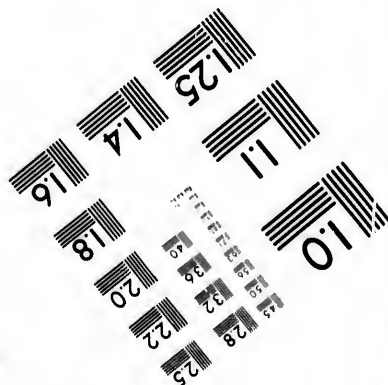
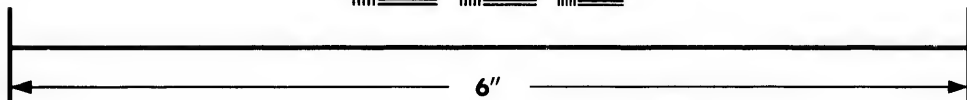
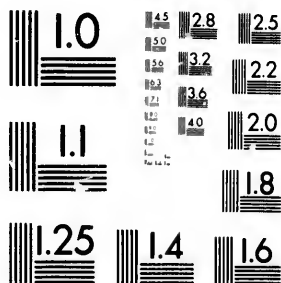


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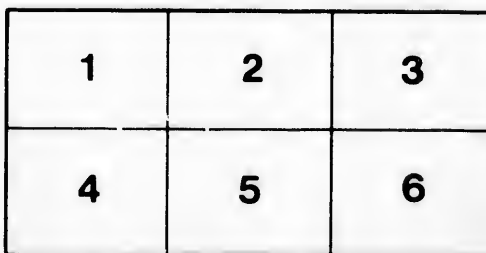
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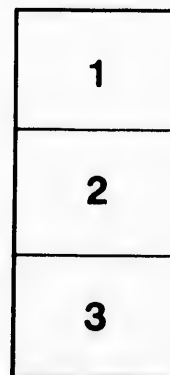
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Sheshalis County.

Topography, Climate, Healthfulness,
Rivers, Soil and General
Features.

PRODUCTIONS AND TOWNS.

809

ABERDEEN, W. T.:
ABERDEEN HERALD PRINT.
1888.

ABERDEEN. ABERDEEN.

Town Property for Sale

BY

SAMUEL BENN,

Original Proprietor of the Town.

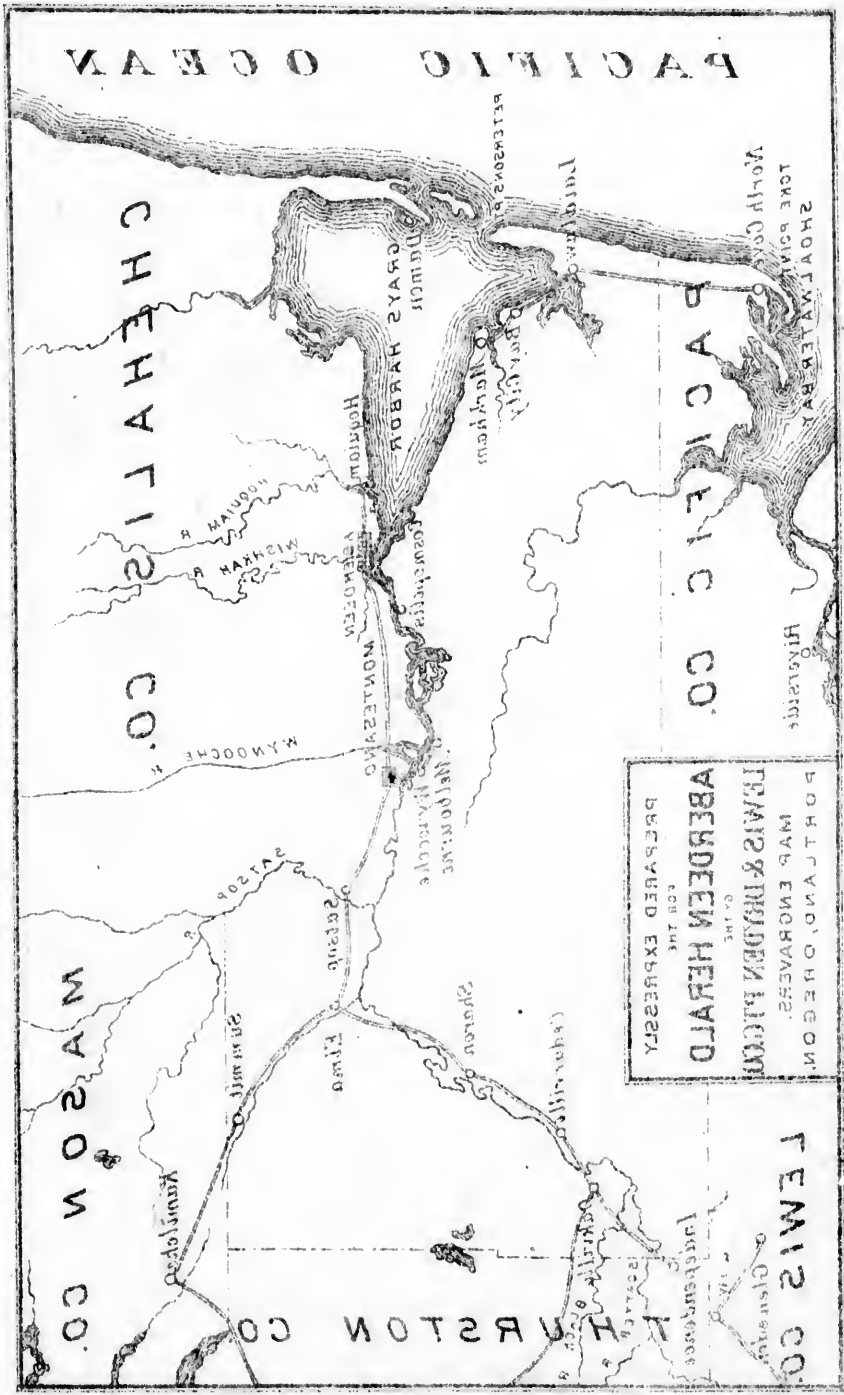
Although the youngest, Aberdeen is the largest town on Gray's Harbor, and the principal commercial center of Chehalis County.

