purposes and such length of time as would be required by business or sickness or other exigency, in case of his owning and maintaining an established home, in the ordinary course of daily life, will not be taken as a discontinuance or abandonment of his residence upon the land. But the necessity must be real. A mere pretense of residence will not be rendered sufficient and acceptable, by causes of absence which amount only to a bare excuse, without a good reason.

"Respecting the third question, the pre-emption law provides for settlement upon unsurveyed land, and prescribes a period after survey within which the settler may assert his claim, and have his right relate to the date of his first settlement. By an act of Congress passed in 1890, the same privilege is extended to a settler on unsurveyed land who desires to claim the land, when surveyed, under the homestead law. Therefore, in both cases, the period of residence upon the land prior to survey is accredited to the claimant at the time of making proof if he desires to prove and claim it."

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L. S. Anderson Esq., of Seattle, who has made a special study of land laws, gives this valuable bit of advice to settlers on the public domain. It will be especially interesting to those now on, or who intend going upon unsurveyed lands in Clallam county:

"Many of the controversies arising between settlers on the public lands as to the superior right of one of them to the same tract are due to the fact that the first settler does not take the proper steps to give legal notice to adverse claimants of the specific tracts he intends to claim. For instance, a settler intends to claim 160 acres, one-half of it lying in the northwest quarter and half in the northeast quarter of a section. He makes his settlement and improvements on that portion of the land in the northwest quarter, without doing anything to connect the acts of settlement with the other half of the land, or to give notice, actual or constructive, of his intention to claim it. It is held that such settlement or improvement would be notice of a claim to the quarter section on which the improvements are placed, but would not give the claimant a right to land in any other quarter section in opposition to an intervening claim. Of course, where an entry has been made in the land office, the only question that would arise as to the priority of right, is whether the entry was made prior to the attachment of any valid adverse claim to the land entered, or any part of it. But where no entry has been made it is only a question of the priority of settlement, and this is always so in the case of settlement claims on unsurveyed lands.

"As to what constitutes a legal settlement, it is held that "an actual settler is one who goes upon the public land with the intention of making it his home under the settlement laws, and does some act in execution of such intention sufficient to give notice thereof to the public." (22 How. 193.)

"What act is sufficient for this purpose is a matter for decision and depends on the facts in each case; but it must be done by the claimant in person, and it must be such as would indicate to any ordinary person that a settlement has been made, such as cutting timber, laying the foundation for a house, plowing the ground or building a fence.

"It will be seen from what I have stated that if it is desired to claim lands in different quarter sections by virtue of such acts of settlement, it is necessary for the settler to give notice of the specific land he intends to claim, in order to protect himself against subsequent claimants. It is not practical or necessary that he should make improvements on each legal subdivision, but any method of bringing to the attention of subsequent claimants the extent and boundaries of his claim, so as to give them actual knowledge thereof, will be deemed sufficient. Of course this should be done in the shortest time possible in order to prevent the intervention of an adverse claim.

"In the case of surveyed lands this may be obviated by placing an entry of record. But in so doing, the settler takes the risk of having another claim attach in the meantime to those portions of the land not covered by his improvements."

Barton's New Hand Book.

The new edition of that invaluable publication, "Barton's Legislative Hand Book and Manual," of which that clever gentleman, Major C. M. Barton, Secretary of the Senate, is the author, is just out. It is the most complete and most satisfactorily arranged edition of the work that has ever been published, and contains a world of information that everyone in any way interested in affairs of state should possess.

It is more than a ready reference book, for it contains a vast amount of information that few would expect to find in the volume, and all of it is of value. Major Barton is a newspaper man of ability and long experience, and has compiled a book which does honor to his reputation. It contains the state constitution, with an index which makes it possible to refer, without trouble, to any particular point covered by the instrument: the enabling act of Congress, providing for the admission of Washington into the Union; the president's proclamation; the message of Acting Governor Laughton to the legislature of 1891; lists of territorial, state and federal officers from the organization of the territory to the present time; list of present county officials throughout the state; biographical sketches of state officers and members of the legislature, and many pages of election figures and general statistics of interest to every citizen. The whole makes a volume of 380 pages, and there is no padding or slipshod work about it. It is a model of conciseness and good arrangement, and will be praised by all.

