Wm. R. Clark.

The Port Crescent Leader.

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ELK ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Hunting Noble Game One Mile in the Air, During an October Snow Storm.

THRILLING SPORT IN THE OLYMPICS.

A Tragic Moment on a Mountain Top—The Bounding Hopes That Were Blasted by a Friendly Whistle—The Remarkable Experiences of a Sportsman Who Went in Pursuit of a Band of Seventy Elk, Determined to Secure a Crown of Horns or Die in the Attempt—And He Almost Died—He Got the Antlers, Though, and Now Laughs at the Terrible Price He Paid for Them.

ONE MONTH AGO, a good-looking, well-dressed, vigorous young gentleman, polished of manner and of most agreeable address, reached Port Crescent from Tacoma, on his way into the Olympics, to enjoy an elk hunt. His face was clean shaven, barring a carefully-trimmed moustache, and everything about him betokened the prosperous city business man, out for pleasure.

Just as the twilight shadows were getting pretty badly entangled with darkness, Friday evening, a stranger came bowling down the Avenue, from the direction of Lake Crescent, whose personal appearance was, to put it plainly, distinctly tough. His clothing was pretty badly tattered; his shoes were total wrecks, and their flapping remnants but illy served to keep his feet from direct contact with the sidewalk; his erstwhile jaunty soft felt hat was battered and rakish; his face was covered with a dense growth of black beard; his hands, particularly the palms, were fairly lacerated with cuts that had but partially healed, and that were inclined to bleed afresh on slight provocation; and altogether, he looked like a man who had been monkeying with a cyclone, to his own great disadvantage. But despite his tattered garments and physical hurts, he was as happy as a king.

He bore a mighty faint resemblance to the well-dressed, well-cared-for stranger who had started from here for the Olympics a month before, but nevertheless was that same individual—Mr. W. A. Sternberg, of the firm of Sternberg & Wolbert, the well-known brokers of Tacoma.

And why shouldn't he be happy?

He had gone into the mountains to hunt noble game and had secured what he went for, even if he did almost lose his life in "getting there."

What is exposure, hardship, danger, semi-starvation and physical exhaustion to a man who has a magnificent pair of elk antlers to show for his sacrifices? Nothing. They but add zest to the delight of the true sportsman, whose quest for game is attended by success.

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Mr. Sternberg had a really remarkable series of experiences in the Olympics, some of which will bear relating.

When he started for the mountains, from here, he was accompanied by Mr. R. M. Swartout of Hartwick Seminary, N. Y., and Mr. George W. Driver of South Prairie. They lingered at Lake Crescent, for a day, enjoying a skillful contest with the trout that there abound, and then pushed on up to Charles S. Jones', near the Hot Springs, where they went into camp temporarily. It started in to rain, almost immediately on their arrival in the Solduck, and for several days it was wretchedly wet. One night they were awakened to find their camp badly flooded. Their bedding was completely deluged, and soaking wet, they were driven out into the storm to spend the night as best they could, around a fire that they had a deuce of a time starting. They didn't mind that particularly, though, for they had become used to being wet from head to foot, and scarcely felt comfortable unless their clothing was clinging to them like a porous plaster.

It was so wet that hunting seemed out of the question, and so they put in their time fishing for trout in the Solduck, bathing in the Hot Springs—which they found most delightful—in cooking, and in lingering about the fire "raising steam."

They were to be followed into the mountains by their friends, Mr. E. A. Spaulding of Tacoma and C. H. Kingsbury of Spokane—elk hunters, too—but in all the time that they had been in the Solduck, they had seen the tracks of but a single elk, and the situation was so discouraging that they concluded to send a note out to Spaulding and Kingsbury, advising them not to come in, as the condition were all against a successful hunt. Mr. Driver suddenly became seized with a desire to return home, to look after "some important business," and the note was entrusted to him. He met Spaulding and Kingsbury here, but forgot to deliver the message, and so those gentlemen pushed on to the mountains—and now thank Heaven that they did.

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They reached the Sternberg-Swartout camp in due season, and on Monday, September 29th, the entire party, with Charley Jones, started out for their first real hunt. The result of that day's work was a fine bullock, which was started by Spaulding and killed by Kingsbury, six miles from the Hot Springs. The splendid antlers worn by that fated buck are now winning a great deal of admiration at Spokane.

The next day, while Sternberg and Swartout were passing the place where the elk had been killed, Jones' dog—a fine fellow—located a bear and soon ran it up a tree. When some thirty feet up the trunk of a big fir, the bear stopped, and craning its neck downward began to watch, more in curiosity than alarm, what was going on below. Its note-taking was suddenly terminated by Sternberg putting a bullet through its heart. The animal came plumping to the ground, and was soon skinned and relieved of the choicest portions of its anatomy.

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Sternberg and Swartout had, on different days, made a pretty thorough but unsuccessful search for game through all the ravines in that neighborhood—all but one, the valley of Veuve creek. One day, while on a towering peak at the head of the north fork of the Solduck, they saw a number of grassy parks on a mountain, that could be reached by following up this creek; and a few days after Kingsbury's success, Sternberg suggested to Swartout that they devote a day to seeing what they could find in the vicinity of those mountain parks, which promised well for elk. They were on their way to the Hot Springs for a bath, when this suggestion was made, and at once adopted. They turned from their course and struck up Veuve creek, and had not been traveling twenty minutes when they got into an old elk trail, and struck fresh "signs." Not one or two or a dozen, but scores of them.

Delighted beyond measure, they quickened their pace, for the way was clear ahead, and silently, stealthily and swiftly forged ahead.

One mile, two, three and more were traversed, the signs growing brighter and more promising all the time. Warmed up to their work, the two hunters were in pursuit, on a ground-covering, noiseless trot, when rounding a clump of timber and heavy underbrush, about which the trail curved, they suddenly came upon a sight that brought their hearts to their mouths and their rifles to their shoulders.

Immediately before them, grazing in a pretty park surrounded by rather open timber, was a mighty band of elk, numbering at least seventy—possibly as many as a hundred. But two bullocks were in sight, the remainder being cows and calves.

Moved by a common impulse, the animals gave the hunters one long, startled, curious glance, and responding to the warning cries of the bucks, moved off at a rapid pace.

One of the bullocks was soon out of sight in the timber, but both Sternberg and Swartout quickly drove several shots at the second one. He was certainly hit, but kept going, and the hunters could not bring him down. Meantime the remainder of the herd was moving off mighty briskly. This idea seemed to strike both men at once, and firing almost simultaneously, they each brought down a cow. The bucks being out of reach, they made no effort to kill any more—for they had an elk apiece, and weren't in the slaughtering business.

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While Swartout stopped to cut the throats of the slain animals, and to skin them, Sternberg started off in pursuit of the band, which had headed for the highest peak in that neighborhood—the one on which the hunters had seen the parks.

It was an easy matter to follow the trail, and on Sternberg went, as fast as he could travel. It was terribly hot work, climbing the mountain on the run, and soon his coat was discarded, and his flannel shirt thrown open at the neck. Wet with perspiration and almost exhausted, he cautiously neared a park that was fully a mile in the air, and peering through the bushes he could see that, as he had hoped, the elk, once over their fright, had stopped and resumed feeding.

A heavy cloud enveloped the mountain top, and it had commenced to snow. Creeping forward warily, he finally reached a clump of bushes from behind which he could see a number of the elk nearest him, the cloud obscuring the others. He was bent on securing a buck and a pair of antlers; and at least one bullock was still with the herd, for he could hear it whistling and issuing its peculiar, unmusical call—strongly suggestive of the tuneful bray of the jackass—not very far away. But he could not see it. All that could be done was to wait until the animal worked around into sight, or until the cloud lifted—for it would not do to risk a chance shot through snow and mist.