Persons desiring to engage in any manufacturing enterprise will do well to correspond with me before locating elsewhere.

Address,

SAMUEL BENN,

Aberdeen, Wash. Ter.



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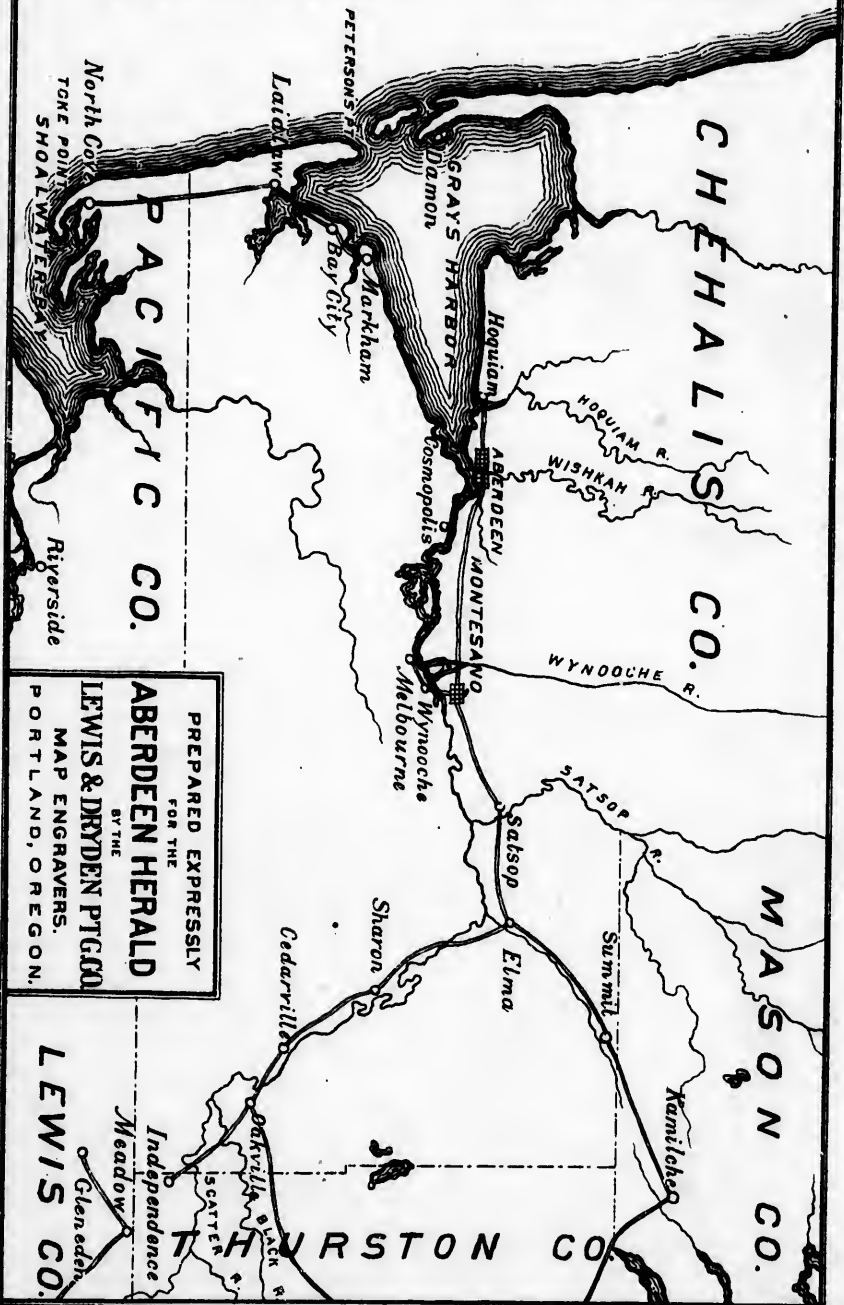
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Satsop R.

WYNOOCHIE R.

HOGUAM R.

WISHKAH R.

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MONTESANO

Cosmopolis

Wynooche
Melbourne

Hoguam

GRAY'S HARBOR
DAMON

Markham

Bay City

Laidlaw

PETERSON'S

waters. It cannot, indeed, be denied, that the boats constitute, juridically, an appendage of the schooner to which they belong. Consequently their seizure in territorial waters renders the capture of the vessels, of which they in some respects form part, perfectly legal. If it were otherwise, a schooner could with impunity pursue seals on the coasts by sending her boats there, and thus infringe the inviolability of territorial waters, although herself remaining outside the said waters. Taking this view of the matter, the Commission recognized the legality of the seizure of the schooners "Marie," "Racie Olsen," "Carmolite," and "Vancouver Belle," but was unable to do so in the case of the seizure of the schooners "Willie McGowan" and "Ariel." There can, however, be no question as to the serious nature of the indications which induced the Commanders of our cruisers to institute a search on board these last named vessels. The "Willie McGowan" took flight as soon as she had sighted the Russian cruiser, and she refused to heave-to at the summons of the "Zabiaka."

Though the Commander of the Russian cruiser did not see the boats of the "Willie McGowan" engaged in the illegal pursuit of seals in our territorial waters, he had been informed of it by the inhabitants of the coast. The search revealed the presence on board of implements used for sealing on the coast, as well as of seventy-six skins, of which sixty-nine had been taken from female animals, who must, therefore, have been killed close to the shore; 90 per cent. of the skins found on board the "Ariel" had probably also been taken from nursing females, and belonged to seals caught in Russian territorial waters.

