Democrat

The Port Crescent Leader.

VOL. 2. NO. 23. PORT CRESCENT, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INVADING THE SOLDUCK

After a Fashion and With a Purpose Calculated to Develop That Country With Surprising Rapidity.

HE WILL SET THE PACE FOR THEM.

And if the Boys in the Solduck Attempt to Keep up With Him, They Will Transform That Lovely Region Into a Haunt of Nineteenth Century Civilization, in Short Order—Captain Fred Miller Brings a Schooner Load of Stock, Farming Implements and Household Goods from Near Fairhaven to Port Crescent, and is Now Preparing to Undertake Ranching on a Comprehensive Scale in the Solduck—An Electric Car Line to the Hot Springs is Among the Plans He Hopes to Carry to Completion—A Party of Gentlemen Lately from Honolulu to Take up Claims in the Favored Valley.

THE FIRST passenger to alight from the Hermosa, Monday afternoon, was an exceedingly tall gentleman, whose robust figure was partially hidden under a double-decked mackintosh, and whose full six feet in height were rendered almost seven by the tall silk hat that covered his head, and towered above a kindly face ornamented by a great flowing beard. His hands were encased in brown, undressed kid gloves; and a silver-handled silk umbrella completed the outer make-up of a very striking looking individual. Lighting a cigar, he waited at the foot of the gang-plank for some one whom he was expecting. Presently a well-dressed lady joined the current of passengers, and was assisted down the gang-way by the gentleman in the mackintosh and silk hat.

There was something familiar looking about the well-dressed stranger, but the LEADER couldn't make him out; and while trying to, was suddenly accosted with—

"Hello, there, don't you know me?" in a big, bass voice, followed by a grip of the hand that almost sprung a leak in the ends of the newspaper man's fingers. "Miller's my name—Fred Miller of Fairhaven. I stopped in at your office Friday night a week ago, on my way back from the Solduck. Remember?"

Of course the LEADER remembered. But the Captain Fred Miller of Monday afternoon and the Fred Miller of Friday night a week ago didn't much look like the same individuals.

"I looked like a tramp that night, didn't I? Come, now, be frank? Eh? With an old oil skin coat, a shapeless felt hat and muddy shoes, I looked tough, I know. I had just been out taking a look at the upper Solduck country, and had found a claim up there to suit me. Remember what I said? I told you I liked that beautiful country so well that I had determined to make it my home, and that I would be back here with my wife—let me introduce you to Mrs. Miller, Mr. LEADER," said the speaker, turning to the lady at his side—"my household goods, farming implements, stock, etc.,—everything, in fact, necessary to establish us comfortably in our new home. Careful, there!" suddenly called Capt. Miller, as a frisky and frightened young cow was being hoisted from the lower deck of the boat into the air, in the hammock-like arrangement so successfully employed for handling stock, preparatory to being safely landed on the dock.

"Is that your cow?" asked the LEADER, noting the tone of proprietorship in the speaker's "Careful, there!"

"Yes, sir, that's a portion of my cream and butter factory. And here comes another one of my milkers," said Miller, as a second cow was gaily elevated toward the top of the steamer's mast.

"A sudden rise in beef, as it were," added the man from Fairhaven, contemplating the cow dangling in "the swing" far above his head. "And here we have a drop in cattle," he ran on, guiltily, as the cow was landed almost at his feet, and Captain Horne made a quick dash for a hand-spike.

The next thing swung heavenward on the "hoist" was a big, handsome, well-bred bay roadster.

"That your horse, too?"

"Yes—my wife's pet. We think a whole lot of that horse, and of course brought him with us."

Then came trunks and valises and packages in profusion, all marked "F. Miller, Port Crescent."

"The rest of our live stock—cows, hogs, chickens and all that, as well as all of our household goods and furnishings, are following us by boat—a schooner full of goods. I chartered the "Dart of Lummi" to move us down here, and we have that boat loaded to the guards with stuff for the Solduck. Our boat ought to be in to-night, and we expect to begin moving out to our new home Wednesday or Thursday."

"Is there a house on your claim in the Solduck?"

"Yes; but its' a small affair, and will not answer our needs at all. I will build at once—a four or five room house, of dressed cedar lumber. We'll cut the cedar right on the ground, rive out the boards, and hand-dress them, on both sides. I want a good, roomy house, and a good-looking house at that. I have three men on the schooner, in charge of my goods, whom I am going to take into the Solduck with me, and put them to work clearing up my land. I'll have a great deal of work done before spring, and within a year, will have accomplished much toward converting a forest into a ranch. There is plenty of good grazing ground for my live stock, in the pretty parks in our neighborhood, and next year, I will raise my own hay."

"Just where is your claim?"

"Right near the Hot Springs. And say, do you know that those Hot Springs are one of the biggest and most important things you have in this country?