It finally struck Sternberg that he was growing cold. Wet and overheated as he had been, his sudden stoppage on the mountain top, in his shirt sleeves, in a snow storm, began to chill him through and through. He hugged his shelter as close as he could, but kept getting colder every minute. His teeth began to chatter, and they struck together so loudly that it seemed to him the elk must hear the strange noise, take alarm and break away. But they didn't. Cow after cow passed him, at close range, but the buck never came in sight.

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After being in his cramped and almost frozen position for over an hour, he suddenly heard a cautious whistle coming up the mountain side. Once, twice, a half-dozen times he heard it, and his heart stood still. It was Swartout coming in search of him, and giving their signal-whistle. He couldn't stop him—couldn't signal him—couldn't make a move—couldn't do anything but hope that Swartout's whistle would crack, or that he would give up the search and go back to camp—do anything, in fact, but ruin a magnificent chance for getting a fine pair of antlers.

But on Swartout came, whistling ever so cautiously. From Sternberg's position, he could see the elk prick up their ears and listen; graze for a moment and listen again, and then eagerly crane their necks to catch the strange, startling sound. Suddenly the old buck gave a shrill whistle, followed by a call. He had scented danger and sounded the alarm for a stampede, and with many a "whoo-h! whoo-h!" the entire band started off and were soon lost in the gray mist.

The jig was up, and without firing a shot, Sternberg, frozen and crestfallen, crawled from cover to meet his solicitous friend.

That was a sad reunion on the mountain top. And to add to Sternberg's woe, in less than twenty minutes afterward, the cloud lifted, exposing the whole mountain to view. Circumstances had certainly been against him. Wearily the men dragged themselves back to camp, which they were only enabled to reach, long after dark, by Spaulding, who heard them signaling to camp by rifle shots, going to their relief with a lantern.

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Sternberg was determined to get a pair of antlers, however, and so early the next morning, he thrust a sandwich into his pocket and started out to again take the trail of that band of elk. Reaching the mountain top, he had no difficulty in following the animals through the snow, and on down across the range, along well-defined elk trails, into the valley of the south fork of the Solduck. All day he tracked them, and late in the afternoon, when far down the valley, he again came upon them suddenly, as they were grazing up on the second terrace. There were more than seventy animals in the herd.

He came upon them so unexpectedly that he thought he had surely been discovered; but dropping flat upon the ground and lying perfectly still, the cows nearest him grazed along without noting him at all.

Cautiously he raised his head and peered about. There was but one bullock in sight—a beautiful, proud-looking fellow that brought up the herd, and seemed to be devoting himself exclusively to bossing the moving column and guarding the rear. He was all importance, and evidently a new leader—the old one having probably succumbed to the wounds received the day before.

Slowly the herd passed, feeding as it went, and finally the buck came within fair range. Quickly the rifle was raised, and following its sharp report, the leader of the band fell dead.

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Sternberg had won his prize. The kingly crown, that he had pursued as eagerly as though it were a golden trophy, was at his feet, and he was happy.

When the head, with its six-pointed antlers, had been removed, the skull nicely dressed and the neck skin saved, the day was far spent. It was too late to return to camp, and there was nothing to do but to make a night of it in the woods. That was all right. He would make a fire, broil a bit of elk steak, have a jolly little supper, pile up the logs, and curl up against a tree for a few hours' sleep. He had plenty of matches—everything he wanted, in fact.

He gathered together a nice lot of wood, got out a bunch of matches, and proceeded to make a fire. He didn't proceed very far, however. Every match he had was wet—rain and perspiration soaked—and wouldn't light.

Without fire, elk steak or anything, save his lonesome sandwich, he sought

Continued on Fourth Page.

The Cannonading of the Advance Guard.

Work on this division of the county road is progressing pretty rapidly. Grading is almost completed from the Elwha to Mr. James Frank's on Salt creek, and the force at work clearing the right of way have reached a point not over two and one-quarter miles east of the point at which the road will cross Crescent Avenue.

The thunderous reports, closely resembling cannonading, that have been coming from the south-east, all week, result from the numerous heavy blasts that are set off by the force engaged in removing the many big stumps that are met with in clearing the right-of-way. Some of the blasts are so heavy that they give houses almost a mile away a pretty thorough shaking up. At the rate work is now progressing, the road will be completed from the Elwha to a point south of Port Crescent by the middle of November, if the weather remains at all favorable to that class of work.

Quite a large force of men are engaged at the Elwha, where preparations are going forward for bridging that stream. The pier on the west side of the river is being put in—a crib-work of timbers, which will be filled with rock, and the island on which it is being built will be protected by piling, to prevent damage by the river's flood. All of the timbers to be used in the bridge are being hewn from trees cut right at hand, and so with the lumber used in making the approaches. This is certainly an economical scheme for the contractor. It is believed that the road will be completed, as far as it is to be built at present, at this end of the line, about three weeks before the bridge across the Elwha is finished.

They Only Weigh Five Pounds.

Mr. Frank O. Roos brought to the LEADER office, a few days ago, two Late Rose potatoes, that are certainly mammoths. They are as near alike in size and shape as two potatoes can well be—both being ten inches long, both four inches through, and weighing two and one-half pounds each. They were grown on Mr. Tom Thompson's ranch, south-east of Port Crescent, and Mr. Roos says that they are but good specimens of that gentleman's fine crop of spuds; that he could have gathered bushels of others, that would compare favorably with the ones brought the LEADER. Now, who has a three-pound spud?

The First Bride in the Solduck.

Mr. Francis Moore, who was one of the first settlers in the upper valley of the Solduck, was married to a very pretty young lady at Port Townsend, a few days ago, and yesterday he brought his fair bride to Port Crescent, en route to the Solduck, where they will make their home. They brought with them a large quantity of household goods and furnishings—among the latter, an organ. So Mrs. Moore will not only be the first bride in the Solduck, but the possessor of the first pretentious musical instrument in that developing section.

He Will Have an Attractive Home.

Judge Win S. Miller has now under construction, on his farm just south of town, a prettily designed, two-story residence, that he will occupy when completed. The house will contain six rooms, and a 12x14 kitchen, and will be graced by a pleasant veranda. The building is being erected by Mr. Gus Coleman, one of the most thorough workmen in this neighborhood.

Again in Pursuit of Trout.

Messrs. J. C. Heath and George Webber arrived from Port Townsend, yesterday, and at once started for Lake Crescent, to give the trout in that crystal-clear body of water a long, interesting session. This is Mr. Heath's third visit to the Lake, this season. As a field for fly fishing, he will pit it against the world. From the Lake, the party will go into the Solduck for an elk hunt.

Messrs. Sam J. Lutz and James C. Haswell rode up to Port Angeles, Sunday afternoon, spent the night there and returned to Port Crescent, Monday noon, having had a most enjoyable trip. The twenty-mile ride from here to Angeles is full of interest, novelty and beauty.

THE HERMOSA caught fire while passing Dungeness, Saturday morning. A small blaze was discovered in the smoking room, where the wood-work had caught fire, but Captain Horne and his men extinguished it in a jiffy. The damage done was slight.

MR. OTTO HART started for Utsalady, this morning, where he will enjoy a ten days' visit with his brother, Mr. J. M. Hart, who has charge of the Western Union Telegraph office at that point.

MR. G. H. WILCOX of near Gettysburg spent Monday here, and on Tuesday morning, took his departure for Port Townsend, for a brief stay.

MISS SUSIE NAILOR returned to her home at Port Angeles, Saturday morning.

MR. JOSEPH SHEPHERD of near Gettysburg, spent Monday here, on a business mission.

A CELEBRATED CASE,

And One the Decision in Which Will be Eagerly Read Throughout the Quillayute.

