Democrat

The Port Crescent Leader.

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SEEKING A HOMESTEAD?

If You Are, You Can Find It in the Rich Country Tributary to Port Crescent.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF FINE LAND

Are Yet Open to Settlement by Home Seekers in This Section, and if You Want 160 Acres of as Productive Land as Was Ever Cultivated, You Can Secure it, Practically for the Asking, in a Country That Will be Opened from End to End by the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis R. R., and One That Has Before It a Great Future—Come to Port Crescent, and Starting from This Point, Secure a Homestead in a Locality That is Easily Accessible, and One That is Sure of Early Development.

THERE are thousands of sturdy, energetic, industrious and ambitious men in the farming and lumbering districts of the East, who are dissatisfied with their present condition and eager to better it.

Hundreds of these men have their eyes turned toward Washington, as a land offering them opportunities for improving their fortunes.

They have learned, in a general way, that here there are still thousands of acres of fine agricultural land, that may be obtained from the Government for nothing, if they will but improve it and live upon it for five years; or that after living upon it for fourteen months and making the necessary improvements it can be purchased for $1.25 per acre.

They have learned that nearly all the land in Western Washington — and hundreds of thousands of acres of it is as fine farming land as was ever cultivated—is covered with a growth of timber that is unsurpassed in all the world.

They have learned that this timber is an immensely valuable crop, ready grown—a crop worth from $1,500 to $10,000 a quarter-section—and that they can obtain 160 acres, or a quarter-section, of this land, for the asking.

They have learned that this land, when cleared, will produce the most extraordinary crops of potatoes and all manner of vegetables, hay, wheat, oats and hops, and that upon it all kinds of fruit and berries flourish amazingly.

They have learned that we have an admirable, kindly climate, permitting outdoor work practically every month in the year; and putting all things together, they would like to come here and take up one of the homesteads that the Government has placed at their disposal. But they but know where to come to find good land, that is now accessible to settlers. They don't like to leave home to search for land. They want to know, before leaving home, just where they can go to find a good homestead in Western Washington.

And that is just what the LEADER desires to tell them.

Let them come to Port Crescent, and in the great rich territory tributary to this place, they will find a homestead to suit them—and find it in a section that is easy of access and that has before it a great future.

There are thousands of acres of fine Government land to the south, west and south-west of Port Crescent, still open to selection by settlers—land that in point of productiveness, and of timber wealth, is unsurpassed in the State of Washington.

Much of this land is located in the fertile country through which the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis R. R. will pass and develop, and persons who secure ranches along this line will find that they have made fortunate selections indeed.

If, before leaving home, intending settlers desiring detailed information of any character relating to the country tributary to Port Crescent will make known their wishes to the LEADER, the editor of this paper will endeavor to answer all their inquiries fully and frankly.

The appended matter, which may be read with profit by persons contemplating removing to Washington, appeared a few days ago, as the leading article on the editorial page of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, one of the foremost daily newspapers in Washington—a newspaper that would be a credit to any of the great cities of the East:

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Horace Greeley's advice to young men in search of employment was to go West and grow up with the country. This advice is sneered at in many quarters as deceptive counsel to-day for an impecunious man who undertakes, with a little money and small knowledge of the farmer's calling, to subdue a homestead and render it capable of supporting a family. A leading writer for the agricultural columns of a large Eastern paper declares that a city laborer who planned "to go West and grow up with the country" would have to support his family for two years and spend $1,000 in preparing his homestead for occupation and fitting it to produce enough to support his family. Of course, if nobody came West save men who were ignorant of the rudiments of agriculture and stock raising, and if nobody went outside the arid, treeless, waterless portions of Dakota, Western Kansas and Western Nebraska, and the other states of the West, where the farmer suffers intense cold in winter, intense heat and drouth in summer; where destructive cyclones are not infrequent, a land wasted by locusts and inhabited by lunatics screaming for wild money, this picture of the absurdity of a poor man "going West to grow up with the country" would not be overdrawn, but the Pacific coast offers opportunities and advantages to an energetic poor man who desires to achieve success, that are as good as existed when Greeley, forty years ago, said: "Go West, young man; go West."