The importance of this evidence was fully recognized by the Commission. It was not considered, however, as amounting to positive proof such as would justify the seizure of the schooners, owing to the absence of an essential condition: their boats had not been sighted in actual pursuit of seals in Russian waters.

In bringing what precedes to your knowledge, M. l'Ambassadeur, I consider it my duty to inform you that, in view of the findings of the Commission as described above, the Imperial Government would not refuse to proceed to an assessment of the indemnity to be paid to the owners of the schooners "Willie McGowan" and "Ariel."

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHICHKINE.

Inclosure 2.

Report of Special Commission.

LA Commission chargée d'examiner les documents et les dépositions se rapportant à la saisie, opérée par des croiseurs Russes, de bâtiments Canadiens qui péchaient l'otarie dans nos eaux territoriales, a soumis à une enquête détaillée les plaintes formulées par les équipages de ces bâtiments au sujet de mauvais traitements qu'ils auraient subis à leur descente à Pétropavlovsk. Ces plaintes consignées dans la note de l'Ambassadeur Britannique du 17 (29) Novembre, 1892, et dans les déclarations y annexées, étaient accompagnées d'une réclamation contre les conditions très onéreuses qui auraient été conclues, en vue du rapatriement des équipages en question, entre le commandant du "Zabiaka" et le capitaine du bateau Américain "Majestic." La Commission eut également à se prononcer sur cette réclamation, après avoir dûment pris connaissance des circonstances qui s'y rapportaient.

Il appert tout d'abord, tant des dépositions verbales du Capitaine de Livron que des documents figurant au dossier de l'affaire, que les mesures prises par le Commandant du croiseur "Zabiaka" à l'égard des équipages des schooners arrêtés n'étaient nullement en contradiction avec le principe mis en avant dans la note précitée de Sir R. Morier. D'après l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique, les hommes des schooners auraient dû être mis en liberté en même temps que les bâtiments étaient capturés. C'est ce que fit, en effet, le Capitaine de Livron. Ayant opéré la prise sans rencontrer de résistance et en ayant dressé Protocole, il s'empressa de déclarer libres leurs capitaines et leurs équipages. Aussitôt après, conformément à ses instructions, il les transporta dans le port Russe le plus proche. Le petit bourg de Pétropavlovsk comptant en tout 300 habitants, n'offrait pas de constructions particulières assez grandes pour qu'ils pussent s'y loger. En conséquence, il fut proposé à ces hommes qui, encore une fois, n'étaient nullement en état d'arrestation et jouissaient de toute leur liberté, d'occuper le seul bâtiment de l'État qui se trouvait disponible. Malheureusement il n'était pas suffisamment spacieux. Le Commandant du "Zabiaka" n'en apporta que plus de soins à hâter autant que possible le rapatriement des équipages des schooners. Il s'adressa à cet effet au capitaine du bateau

INTRODUCTION.

In compiling and publishing the following pamphlet, we have aimed to do simple justice to a part of Washington Territory that has been, in the past on account of lack of facilities for transportation, little known to the general public. We have been careful not to exaggerate, and not to lead the home-seeker astray. Our aim has been to give such information as shall be reliable and of use to the capitalist seeking investments, to the laborer seeking employment, and to the home-seeker wishing a location for his family. If we have succeeded in giving such information as will assist the public, we are satisfied.

PUBLISHER.

SHOREY
\$5.00
JUN 1 1894

CHEHALIS COUNTY.

There is no county in Western Washington about which so much can be said, and yet not exhaust the subject, as of Chehalis County.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This county is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean, on the south by a range of hills that divide it from Pacific county, on the east and north by the Black hills and Cascade range, making it the natural basin for the drainage of these hills. The northern and southern portions of the county are broken by a continuous range of wooded hills, while the center is one long valley, some 70 miles in length by 12 miles in width.

CLIMATE AND HEALTHFULNESS.

Lying on the extreme western border of the territory, the Pacific ocean being its western boundary, and Gray's Harbor being a direct arm of the Pacific, gives this county an advantage in climate not possessed by any other county in Washington Territory. The fact that the Japan current not only washes the shores of this county but penetrates the center of it, by means of Gray's Harbor and the lower part of the Chehalis river is sufficient to tell the stranger the climate of the county varies from that of the climate of the vine clad hills of western France to that of the evergreen hills of Ireland and the peach orchards of England.

A range of low hills along the sea coast protects it from the heavy winter winds, and the timber clad slopes along the foot hills protect the valley from the snow mountains; hence it is not subject to sudden atmospheric changes. The average temperature during the last five years, as estimated by Mr. E. L. Wade, a competent and careful observer is, average highest temperature, 72 degrees; average lowest temperature, 40 degrees.

The climate of the county is so equable that such diseases as pneumonia and other lung complaints are of rare occurrence; the diseases that usually belong to childhood are so light that children with measles, mumps, and the like, are allowed to run out of doors while under the physician's care. Most of the mortality is the result of old age or accident; the nurse and surgeon taking the place of the physician.

RIVERS.

The principal river of this county is the Chehalis. Rising in the center of the western slope of the Coast range, it flows south-westerly until it reaches the borders of Chehalis county, then flows west into the Pacific ocean, via Gray's Harbor. Flowing for a distance of over sixty miles through a comparatively level country, it is not rapid or subject to summer floods; while at the same time it affords adequate opportunity for drainage to the numerous farms through which it passes, as well as carrying off the surplus water of the streams that are tributary to it. This stream is navigable to sea-going vessels for a distance of fourteen miles. Lumber laden vessels from Montesano pass down the river without any trouble whatever.