"They are as important to the Solduck country, as Lake Crescent is to Port Crescent—and the value of the Springs to Port Crescent, too, must not be lost sight of. They are going to prove a most potent factor in the development of the entire country south of here. If the plans on which I am now working pan out as I hope and believe they will, you will, within two years—and more than likely, in less time—see an electric car line in operation from the West End of Lake Crescent to the Springs; you will see a fine hotel at the Springs, and one of the prettiest little steamers in the state of Washington, as well as a steam ferry, plying the waters of Lake Crescent, connecting at this end with a motor line into Port Crescent, and at the West End, with our line from the West End of the Lake to the Springs. There isn't a more beautiful or a more favored locality in the state, than the grand stretch of country between here and the Lake and Springs, and in two years from now, you will find that an army of people will hold this same view. The Lake is a matchless affair, the beauty and grandeur of which will draw health and pleasure seekers from every part of Washington, and hundreds from across the way"—jerking an energetic finger toward fair Victoria—"and the Springs will become famous as a health resort. The scenery up there is majestic. That surrounding Glenwood Springs, Colorado—now famous the country over—can't compare with ours. And then, the journey thither, when it can be made by rail and water, will be one long marvel and delight. So sanguine do I feel about the splendid future of the Lake and Springs, that I have pulled up root and branch, at Fairhaven, and brought my household goods and gods here, to take up my home in the Solduck. I have not moved hurriedly in this matter. I believe I know exactly what I am about. I have some strong friends, too, who are very apt to become interested in the development of this country—and if they do, look out!"

Mr. Miller is an old sealing captain, and for a number of years was master of his own vessel, "The Otter," plying the northern seas. He made a barrel of money in the business, during a few flush seasons.

He is a brother-in-law of Henry Lux, the Cattle King of San Jose, California—a man whose wealth is rated in the millions—Mrs. Miller being Mr. Lux's sister.

The schooner, "Dart," loaded with Mr. Miller's goods, arrived here Monday evening, and the work of transporting his effects to the Lake is now in progress.

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Dr. C. S. Bailey, lately of Honolulu, with his three brothers and a friend, will reach Port Crescent, from Port Townsend, within the next ten days, for the purpose of going into the Solduck to take up claims.

And so the pleasant procession of intelligent settlers proceeds toward that valley with a great future.

The Buck Was Big, Fat and Handsome.

While out hunting in the Solduck, Thursday last, about midway between the West End of Lake Crescent and Beaver, Messrs. Willett DeLighl and Tom Gardner got within range of a fine buck elk, carrying a splendid pair of six-point antlers. The animal was grazing on a burnt mountain on the other side of the Solduck, and it fell a victim to the Winchesters of the sportsmen.

The elk, which was in prime condition, was dressed, and practically all of it was carried into camp, where the delicious meat was feasted upon by Messrs. DeLighl, Gardner, the Sawyer brothers and Fred Harris, who composed the party, and the surplus was distributed among friends and neighbors in the valley. And do you know that more delightful meat never gratified human palate than a choice bit of elk steak, nicely broiled at a camp fire?

Mr. Gardner is now in possession of the antlers. The animal dressed over 800 pounds.

An Extremely Accommodating Deer.

Surveyor J. T. Sheets spent Friday here, closing up some matters relating to the survey of Lake Crescent township. He went from here to Mr. Frank Gestring's, south of Gettysburg, where he had been engaged in writing up his field notes, and expected to return to his home near Friday Harbor, the present week. There he will complete work on his notes, and expects to be able to make his report to Surveyor General Cavanaugh by the first of December—possibly a week earlier than that date.

A good many funny things happened while his party was in the field, said Surveyor Sheets to the LEADER, but the oddest occurrence of all happened one evening, while they were encamped on Mrs. Sarah P. Barnes' place, on the Lake. The party had just had supper, and the boys were sitting around, talking and smoking. Something was seen swimming across the Lake—which at that point is about two miles wide—and heading directly for camp, where a bright fire was blazing. Nearer it came, and presently Mr. George E. Kent made the animal out to be a deer. It was then nearing the shore, directly in front of the camp, when Mr. Kent sprang into a boat, pushed off, and was soon beside the deer—a buck—which he promptly dispatched. Drawing it into the boat, he was back in camp again in a few minutes.

That was the most accommodating deer that the surveyor ever encountered. It actually swam into camp—and at a time, too, when every one was hungry for fresh meat.

It Will be a Good Investment.

Persons interested in real estate should keep close track of the date on which Mr. Harry E. Lutz, as executor of the late Andrew Backers, will offer at public sale, on the premises, 120 acres of the land belonging to the Backers estate.

This land is well situated, being but two and one-half miles from the wharf, and almost due south of town, and at the figure at which it has been appraised, $15 an acre, is probably the cheapest property that has ever been offered in this vicinity.

The sale will be held on Thursday, November 12th, at 10 o'clock a. m.; the terms are one-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in one year, the deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. A correct description of the property to be sold will be found in Mr. Lutz's advertisement, on the third page of this paper.

Now Let the Elk Beware.

Messrs. M. L. Hollister and Edwin Brown have arranged to devote a couple of weeks to an elk hunt in the Olympics, and expect to start for the mountains about the middle of next week.