In Western Washington the rainfall is so ample that the farmer is always sure of a crop, and the winter is so mild that the expense of feeding stock through the year is small. A farmer-bred man stranded in Washington could find work in a logging camp or as a mill hand. He could probably get a living as a tenant farmer, and pay part of his rent in labor for his landlord. In a land like the Pacific coast a man, bred on an Eastern farm, could, even if poor, find something to do that ultimately would help him to secure a homestead of his own. There are parts of Wisconsin, about Green Bay, where the timber does not compare with that of Washington, which twenty-five years ago a number of poor Belgians settled, under the most unpromising circumstances. To-day these Belgians are well-to-do people. There are similar illustrations to be found in both Washington and Oregon of hard working Germans who have taken up homesteads on the Columbia and in ten years hewed and hoed their way up from poverty to comfort. Of course, when Greeley said to young men, seeking employment, "Go West," he was not talking to young men who had become stranded either as artisans, farmers or laborers, through incorrigible indolence, improvidence, intemperance—for there is no opportunity anywhere for such men, who spend their lives spoiling the horn while pretending to be both able and anxious to make a spoon. Greeley was talking to young men of health, strength, energy and industry, who were sincerely anxious to get up and get on in the world. Such men might honestly fail, if from lack of judgment they pitched their tent in a land where all the forces of nature were against them in the shape of worthless soil, barren of water or timber; or a climate that was periodically fatal to crops; but there is no need to fail in a land like Washington, whose western part is well watered and timbered, with a fertile soil, while the arid portions of Eastern Washington produce under irrigation, which is easily applied, great crops of wheat, vegetables, and all the fruits of the temperate zone.

A young man, farmer bred, would no more need to fail to-day than did the poor young men who were the pioneers of Washington at an early day, when the country was new and without diversified industries. Of course, a really able, sober, industrious artisan does not need to leave the great cities of the East to find employment in "breaking" a Western homestead tract, but a farmer bred man, whether native or alien, ought to be able to get a decent living on the Pacific coast. The ordinary impecunious Scandinavian, Belgian or Irish immigrant has been wonderfully successful in redeeming cheap land to agriculture, not only at the Middle West but even in the small deserted mountain farms of New England, and there is no reason why equally sturdy men of small resources could not get on in this part of the Pacific coast. An annual good crop is secure; there is plenty of timber and tolerable coal; there is a long sea coast with its chance for fishing or coasting commerce; there are no blizzards in winter, drouth or cyclones in summer. The dismal picture of some parts of Dakota is not reproduced in Washington or Oregon, where there are natural conditions that ensure great wheat crops annually, a better and more remunerative crop than the corn crop, which divides with wheat the agriculture of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

MRS. JOHN E. LUTZ took her departure, this morning, for Oakland, California, where she will enjoy a visit at the home of her parents. Mr. Lutz accompanied his wife as far as Victoria.

MR. ERNEST BŒHRIG went up to Tacoma, this morning, to meet his brother, Mr. Henry Bœhrig, who is coming out from the East. The brothers will return to the Solduck, together.

MRS. CORDELIA PHELPS of Paragould, Arkansas, arrived here Monday, and is now a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wade A. Langley. Mrs. Phelps is Mrs. Langley's mother.

BREAKWATER BUILDING

Again in Full Swing—The Broken Derrick Has Been Repaired, and Many Tons of Rock are Now Being Handled Daily.

Work on the big breakwater, which was interrupted by the breaking ing of the main derrick on Wednesday of last week, was resumed Tuesday morning, and now the pleasing process of rapidly removing ton after ton of rock from the cut, railroading it out over the long trestle and adding it to the immense sea wall that is growing in length and height right along, is now in full swing, and much effective work is being daily accomplished.

It is a marvel that none of the workmen in the cut were injured when, because of the breaking of a heavy casting at the top of the derrick, the massive mast and the forty-four foot boom came crashing to earth, amongst them, without a moment's warning. The timbers are so heavy that, had any one been struck, death, or a horrible crushing, must have resulted.

A new casting arrived from Seattle, Monday, to replace the one the parting of which caused the break-down, and now the work is going forward again smoothly and rapidly.

THE SOLDUCK IMPROVEMENT CO.,

And What Its Members Have Been Doing Toward the Development of That Valley.

Messrs. John Penson, John Coyne and Asa Gregory—the three young gentlemen who compose the Solduck Improvement Company, that has taken such an active part in the work of development that has been going on in the valley this season—came in from the Solduck, Monday, and went up to Port Townsend, on a business trip, Tuesday morning.

Messrs. Penson, Coyne and Gregory went into the Solduck on the 4th of April last, and barring a little visit made to the "outer world" on the 4th of July, they spent the entire seven months in the valley, and were busy all the time.

During this period they have built their own homes, and erected eighteen houses and cabins for other settlers; dug the first well that has been put down in the valley, cared for good gardens, assisted in cutting trails, and in pretty much all the work that has been done this summer, looking to the improvement of that country, about the future of which they are very enthusiastic.

One of their last contracts was the erection of a house for Mrs. Sarah Harrison, which has recently been completed. The main portion of the house—which is of logs, hewn on three sides—is 20 feet square, with a twelve-foot extension on either end. One end will be used as a summer kitchen; the other as a wood-house. The dwelling contains four double windows, three doors, and has a porch on the east and west sides, eight feet deep. The house is splendidly built, and presents a rather imposing appearance in the forest. A well was put down near the house, to a depth of 13 feet, and eight feet of water obtained.

Mr. Harry Moritz, whose claim is at the Hot Springs, has done and is doing considerable work. He has about two acres slashed, has a good house erected within a few yards of the Springs, and intends doing a great deal of work in the spring.