DANIEL PULLEN'S SIGNAL VICTORY

In the Long Contest That Has Been Waged Against Him, to Dispossess Him of the Valuable Lands He Owns at the Mouth of the Quillayute River—The Land Commissioner Decides All Points in Pullen's Favor, Declares His Entries to Have Been Legally and Rightfully Made, and That He is Entitled to a Patent for the Land—The History of an Interesting and Complicated Case.

THE MOST CELEBRATED land case that this county has ever known—and indeed, one of the most interesting that has originated in Washington—that instituted by the Indian Department of the United States Government against Daniel Pullen of La Push, this county, has finally been settled, and settled in Pullen's favor.

The issues raised in the contest were peculiar, involving not only the integrity of Pullen's intentions in taking up the land, and the alleged rights of the Quillayute Indians in the territory he claimed, but many other points of special and general interest; and inasmuch as Mr. Pullen is one of the pioneer settlers of the Quillayute, and one of the best known citizens in the county, the outcome of his contest has been awaited with more than ordinary concern. Mr. Pullen's victory is complete, as will be seen by this comprehensive statement of the case, and the findings of Commissioner Carter, presented by the Seattle Press-Times in a late issue:

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Attorneys Jacobs, Jenner, Legg & Jacobs have received from Washington, D. C., a copy of U. S. Land Commissioner T. H. Carter's decision in the case of the United States against Daniel Pullen, whose pre-emption and timber entries at the mouth of the Quillayute river were claimed to be fraudulent by the local land office, and recommended to the general land office for cancellation.

The general land office has decided in favor of Pullen, and has set aside the decision of the local office.

This case has attracted much interest and attention, as it is the first of its kind on the western coast where the validity of an entry has been questioned when made on land occupied by Indians. The Indian agents have been urgently pressing the matter for a decision, and even Indian societies in the East, whose distance leads the people in Washington to believe that the "poor Indian" is abused in the wild and woolly West, have had a great deal to say in the matter.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Daniel Pullen, the defendant, settled at the mouth of the Quillayute river in the year 1881 or 1882 and filed a pre-emption claim and a timber claim on the land which he now occupies, and in July, 1883, received his final receipt from the government. He established a trading post on his pre-emption claim by building a store, and subsequently erected a residence at a cost of $5,000. He cleared a large portion of the land and put it under cultivation.

Under instructions from the Indian department and upon information given to the department by the Indian agent at Neah Bay, special agent of the land office department J. M. Carson visited the claim and made an investigation, and on August 27, 1887, he reported that the land embraced in the timber entry was valuable for agricultural purposes, and that a portion of the same was occupied by a village of Quillayute Indians. He said that the entry was fraudulent and recommended its cancellation; also that Pullen's pre-emption should be cancelled, as it was occupied by a village of Indians, and for the further reason that during the settlement of the claims, he was acting as agent for the Washington Fur Company and using the land for trade in business, having a store upon the same.

Acting under the rules of the department, Pullen made application for a hearing, and after considerable delay, and the constant urging of the Indian department, a hearing was obtained to determine the question in issue, the hearing taking place in November, 1890, at Quillayute, and on the land in controversy. Attorney Legg took the evidence in the case at the hearing. The government failed in its proof as to any of the allegations relative to the agency, but did prove that portions of both tracts had been occupied by Indians from time immemorial. The counsel for Pullen claimed that the occupancy of the land was no bar to the entry of the land, whether timber or pre-emption, for the reason that the Quillayute Indians, by the terms of their treaty, made by Gov. Isaac I. Stevens, specifically agreed to vacate all lands not included in reservations one year from the date of the treaty, and that after the expiration of that one year, it would in no manner bar or hinder the settlement of the lands or entry by white men. This tract of land in controversy was not included within the boundaries of reservations.

In the year 1889 President Cleveland, by executive order, created the new reservation at the mouth of the Quillayute river, including the lands in controversy with other lands. The register and receiver of the local office, after hearing all this testimony, decided in favor of the government and recommended the cancellation of both entries. Upon an appeal being taken to the commissioner of the general land office, he reversed the decision of the local office, deciding against the government and in favor of Pullen, both as to his entries and upon every point raised upon them.

According to the decision of the commissioner, taking into consideration that the expense of clearing land is an element to determine whether land is agricultural or timber and subject to entry under those laws, if the expense of clearing is greatly in excess of the actual value of the land after it has been cleared, then the land is not properly agricultural land. As the land in controversy is far more valuable than the amount expended in clearing it and getting it in condition for cultivation, it is, strictly speaking, agricultural land. The reversal of this rule will apply in regard to timber land.

In his decision sent to the register and receiver at Seattle, and entered September 22, 1891, Mr. Carter follows this line of argument and says further, that it is clear that the government failed to show that the land filed upon by timber entry is suitable for agricultural purposes and that the showing justifies the entry under act of June 3, 1878. The timber land entry and pre-emption land entry, embracing lots 1, 2 and 3, section 28; lot 1, section 27, lots 4 and 5 section 21, township 25 north, range 15 west, and timber land entry No. 7849, 10 s., Nov. 5, 1885, for lot 6, section 21, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 28 north, range 15 west, is therefore relieved from suspension and approved for patent, and the decision of the land office is reversed. In closing his decision Commissioner Carter goes on to say:

"Nevertheless, in view of certain communications to this office, of July 27, 1889, and March 23, 1891, from the honorable commissioner of Indian affairs, in which he protests against what he alleges to be unlawful occupation of tracts by Pullen, to the detriment of the Indians, who are lawful occupants, this case will be held open for 20 days to allow the officer of Indian affairs to present the matter to the honorable secretary.

"This office is not unmindful of the executive order of February, 1889, withdrawing lands from sale and settlement. It is observed, however, that the Indian office makes no allusion to this order; nor does it appear that the order could have any bearing on the case, since entries made several years prior to issuance of it expressly excepted from its operation lands to which any party had any existing valid rights.

"At the time the entries were made no inhibition existed against the entry of public lands on account of their occupation by Indians.

"The first order prohibiting entries of land thus occupied was issued by this office in circular form May 31, 1884, or nearly a year subsequent to the C. E. in question. There seems no authority for disturbing entries made prior to the promulgation of this circular, on the mere ground that the land is occupied by the Indians."

MR. H. H. MCMILLIN made final proof on his claim in Twin Rivers township before Commissioner Harry E. Lutz, Tuesday, and on Thursday, Mr. Jeremiah Downey made proof here on his claim, in the same township. Messrs. George R. Kendrick and Claud L. Smith appeared as witnesses for Mr. McMillin, and Messrs. Arthur B. Paton and Willard Wilcox were Mr. Downey's witnesses.

Washington Seed Farms.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin on seed farms. Washington has two farms of 150 acres, valued at $100 per acre, the total value of the farms, implements and buildings being $18,000. On these farms twenty-eight acres are devoted to beets, two to cauliflower, sixteen to peas and four to potatoes. The labor in the cabbage fields costs $26 per acre; peas, $15; potatoes, $10. The yield of cabbage seed per acre is 600 pounds, greater than in any other state; of peas, twenty-three bushels per acre; of potatoes, 116 bushels. The wholesale price of cabbage seed in this state is 42½ cents per pound, less than in any other state; of peas, $3 per bushel; of potatoes, 60 cents per bushel.

THE PORT CRESCENT LEADER.

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Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.75

Thursday, October 15th, 1891.

THIS MAY INTEREST YOU.

SETTLERS living at a distance—at any of the various points west of Port Crescent—can have their papers, giving the Land Office notice of their intention

TO MAKE FINAL PROOF,

Made out and forwarded to Register Reed, by sending the editor of the LEADER their filing papers, containing the number and description of their claims, the names and places of residence of their witnesses and the date on which they desire to prove up. All filing papers so sent in, will be returned to their owners by the first mail after their receipt, with the required final proof blanks properly filled out and ready for the signatures of claimants. After being signed and returned to the LEADER, they will be at once sent in to the Land Office at Seattle, and a notice for publication will be issued within a few days.