OWNERS OF RANCHES

WHO ARE desirous of selling all or a portion of their claims, will do well to list their property with us. Our facilities for handling property of this class are unexcelled, for our lines lead to market. Come in and let us know what you have to offer.

HARRY E. LUTZ & CO.,
PORT CRESCENT, WASH.

Beware of the Seductive Timber Shark.

The Press-Times is making a feature of "Logs and Loggers," and is presenting from day to day a large amount of entertaining and valuable information about one of the most important branches of industry on the Sound. In a recent issue, this dainty compliment was paid to that most detestable and too-numerous class of swindlers, timber-land sharks:

"There is nothing more detestable to hard-working loggers than the bold robbery of the timber-land shark—the horse fly of the trade. His attacks upon the unsuspecting are at once vicious and cunning, and he sallies forth as a spider from his corner in the largest cities on the Sound and pounces upon his prey. These cases seem to be growing more numerous than ever; and in spite of the large number of exposes they have had in Seattle, they still continue to flourish.

"Very naturally the hard working man is eager for "good chances," and upon this desire the "agents" prey most unmercifully. They get out what to the wary are suspiciously worded want advertisements, but to the unsuspecting these are very sugar-coated and inviting bits of opportunity. Every one of the latter thus caught has had occasion to relent within six hours afterwards.

"The "agent" gets the customer to pay $100 down to be located on a certain desirable piece of land, worth say $1000, and agrees to purchase the claim from the customer as soon as he has him fairly squatted.

"But farther than the shark's receiving the $100 in advance, these plans are never carried out, and the customer soon finds that he has been very badly bitten.

"The most notorious of these frauds on the Sound is one N. H. McLean, who was arrested a few days since on the complaint of a White river farmer, whom McLean had "worked," The latter is now out on bail."

PROCLAMATION

—BY—

THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the provisions of Article XIV of the State Constitution of the State of Washington, the question of permanent location of the capital of said State was submitted to vote of the qualified electors of the then Territory of Washington on the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine; and

WHEREAS, At said election the vote resulted as follows for the State Capital: For Olympia, 25,890; for North Yakima, 14,711; for Ellensburgh, 12,837; for Centralia, 607; for Yakima, 314; for Pasco, 130; scattering, 1,088; and

WHEREAS, There being no choice at said election, no place having received a majority of the votes cast at said election; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the terms of said Article of said Constitution the question of permanent location of State Capital was again submitted to vote of the people in said State at its general election held November the fourth, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, with the following result: For Olympia, 35,413; for North Yakima, 6,276; for Ellensburgh, 7,722; scattering, 2; and

WHEREAS, At said last-named election the City of Olympia in said State received a constitutional majority required by law for the permanent capital of said State;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CHAS. E. LAUGHTON, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby proclaim that said

CITY OF OLYMPIA,

Situated in Thurston County, in said State, has been duly selected and is the permanent Capital and Seat of Government in and for said State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand officially, and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be attached at Olympia, this eighteenth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

[SEAL]

By the Governor: CHAS. E. LAUGHTON,
BRAD W. DAVIS, Lieutenant Governor and
Acting Sec. of State. Acting Governor.

Notice to Patrons

Having disposed of my stock of general merchandise to MR. A. E. TOWER, who will in the future conduct the business at the stand formerly occupied by me, I desire to request all those who are indebted to me to make settlement of their accounts without delay. All accounts up to the first of January, 1891 are to be settled with me. Accounts contracted since that date will be settled with Mr. Tower.

JOHN F. RANEY.