This is the largest, deepest stream in Western Washington, the official record being that vessels drawing three feet of water can navigate it for a distance of seventy miles above its mouth during nine months in the year. The area of the land drained by this system is about 2600 square miles.

Tributary to the Chehalis river are the Skookumchuck, Black, Delazene, Coquolum, Workman, Lincoln, Mock Chehalis, Porter's Gladdis, Barker's, Williams, Satsop and Wynoochie rivers, all capable of being used to convey logs to the Chehalis for transportation to Gray's Harbor.

Among the tributaries of the Chehalis river the Satsop and Wynoochie are the most important; both are navigable quite a distance for small boats, and both drain a large area of agricultural and timber land.

At the mouth of the Chehalis river we meet the Wishkah, a river navigable for steamers a distance of fifteen miles, where it divides into two branches, running several miles into the hills, making accessible the vast quantities of timber in the region through which it flows.

Four miles further west emptying into Gray's Harbor, is the Hoquiam, a stream navigable for steamers a distance of twelve miles. This, like the Wishkah, divides into numerous branches, enabling settlers and lumbermen to penetrate to the hills without the necessity of first making roads. About ten miles further west is the Humptulips river, emptying, like the Wishkah, into the north side of Gray's Harbor. Though not accessible to tide water as the Wishkah and Hoquiam, it is nevertheless the outlet of a large area of agricultural country and timber land.

In the southwest corner of the county is Elk river, flowing principally through tide prairie, above which it is capable of transporting logs to tide water during the fall and winter rains.

In addition to the water courses mentioned, are several creeks flowing into bays that form part of Gray's Harbor, such as Redmond creek, Charley's creek, Grass creek, etc.

Before departing from our present subject we may well notice the facts that present themselves when we study the rivers of Chehalis county, viz: no other county in Washington Territory is as well watered; no other county possesses so many navigable streams and no other county can, like Chehalis, carry her immense wealth from the north, east and south to the sea-board on the west, with little or no damage or loss and very little expense.

SOIL AND GENERAL FEATURES.

This county has a coast line of sixty miles, reaching within 35 miles of the Columbia river; extending from the sea to the Cascade mountains, and containing 2,000,000 acres of land. There is but little land that cannot be utilized, either for direct farming or grazing purposes. The soil in the timber and on the hills is of a loamy clay nature, making it as a rule the very best land for fruit raising of all kinds that belong to temperate climates. One of the peculiarities of this hill soil is that as soon as the sun is let shine upon it, it at once produces grass and white clover without cultivation. These hills will some day make valuable grazing farms.

The soil of the river bottoms is of rich sandy loam, capable of raising immense crops of whatever may be planted in it. From three to five hundred bushels of potatoes to one acre is not an uncommon yield; three and four tons of hay to an acre is a general crop.

There are vast quantities of rich bottom lands on the Chehalis, Satsop, Wynoochie, Wishkah, Hoquiam, Humptulips and John's river; the valley of the Chehalis being the largest and most improved. With the exceptions of

the lands on the Satsop, Chehalis and Wynochie, the bottoms partake of the nature of tide prairies, showing where they have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation, a strong durable soil, some of it that has been under continuous cultivation for a period of thirty years, producing better crops to-day than when first reclaimed. Fertilizers are never used. The high prairies in the eastern part of the country, are of a gravelly nature; these are not as good for general farming as the other parts, but they make excellent early and late pasture for cattle and sheep.

PRODUCTIONS.

The natural productions of the county are lumber, grass, stone, minerals and fish. The timber on the hills is principally yellow and red fir, white cedar, spruce, hemlock, white and bull pine; the latter being found in small quantities near the sea coast. In the low lands are found maple, cottonwood, hardhack, yew, ash, alder and spruce. The upper prairies produce a species of oak that is used extensively by boat builders. For commercial purposes, no better timber can be found than the fir for ship and house building; unlike the oak it contains no acid, hence iron or copper does not corrode; nails driven into it cannot be withdrawn but have to be broken off. For linings, boxing, and furniture no better lumber can be found than spruce, having no flavor and leaving no stain. For outside furniture finish and veneering the maple cannot be surpassed, while for such utensils as wooden bowls, etc., the cottonwood is of the very best, and for table legs, etc., the alder is such as will bring the highest price in the market. Various other woods are found not mentioned here, as they bear no special relation to commerce.

The stone found in this county is that known as the soft sand stone. It is quarried out in the usual way and then sawed into the required shape. The peculiarity of this stone is that it becomes very hard upon being exposed to the action of fire, or other of the elements; this makes it one of the most valuable of building stones.

Coal is found in small quantities on several of the rivers, but no interest as yet has been manifested in prospecting for this valuable mineral.

Of grasses there are three distinct kinds: the tide grass, remarkable for its fattening properties; the white clover of the bluff land, remarkable for its milk producing properties, and the high prairie grass, which makes excellent spring and fall feed. While the above grasses are indigenous, all other grasses yield abundant crops wherever they are cultivated.

The waters of this county produce an abundance of fish; the principal food fish being the silver salmon (*Oncorhynchus quinnat*), the O. Keta, a delicious salmon, found in the Quinault river; the black cod (*Oncorhynchus fimbria*); several species of rock cod; salmon trout and sole. Among the smaller food fish are smelt, herring and the brook trout. Valuable for oil are dog-fish, ground shark and sturgeon.

Of the edible mollusks are the clams of different varieties, and oysters these are destined in the near future to be of great commercial value.

Of the wild and fur bearing animals may be mentioned the black bear, mink, musk rat, beaver, cougar, mountain goat, deer and elk. These are found either along the streams or on the foot hills.

Clay for brick making is found in abundance in the western part of the county.

HOPS.