They will go into the Solduck, and after reaching the headwaters of that river, will tackle the many valleys leading down from the mountains, through which the elk are wont to roam, and where grazing and "feeding" is both abundant and good. The elk range down from the mountains and into and through these valleys and back again, and their well-marked trails are to be found along all the streams, benches and mountain tops. In fact, that still virgin country is pretty thoroughly traversed by their trails.

In one or more of these valleys, Hollister and Brown hope to strike elk. If not, they will seek them in the mountain parks, or on mountain side or crest—they'll get 'em, somwhere. Mr. Hollister is anxious to secure a pair of antlers, while Mr. Brown's fancy inclines to an elk pelt, to be converted into a rug. They'll get what they want, if they have to spend all winter in the shadow of Mount Olympus, and live on whortleberries and pine cones.

MR. F. H. WACKER returned from the Elwha, where he has been working on the county bridge for several weeks past, Wednesday. The timbers for this structure have all been gotten out, scored, hewed and framed, and are now in readiness to be placed in the long span that will bridge the river.

MR. FRED HARRIS returned, Saturday morning, from an extended trip through the Solduck, the Quillayute and the Hoh countries—a trip during which he covered about 200 miles, mainly afoot, and on which he saw oceans of fine land and no end of splendid timber.

MR. GEORGE E. KENT took his departure for Anacortes, Tuesday morning, where he will spend some little time with his friend, Mr. George Moore. He expected to go on to Minneapolis, before returning to his home at Lake Crescent.

MR. GEORGE E. MICHELL of Fairholme, Lake Crescent, has returned from a business trip to Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria.

MR. OTTO HART returned, Monday, from a pleasant ten days' visit with his brother, Mr. J. M. Hart of Utsalady.

What's the Difference?

Mr. R. N. Williams of Seattle is expected here to-morrow, to go into the Olympic country on an elk hunt.

It is rumored that two weeks ago, Mr. Williams engaged Charley Jones to lasso and corrall an elk for him, at some convenient place in the Solduck, that he might slay it with as much economy of exertion as possible.

Mr. Williams weighs 293 pounds, and doesn't fancy chasing agile elk, which know the lay of the country a great deal better than he does, about the Olympic mountains for three or four days, and then run the risk of missing fire even if he did happen to get within range of a buck; but he does want to kill an elk—an he elk with big horns—and if he can have one securely penned up, where he can rest his rifle on a rail and keep on shooting until he does kill the animal, what's the odds? Isn't an elk an elk? A pair of horns a pair of horns? And what's the use of taking desperate chances on hitting an elk out on the mountains, when one decent shot is all you are liable to get at him, when you can have him corralled, where there's some satisfaction in shooting at him.

Of course, this may be all a lie, maliciously circulated by some of Mr. Williams' friends who envy him his good looks, his popularity and his success as a fisherman; but inasmuch as the LEADER expects to go into the mountains with Mr. Williams, it will be able to keep tab on him, and learn, for sure, whether the story be true or false.

The New Post-Office at Fairholme.

The Port Angeles Times, in its last issue, has this to say of the new post-office, "Fairholme," established at the West End of Lake Crescent:

"We are in receipt of information of the establishment of another post-office in Clallam county. It is to be called Fairholme, and Mr. George E. Michell is appointed postmaster thereof. For the present, mail should be directed to Port Crescent.

"Fairholme is situated at the west end of Lake Crescent, the gateway to the Solduck. Mr. Michell was formerly book-keeper for the Port Crescent Improvement Company, but has taken up a claim at that end of the Lake, where all the travel and traffic to the Solduck must pass, and has there made some valuable improvements. The new steam launch now running on the Lake has its landing there, and the new office will be a great accommodation and convenience to the people who are rapidly filling up that country."

Good Clothing at Low Figures.

A mighty favorable opportunity now presents itself to those needing or desiring to purchase men's, youths' or boys' clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, hats, caps, umbrellas, rubber coats and mackintoshes, or anything in the way of wearing apparel for the male sex, no matter of what age.

Mr. Lewis Levy, the proprietor of the New York Clothing House of Port Angeles, has concluded to go out of business, and with the view of disposing of his stock quickly, is offering all goods, in all departments, at sacrificial figures.

Coming as this opportunity to obtain cheap clothing and furnishings does, right on the eve of the winter season, it is one of which the fullest advantage should be taken. Mr. Levy's stock is a very complete one, and at the prices at which everything is being sold, is one in which every taste and every purse can find that that will both please and satisfy.

The Republican Party is Saved.

Let neither McKinley, Harrison, Blaine, nor any of the Republican leaders, have any further fears about the splendid triumph of the cause of Protection and Republicanism. Everything is all right, and the party is saved.

Republicanism has been re-enforced by a young leader—a thoroughbred protectionist, just like his pa—who arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Al Miller, early this morning, and from now forward, everything must go right for the g. o. p.—including, of course, the Ohio election. Mr. Miller is doing real well.

We'll Hear from Him, Soon.

Henry Villard is now at Tacoma. He has in mind one or two great enterprises, which, carried into execution, would prove a wholesome stimulus to the business interests of the whole Sound country.