I want to say a word, in own my behalf, to those patrons who have heretofore favored MR. RANEY with their trade, and to all persons in this community who have occasion to purchase supplies of any kind. I have just laid in a very satisfactory general stock of new goods, that have been marked at prices so low as to commend them to buyers, and promise to use my utmost endeavors to satisfy and please the trade, in every way. My establishment will be conducted with a view of affording the largest possible accommodation to the people of this section, in the way of a desirable stock from which to make selections, and I hope to be favored with a fair share of patronage. I'll certainly try to merit it.

Respectfully,
A. E. TOWER.

FOR - SALE.

HIGH GRADE

DURHAM CATTLE

Berkshire Pigs
—AND—
Leicester Sheep.

APPLY TO

J. W. TOLMIE,

P. O. BOX 226, VICTORIA, B. C.

Land and Timber Notices.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 23, 1891.

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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Tuesday, April 14, 1891, viz:

JOHN LENDERMAN,

Hd. App. No. 10,321, for the Lot 1 Sec. 4, Lot 4 Sec. 3, Tp. 30 N., R. 8 W., and SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 33, and SW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 31 N., R. 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Andrew Backers, W. S. Miller, James A. McFarland and Petter Johanson, all of Port Crescent Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 23, 1891.

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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Tuesday, April 14, 1891, viz:

PETTER JOHANSON,

Hd. App. No. 8,713, for the N ½ SW ¼ Sec. 3, and N. ½ SE ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 30 N., R. 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

W. S. Miller, Andrew Backers, James A. McFarland and John Lenderman, all of Port Crescent, Wash.

40-15 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 12, 1891.

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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Monday, April 20th, 1891, viz:

ANDREW JOHNSEN,

Hd. App. No. 12,291, for the Lot 4: NE ¼ SW ¼; W ½ SW ¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James McAdam, John Tellesbo, Frank Logan and Robert Hansen, all of Quillayute.

39-44 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

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 the Clerk of Superior Court, at Port Angeles, Wash., on Thursday, March 26th, 1891, viz:

OLAUS CHRISTIANSEN REDERVOLDSRUD,

Hd. App. No. 13,259, for the W ½ NW ¼ and N ½ SW ¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 31 N., R. 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

John Udd, Frans Oscar Roos, August Peterson and Peter Johnson, all of Port Crescent, Wash.

38-43 T. M. REED, jr., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 27th, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory,"

JOSEPH I. KIRSCHBERG,

of Port Angeles, Clallam county, State of Wash., has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5996, for the purchase of the W ½ NE ¼ and E ½ NW ¼ of Section No. 8, in Township No. 30 North, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1891.

He names as witnesses: Robt. N. Wilson and Eugene E. Hopkins, of Port Angeles; Joel H. Albright, of Port Crescent, and Aaron S. Cordell, of Port Townsend, all of Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands, are requested to file their claims in this office, on or before said 23d day of April, 1891.

39-48 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH. FEBRUARY 4th, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale or timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory,"

EDWIN NORUM,

of Marysville, county of Snohomish, state of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6,001, for the purchase of the NW ¼ of Section No. 22, in Township No. 28 N., Range No. 13 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1891.

He names as witnesses: Robert Porter, of Beaver, John Crawford and Whittier Merrill, of Forks Prairie, and Peter White, of Pysht, all of Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of April, 1891.

38 47 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 30, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,"

PEARL L. NICHOLAS,

of Port Crescent, County of Clallam, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5998, for the purchase of the S ½ NE ¼ of Section 21, and W ½ NW ¼ Section No. 22, in Township No. 30 North, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1891.

He names as witnesses: J. A. McFarland, A. J. Bowman, J. F. Raney and C. L. Wilson, all of Port Crescent, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of April, 1891.

37-46 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 28, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,"

JESSE BROWN,

of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5,997, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Section No. 8, in Township No. 30 North, Range 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1891.

He names as witnesses: E. Turner and J. Herington, of Seattle, and James McFarland and Joel H. Albright, of Port Crescent, all of Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of April, 1891.