"You would be surprised at the number of improvements that have been made in the valley this season," said Mr. Penson. "Everywhere you go, you will be confronted by evidences of development."

"How about the land in there—is it rich and productive?"

"I have never seen anything to equal it. Here is an illustration as to its productiveness that I can personally vouch for. We raised, this summer, on a piece of ground 100 feet square, $132 worth of potatoes. There is no fancy figuring about this. We actually realized $132, in money, from the potatoes raised on that piece of ground."

That is what might be called a reasonably profitable crop.

From Port Townsend, Mr. Coyne will go to San Francisco, to spend a few weeks with his brother, who resides there. The other members of the firm will return to the Solduck to-morrow.

MR. T. J. THORSEN of Seattle was here, yesterday, on a matter of business.

He Believes He Has a Coal Mine.

Messrs. B. F. Hageman and J. D. McGregor arrived here yesterday from Puyallup, and this mornig started for the foot-hills, to prospect for coal—or rather, to critically examine some prospects that have already been located by Mr. Hageman. Mr. McGregor is an expert in matters pertaining to coal. The result of his examination of Hageman's finds will be known, later along. Mrs. McGregor accompanied her husband here.

A NOVEL SCHEME

For Capturing Deer—Driving a Fine Buck Across Lake Crescent and Into Camp—Some Notes of Successful Hunts.

Mr. Edward Barnes of Lake Crescent has scored a distinct innovation in the way of taking deer. A few days ago he had occasion to visit Lake View, and while rowing past Idlewild, on his return home, he suddenly saw a deer swimming in the Lake, not fifty yards ahead of him. It was a buck, and from the splendid pair of horns adorning the head displayed above the water's edge, he knew it must be a fine one. The deer had come down from the ridge, above Idlewild, and evidently meant to swim the Lake.

That suited Mr. Barnes exactly—he taking care, meanwhile, to make sure that the deer was kept headed for a landing on Barnes' beach. Being without a gun, all that he could do was to steer the buck toward a man who had one. And to steering he went, in earnest. He had no difficulty in keeping the deer headed for his home, about a mile and a half distant. When he got within hailing distance, he hallooed to his brother, Mr. Paul Barnes, calling to him to bring his rifle. Mr. Barnes was at the water's edge, in a few moments, gun in hand, and when the buck was driven within safe range of the beach, he shot it. The slain deer was soon brought ashore. It was a big fellow about seven years old, and dressed fully 150 pounds.

This makes the second deer shot by Mr. Barnes within a few days. While out hunting on the mountain south of his ranch, he killed a buck almost. if not quite, as large as the one captured in the Lake.

Mr. Edward Barnes is making his mark as a clever shot. While out on the Lake gunning for ducks, Monday, he killed two brants at one shot. That was doing pretty well, inasmuch as one is not unlucky if he secures one of those wary birds after several shots.

Mr. Lon Albright killed a buck near his home, one day last week, that carried as handsome a pair of antlers as the LEADER has ever seen. Mr. Albright is exceedingly handy with a rifle, understands the woods and is a very successful hunter.

Mr. A. E. Tower killed a splendid buck on the foot-hills, south of here, on Thursday last—one that dressed between 150 and 175 pounds.

Mr. Billy Everett and his rifle are getting in some fine work on the game in the vicinity of Freshwater Bay and the Elwha.

Mr. J. W. Hanson secured two deer on the mountain to the rear of his ranch on Lake Crescent, Saturday. One of them was a yearling buck, in prime condition.

Mr. G. W. Albright and his son, Lon, have killed, so far this season, 22 deer. The meat of all of these animals was saved, and is being cured.

SHERIFF BILLY GOULD was here, Monday, on his way to Clallam Bay, whither official business called him. The hustling William is as blithe and gay as though netiher care, nor trouble nor crooks had place in this rocky old world. He thinks it's just as easy to look on the sunny as on the shady side of life—and so, on the sunny side he looks. Long may you wave, gentle William, and may your smile never fade or grow narrower.

THE settlers in the vicinity of Ozette Lake, who now number about 200, are clamoring for the establishment of another post-office. There is now an office at Ozette, of which Mr. Stephen Ring is Postmaster, but it seems that additional mail facilities are desired. The new office, if established, will be called Hamer, and Mr. O. N. Erickson will be the Postmaster.

MR. ARTHUR B. PATON—a gentleman who bears a refreshing resemblance to Sol Smith Russell—made final proof on his pre-emption claim in Twin Rivers, before Commissioner Lutz, Friday.

PURSER SWIFT of the Hermosa is battling bravely with typhoid fever at Seattle. He is now believed to be out of danger, but is still very ill.

THE government has opened a telegraph office at Pysht, with Mr. Irvine, lately of San Francisco, as the operator in charge.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY E. LUTZ, with their son, Master Ralph, returned from a brief visit to Port Townsend, yesterday.

THE survey of Township 31 N., Range 14 West, will be completed by Surveyor Shelton the present week.