MR. SAMUEL W. RAMSEY has received notification from Register T. M. Reed, Jr., that the contest between himself and J. B. Daugherty, involving Mr. Ramsey's pre-emption claim in Twin Rivers township, has been set for hearing at Seattle on December 5th. Daugherty is one of the timber claimants who have caused many of the settlers in Twin Rivers so much annoyance.

MRS. RICHARD MCDONNELL was called to Tacoma, Saturday morning, by the very serious illness of her sister, Mrs. T. P. Woodard—who, happily, is now recovering.

OUR ELOQUENT STORY

Eloquently and Candidly Told, for the Benefit of the Public, the Home-Seeker and the Investor.

WASHINGTON'S PROUD DESTINY,

As Seen Through the Eyes of a Journal to Which the Plain Facts it Encountered on Every Hand Were More Wonderful Than the Imagery of an Enthusiast's Fancy—WLat May be Expected of a Country Where the Occident and the Orient Meet Under Commandingly Advantageous Circumstances—Forests That are Unequaled in the Universe, Soil That is Unsurpassed in Productiveness, a Peerless Climate, and Marine and Mineral Wealth Galore.

THE BEAUTIFULLY designed, illustrated and executed special edition of the Chicago Graphic, "the primary purpose of which was to present, in graphic form, a comprehensive and candid narrative of the facts regarding the natural resources and social and material advantages of Washington to the general public and to home-seekers and investors, in this country and Europe," has this to say in its introductory to the detailed story of Washington's greatness, given in its superb pages:

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The state of Washington possesses an area of 69,994 square miles—44,786,160 acres. It has a tide-water area of 1,576 square miles, and an inside shore-line of 1,992 miles. The shore-line from Cape Flattery to the Columbia river is 170 miles, and 156 miles direct by sea. The Strait of San Juan de Fuca contains 317 square miles, and the channel line from Victoria to Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, is 117 miles long. The timber of the state grows over 20,000,000 acres, and the mineral land embraces 12,000,000 acres, while millions of acres of rich bottom and fertile prairie lands extend inviting assurance to the pursuits of agriculture, as also does the greater portion of the soil upon which now stand the matchless forests.

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Washington was made a territory in 1853, and the first census taken in 1855 showed a population of 3,965 souls. On Nov. 11, 1889, at 5:20 o'clock p. m., the young state was born, and invested with all the magnificence of the robes of duty, of privilege, and the boundless possibilities that clothe the members of the valiant sisterhood.

For a long time it was contended that the northwestern boundary of the United States should be farther north than its present location, and the question became a prominent feature in the Pierce presidential campaign, when the cry was "Fifty-four-forty or fight." Had the claims of the Americans been acceded to, the line would now rest 400 miles to the north of Blaine, and give to the young state of Washington an area of almost double its present proportions, and a coast-line of many hundred miles more than it now possesses. * * *

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The public lands of Washington are well apportioned, and will bring magnificent endowments to the various institutions and funds to which they are donated, the equals of which are possessed by few commonwealths in the country. Following is a list of lands granted to the state, as set apart to the uses of the various institutions:

For the support of the common schools	2,261,780
For scientific school	100,000
For agricultural college	90,000
For state normal	100,000
For public buildings and state capitol	132,000
For charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions	200,000
For state university	46,000

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Greater attention is now being paid to the agricultural resources of the state, and city is joining hand with country in the creation of those conditions that inspire the whole country with a manitold material life, and give renewed energy to the centers of commerce. And of the average monthly immigration of from 5,000 to 10,000 people, the majority are found to be tillers of the soil, or those who live upon the industry of the farm, garden or orchard.

The record of railway construction in the state is remarkable. Feats of engineering skill have been accomplished that have seldom been surpassed. Four great transcontinental roads enter its borders either with their trunk lines or valuable branches. The Northern Pacific, which operates more than 4,000 miles of railway, has constructed and in operation in the state (through its main line and branches, reaching out into the most fertile sections of the state) 1,048 miles. The Union Pacific, which operates nearly 14,000 miles of road, has in operation in the state 439 miles, and since the change in management recently accomplished, there is every reason to expect the immediate extension of the north line from Portland to points on Puget Sound, and that this great line will, like the Northern Pacific, enter actively into the development of the state. The Great Northern, which operates more than 3,500 miles of track, has eighty-seven miles constructed in the state, and many advantageous connections. The Canadian Pacific has a branch line—the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia—operating twenty-three miles in the state, from Sumas to New Whatcom and Fairhaven. Among other lines are the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, which has constructed and in operation in the state 175 miles; the Oregon & Washington Territory Railway, with a total mileage in operation of 161 miles; the Oregon Improvement Company, with a mileage of 101; the Fairhaven & Southern, with fifty miles; the Spokane & Northern, with 127 miles; and various short lines, making the grand total of railway mileage in the state 2,213. There were built during the year 1890, 471 miles of railroad. The mileage in course of completion at the present time, including track laid during the year, grade completed, and projected, aggregates over 950 miles. Of the roads projected, and of which there is good prospect of construction, there is a total mileage of 1,472. The railroad situation in the state is quite generally satisfactory. The whole citizenship is cordially disposed toward railway enterprise, and offer every assistance to further their extension; while on the other hand, the roads are considerate and liberal, and are adjusting facilities and tariffs to the best interests of the state as rapidly as the conditions surrounding new lines in partially developed territory will permit, and Washington promises to become one of the largest railroad states in the union.