The soil in the river bottoms is very much of the same nature as the Puyallup and the Stuck river bottoms, famed for their hop producing quali-

ties; and until within the last two years no one has attempted to raise hops in this county. Dr. French of Elma, has demonstrated that hops are a paying crop. The land he used for testing the crop is not as good for that purpose as most of his land, yet his yield will average from 2000 pounds to 2500 pounds. The cost of raising and curing hops is from seven and a half cents to eight cents per pound, and the price received ranges from twenty cents to one dollar per pound; even at twenty cents per pound the profit on every acre of hops produced will be \$240.

The hop grower possesses an advantage over the ordinary crop raiser, from the fact that he has to have no expensive machinery, and the wood used in curing his hops, can be procured in the season of the year when nothing else is being done. He can grow small patches in stumpy land and does not have to wait until he has cleared a farm before he receives returns. Chehalis county is eminently adapted for this purpose, possessing rich alluvial river bottoms, and where it is bluff land. At the foot of these bluffs are patches that in themselves are worth a whole eastern farm, when used in hop culture. The average New York farmer does well when he secures an average yield of 800 pounds per acre, yet he makes money. The lands of this county will produce an average yield of 2000 pounds, why not our farmer make money?

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The basin of the Chehalis has an area of 2,400 square miles, and is divided into three natural divisions; the eastern or prairie; the middle or river bottom, and the western or tide prairie portion. Each of these are bordered with hills covered with an immense growth of fir and hemlock timber, accessible to the mills on Gray's Harbor by the numerous streams that empty into it.

The eastern portion of the county has the same general features until the Satsop river is reached, being equally divided between gravel prairie and fine bottom land, with hills on either side sloping towards the Chehalis river. Early wheat, rye and oats do well on these prairies, while potatoes, turnips and all roots of that class produce incredible crops in the bottoms.

From the Satsop river west to the Wynoochie river the character of the country changes, in that there is not so much prairie, but more river bottom and a better quality of timber; and what has been said of the eastern portion, as regards the raising of crops, is equally as true of this part. The Satsop, which makes the eastern boundary of this division, is a beautiful stream, clear but swift, the sportsman's paradise; rising in the mountains, its waters are always cool.

The Wynoochie, which forms its western boundary, like the Satsop, rises in the foot hills of the Olympic range, but in other respects differs from the Satsop being larger and less rapid, not washing its banks, and being the outlet to a large scope of prime agricultural and timber country. The timber in the region at the heads of these and the rivers further west is certainly the finest in Washington Territory, if not in the world. It would seem as though nature had made a special effort to combine all its powers to make this country one of the first commercial centers of this northwestern empire.

Both the Satsop and Wynoochie valleys are being rapidly settled by a thrifty, earnest, reliable class of citizens, who believe in schools and churches and perseverance, and a rapid development is the consequence.

From the Wynoochie to the sea-board, the country presents a new feature; instead of the rolling prairie and loamy river bottom, we have the

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dense forest and broad tide prairies bordering the banks of the rivers that empty directly into Gray's Harbor, as well as bordering its shores. From any eminence near the Harbor, as far as the eye can reach, is slope rising above slope, each clad with a growth of timber superior to its fellow at its foot, and all sloping towards some of the many streams that flow into the Wishkah, Hoquiam, Humptulips and John's river.

Opening into the Neushkah and John's river country is the north slope of the North river valley, famed for its prime agricultural district; while from the foot of these hills on both sides of Gray's Harbor stretches the far-famed tide flats, dotted with browsing herds of cattle; while such nooks as South bay, Redmond creek and John's river, hiding as it were from the stranger's gaze, are several farms in a high state of cultivation, dairy ranches and logging camps. In all of these districts, fruit trees such as apples, pears, plums and cherries prosper, especially when planted on hills facing the westerly sun; strawberries and all small fruits yield abundantly.

The next division that claims our attention is Gray's Harbor. As the wealth of empires lodged in Rome, so all the wealth of Chehalis County lodges in Gray's Harbor. All the rivers and creeks in the county empty into it, either directly or indirectly; all the hills slope towards it, and all the ravines fall towards it. Without question this inlet is the most liberally endowed, materially, with the elements to make it the greatest body of water in the west, between San Francisco and Puget Sound. It is superior to Puget Sound in these respects: It is three hundred miles nearer San Francisco. It is nearer the direct route of the Asiatic and Australian trade. It is nearer the center of Western Washington, and it will some day control the shipping interests of Northern Oregon. Any vessels passing into Puget Sound, can pass into Gray's Harbor. It is the natural outlet of a tract of country containing 2600 square miles, rich in timber, mineral, agricultural and grazing lands; 2000 square miles of this lies in the valleys drained by the Chehalis river and its tributaries. It is true that there is a bar at the entrance of the harbor, but at low tide it carries 20 feet of water, with a well defined line of breakers on each side; there are no shifting bars, and instead of becoming shoal, the bar is now deeper than when surveyed in 1882. The distance across the mouth of the channel is 700 feet. The average distance across the bar between the curves of 20 feet is 1500 feet. The width of the inside bar is 2200 feet, with 100 feet of water. The estimated anchorage area, inside the bar, is 4500 acres, carrying from 30 feet to 50 feet of water at low tide.

TOWNS.

On the eastern boundary of the county, located on an open prairie, dotted with scrub oak, is the hamlet of Oakville. This serves as a trading center for a prosperous mining community. The stage carrying the mail between Olympia and Montesano stops to change horses and allow travelers an hour for dinner at this place. Oakville consists of a general merchandise store kept by Fitzgerald Bros., a post office, blacksmith shop and hotel.

CEDARVILLE.

Following the course of the Chehalis river we soon reach the oldest settlement in the county. It was here the early settlers found refuge from the savages, within the walls of the blockhouse. This place was settled thirty-five years ago by Mr. James Smith, the present owner.