MRS. GEORGE E. MICHELL of Fairholme is the guest of Mrs. Richard McDonnell of the Hotel Markham.

MR. WADE A. LANGLEY was a visitor to Seattle, the present week.

MR. HENRY LITTLETON is a visitor to Port Townsend.

THEY SHOULD COME HERE

If They Want to See Really Fine Timber and Lots of it.

WE CAN SHOW THEM FIR THAT IS FIR

Two Looks to the Top, Straight as a Gouge, as Sound as a Governmemt Bond, Just Right for the Saw and in Well-Nigh Inexhaustible Quantities—And We Can Show Them, Too, Millions Upon Millions of Feet of as Fine Cedar and Spruce as Ever Sprung from the Ground—The Valuable Information That a Big Party of Representative Lumbermen from the East, Who are Soon to Visit This Coast, Can Gather by Coming to Port Crescent to Inspect the Magnificent Timber in This Locality, in the Solduck, and Throughout the Entire Western Portion of the County.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS have now been perfected for the visit of a large party of Eastern lumbermen to this coast, to inspect the character and extent of our timber resources, about which they have heard so much. This party will include representative dealers from every state in the Union, but the majority of the visitors will be from the states east of the Rockies, and the importance of their advent cannot well be over-estimated. Our forests are Washington's greatest available source of wealth, and millions of dollars worth of raw material is standing on the ground to-day, ready to be exchanged for the gold of those who need our great staple.

The visit of these gentlemen to our great forests of fir, cedar and spruce will be an eye opener, and will no doubt lead to a most important further development of the lumber industry, and the extension of our trade to the markets of the East, from which we are now practically barred by existing freight rates. For the removal of this latter most hurtful bar to reaching a market to which there is scarcely a limit, the lumbermen of the Sound, backed by the Chambers of Commerce of Tacoma and Seattle, are valiantly doing battle, and that they will succeed is the hope of every man who has the true interests of this country at heart.

With the freight rates on lumber to Eastern points reduced to that point that this product could be profitably shipped; and with a knowledge of our resources in this field made known to the lumber interests of the entire country, through the agency of the representative dealers who will soon be here on a tour of investigation, and their journals, what might we not expect in the way of the development of this industry, in the immediate future? It would bring renewed prosperity to every point on the Sound—to every point in Western Washington, where logging camps and saw-mills can be operated, and the lumber gotten out to market; and it would bring about the quick development of those richly-timbered localities that are now without the means of getting either logs or lumber to market.

Referring to the approaching advent of this party of visitors, the Tacoma Ledger says:

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"The vast magnitude of the extensive timber resources of this section of the country, and the exceptionally fine quality of the lumber, has attracted unusual attention among the lumbermen of all sections of the United States for some time past, and has constantly been growing in intensity as the lumber made its appearance in the various states in the Union. The lumber regions in the Pacific northwest, and particularly in the state of Washington, at the present time, afford a source of supply sufficient for the use of this entire country. New fields are being looked to by lumbermen everywhere, and, in consequence, their eyes are naturally concentrated on this section.

"A few months ago it was stated in the Ledger that arrangements were being made whereby a number of lumber dealers from the east would visit the Sound country. Preparations for the trip are now being made and lumbermen from nearly every state will be represented in the party. The trip is to be made directly under the auspices of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, the leading journal of that class, which is published at Minneapolis. The excursionists will start from St. Paul on February 8th, and will arrive here three days later. It is at that season of the year that the great majority of lumbermen have the most leisure. The local lumbermen will, as a matter of course, arrange for the entertainment of the visitors. A series of side trips have been arranged, to afford the lumbermen the best opportunities for seeing the timber of this state."

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One of the trips that these gentlemen make should be to Port Crescent and the great country tributary to it, if they really want to see fine timber. They should see the great belts of cedar and fir surrounding Port Crescent on the south, south-east, west and south-west. They should send a delegate or two into the Solduck and on down through the Quillayute, where they will see timber requiring two looks to reach the top of it, as straight as a ship's mast, as sound as a buck's horn and just right for the saws.

The main party should go from here to Gettysburg and take a look at the magnificent fir, cedar and spruce in that neighborhood, from which several fine booms of logs were taken this summer. They should, for example, cruise out Sebastian Downie's claim, adjacent to Gettysburg, from which 10,000,000 feet of timber can be taken, without going through the woods with a search warrant. And from there they should go on down to Twin and take a peep at Silas Hardin's claim, and at all that country down to Pysht, and from Pysht to Clallam, and beyond. They will find a magnificent body of fir down about the Lake of the Sun, and in the Hoh and Queets countries. In fact, they will find this whole peninsula, from Port Crescent to Gray's Harbor, and notably the territory through which the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis R. R., will pass and develop, covered by the finest untouched body of marketable timber in the United States—a body of timber 125 miles long and several miles in width.