Charles Stewart Parnell, whose unexpected death a week ago set the tongues of the world to wagging, was laid to rest at Glansnevin, near Dublin, Sunday. The cortege that followed the remains of the dethroned leader to the grave was the largest ever seen in Dublin. It is estimated that 200,000 people witnessed or participated in the demonstration attending Parnell's interment.

The people of Port Townsend ought to be proud of their new weekly paper, the Key City Graphic. It is a beautiful publication, typographically, and is cast on newsy and entertaining lines. Admirably edited and artistically issued, it is a journalistic jewel that should not lack for the support necessary to enable its courageous editor, George W. Shoals, to keep up his splendid initial lick.

Mr. Daniel Pullen of La Push is one of the few men who are able to point with pride to having beaten the Government in a law suit. The long contest that has been waged against him by the Indian Department has been finally settled by Commissioner Carter, of the General Land Office, and settled in Pullen's favor. A history of this notable case will be found on the first page of this issue.

Judge James G. Swan of Port Townsend has scored a victory, in his long-waged controversy with Prof. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institute, regarding the habits of fur seals. Both the American and British Commission, that went to Alaska to investigate the seal question, agree that Judge Swan's contention that the fur seals give birth to their young in the open sea, is correct. And so, one of the most vital points bearing upon a satisfactory settlement of the Behring sea trouble, seems to be in a fair way toward adjustment.

The Irish friends of Ireland should not lose sight of the fact, in the present crisis, that Gladstone, their greatest English ally, is getting to be a pretty old man, and cannot remain in public life a great while longer. They should drop all side issues and pull together for Home Rule for Ireland, while Gladstone is the active leader of the Liberals in the English Parliament. The grand old man is Ireland's most powerful friend to-day—and hasn't some one said something about it being a good idea to make hay while the sun shines?

Port Angeles isn't as large as it was, by many square miles, Judge McClinton having decided that the annexation of the vast territory recently taken into the city limits, was not legally made. The result of the election held on the 25th of April last, at which the question of annexation was favorably voted on, has been declared null and void, because notice of said election was not published for four weeks prior to April 25th, as required by law, and because the returns were not legally made. This decision reduces the size of the town to the corporate limits originally established.

That hale and virile patriarch of the press of Clallam county, the Port Angeles Times—which rejoices in the fact that it is still sound in wind and limb and good for many more years of prosperous life—devotes over two columns of its last issue to a review of the journalistic field in which it was the pioneer. "Eighteen months ago," says the Times, "one newspaper sufficed to supply the whole of Clallam county. Since then, our people have witnessed the establishment of five new publications, all of which, we believe, are still afloat, although that everything within is not lovely is apparent from the ripples on the surface."

Then the Times proceeds, after a fatherly fashion, to pay its compliments to the journalistic children that have come upon the carpet during those eventful eighteen months. After cuffing the original projectors of the Herald, right and lett, in a sweet, paternal way; pitching its late lamented editor, Zulu Runnels, out of the nursery window into the mud-hole of oblivion; commiserating with its present editors on their hard lot; pummeling The People, and pounding the Tribune with an iron-bound, spike-studded club a half-column long, it reaches the LEADER and disposes of it in this handsome, chivalrous way:

"To finish out the five-handed kindergarten in the journalsitic field of the county, come the PORT CRESCENT LEADER, and the Record of Clallam Bay.

"The LEADER is the handsomest, sweetest and altogether most promising child in the school. So robust, vigorous, precocious and self-reliant is it, indeed, that we have given up to it one whole side of the nursery to romp in and tromp over at its own sweet will; and if there is ever a half a chance for it to grow big and prosper, we'll wager the whole box of buttons that it will get there with both feet, without any stock-company aid or other accessories of infancy No matter how bad fly-time may be, none of the pests ever seem to light on the LEADER."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington is an exceedingly level-headed citizen. His annual report, just out, contains one of the best, most comprehensive and withal sensible reviews of the "Indian Question" that ever appeared in print. After stating the whole case fairly and clearly, he presents a number of conclusions to which he has been forced by reasoning on this subject, and among them is this one, touching the abolition of Indian reservations, that the hundreds of thousands of acres of fine agricultural lands embraced within their limits may be thrown open to settlement and cultivation:

"While it is possible to push this work too rapidly, perhaps, I do not hesitate to say that the ultimate destruction of the entire system of reservations is inevitable. There is no place for it in our present condition. The millions of acres of Indian lands now lying absolutely unused are needed as homes for our rapidly increasing population, and must be so utilized. Whatever right and title the Indians have in them is subject to and must yield to the demands of civilization. They should be protected in the permanent possession of all this land that is necessary for their own support, and whatever is not needed by them should be paid for at its full market value, but it cannot be expected, under any circumstances, that these reservations can remain intact, hindering the progress of civilization, requiring an army to protect them from the encroachments of home-seekers, and maintaining a perpetual abode of savagery and animalism."

There are few people who have a practical understanding of this question, who will not heartily endorse the views above expressed by the Indian Commissioner.

More Revenue Cutters Needed.

"It cannot but be apparent to all who have lived on this coast, that the government is neglecting an important duty in failing to furnish more revenue cutters for the Pacific northwest. Cruisers are needed that can exert more influence in suppressing the immense smuggling business now so extensively engaged in by thousands of people on the northwestern boundary," truthfully and sensibly urges the Port Townsend Leader.

"There are at present in the service of the United States, twenty-four armed cruisers. Of this number but four are on the Pacific coast. Time and again the government has recognized the importance of having more vessels here to check the smuggling of opium and Chinamen, but whenever a step was taken for the removal of a cruiser from some other point, objections were made from that locality, and a Senator or Congressman from that section would enter a protest. The order for the vessel's removal would then be countermanded and the evils sought to be checked continue unrestrained.

"The service of good, speedy revenue cutters on this coast is badly needed, and instead of four old, slow, noisy tubs, eight or ten good, swift cutters, with improved machinery and a large force of men are needed. There should also be five or six swift steam launches to protect the islands in Puget Sound from the bands of smugglers that infest them. When pursued or suspicious of danger, the wily smugglers rush into shallow water, among the islands and rocks, and easily elude the revenue cutters. But swift steam launches could run them down and make many captures of valuable cargoes of opium.

"In Victoria alone nearly a million pounds of opium have been manufactured within the past fifteen months. During that time duty has not been paid on a pound of opium at this port. All of that manufactured in Victoria, except what little is used for home consumption, must be shipped by water to other ports. That the bulk of it is smuggled into the United States there can be no doubt. This represents a large enough revenue to justify the government in increasing the naval force on the Sound, where most of the smuggling is done. The tariff out of which the government is thus defrauded, would maintain several revenue cutters with large forces of men.

"The cutter Wolcott, which has to guard the entire Sound, has about 250 miles of coast to protect. She is required to guard the waters from Olympia to the sea and the waters along the northwestern boundary. She has hundreds of passages to watch, and is constantly on the move, and yet she is unable to check smuggling. She has efficient officers, but not enough men and not enough speed. When the Wolcott is at one end of the Sound, smugglers ply their vocations at the other, and enrich themselves by defrauding the government of the United States.

"The great loss of revenue which this smuggling entails, is a matter in which every citizen and taxpayer is interested, for the more money the treasury is swindled out of the more has to be raised from the people by other means. The business men of the cities of Puget Sound should take steps to get more and better revenue cutters for this coast, if the smuggling evil is to be supressed."

To Aid the Home-Seeker.