37 46 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 16th, 1891.

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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Tuesday, April 7th, 1891, viz:

PETER DIPPOLD,

Pre. D. S., No. 15,674, for the S ½ SE ¼, Sec. 26 and N ½ NE ¼ Sec. 35, Tp. 28 N., R. 15 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

George Brandt, Leo Geotz, Carl Markha and John Markworth, all of La Push, Wash.

T. M. REED, jr., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 12th, 1891.

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 the Register and Receiver, at Seattle, Wash., on Monday, April 20th, 1891, viz:

JAMES McADAM,

Hd. App. No. 11,555, for the Lot 7, Sec. 14, and Lots 2, 3, 4 and 7 and SE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 23, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Frank Logan, Andrew Johnson, John Tellesbo and Robert Hanson, all of Quillayute, Wash.

39-44 T. M. REED, jr., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SETTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 12th, 1891.

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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Monday, April 20, 1891, viz:

FRANK LOGAN,

Hd. App. No. 11,705, for the Lots 1, 2, 3, Sec. 22 and Lots 5 and 6, Sec. 23, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James McAdam, Andrew Johnson, John Tellsbo and Robert Hanson, all of Quillayute, Wash.

39-44 T. M. REED, jr., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 13th 1891.

To Nels Olson and all others whom it may concern:

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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Wednesday, March 11th, 1891, viz:

JOHN HICKEY,

Pre. D. S, No. 14,805, for the Lots 2, 3, 6 and 9, Sec. 6 Tp. 28 N. R. 14 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Arthur Wentworth, Oscar Wentworth, Ben. Franklin and Michal Murphy, all of Quillayute, Wash.

35-40 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 12, 1891.

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 the Register and Receiver, at Seattle, Wash., on Monday, April 20th, 1891, viz:

JOHN TELLESBO,

Hd. App. No. 12,290, for the NE ¼ Sec. 14, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Frank Logan, Andrew Johnson, James McAdam and Robert Hansen, all of Quillayute, Wash.

39-44 T. M. REED, jr., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 26, 1891.

To Sherman A. Anderson and all others whom it may concern:

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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, March 19, 1891, viz:

JEPTHA ROBINSON.

Pre. D. S. No. 14,878, for the S ½ NE ¼ and lots 4 and 6, Sec. 20, Tp. 28 N., R. 13 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James E. Keener, Willis D. Hodges, Samuel L. Kilby and Merriel Whittier, all of Forks, Wash.,

37-42 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 31st, 1891.

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 the Clerk of Superior Court at Port Angeles, Wash., on Tuesday, March 31st, 1891, viz:

JOHAN JOHANSON,

Pre. D. S. No. 14,891, for the W ½ SE ¼; SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 1 and NW ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 31 N., R. 12 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Frank Anderson, Arthur Hodgins, Charles St. John and Ruggles Hodgins, all of Pysht, Wash.

37 42 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,"

WALTER S. WESTOVER,

of Seattle, county of King, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6,000, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Section No. 28, in Tp. No. 28 North, Range No. 13 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1891.

He names as witnesses: Robert Porter, of Beaver, John Crawford and Whittier Merrill, of Forks Prairie, and Peter White, of Pysht, all of Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of April, 1891.

38-47 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 29, 1891.

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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Friday, March 21, 1891, viz:

THORE BJORNSON,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,060, for the NE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 9, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Knut Olson, L. Keastad, L. A. Rue and O. W. Smith, all of Quillayute, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

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 the Clerk of Superior Court, at Port Angeles, Wash., on Saturday, May 9, 1891, viz:

HUGH B. FULTON,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,420, for the NW ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 31 N., R. 12 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Henry C. Stilwell, James M. Duncan, Otto Dummel and Rudolph Nommensen, all of Pysht, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

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 the Clerk of Superior Court at Port Angeles, Wash., on Saturday, May 9th, 1891, viz:

JAMES M. DUNCAN,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,430, for the SW ¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 31 N. R. 11 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Hugh B. Fulton, Henry C. Stillwell, Otto Dummel and Rudolph Nommensen, all of Pysht, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 31st, 1891.