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The geographical position of Puget Sound in Washington gives a very powerful advantage over the ports of any other Pacific coast bodies of water. It is impossible to estimate the commercial utility of this great bay, which is one grand harbor from end to end, and side to side. The characteristics of the Sound are very deep water, and bold shores everywhere. The Straits of Fuca, the most inviting gateway to the harbors of North America, for the commerce of more than half the world, has no bars to cross at the entrance; nor is there a single one to be encountered in all the anchorage ground of the numerous cities of the Sound. Low water, dangerous rocks, storms and other unfavorable conditions common in ocean traffic, are unknown, and vessels may enter and clear with less expenditure of time and money than in almost any other harbor in the world. The Straits of Fuca are always open, and once within their, waters storms have no power to affect the least sea-worthy shipping. Almost the same may be said of the smaller harbors which line the state's coast from the British possessions to the Columbia. The action of the ocean current which touches the Pacific coast off the shores of Washington, is such as will, through the force of a great economic principle in international and interoceanic commerce, soon bring to the harbors of the state a volume of trade never before induced to the western shores of our country. Vessels on this ocean roadway, from the eastern countries and the islands of the Pacific, will make twenty miles a day more than the same shipping holding on the more southern course for San Francisco. Here is the point where the shipping of our western coast is permitted to extend nearest to the markets of the interior and eastern sections of the United States. Here it is that the countries of the Orient, with all the wealth of their world-famous productions, and rich possibilities, just arousing from a lethargy, the growth of centuries of national apathy, to industrial and commercial emulation and grandeur, meet upon the most advantageous grounds, the glory of the Occident. What a future is there for the combination! What may we not look for from the miraculous touch of the restless energy, courageous and aggressive spirit of the new world upon the receptive forces of the old! * * *

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In addition to the great natural advantage secured by reason of the action of the Japan current previously mentioned, the ports of Washington are 5,000 miles nearer to Hong Kong, than is Liverpool, and 6,500 miles nearer to Shanghai. No where is there so great assurance of large and sure returns on an investment of large capital as that which might be made in shipping between the ports of this state and the countries of the Orient. Millions await the men who develop the field, for the conditions are ripe.

The timber of Washington is the most desirable that grows, and may be seen to-day in almost every country in the world. So widely and favorably known are its excellent qualities, that it has

Continued on Third Page.

THE PORT CRESCENT LEADER.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

M. J. CARRIGAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered in the Post-office at Port Crescent, Wash., for transmission through the mail as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$2.00
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.75

Thursday, October 29, 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.

Work on the breakwater is going steadily ahead, as rapidly as the weather will permit.

Mr. Blaine has returned to Washington in excellent health, and is again making things hum at the Secretary of State's office.

Henry Villard very truthfully says: "The free coinage of silver would mean financial disaster. It would force many railroads that have promised to pay in gold, into bankruptcy."

The traffic in Japanese women, who are brought to this country and Canada for immoral purposes, has grown to frightful proportions, and a vigorous effort is to be made to break it up. It is said that over 3,000 Japanese women are now living a life of open shame in this country.

Doughty old Bismarck is donning his fighting uniform. He will enter the German parliament, which convenes on the 10th of November, as the leader of a party flatly antagonistic to Emperor William's internal and external policy.

Bismarck means to squarely array himself forninst the Government, and young King Bill is assuredly in for a lively winter.

The Government isn't making much money by letting the opium smugglers have pretty much their own on Puget Sound.

In so far as the Government's present revenue force in these waters is able to prevent it, a ton of opium could be smuggled into Port Crescent, on any one of a half-dozen places on the Strait that the LEADER could name, every week in the year. And what is true of opium is equally true of Chinese smuggling. There is a crying need for more revenue cutters on the Sound.

The People, the new labor paper that made such an ambitious leap into the journalistic arena at Port Angeles, a few weeks ago, seems to have gone through the throes of dissolution. It failed to reach the LEADER, last week, and is probably a cold and clammy corpse, ere this.

The People was a peculiar product. It came into existence without provocation or excuse, in a field in which it could not reasonably hope to obtain a legitimate living. Heralding itself as the champion of the toiling millions, it was forninst pretty much everything on earth. If it found anything between Heaven and Hades to commend; anything that it didn't want to tear down and build over again, according to plans and specifications to be furnished by itself, the LEADER failed to note it.

The People was a thing too perfect, too pure, too high and holy and idiotic, to live. And so it died in undefiled infancy.

The toiling millions, for whom it shrieked its little lungs to tatters, didn't respond; and so, the journalistic gravedigger came along and performed his duty.