"The State Board of Trade has determined to enlarge its sphere of usefulness. In addition to its function of dissemintting, as widely as possible, information as to the soil, crops, capabilities and resources of Washington, it has been determined to be of practical service to the home-seeker," says the Seattle Telegraph. "In other words, it is the intention to take the newcomer in hand and do all that is possible in the way of finding for him just what he wants. Strangers and visitors to Seattle are therefore requested to call at the office of the Washington Board of Trade in the Chamber of Commerce building. Here papers from all portions of the state are on file, so this, with other data in the possession of the Secretary ,will give the home-seeker just such information as will be valuable to him. It is the intention of the manager of the State Board of Trade's bureau to have the leading paper in each county write up a concise history of the resources of the county, the price of improved land and the amount of vacant government land. Copies of these papers will be furnished to prospective settlers and will also be mailed to any desired address."

Its Development Has Just Begun.

Jay Cooke, the noted Philadelphia financier and the father of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in a recent two-column interview with a representative of the press, concerning his trip to the Sound, among other entertaining and encouraging things, said:

"When over 50 years of age I began anew the process of making a fortune. I have worked hard; have won back the money I lost, and can stop to breathe again. Now, for the first time, I have gone from one end to the other of a road on which I look somewhat as a father might on a child. There is a perfect track, a fine equipment, and the country traversed is rich and beautiful beyond description. The road is just in its infancy, and none can tell the development yet before it. The fight in the early seventies was a hard one, but when I see 6,000,000 living in happiness and comfort along the line; when I see the benefit to the country at large, I know that all the toil and trouble of those days was worth the while.

"The original intention was to run the line from Puget Sound to Duluth—Duluth, a place that had but six houses when I first visited it, twenty-three years ago. We wanted a line from water to water. By the lakes it is no further from Duluth to Buffalo than from Chicago; yet from Puget Sound to Duluth is 600 miles less than from San Francisco to Chicago. Then, too, the distance from Japan to the Sound is 800 miles shorter than from Japan to San Francisco, so in Asiatic traffic there is a saving of 1,400 miles. The time will come when Puget Sound will be one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, shipping ports of the world. The traffic between Asia and America will enter here, and much of the traffic between Asia and Europe.

"The development of this country has just begun; but when you get at the best of your resources, you will see a progress beside which that you have seen in the past will fade into insignificance."

THE PASSING YEARS.

NEW YORK HERALD.

They are slipping away, these swift, sweet years,
Like a leaf on the current cast;
With never a break in the rapid flow,
We watch them as one by one they go
Into the beautiful past.

As light as the breath of the thistledown,
As fond as a lover's dream,
As pure as the flush in the sea shell's throat,
As sweet as the wood bird's wooing note,
So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass
Down the dim lighted stair:
We hear the sound of their steady tread
In the steps of the centuries long since dead
As beautiful and as fair.

There are only a few years left to love,
Shall we waste them in idle strife?
Shall we trample under our ruthless feet
Those beautiful blossoms, rare and sweet,
By the dusty ways of life?

There are only a few swift years. Oh, let
No envious taunts be heard.
Make life's fair pattern of rare design,
And fill up the measure with love's sweet wine,
But never an angry word.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS,

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD

Regardless of Cost.

This is Your Opportunity.

Don't Let it Get Away.

This splendid stock, which is to be sold at any sacrifice, consists of

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' STYLISH SUITS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

EMBRACING full lines of Fine Dress Shirts, Neglige Overshirts, Fine Underwear for Men, Youths and Boys, Collars and Cuffs, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders and Hose.

Hats and Caps, Umbrellas, Valises,

Rubber Coats and Macintoshes,

CARDIGAN JACKETS, Overalls and Jumpers, Jeans Pants, Blankets and Quilts, and an immense stock of Pants, of every grade.

The Sale is Now in Progress

AND GOODS OF ALL KINDS are being sacrificed. Don't miss this chance to secure bargains, the like of which are not often obtainable.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

THE NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner Laurel and Front Streets.

Lewis Levy, - Proprietor,

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

HARRY E. LUTZ,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE—ON CRESCENT AVENUE,
PORT CRESCENT, WASH.

WILL R. GAY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

CONSULTATION HOURS { 8 TO 9 A. M. / 1 TO 2 P. M.

DR. G. WILLIS PRICE.

DENTIST

ROOMS 216, 218, 220, BURKE BUILDING, CORNER SECOND AND MARION STREETS,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

FOR - SALE.

HIGH GRADE

DURHAM CATTLE

Berkshire Pigs

—AND—

Leicester Sheep.

APPLY TO

J. W. TOLMIE,

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC, THAT I HAVE OPENED AT

LAKE VIEW, LAKE CRESCENT,

A WELL-STOCKED

General - Store - and - Comfortable - Hotel,

AND HOPE to make both establishments conveniences that residents at the Lake and the Traveling Public will appreciate.

THE STORE

HAS BEEN STOCKED with a full line of General merchandise—Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Wearing Apparel, etc., and an excellent line of Fishing Tackle of every description.

THE HOTEL

WILL AFFORD entertainment to travelers, or to pleasure parties at the Lake, of a character that I will strive to make wholly satisfactory. Patrons may always rely upon a good, well-served table, and clean and comfortable beds, and reasonable charges. The steam launch, "THE LADY OF THE LAKE." has its landing directly in front of the hotel, where small boats may also be procured. I will try to merit the patronage of the public.

Richard McDonnell,

THROUGH ARCTIC WILDS.

Lieut. Schwatka and Dr. Hayes Are the First to Make the Perilous Journey.

THE RESULTS OF A DARING TRIP

Through a Great Region That Had Never Before Known a White Man's Presence—The Discovery of a Large Number of New Peaks, and Mountains of Handsome Marble—Face to Face With Death in Alaskan Wilds—Prof. Russell's Hair-Raising Experiences in Attempting to Scale Mount St. Elias.

LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA, whose daring explorations in the far north have long since made him famous, is back from his latest expedition to Alaska—made under Governmental auspices, for scientific purposes—and while in Victoria, he gave to a representative of the press the appended entertaining details, relative to his perilous journey:

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Lieutenant Schwatka and Dr. Hayes, of the United States geological survey, who arrived here this morning from their Alaskan expedition, to-day gave interesting details in connection with their trip. Several times they came near losing life, and all the valuable instruments belonging to the party were left behind at various stages of the ·onte. Of course the expedition was ·ull of narrow escapes and hardships, ınd twice both the leaders were face to ace with death by drowning. One emarkable feature was the large umber of new mountains discovered, everal of which will rank among the ighest in North America. The region raversed was full of interest, and ltogether 750 miles of totally new ountry was opened up—about as large n area as Pennsylvania and Ohio. ieutenant Schwatka has taken an normous number of notes. and Dr. Iayes has already started writing his aterial for the government. The passge of the range of St. Elias mountains ook five days and is the first record of hite men having accomplished the eat. It was discovered that the glaciers n the north side of the range were nuch smaller, though far more numerus than those discovered on the side the south. One magnificent peak, early 16,000 feet high, was named owell peak, after Major Powell, of the geological survey. Many others are not yet named. Dr. Hayes has brought agnificent specimens of remarkable ssiliferous, crystalline marble, which ssembles the famous Tennessee marble, nly much hamdsomer. He states that e came across whole ranges of the same one. Many copper and crystalline ock specimens were also brought down. pecimens of flora consist mostly of osses, over a hundered varieties of hich were discovered. Vegetation in e new country is reported as very scarce. The trees are stunted and the hills covered thick with mosses. The largest timber met with was along White river, but only fourteen inches thick. The heights of mountains were all taken by barometer readings. The most remarkable feature of the whole trip was the enormous deposits of volcanic ash met with, spread all over the country, under one foot of earth, from two to three inches thick. As the party proceeded it got worse, until near Mount St. Elias, when it was in parts 100 feet thick, and the travelers sank in it at every step. It resembles fine, powdery pumice stone and proves that in prehistoric times the most fearful eruptions must have occurred in the St. Elias ranges. The discoveries of Schwatka, taken in connection with Dawson and Russell's exploration to the borders of the new country, dissolves at last the old theory that a great ice belt extends from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic circle. Schwatka has definitely fixed its limit as forty miles above these ranges, the country beyond that being in several months of the year quite free from ice and snow. The warmest weather experienced during the trip was 87 degrees, and no frost was encountered till Copper river was reached.