It would be a rank oversight if the visiting lumbermen failed to visit this section, for if they are in search of information as to Washington's timber wealth, right here is where they can gather it in large, wholesome chunks. If they will come to Port Crescent, the LEADER will show them timber that will take their breath and compel their admiration.

It is Feared He Has Been Drowned.

A correspondent, writing to the LEADER from Forks, says: Mr. Walter Darlin, a farmer who lives about four miles from Forks, on the Bogachiel river, is almost blind, having a cataract on either eye. He came to this prairie on the fifth inst., and after completing his business with several neighbors, started for home. He has not been heard from since. His brother, Mr. Charles Darlin, with a number of friends, have been searching diligently for him; but up to date of writing, nothing has been learned as to his whereabouts. It is feared that he has been drowned. The trail that he had to traverse is located near the Bogachiel river, and it is probable that he got into that stream and was carried away.

Mr. O. P. Nelson, who has been suffering for a long time past with throat and lung troubles, is almost prostrated at present, from the effects of these ills.

Mr. O. L. Sanford, who was elected to teach our school this fall, has taken his departure for the East, leaving us without a teacher. Mr. Sanford opened school and taught for two days, when he received an offer of a position from Uncle Sam, to which a salary of $800 is attached, and he accepted it. He is now a railway mail clerk, with headquarters at Peabody, Kansas.

We have had an unusual amount of rain here, this fall.

He Has Sold His Timber.

Messrs. Meyers and Van Allen and Michael Minnihan, of near Gettysburg, were here, Friday, to transact some legal business, in connection with a contract to which they were parties. Messrs. Meyers & Van Allen are well-known loggers, who have been operating pretty extensively in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, and who are now actively preparing for a busy season next spring. They logged off a great deal of Mr. Wm. F. Barker's timber, the past summer, and will renew their attack upon it before many weeks have passed.

Mr. Minnihan has between two and three million feet of choice timber on his ranch, which is just south of Mr. Barker's, and this has been purchased by Meyers & Van Allen, on the stump, at $1 per thousand feet. They acquire no interest whatever in the land. These gentlemen, who are pretty energetic operators, have their skid roads built into this timber, and hope to have a boom of logs ready for market by the middle of March, if the weather gives them a working show.

Of Interest to Travelers.

Commercial men, tourists, land seekers and the traveling public generally, can always come to Port Crescent with the absolute assurance of obtaining first-class accommodations at the Markham House—one of the best-kept, and most comfortable and satisfactory hotels on this coast. It is always a matter of importance to travelers to know whether or not they can secure comfortable hotel quarters, and a good table, at the points at which they desire to stop; and the LEADER desires to say that as far as Port Crescent is concerned, they will find just what they are looking for at the Hotel Markham.

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, Nov. 19th, 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.

An interesting little rebellion is in progress in Brazil.

From the drift of affairs political, it would seem as though Mr. Blaine would find it a mighty difficult matter to prevent himself from being the next President of the United States.

Protection, Reciprocity and Honest Money will be inscribed on the Republican banner, in red ink, and in large, italic characters, during the coming Presidential campaign.

Chile is making friendly overtures to the United States and purchasing large quantities of new rifles. Evidently the new government of the little Republic means to have more than one string to its bow. It has adopted a sort of double-barreled policy.

Thousands of half-starved peasants are dying in Southern Russia from the ravages of influenza, now raging there. The harvest of death is so large that the victims lie in the houses, for days, uncared for, and are finally buried in trenches. All who can are fleeing before the pestilence.

Who has been toying with the affections of Lee Fairchild? Evidently, some one has; else why this plaintive cry from a tempest-tossed heart?

BREAKING OF HER OATH.

She swore she would be true to me
As doubtless one has sworn to you:
And she has proved as false to be
As she did swear she would be true.
—*Lee Fairchild.*

One of the unfortunate effects of the present revolt in Brazil against the Fonesca government, will be to seriously disorganize commerce and to prevent the legitimate development of our trade with that country, under the stimulus of Secretary Blaine's initial reciprocity experiment. As it is, however, there has been an increase in our exports to Brazil during the first five months the treaty was in force, of $1,169,592.

There is nothing small or mean about Tacoma. Her business men are now engaged in raising $200,000 to secure the location of a $500,000 steel plant at that city. It will be a good thing for the whole Sound country if they succeed. The conditions under which all manner of iron manufactories can be successfully conducted are to be found here in the most perfect state, and the sooner those engaged in iron-producing industries have this fact demonstrated to them, the better for this whole section. The LEADER hopes that Tacoma will capture the prize she is after.

Judge Sachs seems to be still getting his full share of hard knocks. Some time ago, Dominico Cella of Jefferson county was tried for the murder of John Deletes, before Judge Sachs, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal, on Friday, reversed the decision reached in Judge Sachs' court, and remanded the case for trial.

It was charged that while Cella was on the witness stand, on trial for his life, Sachs "amused himself by reading the newspapers, conversing pleasantly with witnesses, passing and eating candy," and in various ways, by his conduct, conveying to the jury his belief in the prisoner's guilt.