Numerously-signed petitions, supported by the affidavits of bona-fide settlers, have been forwarded to Surveyor General Thomas H. Cavanaugh, praying for the survey of Township 30 North, Range 10 West—the township directly south of Twin Rivers; and Townships 29, Ranges 9 and 10 West—the two Solduck townships, immediately south and and south-west of Lake Crescent township.

The LEADER received a letter from General Cavanaugh, a few days ago, containing the cheerful information that he was in daily expectation of receiving word from Washington, authorizing the survey of Township 30 N., Range 10 W.; so it is entirely probable that the contract for doing this work will be awarded this fall, the work to be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

It is possible, too, that the contracts for the survey of the two Solduck townships may be awarded this year. If so, the field work can be completed in May next.

By contract with that superb publication, the Cosmopolitan Magazine, the LEADER is enabled to submit to its patrons and the public a most remarkable proposition—one that will enable any person to secure the Cosmopolitan and the LEADER each for one year, and a splendid edition of General Grant's Memoirs, in two volumes, for $5.50. The subscription price of the Cosmopolitan is $3.70 a year, and over 650,000 copies of Grant's Memoirs have been sold by subscription at $7 per copy. The LEADER is now, through the Cosmopolitan, enabled to offer this same edition of General Grant's great work, for 50 cents, complete. The proposition is a marvelous one, and the LEADER's readers are advised to acquaint themselves with the details of the offer, which will be found on the fourth page of this paper.

The latest addition to the LEADER's exchange list is a bird—The Republican, of Snohomish, Washington. It is a five-column quarto, is edited and managed by Mr. W. B. Shay, is two weeks old, and is a clipper, in every detail. It is well written, well edited, well made-up and well printed, in staunchly Republican in politics, and a most creditable exponent of the strong points of its locality.

Last week W. C. Cronemeyer, of the United States Iron & Steel Tinplate Works at Demmler, Pa., sent President Harrison a box of tin manufactured at the Demmler works. A few days ago Cronemeyer received the following letter from the President, dated at Washington, D. C.:

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of October 15 and also a box of bright tin plate, which you send me as a specimen of the product being turned out by the United States Iron & Tin Plate Company. I have no skill in determining the character of this work, but to the eye it seems to be eminently satisfactory, and I thank you for this evidence that a new industry has been established in the United States. I cannot quite understand how any American can doubt that we have the mechanical skill and business sagacity to establish successfully here manufactures for tin plate. No other country certainly surpasses us in the inventive genius of its citizens, or in the business sagacity of its capitalists. It is surprising to me that any patriotic American should approach this question with a desire to see this great and interesting experiment fail, or with an unwillingness to accept the evidence of its success. I can understand, however, that its success should be doubted and our failure accepted with satisfaction in Wales, but cannot understand how any American can take that view of the question, or why he should always approach every evidence of the successful establishment of this industry in this country with a disposition to discredit and regret it. If the great experiment is to fail, our own people should not add to the mortification of failure the crime of rejoicing in it.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Mr. George N. Sims, managing director of the Lombard Trust Company of London and New York, is now on his way to the Sound, to seek safe, legitimate investments for some $5,000,000.

"I have been made the representative of about $5,000,000 of English capital, and am directed to place it where the greatest benefit will be derived," said Mr. Sims, while at at St. Paul. "I am not to use it for speculation, but to invest it in safe real estate, factories and industries. It is my intention to go to Seattle, Tacoma, and other cities along Puget Sound. I shall probably put a great deal of money in several of these towns on the coast, as we believe the Nicaragua canal will be opened in five years, perhaps less. Then there are two great enterprises under consideration that will affect northwestern interests greatly. One is the establishment of a line of steamers between Puget Sound, China and Japan. The other is the laying of a sub-marine cable between the same places."

The Commissioner of Indian affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has issued rules and regulations to enforce the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit. The rules prescribe that every Indian youth shall attend some school, but, so far as practicable, the preference of Indian parents or guardians of Indian youths of sufficient maturity and judgment will be regarded as to whether the attendance shall be a government, public or private school. Children of a suitable age is defined to include more than 5 and under 18 years of age, the suitable health of the child to be determined by a medical examination. In case there is no boarding school on the reservation, the rules require that the children be placed in non-reservation schools. Where children are not allowed by their parents to attend school, they will be reported to the Indian office for whatever punishment the circumstances warrant. The rules make it the duty of agents, special agents and supervisors of education to use their authority, whenever necessary, to secure the attendance of Indian children at school, and whenever necessary, the Indian police will be called upon to enforce attendance.

Consumption Cured.

An old 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 all 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.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING assumed the proprietorship of the PIONEER STORE, lately conducted by A. E. Tower, and all of the accounts due said Tower having been assigned to me, I desire to request all persons knowing themselves to be so indebted, to call AT ONCE and make settlement with me. A prompt compliance with this request—which is urgently made—will be greatly appreciated.

J. F. Raney,

PROPRIETOR PIONEER STORE.

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

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware,

Stoves, Ranges

And Tinware,

336 WATER STREET,

Port Townsend, Wash.