At Fort Selkirk seven men, four from New York and the rest from New Hampshire, were discovered on a small farm, where all kinds of vegetables were growing freely. The party met a multitude of cariboo, moose and bear, as well as numerous birds, but no new kinds. Dr. Hayes has collected a valuable lot of fossils, scientifically of great interest, and has collected material for an exhaustive map of the country explored. From Fort Selkirk, Schwatka hired a band of Indians to help them across the unknown country to the foot of the St. Elias ranges. The Indians went with them for several days, but when they got in sight of the mountains, warned the party that they would never return alive if they attempted to cross the ranges. When they took no heed, the Indians left them, and the balance of the perilous journey was made by Schwatka, Hayes and a white hunter. It took them five days to effect a passage of the mountains, and at its conclusion, they were nearly bare of clothing and shoes. The most hazardous piece of the whole trip was the voyage through what will now be known as the greatest canyon in North America. The sides are fearfully steep and for seven miles the party went in a small canvas canoe through this fearful torrent. Hayes was thrown out twice, and it was only the narrowness of the canyon that saved his life. It took them less than eighteen minutes to go six miles. On emerging from the canyon into daylight, they got into the midst of a large tribe of Indians who had never seen white men. They landed among them and found them very timid and frightened. The Indians were puny in stature, but of remarkably fine features and intelligent-looking. It was the only tribe found in the unexplored country that had a permanent habitation. All the other Indians discovered were nomads, having no settled home. Among one wild tribe Schwatka found a white man who had lived among them twenty-six years He had forgotten his native language and was completely savage, but kept the Indians from attacking the exploring party. He could only say a few words, from which Schwatka gathered that he was a Spaniard and about 55 years of age. It was the first time he had seen whites for twenty-one years. Both Hayes and Schwatka describe the exploration as a complete success from every standpoint. The photographs alone will form a magnificent collection. Over 700 were taken.

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"A tall, powerfully built man, some thing more than 60 years of age, was walking to and fro in the upper office of the Grand hotel last evening," said the Press-Times Saturday. "His military bearing and regular twenty-eight inch step, which he acquired years ago at the Anapolis Naval academy, distinguished him from several commercial tourists who were also walking restlessly about, apparently suffering great mental anguish because unable to invent further plausible additions to their hotel expense bills.

"The gentleman in question was Commander O. W. Farenhalt of the United States navy, who has been in command of the war ship Pinta, which has been cruising the coast of Alaska for the last ten years. To a reporter of the Press-Times he gave the subjoined interview concerning the land of ice, Russians and salmon:

"Your readers will doubtless be interested in the following fresh news from the Russell exploring party, of whom, until recently, nothing had been heard for so long that it was feared they had all perished in the snow drifts of Mount St. Elias. Shortly before I came away the Pinta was ordered to take the party to Sitka. Professor Russell gave me an interesting account of his futile attempt to reach the top of the mountain. He said: 'We started to ascend the mountain the 1st of last June and got along very nicely until we had reached an elevation of about 9000 feet. Here we found snow drifts and glaciers over which it was next to impossible to pass, but we climbed wearily upward. At one point there was a great crevice in the ice that was about forty feet across. It was impossible to ascertain its depth. Beyond a certain distance downward we could see nothing, as the bright rays of the sun, reflected from the glittering ice, had very nearly blinded us. It took us three days to construct a pontoon bridge across the chasm, and I confess that my heart almost stood still with fear as I crossed, for the fastenings on the other side were anything but secure. We left the bridge standing for our use in returning. Our civil engineer had informed us that we would reach the top at 14,500 feet, but when we arrived at that height we found that we were full 5000 feet below the summit of the mountain, and our further way was obstructed by impassable barriers of ice and snow. It afterwards developed that this engineer, who was not with us, was very inaccurate in all of his estimates and he was relieved from further duty. It is a much greater task to ascend Mount St. Elias than it would be to ascend a mountain located in a milder climate. 'We were compelled,' said the professor, 'to abandon the project of reaching the top. We attained a point higher than any other exploring party has ever reached, and many observations of interest and value were made and recorded.'"

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

Land and Timber Notices.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 7th, 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, December 1st, 1891, viz:

MERRILL D. WHITTIER,

Hd. App. No. 8,303, for the SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 4, W ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 9, Tp. 28 N., R. 13 W.

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

L. M. Ford, J. J. Sutherland, W. D. Waterhouse and Peter Nelson, all of Forks Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1891.

To Horace E. Merkel 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 Harry E. Lutz, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, at Port Crescent, Wash., on Friday, November 13th, 1891, viz:

ARTHUR B. PATON,

Hd. App. No. 13,956, for the E ½ NW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼ and NW ¼ SW ¼, Sec. 29, Tp. 31 N., R. 10 W.

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

Willard Wilcox, Jeremiah Downey, David Carrol and Wm. Hawkins, all of Pysht, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., AUGUST 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 Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Wednesday, October 28th, 1891, viz:

WILLIAM A. CROLE,

Pre. D. S. No. 15,088, for the E ½ NW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 32; SE ¼ SW ¼, Sec. 29, Tp. 31 N., R. 9 W.

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

A. D. Baldwin, J. F. Barker, Sebastian Downie and Michael Minnihan, all of Gettysburg, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., AUGUST 25th, 1891.

To William Pruchnow 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 Monday, October 19th, 1891 viz:

WILLIAM HILL,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,673, for the Lots 1 and 2 and NE ¼ NW ¼, Sec. 31, Tp. 28 N., R. 15 W.

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

Daniel Pullen, H. S. Pullen, Una Morris and L. A. Olen, all of La Push, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 18th, 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, November 10th, 1891, viz:

JOHN SATHER,

Hd. App. No. 13,425 for the Lot 5, Sec. 29, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

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

Geo. A. Strickland, L. D. Williams and Elias Larson, of Quillayute, and Hans L. Walby, of Boston, all of Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 18t, 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, October 24th, 1891, viz:

MICHAEL J. VERDON.

Hd. App. No. 13,999, for the Lot 1, Sec. 5, Tp. 31 N., and Lots 3, 4 and 5, Sec. 32, Tp. 32 N., R. 11 W.

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

William Yates Perot, Thomas O'Neill, John Gorden and Thomas Reed, all of Pysht, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., AUGUST 31st, 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,"

HENRY HARDER,

of Tacoma, county of Pierce, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6106, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Section No. 28, 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 Monday, the 30th day of November, 1891.

He names as witnesses: August Barks and Ole P. Nelson, of Forks, and James W. Fisher and Charles E. S. Stephens, of Tacoma, 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 30th day of November, 1891.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

NOTICE.

IN THE U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., AUGUST 17th, 1891.

To Lucian O. Wolf, Washington:

COMPLAINT having been instituted by Edward Stuart, of Seattle, Washington, against the allowance of your Pre-emption Cash Entry No. 14,950, made December 5th, 1890, by you for Lot 10, Sec. 19, and Lots 9 and 10, Sec. 30, Tp. 31 N., R. 9 W., upon the ground that the above filing and the proof thereon was fraudulently and illegally made with the intent and full knowledge of fraudulently obtaining title to said above described tract from the Government of the United States, you having during the year 1883, in the United States Land Office at Fargo, North Dakota, made Pre-emption entry and proof for the N ½ of SW ¼ of Sec. 5 and the N ½ NE ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 134 N., R. 58. Hearing ordered herein by Commissioner General Land Office, letter "H," of July 24, 1891.