For many years this was the stopping place for the stages, when it was

proverbial for its good meals and hospitable features, but lately the cook, a daughter of Mr. Smith, moved to Oakville, to take into training one of the Messrs. Fitzgerald, and the public has followed her. Mr. J. Smith, the proprietor of this hamlet, is one of the pioneers of Washington Territory, and unlike many who wait for something to turn up, has succeeded in turning himself up one of the best farms in Western Washington; everything around his home shows the thorough character of the man.

ELMA.

The incorporated village of Elma is located in the center of a rich and prosperous community of farmers. It was platted in 1877, by Joseph I. Young. In 1878, Mr. J. A. Anderson opened a trading post at this point, soon others followed until to-day Elma contains three general stores, one grocery store, one flour mill, two blacksmith shops, one general cabinet shop and one saloon. It has five church organizations and three church buildings and school house. The town is supplied with water by two companies.

Prominent among the business men of Elma, not already mentioned, are Mr. William Baker, of the Baker Hotel and Livery Stable. Mr. Baker has long sustained the reputation of running a first-class house and livery. In addition to his hotel business he attends to a large farm.

Mr. J. J. Carney, who keeps the postoffice and express, in connection with his general merchandise store, is a wide awake business man, always keeping pace with the demands of his customers. Mr. Carney also has a system of water works, with which a supply of pure fresh water is obtained in the town.

The principal physician is Dr. French, who, in addition to his practice, which, by the way is quite extensive, has a drug store and hop ranch, both of which are paying investments.

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MONTESANO.

Montesano the county seat of Chehalis County is a town of about 1000 inhabitants. It is finely located at the head of tide water navigation ; beautifully situated on a gently sloping hill about one half mile back from the Chehalis river, it is afforded a fine opportunity for drainage and is above any overflow that may be caused by the river. Mr. S. Williams was the originator of this town, but it was never regularly platted until in 1881, when Chas. N. Byles platted and recorded the town under the name given it by Mr. Williams viz. Montesano. From the time of its organization to the present, Montesano has maintained a healthy, steady growth. Montesano possesses many natural advantages not given to the other towns in Chehalis County. Located at the head of tide water navigation, all produce raised in the County, on its way to Gray's Harbor has to be re-shipped here ; all merchandise, coming from San Francisco and Portland, via Gray's Harbor, and all merchandise that may be sent from the harbor, for distribution through the upper parts of the County, has to be re-handled at this point. Here is the headquarters of the two daily stages that run between Gray's Harbor and Olympia. All passengers going to and from Gray's Harbor overland, have to remain here all night. Here is the principal distributing post office of the county, and two daily steamers connect it with Gray's Harbor. With all of these advantages, Montesano must not only hold her place against the other rival towns but keep pace with her most enterprising neighbors. Her educational facilities are equal to any in the territory ; the public school is well conducted under an excellent corps of teachers, in a commodious and well appointed building. The Chehalis Valley Academy, under the patronage of the presbyterian denomination, is also located at this place.

Among the present industries at Montesano, are a large salmon factory, one steam and one waterpower sawmill, one steam furniture factory, and one brick yard. She has the usual complement of merchants and professional and trades men. She has good livery stables and hotels. Her business and professional men are above the average in intelligence, social culture and enterprise, she has three church organizations and one wide awake editor at the head of a live paper, viz : The Vidette.

Among the business men of Montesano, special mention must be made of Mr. H. B. Marcy, who carries the heaviest stock of merchandise, in the city. Mr. Marcy has for many years catered to the public of Chehalis county, and has steadily grown in popularity with all classes. Three clerks are employed in waiting on customers, or filling orders ; his store is always well stocked with every thing that is needed by farmers, mechanics or society men ; in fact so closely has Mr. Marcy studied the needs of the public that it is almost impossible to call for any thing that he cannot supply you with.

Cochran Bros' dealers in stoves, hardware, doors and windows, paints, farming implements, etc., are two young merchants of more than ordinary ability, in their line. They have grown up with Montesano, and by close attention to business, courtesy to patrons and punctuality in filling orders,

have earned the confidence of the public, and as a result, they are each year enlarging their business.

Among the professional men of prominence, are Mr. Geo. J. Moody, prosecuting attorney for the counties of Pacific, Wakiakum and Chehalis. Mr. Moody is a lawyer of experience and carries an extensive practice. Mr. L. B. Bognold, associate of J. W. Robinson, prosecuting attorney for the counties of Thurston, Lewis, Cowlitz and Mason, has an extensive legal practice; as agent of several mercantile houses of Portland and San Francisco, Mr. Bignold has recommended himself to the confidence of all.

Mr. Mason Irwin, a lawyer of this town, has a large and growing practice, acquired by ability, integrity, and close attention to business.

Judge T. D. Scofield, a veteran in his profession, has made his home in this place since its beginning. He has an extensive practice in all parts of the county.

Among the physicians, Dr. A. K. Bush ranks foremost. This gentleman has had large experience, and has proved himself to be a competent and successful physician.

Mr. C. H. Fenner, county surveyor and insurance agent, can always be found at his office, when not engaged in his line in some other part of the county. His business has made him a veritable encyclopedia of information on Chehalis county. While speaking of information on Chehalis county, we must mention the name of Mr. D. H. Mullen, late clerk of the district court. He has an insurance and real estate office at this point, and few men are better posted in land laws and land matters than Mr. Mullen.

As a timber cruiser, one that can be relied on, Mr. J. A. McGillicuddy cannot be excelled; he is conversant with lands in all parts of the county.

Medcalf Bros., the pioneer dairymen and butchers of Chehalis valley, make their home here. These gentlemen do the largest wholesale and retail beef business in the northwest, with the exception it may be of one or two butchers in Seattle. Stirring, reliable and observant, they are always able to control the situation.

C. N. Byles, president of the Montesano bank, has large real estate interests in this town as well as in other parts of the county. Mr. Byles was the originator of the town, and has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the place. Conservative, he possesses a strong character, which makes him a safe and reliable leader.