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' 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.

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,

OUR ELOQUENT STORY.

Continued from First Page.

proven an important factor in securing broader commercial relations in many directions. The 20,000,000 of acres, covered with this valuable product, will cut an average of 25,000 feet of merchantable lumber per acre. A great deal of it will average 100,000 feet, while trees are abundant that will cut 30,000 feet each. * * *

Most of the states of the American union must content themselves with the possession of a basis of two or three great industries. The state of Washington has the foundation of five, and each equal, if not superior, to the qualities of those which boast but one. The state embraces within its limits the ability to produce everything to as great perfection as is produced by the states of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota and Oregon. The whole range of temperate zone products are hers. In agricultural wealth the state is especially fortunate. * * *

Fruits and berries of nearly every variety are abundant. Prunes of several kinds, including the Italian, French, German, Gross and Silver, are all most successful, and in this, as in other fruits, scarcely any trouble is ever experienced from insect pests. * * *

The state of Washington leads the world in hops. The principal markets all watch with interest the crop of hops west of the Cascade range, and its product is freely quoted at the highest prices in all classifications. * * *

The Real Aim of the Silver Men.

Says Edward Atkinson in the Forum: "The purpose of this treatise is to present this case in such a way that it may become apparent to any person of common intelligence that mere free coinage is not the true object of those who advocate the unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the present time, without any change in the present acts of legal tender. There are two classes of parties now engaged in this effort. First, the owners of silver mines and their advocates, both in Congress and without, who desire to sell silver bullion to the government at 20 to 30 per cent. more than it is worth, taxing the people of this country for their own profit, without any regard for any other interest than their own. Second, the misguided persons who think it may be more profitable, especially to the farming community, to deprive them of any further credit by enabling them to pay their present debts in cheap money, or, in other words, in depreciated coin. With these misguided persons may be counted the politicians who mislead them in order to secure their votes by advocating measures which they know to be wrong."

Mrs. Walters, of Lonoke, Arkansas, reached Port Crescent, Monday, and is now a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Langley.

Just a Few of 'Em.

Here are a few of the specimen products of Western Washington, that were exhibited at the Industrial Exposition at Tacoma:

An apple weighing 2 pounds and 4 ounces.

One strawberry 10 inches in circumference.

A bunch of grapes weighing 6 pounds.

Strawberries fresh from the garden in October.

An onion weighing 4 pounds and 1 ounce.

A potato weighing 8 pounds 4 ounces.

A radish weighing 9½ pounds.

A beet weighing 30 pounds.

A pumpkin weighing 93 pounds.

A watermelon weighing 64 pounds.

A cabbage weighing 53 pounds.

Timothy 7 feet 8 inches high.

Clover 5 feet high.

Alfalfa from a yield of 12 tons per acre.

Corn stalks 14 feet high.

A hill of potatoes that yielded 43 pounds.

Sixty-seven pounds of potatoes from 2 pounds planted.

Hops from a yield of 9,492 pounds per acre.

A sample of wheat from a yield of 68 bushels per acre.

A sample of oats from a yield of 125 bushels per acre.

A blackberry bush showing a growth of 21 feet this year.

A branch from a prune tree 33 inches long with 46 pounds of fruit on it.

A lump of coal weighing 16,860 pounds.

A plank 50 inches wide, 30 inches thick and 32 feet long, and not a knot in it.

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.

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., OCTOBER 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 Clerk of Superior Court at Port Angeles, Wash., on Thursday, December 3rd, 1891, viz:

OHLIN H. ADSIT,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,165, for the SW ¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 31 N., R. 11 W.

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

Lawson W. Cable, Otto Dummil, Joe P. Hawks and N. W. Humphreys, all of Pysht, 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:

GEORGE A. STRICKLAND,

Hd. App. No. 13,778, for the S ½ NW ¼ and S 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:

JOHN SATHER,

Hd. App. No. 13,825 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 11th, 1891.

To Charles J. Annaniason 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., SEPTEMBER 3d, 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. 5; 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 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 28st, 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 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., 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. 34, 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 4th, 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 S ½ SE ¼ and S ½ SW 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.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 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 or timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory,"

VIOLA WELLER,

of Clallam Bay, County of Clallam, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6,127, for the purchase of the Lot 7, of Section No. 6, in Township No. 31 N., Range No. 12 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, Wash., on Tuesday, the 22nd day of December, 1891.

She names as witnesses: D. R. Dwyer, S. A. Graham, Wm. Main and Joseph Burgess, all of Clallam Bay, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of December, 1891.

T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 3rd, 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. 16,197, for the W ½ SW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼ and Lot 3, Sec. 24, 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 Troll 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 NW 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.

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 SE 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 26th day of October, 1891.