For this behavior on the Bench, the Supreme Court jumps upon the Judge, in this vigorous way: "The solemnity of a trial upon which hangs the life of a human being, wherein it is to be determined whether such life shall be taken as a just penalty to satisfy the demands of justice outraged, if so found, can scarcely be approached in any other proceeding over which human beings have control. There is a constitutional provision prohibiting judges from commenting upon matters of fact to the jury. To allow a judge to so demean himself as to convey such information, by his conduct, would be more dangerous and subversive of justice than actual comment. It is to be hoped that the occasion will not arise again."

In the event that the expected political upheaval in the Hawaiian Islands takes a serious turn, it is not unlikely that the United States may effectually take that kingdon under its protecting wing. The sensational rumors regarding the object of the Charleston's visit to the Islands are denied at Washington; but still, if anything should happen, warranting this government in taking prompt and decisive steps to protect the interests of the United States on the Islands, the Charleston will be on hand to see that nothing gets away from us.

Evidence of the fact that the McKinley bill has hit England a pretty hard blow is found in this cablegram from London: Considerable interest attaches to the figures showing the value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the three months ended June 30, last, as compared with the same period in 1890. The total figures for these three months of this year were $44,625,841; last year, $53,329,066, thus showing a falling off of nearly $9,000,000. Only six towns out of twenty-four towns exporting to the United States show an increase."

Edison on the Inventions of the Future.

There is much entertaining matter in the appended extract from a three-column interview recently had by Frank G. Carpenter with Thomas A. Edison. Said the great inventor:

"The people suppose that I have made money out of my inventions. The truth is I have never made one cent out of them. All I have made has been out of manufacturing. My inventions have not been protected by the patent office. The companies with which I am connected have spent millions in trying to defend them. I have spent about $600,000 myself and I believe I would be $600,000 better off if I had never taken out patent. What I have made is because I have understood the inventions better and have been able to manipulate the manufacturing of them better than the pirates. I could not have made anything had I not had large capital back of me, and the ordinary inventor has no protection whatever. His certificate of patent is merely a certificate to the poorhouse, and hundreds of inventors are ruined. They spend all they have in getting out their inventions and they die poor."

"Do you think, Mr. Edison," said I, "that the inventions of the next fifty years will be equal to those of the last fifty?"

"I see no reason why they should not," replied Mr. Edison. "It seems to me that we are at the beginning of inventions. We are discovering new principles, new powers and new materials every day, and no one can predict the possibilities of the future. Take electricity. When we get electricity directly from coal, a lump as big as this tumbler will light and heat a whole house for hours, and a basketful would run a factory a whole day. In the generation of steam we only get 14 per cent. of the energy of the coal. In electricity we get 96 per cent. When we get our electrical power direct from coal a few hundred pounds will carry you across the Atlantic and a few basketfuls will take a railroad train from New York to San Francisco. I believe this to be one of the great problems of the future and I have no doubt but that it will be solved. I have been working on it for years, but I haven't got it yet. When it does come it will revolutionize everything. It will cheapen everything and it will be the greatest invention of modern times. As it is now we have to burn the coal to get the steam and the steam gives us the power which runs the dynamo and produces the electricity."

"Will we ever have flying machines?"

"Yes; I think so," was the reply; "but it will not be on any of the plans now proposed. I have a different idea in regard to such matters, but I am not ready to experiment with them yet."

"How about the making of fuel from water?"

"I don't believe it will ever pay," replied Mr. Edison. "Water is the ashes of Nature. There is nothing more like ashes. It took an enormous degree of heat to make the hydrogen and the oxygen combine to make water, and it takes a great degree of heat to revivify them. I don't believe it will ever be commercially profitable."

The conversation here turned to the telephone, and I asked Mr. Edison as to his telephone to the sun. This telephone experiment is the biggest thing of the kind in Nature. There is in the New Jersey mountains a vast mass of iron a mile long and about the same width, which runs straight down into the earth for a number of miles. "The telephone," said Mr. Edison, "is, you know, made by running a wire around the top of a magnetic bar, and this machine, when charged with electricity, enables us to register the sounds which come in contact with it.

"We are using this immense natural bar of iron of the New Jersey mountains as the basis of our telephone. We have wound miles of wire about its top and have formed an inductive circuit in which we will have the most powerful of electric currents. We expect through it to hear the noises made on the sun, and the explosions which are supposed to be constantly going on there will, I believe, within a few weeks be heard right here. We have been working at the matter for some time and have it just about ready for testing."

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.

CAPITAL—$50,000.

—THE—

BANK OF PORT ANGELES.

(INCORPORATED.)

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

B. F. SCHWARTZ - - PRESIDENT.
J. JEROME SMITH - - VICE-PRESIDENT.
G. B. CRAICK - - - ASSISTANT CASHIER.

WE BUY AND SELL Foreign and Domestic Exchange and transact a General Banking Business.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALITY.