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 the Clerk of Superior Court, at Port Angeles, Wash., on Tuesday, March 31st, 1891, viz:

W. R. HODGINS,

Pre. D. S. No. 15,017, for the SW ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 31 N., R. 12 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

John Johanson, Frank Anderson, Charles St. John and Thomas Reed, all of Pysht, Wash.

37-42 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 22, 1891.

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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Monday, March 9, 1891, viz:

ANDREW BACKERS,

Hd. App. No. 9,742, for the SW ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 3, and lot 2 and S ½ NE ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 30 N., R. 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

W. S. Miller, Joel H. Albright, Gust Coleman and John Linderman, all of Port Crescent, Wash.

36-41 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 6th, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory,"

ARTHUR M. WESTOVER,

of Marysville, county of Snohomish, state of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6003, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Section No. 21, in Township No. 28 North, Range No. 13 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1891.

He names as witnesses: Robert Porter, of Beaver, John Crawford and Whittier Merrill, of Forks, and Peter White, of Pysht, all of Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands, are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of April, 1891.

38-47 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 1, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory."

WILLIAM F. TEEPLE,

of Marysville, county of Snohomish, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6,002, for the purchase of the NW ¼ of Section No. 21, in Township No. 28 North, Range No. 13 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1891.

He names as witnesses: Robert Porter, of Beaver, John Crawford and Whittier Merrill, of Forks Prairie, and Peter White, of Pysht, all of Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of April, 1891.

38-47 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,"

JOHN MELLOW,

of Tacoma, county of Pierce, state of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6,013, for the purchase of the W ½ NW ¼ of Section No. 35, Township No. 31 North, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, the 14th day of May, 1891.

He names as witnesses: William A. Geeotz, Antony J. Corcoran, Samuel McClure and John Alexander, all of Gettysburg, Clallam county, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of May, 1891.

40-49 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 27, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,"

LEWIS LEVY,

of Port Angeles, county of Clallam, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 5,999, for the purchase of the E ½ NE ¼ of Section No. 8, and W ½ NW ¼ of Section No. 9, in Township No. 30 North, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1891.

He names as witnesses: Robert N. Wilson, Eugene E. Hopkins, of Port Angeles; Joel H. Albright, of Port Crescent, and Aaron S. Cordell, of Port Townsend, all of Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of April, 1891.

39-48 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Rudyard Kipling on the Happily Housed American Voter.

That plain-spoken and somewhat hypercritical young Englishman and man of letters, Rudyard Kipling, has been studying the habits of that noblest of God's creatures, the American voter.

He finds the American voter too-often a man who will not vote; and after working his head long and arduously over the political problem thus presented, he has concluded that the reason for this is to be found in the fact that the average American's home life is so happy that he doesn't care to desert it for the ordinary, every-day pleasures of politics. Says Kipling:

"The American will go to a bad place because he cannot speak English and is proud of it; but he knows how to make a home for himself and his mate; knows how to keep the grass green in front of his veranda, and how to fullest use the mechanism of life—hot water, gas, good bell-ropes, telephones, etc. His shops sell him delightful household fitments at very moderate rates, and he is encompassed with all manner of labor-saving appliances. This does not prevent his wife and his daughter working themselves to death over household drudgery, but the intention is good.

"When you have seen the outsides of a few hundred thousand of these homes and the insides of a few score, you begin to understand why the American (the respectable one) does not take a deep interest in what they call "politics," and why he is so vaguely and generally proud of the country that enables him to be so comfortable. How can the owner of a dainty chalet, with smoked oak furniture, imitation Venetian tapestry curtains, hot and cold water laid on, a bed of geraniums and hollyhocks, a baby crawling down the veranda and a self-acting twirly-whirly hose gently hissing over the grass in the balmy dusk of an August evening—how can such a man despair of the republic or descend into the streets on voting days and mix cheerfully with the boys?"