To ascertain and determine the facts alleged as the grounds of said contest, you are hereby notified that a hearing will be had before the Register and Receiver, at this office, on the 24th day of November, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and continued from day to day until the same is concluded. And if appearing to my satisfaction that personal service cannot be had, it is ordered by publication, posting and mailing, according to Rules 13 and 14 of Practice.

T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Notice of Public Sale.

IN THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 5th, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that under instructions contained in Commissioner General Land Office letter "C," September 21st, 1891, under authority in him vested by Section 2455, Revised Statutes, we will offer at public sale at this office on

Wednesday, November 25, 1891,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., the following tract of public land, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, Section 27, Township 28 North, Range 14 West.

Any and all persons having any pre-emptions, or any other rights to said tract, are required to file the same in this office on or before said date, or otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.
C. M. OGDEN, Receiver.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 18th, 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, November 10th, 1891, viz:

GEORGE A. STRICKLAND,

Hd. App. No. 13,778, for the S ½ NW ¼ and N ½ SW ¼, Sec. 17, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

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

John Sather, L. D. Williams and C. O. Gordon, of Quillayute, and Hans L. Walby, of Boston, all of Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 18th, 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, November 10th, 1891, viz:

HANS L. WALBY,

Hd. App. No. 13,726, for the SE ¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

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

G. A. Strickland, L. D. Williams, John Sather and Elias Larson, all of Quillayute, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 11th, 1891.

To Ernest W. Dickerson 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 Harry E. Lutz, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, at Port Crescent, Wash., on Saturday, October 31st, 1891, viz:

FREDERIC C. HAYDEN,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,513, for the N ½ NE ¼ and N ½ NW ¼, Sec. 31, Tp. 31 N., R. 10 W.

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

Willett De Light, M. W. Reiley, Patrick Dillon and Samuel Nealey all of Twin, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 15th, 1891.

To Isiah Van Horn 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 Friday, October 30th, 1891, viz:

ERNST PAUTZKE,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,646, for the Lot 12, Sec. 6, and Lots 2 and 3, Sec. 7, Tp. 28 N., R. 11 W.

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

Arthur Wentworth, Benjamin Franklin, Victor Spaulding and George Chapman, all of Quillayute, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 11th, 1891.

To Charles J. Annanianson 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 Harry E. Lutz, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court at Port Crescent, Wash., on Wednesday, November 4th, 1891, viz:

ALBERT REHNSTROM,

Hd. App. No. 12,936, for the S ½ SE ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 31 N., R. 9 W.

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

W. S. Miller, A. E. Tower, August Petterson and Olaus Christianson Redervoldsrud, all of Port Crescent, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 11th, 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 Wednesday, November 4th, 1891, viz:

OLE CHRISTOFFENSON,

Hd. App. No. 12,293, for the S ½ NE ¼ and S ½ NW ¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

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

Abraham Anderson, Ole Roe and Robert Hanson, of Quillayute, and Nel Knudtson, of Forks, all of Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., AUGUST 25th, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proofs will be made before the Clerk of Superior Court at Port Angeles, Wash., on Wednesday, October 28th, 1891, viz:

HANS HENRY GEUCK,

Hd. App. No. 13,067, for the NW 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:

John Markworth, August Schmidt, Dan Pullen and John Neugel, all of La Push, Wash., and

AUGUST SCHMIDT,

Hd. App. No. 13,166, for the SW 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:

John Markworth, Hans Henry Geuck, Dan Pullen and John Neugel, all of La Push, Wash., and

JOHN MARKWORTH,

Hd. App. No. 13,415, for the NE ¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 28 N., R. 15 W.

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

August Schmidt, Hans Henry Geuck, Dan Pullen and John Neugel all of La Push, Wash.

T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 25th, 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 Harry E. Lutz, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, at Port Crescent, Wash., on Tuesday, November 10th, 1891, viz:

FRANK F. SCHULZ,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,497, for the W ½ SW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼ and Lot 3, Sec. 21, Tp. 31 N., R. 10 W.

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

A. L. Palmer, A. L. Yakey, Joseph Proll and Wm. O. Hawkins, all of Twin, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 15th, 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, October 30th, 1891, viz:

ARTHUR V. WENTWORTH,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,212, for the S ½ SW ¼ and Lot 4, Sec. 5, Tp. 28 N., R. 14 W.

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

Ernst Pautzke, Benjamin Franklin, Victor C. Spaulding and Geo. Chapman, all of Quillayute, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 5th, 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 Wednesday, November 4th, 1891, viz:

ALBERT KNAUST,

Hd. App. No. 12,813, for SW ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 1, Lots 1 and 2, and SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 28 N., R. 13 W.

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

Christian Fasil, Adolph Tardel, Henry Dunning and Peter Nilson, all of Forks, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., JULY 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,"

AUGUST PETTERSON,

of Port Crescent, county of Clallam, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 6083, for the purchase of the NW ¼ of Section No. 17, 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 Friday, the 16th day of October, 1891.

He names as witnesses: John F. Raney, George D. Raney, H. J. Bowman and John Scribner, 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 16th day of October, 1891.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

In the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that pursuant to and by virtue of the provisions of the last will and testament of Andrew Backers, deceased, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Thursday, November 12th, 1891,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of Andrew Backers, deceased, near Port Crescent, Clallam county, Washington, the following real estate, adjoining his said residence, and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT—Lot No. 2, in Section No. 4, Township No. 30 North of Range No. 8 West, containing 41.32 acres, according to government survey. Appraised at $15 per acre.

SECOND TRACT—The South-east quarter of the North-east Quarter of Section No. 4, Township No. 30 North of Range No. 8 West, containing 40 acres, according to Government survey. Appraised at $15 per acre.

THIRD TRACT—The South-west Quarter of the North-west Quarter of Section No. 3, Township No. 30 North of Range No. 8 West, containing 40 acres, according to Government survey. Appraised at $15 per acre.

TERMS OF SALE—One third cash, one third in six months and one-third in one year, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from day of sale, deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

HARRY E. LUTZ,
Executor of the will of Andrew Backers, deceased.

LEGAL NOTICE.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM, } ss

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles.

Joseph Proll, Plaintiff, vs. Therese Proll, Defendant:

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that Joseph Proll, plaintiff, has filed a complaint against you in the Superior Court of the state of Washington, for the county of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this summons, to-wit: Sixty days after the 27th day of August, 1891, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 27th day of October, 1891, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is that the plaintiff be divorced from the defendant upon the ground that the defendant has wilfully and without cause deserted the plaintiff.

SEAL

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Superior Court, affixed this 24th day of August, A. D. 1891.

WILLIAM K. CLARK,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court.
HARRY E. LUTZ, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that letters testamentary on the estate of Andrew Backers, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 9th day of September, 1891, by the Superior Court of Clallam county.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, at my office in Port Crescent, Clallam county, Washington, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

Dated September 24th, 1891.

HARRY E. LUTZ,
Executor of the will of Andrew Backers, deceased.

ELK ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Continued from First Page.

the shelter of a log, and slept as best he could, in the cold night air.

At five o'clock in the morning he started for camp, but instead of taking the back track, he concluded to follow the South fork in to its junction with the Solduck, believing that route to be nearer. He tramped away until 11 o'clock, and finding that he was going due west instead of north, he concluded to climb the steep mountain on his right, to locate himself, if possible.

He located himself all right, from the mountain's comb, and found that, if he followed the Fork to the Solduck, he would have to go many miles more, and after he got to the river, he would still be twelve miles from camp.