Mr. H. M. Sutton, clerk of the district court, has resided in the county for years; though lately becoming an incumbent of office, he nevertheless possesses all the adaptability, ease and courtesy of one who has trod the turf before.

Montesano has lately added to her other acquisitions a chamber of commerce; this will, no doubt, be of great use, not only to her but to the whole county.

WYNOOCHIE.

This little hamlet, formerly known as Lower Montesano, is situated on the Chehalis river about one and one half miles from Montesano. It was for many years the capital of Chehalis county, but being inconveniently located for travel by land, the county seat was by vote of the people changed to Montesano, 1886. Since that time Wynoochie has not had her former prosperity; she is now however opening a trade with the North river valley which will no doubt bring back to her, her old prosperity. There are two church organizations in the town, one school, one blacksmith shop, one

are each year hotel and one postoffice, one tannery and one public hall, besides a number of dwellings. The population is about 200.

COSMOPOLIS.

Geo. J. Moody, and Chehalis. practice. Mr. attorney for the extensive legal and San Fran- e of all. l growing prac- ness. de his home in e in all parts of t. This gentle- competent and , can always be her part of the dia of informa- Chehalis county, k of the district t, and few men len. a. McGillicuddy of the county. Chehalis valley, lesale and retail e of one or two e always able to

This is the oldest town on the lower Chehalis, it was laid out in 1860 by Messrs. David Byles, now residing at Greenwood, near Elma, and A. E. Young, residing on Black river, in Thurston county. These gentlemen started a brick yard and tannery, and soon gathered a settlement of several families around them, but the venture not being remunerative, the families one by one departed; so that, like Sir Walter Scott's "City of Silence," the scenes of industry and mirth, became the home of silence. In 1875, Mr. Stevens, noting the fine location of the water site, built here, a water power sawmill and ran it until in 1881. He sold to Messrs. W. A. Anderson and J. Esmond. These gentlemen in 1883 changed the mill to a steam power, which they ran until November 1885, when they sold out to the present Cosmopolis Mill and Trading Company. In 1883 Mr. Reuel Nims bought, from Messrs. Byles and Young, an interest in the town site, and at once commenced improving the town, taking a leading part in every thing that was for the town. He was associated in his enterprise with his brother William who in turn associated with him Mr. J. L. Stockton. Since the advent of those gentlemen, and the Cosmopolis Mill and Trading Company, the town has improved steadily. It contains the best hotel south of Tacoma, a blacksmith shop, general cabinet shop, one general merchandise store and one notion store and postoffice, one meat shop, two church organizations and two secret societies. The principal industry is the steam sawmill which has a cutting capacity of 80,000 feet per day. The resident officers of this company are Mr. C. F. Leavenworth, supt., and Mr. W. A. Anderson, auditor; no better men in their line can be found any where. The population is about 350.

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ABERDEEN.

Situated at the mouth of the Chehalis and Wishkah rivers, is the rapidly growing town of Aberdeen, about fifteen miles from the ocean. It is built on both sides of the Wishkah river, upon a level, bounded by a gently sloping bluff.

Mr. Samuel Benn, the pioneer resident and original proprietor, settled here thirty-three years ago, using the place as a farm and stock ranch. In June of 1877, a part of the land was secured by a Mr. Hume, of the Wachusett Packing Company, for the purpose of erecting a salmon cannery; and in 1883 the present townsite, without the late additions, was platted. The town at that time consisted of 45 blocks, laid off into 475 lots, all streets running east and west being 80 feet wide, and all streets running north and south being 60 feet wide; the plan of the town from the beginning shows both liberality and forethought that must insure success.

Realizing the advantages to be gained by inducing capital to interest itself in a new project, and at the same time keep the property out of the hands of speculators, Mr. Benn, in 1884, induced Mr. A. J. West, a prominent mill man of Edmore, Michigan, to purchase a portion of the town site on the east side of the Wishkah, on such terms that a mill was to be erected immediately. So well did Mr. West fulfill his contract that Mr. Benn had little trouble in inducing other capitalists to join in the enterprise. In June, 1884, Mr. J. M. Weatherwax, of Stanton, Mich., a gentleman of large experience in lumber manufacturing and mercantile business, seeing the advantages possessed by Aberdeen as a manufacturing point, entered into a contract with Mr. Benn to buy a portion of the town west of the Wishkah river and fronting the Harbor, on such terms that Mr. Weatherwax soon had underway improvements, in mills and necessary workshops, costing over \$100,000.

In the following year, Mr. P. M. Emery and Mr. G. F. Mack, who were joined later by Mr. A. D. Wood, a practical mill man from Michigan, secured a part of the town on the east bank of the Wishkah, and they too soon had a saw mill in course of construction.

Later still, in 1887, Mr. C. R. Wilson, of Oregon, secured a part of the town facing the Chehalis on the east side of the Wishkah river, upon which he has erected a saw mill. Each of the gentlemen named have more than fulfilled their obligations to Mr. Benn, and have so far shown such a spirit of earnest, honest enterprise and liberality in everything concerning the town, that its future success is an assured fact.

The geographical position of Aberdeen forces her to take her place as the only first-class shipping point between San Francisco and Puget Sound; while the industry, activity and enterprise shown by her projectors and business men makes her the asylum for men seeking homes or employment.

As we have already stated, Aberdeen is situated at the confluence of the Wishkah and Chehalis rivers. This naturally makes her the receptacle for all the wealth coming from sections of country unsurpassed in Washington Territory, in advantages for the stock raiser, lumberman, farmer and miner.