You May Take Your Choice.

The Minneapolis Journal recently solicited the views of various well-known people as to the most important and urgent thing to be done this year. The replies were numerous and various enough to distract any ordinary mortal, and certainly afford every hobby-rider a horse for a first-class mount. Here is a summary of a few of them:

Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune—Repeal the McKinley tariff act, revise the tariff downward, negotiate reciprocity treaties and sit down on all fiat money schemes.

Maurice Thompson, of Indiana—Ballot reform.

Minot J. Savage—Salvation must come through men, not missions.

Rev. John Hall—Love God and your neighbor.

Erastus Wiman—Closer trade relations with Canada.

Gen. O. O. Howard—Pray.

Senator Pettigrew—Restrict immigration.

Frances E. Willard—Organize all the discontent into a new party.

Rev. John L. Scudder—Wipe out the saloons.

Joe Howard—Plenty of school houses and well-paid teachers.

Gen. Lew Wallace—Get ready to do battle with England.

Murat Halstead—Check the inflationists.

or the people will do so after awhile.

Homer B. Sprague—Educate.

Amos J. Cummings—Free trade.

Prof. Canfield—Bringing the government nearer the people.

Belva Lockwood—No wars; arbitrate.

Rev. D. R. Deems—Abolish the drink traffic.

George W. Cable—The force bill.

Governor Mellette, of South Dakota—Get out of debt and stay out.

John Arkins, of Denver—Free coinage of silver.

Don't Neglect Your Opportunity.

S. J. Lutz & Co. are now disposing of their entire stock of rubber goods at cost. If you have any need whatever for goods of this character—particularly boots or coats—supply yourself while you can do so, so cheaply.

HARRY E. LUTZ,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PORT CRESCENT, WASHINGTON.

OFFICE—ON CRESCENT AVENUE.

HOTEL

MARKHAM

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

IN EVERY RESPECT.

EXCELLENT ROOMS,
A PERFECT TABLE,
COURTEOUS SERVICE.

ONE OF THE FINEST HOTELS on the Coast, and one where the comfort of guests is carefully studied by the management.

RICH. McDONNELL, MANAGER.

PORT CRESCENT, WASH.

NOLTON & ADAMS HARDWARE CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware, - Stoves, - Ranges

AND TINWARE.

Mill - and - Loggers' - Supplies.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND HARNESS.
GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND FISHING TACKLE.

401-403 WATER ST., COR. TYLER,

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON.

WAREHOUSE ON TYLER STREET WHARF.

Washington Fur Company.

OUR STOCK OF

Crockery, Hats, Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Medicines, Paints, Etc.

IS NOW COMPLETE, and we respectfully invite a careful examination thereof, believing that we can satisfy everyone in our territory that it is to their interest to make purchases here. Arrangements have been made for keeping regularly supplied with new goods.

LA PUSH, ------ WASH.

Port Townsend Chop House,

H. Trapeur, Prop'r.

The Best Restaurant

IN THE CITY. Only Experienced Cooks employed. Apartments for FAMILIES and Dinner Parties. Private entrance for Ladies.

PRIVATE - DINNERS - SERVED - AT - SHORT - NOTICE.

MT. BAKER BLOCK, PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

PORT CRESCENT
TRANSFER AND FEED
STABLE.

WE ARE PREPARED to do all manner of Heavy Hauling and Draying. Horses always in readiness to meet the requirements of Ranchers, Cruisers, Hunters and Tourists. Prices always reasonable. We'll be glad to serve you in any way we can. Just tell us what you want.

AL. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

RANCHERS, — CRUISERS, — MINERS,

PROSPECTORS,

HUNTERS AND TOURISTS,

WE CAN FURNISH YOU with a full line of supplies, at prices that will make it unprofitable for you to buy your outfits elsewhere.