There was an elk trail along the very crest of the mountain—a crest that often narrowed to a veritable saw-tooth, not more than a foot or two in breadth—and he decided to travel along this ridge until he could strike a point from which he could descend, if possible, into the valley of Veuve creek. That was another mistake.

He tramped and crawled along that mountain top for hours, and just before dark, he came to a point where the mountain seemed to literally break off, and below him was a frightful gorge. He could not spend the night on the mountain, for he was getting weak from hunger and exhaustion, and the air up there was cold. And he didn't see how he could descend that precipitous mountain side, in the half-light remaining. There was a good deal of underbrush covering the sides of the gorge, and that would be helpful; so almost in desperation, he started on the descent—the most terrible experience of his life.

Once started he could not stop. The undergrowth to which he clung was too frail to support him, and he often found himself going down pell mell, as it seemed, to death. Clutching at everything he passed on that wild descent, his hands were terribly lacerated by the bushes and sharp stones, and he was constantly pelted by the rock he dislodged in passing, or by the uprooting of bushes.

Almost unnerved, with bleeding hands and bruised body, he finally landed in the valley below—to find that he was scarcely a stones' throw from where he had slept the night before!

He struck the back trail and traveled as long as he could see to drag one leg after another, and then throwing himself down in the shelter of a clump of close-growing firs, he went to sleep. He awakened, almost frozen stiff. There was no more sleep that night, and he put in the remainder of his time, until dawn, swinging his arms and legs and beating himself to keep up circulation.

At daylight, he staggered on again, and about noon, wholly exhausted, he reached camp, which was deserted, for the time being.

He had ceased to be hungry, although he hadn't eaten a morsel for two days and a half, save one sandwich. He had only one sensation—that of exhaustion. Crawling into bed at once, he drew the blankets about him and went to sleep. At supper, he was awakened, and took a little food, and slept until breakfast time, next day. Taking more nourishment, he again sought the bed, and slept until noon, when life seemed to return to his sore, tired body. Going up to the Hot Springs, he took a good bath, that refreshed him mightily, and next morning, with Mr. D. C. Coyner, he started back after the antlers, to secure which he had gone through so much privation.

The horns were found where he had left them, on a tree near the body of the elk. A fire was made, and some elk steak was broiled, this time—and enjoyed, you may be sure.

Then a start was made for camp, but the loads the two men were carrying were heavy and the mountain trails steep and covered with pine needles, and progress was slow. They were caught out and had to spend the night in the woods; but they made a big fire, caught a good deal of sleep, and had rather a pleasant time of it. Camp was reached next morning—that was Thursday last—and Friday evening, Mr. Sternberg was in Port Crescent, on his way to Tacoma, with as fine a pair of antlers as were ever carried out of the Olympics.

Mr. Swartout is still in the mountains, bent on killing a bear.

Why Secretary Foster is a Protectionist.

Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster was recently asked by a well known journalist, Coates Kinney, why he was a protectionist, and answered in this straightforward way:

"I am protectionist because I believe that a great country like ours, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf, possessing minerals of almost every description, with a soil and climate capable of producing almost everything that grows out of the earth, with its free institutions and intelligent people, should produce within its own limits everything it is capable of producing. In other words, by the policy of protection, this great country can be made thoroughly independent. To maintain free institutions successfully, the masses of our people should not only be educated, but our economic laws should place within the reach of every man who is industrious and economical the opportunity to secure for himself not only a living, but enable him to own a home and to enjoy in some degree the luxuries of life. Our free school system furnishes the education and the consequent necessary intelligence. Our protective policy furnishes the opportunity by which every man who has nothing but his labor to sell, can receive for it such compensation as will put him in a condition of financial independence."

The Sanitary Qualities of Watercress and Onions.

The watercress is a plant containing very sanitary qualities. A curious characteristic of it is that, if grown in a ferruginous stream, it absorbs into itself five times the amount of iron that any other plant does. For all anæmic constitutions it is, therefore, specially of value. But it also contains proportions of garlic and sulphur, of iodine and phosphates, and is a blood purifier, while abroad it is thought a most wholesome condiment with meat, roast or grilled. The cultivated plant is rather more easy of digestion than the wild one.

"Botanically, the onion belongs to the lily family. Boiled onions are the least objectionable in regard to odor, and are as easily digested as any. The oil in the onion passes off in the water in which the vegetables are boiled, and if the kettle be closely covered and the water changed after they have boiled five minutes, and then again ten minutes later, there will be no odor through the house, and the onions will be white instead of gray, as they so often are. Besides being rich in flesh-forming elements, raw onions are especially good in breaking up a heavy cold; they are also stimulating to fatigued persons and are otherwise beneficial."

MR. R. T. BROWN of San Francisco was a business visitor to Port Crescent, Monday.

Consumption Cured.

Anold physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and al Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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.

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

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware,

Stoves, Ranges

And Tinware,

336 WATER STREET,

Port - Townsend, - 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.

WM. NEWTON,

Real Estate Broker, Conveyancer and Financial Agent.

LOTS FOR SALE in all parts of the city, from $40 upwards. Large Lists of Acreage, close in.

PORT CRESCENT, - - WASHINGTON.

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.

CHINESE :-: LAUNDRY

Washing and Ironing

DONE AT REASONABLE RATES AND IN THE BEST MANNER,

And Done Promptly.

SING HOP LEE, Prop'r.

From Terminal or Interior Points

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS THE LINE TO TAKE

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH

IT IS THE

Dining Car Route.

It runs THROUGH VESTIBULED TRAINS every day in the year to

ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO,

(NO CHANGE OF CARS)

Composed of Dining Cars unsurpassed, Pullman Drawing Room Sleepers Of Latest Equipment, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both FREE and furnished for holders of first or second class tickets and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

A CONTINUOUS LINE connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

PULLMAN SLEEPER RESERVATIONS can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

Through Tickets

To and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any ticket office of this company.

FULL INFORMATION concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or

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General Agent,
Headquarters Building,
TACOMA, WASH.

W. S. MILLER,

Justice of the Peace,

Notary Public

And Conveyancer.

PORT CRESCENT, WASH.

TO SETTLERS

— IN —

THE SOLDUCK VALLEY

I HAVE OPENED UP A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

General Merchandise

AT MY HOME on the Solduck River, four miles from the West End of Lake Crescent, and am now prepared to supply you with Choice Fresh Groceries and Provisions of every description, as well as with all those articles of merchandise usually carried by a general store. You will find it advantageous to buy your supplies as near home as possible. I want your patronage, and hope to merit it, by placing at your disposal good goods at reasonable prices. Let me fill your orders.

Arthur H. Moore

SOLDUCK VALLEY.

THE STEAM LAUNCH,

LADY OF THE LAKE

IS NOW MAKING DAILY ROUND TRIPS OVER

LAKE CRESCENT

LEAVING from the wharf at Lake View at 12 o'clock every day. The West End of the Lake is reached at 1:30. Returning, the launch leaves from Michell's wharf, for Lake View, at 2 P. M. Landings will be made at all intermediate points, either going or returning, as desired. FARE.—One way, 75 cents. Round trip, $1.25.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS will at all times be made for the accommodation of

Pleasure - and - Fishing - Parties

AND EVERY possible facility will be extended to patrons, to contribute to their enjoyment of the Lake.

Port Angeles and Neah Bay Route

The Fast, Commodious and Elegantly Appointed Passenger Steamer,

HERMOSA

A. W. HORNE, MASTER,

LEAVES PORT TOWNSEND FROM UNION DOCK, FOR

Port Angeles, Port Crescent and Neah Ba

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 FOR SEATTLE every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Seattle every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 P. M., and on Sunday at 3 P. M. ARRIVES AT PORT CRESCENT AT 2:00 P. M. Leaves for Port Townsend and Seattle at 2 A. M. For Passage or Freight, apply on board.