He names as witnesses: August [illegible] and Ole P. Nelson, of Forks, and James W. [illegible] 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 26th 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. 14,350, made December 4th, 1890, by you for Lot 10, Sec. 19, and Lots 9 and 10, Sec. 18, Tp. 31 N., R. 9 W., upon the ground that the above filing and the proof thereon were 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 1888, in the United States Land Office at Fargo, North Dakota, made Pre-emption entry and proof for the N ½ of NW ¼, [illegible] Sec. 6, Tp. 131 N., [illegible] herein by [illegible] 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 9th 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 it appearing to my satisfaction that personal service cannot be had, it is ordered by publication, posting and mailing, according to Rules 43 and 44 of Practice.

T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that I, the undersigned, 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 41.37 acres, according to Government survey. Appraised at $15 per acre.

SECOND TRACT The South-east Quarter of the North-east Quarter of Section No. 1, 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.

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.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

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.

THE DEADLY UNDERTOW

AND THE FATAL CLASP OF THE EVER STEALTHY "SEA PUSS."

Dangerous Ocean Currents Along the Shore—How They Are Produced and How They May Be Avoided—Advice That Surf Bathers Should Heed.

The many deaths by drowning on the New Jersey coast have caused a great deal of discussion. Some attribute the loss of young Brokaw to the presence of a "sea puss;" others say it was simply an ordinary undertow, while the conservative claim that it was neither.

The majority of people do not know the difference between a tide and a current, but believing the words to be synonymous, use them indiscriminately. A tide is the alternate rising and falling of the waters caused by the unequal attraction of the sun and moon, while a current is a moving of a mass of water that may or may not rise, but has only one direction. Currents are sometimes produced by strong winds, but generally by a difference of level and the configuration of the bottom.

The first thing to avoid is the undertow, which is always strongest in water about waist deep. If the bather would venture out further or remain nearer the shore he would escape the strength of the undertow. This disturbance of the water is confined to no particular locality, though it is stronger in some places than in others, owing to the trend of the shore. It is caused by the rushing out of the water under the surface after being thrown up on the beach, and is always strongest in an angry surf. One may judge of the strength of the undertow by the height of the waves as they break and the velocity which they impart to objects along the beach.

The explanation of the undertow is simple. The approaching waves have a velocity depending upon the strength of the wind. So have the receding ones, but this is due to gravity and depends upon the angle of inclination of the beach. The breakers, therefore, with their greater velocity, run over the top of the waves, while the receding water keeps below.

THE DREADED "SEA PUSS."

Eddies are simply partial currents that take an opposite direction to the parent stream, and are produced entirely by the trend of the shore. Wherever there is a recession of the beach or "pocket," as it is called, there will be found eddies. They are of no consequence, however, and of little or no danger to the bather.

We now come to a disturbance of the water, the very name of which causes a panic among bathers. The "sea puss" has no place in physical geography; in fact, no scientist has deigned to notice this phenomenon. Webster does not even give a definition of it in his unabridged dictionary. In The Century it is defined as "a swirl of the undertow making a small whirlpool on the surface of the water; a local outward current dangerous to bathers. Also called sea pouce and sea purse."

How the "sea puss" is formed no scientist states, but in all probability it is due to the same causes as the whirlpool, to which it is closely allied. When two currents, with different sets and drifts, meet at a point in the water, the resultant is a motion of rotation, with a diameter and velocity depending upon the resistance with which it meets. The whirlpool or "sea puss" is given a motion of translation, which it takes from the stronger of the two currents. Now there is often a slight southerly current setting parallel to the shore along the Jersey and Long Island coasts. This sometimes meets another setting to the westward and at the union of the two is formed the "sea puss," which moves slowly to the southward and eastward.

OCEAN CURRENTS.

This westward current may be due to strong winds, or to a storm many miles out at sea. Far away to the eastward, the water is piled up and driven landward, where it is smooth and undisturbed. In this way it is possible that the "sea puss" may be formed under cloudless skies and in unruffled water. Should a bather be caught in the swirl, it is useless to attempt to swim against it. The wiser plan would be to keep his head above water and swim with it, gradually nearing the edge until he is out of its unwelcome radius of action.

Professor Maury, formerly a lieutenant in the United States navy, attributes offshore currents to a difference in the temperature and density of sea water at different places.

Another proof of the presence of submarine currents is the fact that in all deep sea soundings the line has never yet ceased to run out even after the lead has reached the bottom. Should it be held fast in the boat it will invariably part, showing when two or three miles of it are out that the undercurrents are sweeping against the bight of it with what seamen call a "swigging force," and that no twine, however strong, has yet been able to withstand this.

Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, when in command of her majesty's steam frigate Friedcichsteen in the Mediterranean, also made some important discoveries in this direction. In the archipelago he found the counter currents so strong that they often prevented the steering of his ship. In one instance when the water was very clear he lowered the lead with colored shreds of bunting attached to every yard. These pointed in different directions all round the compass.—W. Nephew King, Jr., in New York Recorder.

Eskimo Mourning Customs.

All Eskimos are superstitious about death, and, although they hold festivals in memory of departed friends, they will usually carry a dying person to some abandoned hut, there to drag out his remaining days without food, medicine, water or attendance. After the death of a husband or a wife the survivor cuts the front hair short and fasts for twenty-five days.—St. Louis Republic.

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