WE CARRY EVERYTHING YOU REQUIRE,

AND YOU will find it the part of wisdom to buy of us. We have made special preparations to meet your every want, and you will find our establishment a satisfactory place at which to deal.

WE CARRY a choice and well-selected stock of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Comforts, Blankets and Ammunition, and an especially fine line of CANNED GOODS.

S. J. LUTZ & CO.,

PORT CRESCENT, WASH

PORT CRESCENT.

THE POINT at which the American Continent most nearly approaches Vancouver Island, the distance being LESS THAN TEN MILES. The most favorable point for DIRECT INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION between the two countries.

THE HARBOR is already, to a large degree, protected from the west and east by projecting headlands, but

Breakwaters which will Double
Its Capacity are Being Provided,

At a cost of $350,000. The more important one is in full progress and partly completed.

PORT CRESCENT is the extreme western port of Puget Sound, and THE FIRST DEEP-WATER HARBOR north of San Francisco, without a bar, a shoal or a sandbank. It will accommodate 120 ships at cable length, besides 100 more alongside wharves. A short and clear waterway of 43 miles to the ocean, enables ships to dispense with the heavy charges necessarily incurred for tugs and pilots on the Columbia river and the upper ports of Puget Sound.

ITS UNIQUE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION SECURED FOR IT THE ATTENTION OF

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

WHO DECIDED TO ADOPT IT AS AN

OCEAN TERMINUS,

AFTER A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF ITS CAPACITIES.

THE PRESIDENT of that corporation, Mr. Thomas F. Oakes, of New York, and other influential officers of the Northern Pacific, are Trustees of the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis Railroad Company, with a Capital of $4,000,000. This line will run from Port Crescent westward of the Olympic Mountains and connect with the existing Northern Pacific system now being extended to Gray's Harbor. The clearing of the first section of the Right of Way from Port Crescent IS NOW IN PROGRESS, and the president states that construction of the line will begin at both ends early in the spring, and BE COMPLETED BY THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

AN ESSENTIAL FEATURE IN THIS PROJECT IS THE

Ferrying of Solid Northern Pacific Trains

OVER TO PORT BECHER, on Vancouver Island, and thence, along a line to be also built by the Northern Pacific, into

The City of Victoria, B. C.,

Conveying freight without breaking bulk and passengers without change of vehicle.

SEVERAL STORES, hotels, warehouses and residences have already been built, and all indications go to show that a city of the very first rank must arise here.

I HAVE LOTS FROM $40 AND $50 UPWARDS.

And Most Eligible Acreage, within one-quarter and one-half mile of the city, which, at present prices, must return very large profits to investors; and I will gladly afford further particulars, with maps and full information.

WM. NEWTON,

Real Estate Broker, Conveyancer and Financial Agent,

Port Crescent, - - Washington.

CHINESE :-: LAUNDRY

Washing and Ironing

DONE AT REASONABLE RATES
AND IN THE BEST MANNER,

And Done Promptly.

SING HOP LEE, Prop,r.

W. S. MILLER,

Justice of the Peace,

Notary Public

And Conveyancer.

PORT CRESCENT, WASH.

Port Angeles and Neah Bay Route.

The Steamer Garland

A. W. HORNE, MASTER,

LEAVES PORT TOWNSEND
FROM UNION DOCK, FOR

Port Angeles, Port Crescent and Neah Bay

AND WAY PORTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 8:30 A. M. Returning, arrives at Port Townsend Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9:30 A. M. Calling both ways at Port Crescent, Lyle River, Pysht and Clallam Bay. Leaves Port Townsend every Tuesday and Saturday at 11 A. M. Returning, leaves Seattle every Wednesday and Sunday at 3 A. M. ARRIVES AT PORT CRESCENT AT 2 P. M. Leaves for Port Townsend at 2 A. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board.