TERMS CASH.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION consistent with sound banking accorded patrons of the bank.

OUR MOTTO:

"SAFETY,
COURTESY,
PROMPTNESS,
LIBERALITY."

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware,

Stoves, Ranges

And Tinware,

336 WATER STREET,

Port - Townsend, - 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.

RANCHERS'

Winter Supplies.

OUR STOCK embraces full lines of everything desirable to most satisfactorily meet the requirements of the trade of this section, and ALL GOODS are being sold at prices that will commend them to purchasers.

Especial Care Has Been Taken

TO PLACE BEFORE our patrons a stock of goods that will fully meet their needs, at this season of the year. Heavy additions have been made to our lines of Groceries, Provisions and Canned Goods, and you can always rely upon getting good, fresh goods at Reasonable Prices.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT

WITH ANYTHING you may need in the way of Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Rubber Goods, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Blankets, Ammunition, Proprietary Medicines, Notions, Etc.

S. J. LUTZ & CO.,

PORT CRESCENT, WASH

FOR - SALE.

HIGH GRADE

DURHAM CATTLE

Berkshire Pigs

—AND—

Leicester Sheep.

APPLY TO

J. W. TOLMIE,

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

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 Bay

AND WAY PORTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 8:30 A. M. Returning, arrives at Port Townsend Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9:30 A. M. Calling both ways at Port Crescent, Lyle River, Pysht and Clallam Bay. Leaves Port Townsend 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.

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.

How the Indians Make Their Canoes.

The canoes in universal use by the Indians of this coast are extremely shapely and graceful boats, in general appearance strongly suggestive of the gondola. No matter what their size, from the small boat that will accommodate but a half-dozen people, to the large craft that will carry from forty to sixty people—and some were in use in the earlier days that would accommodate a hundred warriors—they are all constructed after the same design. The same lines appear in all their crafts. No deviation is made from the the original model.

The construction of a "Siwash canoe" is a difficult and rather a laborious task; and this description of how one of their attractive, sea-worthy boats is evolved from a cedar log will be found interesting reading. It is given by Judge James G. Swan of Port Townsend, in his book, "The Northwest Coast," published by the Harper Brothers of New York, in 1857. This book is now being republished in serial form by the South Bend Herald. The process of making a canoe to-day does not differ, in any material particular, from that described by Judge Swan:

The manufacture of a canoe is a work of great moment with these Indians. It is not every man among them that can make a canoe, but some are, like our white mechanics, more expert than their neighbors. A suitable tree is first selected, and in all cases is a cedar, and then cut down. This job was formerly a formidable one, as the tree was chipped around with stone chisels, after the fashion adopted by beavers, and looks as if gnawed off. At present, however, they understand the use of the axe, and many are expert choppers. When the tree is down, it is first stripped of its bark, then cut off into the desired length, and the upper part split off with little wedges, till it is reduced to about two-thirds the original height of the log. The bow and stern are then chopped into rough shape, and enough cut out of the inside to lighten it so that it can be easily turned. When all is ready, the log is turned bottom side up, and the Indian goes to work to fashion it out. This he does with no instrument of measurement but the eye, and so correct is that, that when he has done hewing, no one could detect the least defect. When the outside is formed and rough-hewn, the log is again turned, and the inside cut out with an axe. This operation was formerly done by fire, but the process was slow and tedious. During the chopping the Indian frequently ascertains the thickness of the sides by placing one hand on the outside and the other on the inside. The canoe is now again turned bottom up, and the whole smoothed off with a peculiar shaped chisel, used something after the manner of a coopers's adze. This is a very tiresome job, and takes a long time. Then the inside is finished, and the canoe now has to be stretched into shape. It is first nearly filled with water, into which hot stones are thrown, and a fire of bark built at the same time on the outside. This in a short time renders the wood so supple that the center can be spread open at the top, from six inches to a foot. This is kept in place by sticks for stretchers, similar to the method of a boat's thwarts. The ends of these stretchers are fastened by means of withes made from the taper ends of cedar limbs, twisted and used instead of cords. When all is finished, the water is emptied out, and then the stern and bow head pieces are put on. These are carved from separate sticks, and are fastened on by means of withes and wooden pegs or tree nails.

After the inside is finished to the satisfaction of the maker, the canoe is again turned, and the charred part, occasioned by the bark fire, is rubbed with stones to make the bottom as smooth as possible, when the whole outside is painted with a black mixture made of burnt rushes and whale oil.

The inside is also painted red, with a mixture of red ochre and oil. The edges all around are studded with little shells, which are the valve joint of the common snail; and, when brass-headed nails be obtained, they are used in profusion. This description I give is of the making of a canoe near my house, and I saw the progress every day, from the time the tree was cut down till the canoe was finished. This was a medium sized canoe, and it took three months to finish it.

The Tale of a Toad.

While a large fir log was being sawed at the West Shore mill the other afternoon, says the Astorian, Tom Trullinger noticed something very singular. The outside slab and one board had been cut off, and the men were turning the log over preparatory to squaring it, when they were surprised to see a large toad poke his head out of a hole where he was imbedded and where he had barely escaped being cut up by the saw. How the creature ever got there is a mystery, as he was completely encased in the wood, with no possible means of ingress or egress. As the log was the third up from the butt of the tree, his position must have been about sixty feet from the ground. There is but one way of accounting for the fact that he was found in the position named. He had grown up with the tree from infancy, and was probably hundreds of years old when the saw awakened him from his long nap. The animal was quite fat, and nearly as large across as a man's hand. The tree in which he was found was perfectly sound, with the exception of a decayed spot about a foot in length, below the hollow place where he had so long lain. It was the intention to put the animal in a jar of alcohol, but he slipped into the water, and escaped.

A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."

KATE: "I don't know: I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,

without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delsarte class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the way place?—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household; father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only $2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

HARRY E. LUTZ,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE—ON CRESCENT AVENUE,

PORT CRESCENT, WASH.

From Terminal or Interior Points

—THE—

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

A. D. CHARLTON,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
No. 121 First St., cor. Washington.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

G. G. CHANDLER,
General Agent,
Headquarters Building,
TACOMA, 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.

W. S. MILLER,

Justice of the Peace,

Notary Public

And Conveyancer.

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. LA PUSH, ------ WASH.

Land and Timber Notices.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 30th, 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 Monday, December 14th, 1891, viz:

HANS HENRY GUECK,

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:

Peter Klein, Herman Schraeder, William Hill and William Shmidt, all of Port Angeles, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 30th, 1891.

To Samuel S. Blake and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, December 17th, 1891, viz:

J. ANDREW GUSTAFSON,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,676, for the S ½ SE ¼ Sec. 17 and N ½ NE ¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 28 N., R. 13 W.

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

Andrew Anderson, August Bark, Peter Nilson and O. P. Nilson, all of Forks, Wash.

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 1885, in the United States Land Office at Fargo, North Dakota, made Pre-emption entry and proof for the N ½ of NW ¼ of Sec. 5 and the S 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 it 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., 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.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 27th, 1891.

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

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 No. 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 19th day of January, 1892.

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 19th day of January, 1892.

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 for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 30th, 1891.

To Felix McLindon and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, December 17th, 1891, viz:

ANDREW ANDERSON,

Pre. D. S. No. 16,672, for the Lots 5 and 15, Sec. 20 and W ½ SW ¼ Sec. 21, Tp. 28 N., R. 13 W.

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

John A. Gustafson, August Bark, Peter Nilson and O. P. Nilson, all of Forks, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

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.

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.

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,

Still in the Ring,

—AND READY—

To Fill Your Orders

At Living Prices.

I HAVEN'T much to say to my old patrons and the public, this whirl, (meaning to see you later), but I want to say that little plainly:

I am Again in the Grocery Business,

AND I AM IN IT to sell you your Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, and all the staples that you ordinarily look for at a General Store, AT THE LOWEST PRICES at which goods can be sold to afford me a living profit. A nice line of well-selected new goods will soon be here to supplement my present stock. I want your trade, and will do my level best to sell you the kind of goods you want at prices that you will say are right.

J. F. RANEY,

PROPRIETOR - - - - - FARMERS' STORE.

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.

PORT CRESCENT.

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

DIRECT - INTERNATIONAL - COMMUNICATION

Between the two countries.

The Harbor is already, to a large degree, protected by natural headlands, but

Breakwaters which will Encircle it and Double its Capacity are Being Provided,

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

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

Its unique geographical position secured for it the attention of the officials of the

Northern Pacific R. R. Co.,

And in view of its capacities, it has been selected as an Ocean Terminus, in preference to any other point.

THE PRESIDENT of that corporation, Mr. Thomas F. Oakes, of New York, and other influential officers of the Northern Pacific, are Trustees of the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis Railroad Company, with a Capital of $4,000,000.

This Line Will Run from Port Crescent

WESTWARD of the Olympic Mountains and connect with the existing Northern Pacific system on Gray's Harbor. It will traverse a series of river valleys of the richest agricultural character, INTO WHICH SETTLERS ARE FLOCKING IN GREAT NUMBERS; lands especially fitted for Hops and Fruit Culture, with a climate, induced by the genial warmth of the Japan current, equal to that of California, without its aridity. The timber is unexcelled, inexhaustible and very accessible. The clearing of the first section of the Right of Way from Port Crescent is completed; the preliminary surveys of the whole line made, and its early completion is now assured.

An essential feature of the project now being developed at Port Crescent is the

Ferrying of Solid Northern Pacific Trains

Over to Port Beecher, on Vancouver Island, and thence

Into the City of Victoria, B. C.,

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

Immediately adjoining Port Crescent, and connected with it by a good road, is

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