Rich in timber, unequaled anywhere ; bottom lands, which for fertility cannot be excelled ; valuable uplands, free from stone or gravel ; mineral resources of copper, coal and iron, not yet developed ; the Wishkah river making a feasible outlet for 120 miles of timber and agricultural land, the Chehalis river much more, and Gray's Harbor bringing to her mills the timber from John's, Hump Tulips, Hoquiam. Elk and Neushkah rivers and South bay, Aberdeen holds the key to the situation. The varied interests of a rapidly developing country centers in her.

The shipping facilities of Aberdeen are unequalled. In front flows the Chehalis river, with a width of 2200 feet to 3000 feet and with a main channel within from 75 to 200 feet of its shores, 1000 feet wide, carrying in its shallowest parts 30 feet of water at its lowest tides ; this continues for a distance of five miles up and down the stream. The Wishkah river, flowing through the town, in 250 feet wide, with the depth of 20 feet at low tide.

The principal industries of Aberdeen are lumber manufacturing, fishing and canning establishments and ship building. There are four lumber mills at this point, the one owned by Mr. J. M. Weatherwax being the most extensive and important. This mill has a cutting capacity of 110,000 feet per day ; the mill owned by Mr. A. J. West and the firm of Emery, Mack & Wood has each a cutting capacity of 50,000 feet per day, and that of Mr. C. R. Wilson 30,000 feet per day. The pay roll of J. M. Weatherwax is over \$400 per day, not including the amounts paid to men working in the woods, and the other mills have pay rolls in proportion. With the industries of Aberdeen must be mentioned that of Messrs. Wood, Slade and Kellogg ; although they do not own mills themselves, they buy the complete cut of two of the mills, supplying them with logs and shipping facilities. This firm is represented by Mr. O. M. Kellogg, as resident manager.

There are three salmon canneries here ; The Wachussets, Megler & Co., and Mr. Samuel Benn's which turn out yearly about 10,000 cases each, valued at from \$5 to \$7 per case.

A large foundry and machine shop, in course of construction, will be in operation this summer. A bank, with an extensive correspondence, has recently been established, a large furniture store, several merchandise houses, one large dry goods and clothing store. The firm of Toklas & Kaufman, who are a branch of the firms of Toklas & Kaufman, of Olympia, and having connection with Toklas & Singerman, of Seattle, with offices in New York and San Francisco, carries the only complete stock of dry goods and clothing in the city. This firm has lately opened their stock in this town, and bids fair to control the business, in their line, on the harbor ; two hotels, several boarding houses and a restaurant, that for neatness and good meals is not excelled in the territory, one jewelry and photographic establishment, the usual complement of notion stores, saloons, etc., are to be found here. The Aberdeen House, under the management of Mr. Wm. Allen, is at present the most commodious and best kept of the hotels in town. The Sargent House, now in course of construction, is a large three story building, with mansard roof ; will be ready for guests on or about July 1st. When complete, it will be the best arranged and best appointed hotel in south-western Washington. The educational facilities, next to Montesano, are the best in the county, while her church privileges are the best in south-western Washington.

On account of the number of ships plying between Gray's Harbor and San Francisco and the southern ports of California, Aberdeen is fast becoming the principal distributing point for freight, going to all parts of the harbor

except Hoquiam. She has direct steamer communication with Portland four times each month, and oftener, if business require it, and every ten days with San Pedro and San Francisco.

Her church and store buildings and private residences are of a substantial and in some instances even an elegant order of building, ranging in cost from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

The benevolent and secret societies are represented by the Odd Fellows, (Aberdeen Lodge No. 35, and Encampment No. 12.) who occupy their own building, the Masons, who occupy a hall donated to them for ten years by Mr. West, and the Knights of Labor, who occupy a rented hall.

HOQUIAM.

Four miles west of Aberdeen is the town of Hoquiam. This place was settled in October, 1859, by Mr. J. A. Karr, who still lives on the old claim, and joining the town. Mr. Karr was accompanied to this place by his brother Henry, who settled on the claim now occupied by Mr. Edward Campbell. Henry soon tired of the place, abandoned the claim and returned east. In 1860, Mr. Campbell settled on the abandoned claim, and shortly after was joined by his brothers, Alexander and Archie, who took claims adjoining on the east. In 1862, Mr. John James settled on the present site of Hoquiam, and retained possession until in 1881, he sold his interest to the Hoquiam Mill Company. This company, under the management of Messrs. A. M. Simpson and Geo. H. Emerson, pushed improvements rapidly, so that before the winter of 1881, Mr. Emerson had the wharf and lumber sheds built, and the mill work well under way.

The advent of the Hoquiam Mill Company, opened up a new era, not only for Hoquiam, but for the whole of Gray's Harbor. Up to this time little was known of this part of the county, but when the new Aladin, Geo. H. Emerson, appeared on the scene, immediately the busy hordes of workmen caused a transformation in surroundings. Previous to this the principal part of the produce raised in the valley had no immediate market, but now they have a demand near at hand for more than they can raise, at better prices than they were accustomed to receive; luxuries from San Francisco found a place in their homes, the outside world was heard from, and heard of them and their new enterprises, and capital seeking fields for investment, found its way to Gray's Harbor.

The Hoquiam Mill Co., must be classed with the early settlers, for the reason that they are the pioneer introducers of capital and manufacturing interests on Gray's Harbor. Previous to their advent, the long reach of country between the Humptulip river and Montesano had but an occasional settler, engaged in stock raising, where now there are numerous logging camps and open farms. How much this country has been benefitted by the Hoquiam Mill Co., cannot be now estimated. In 1884, this company was consolidated into the North Western Lumbering Co., with A. M. Simpson, president, Geo. H. Emerson, manager, and John F. Soule, resident secretary, and in the following April the town was regularly platted and lots placed in the market. From the time of its re-organization to the present, Hoquiam has grown steadily in population and wealth. The principal industry is the manufacture of lumber and ship building.

The largest and most extensive lumber manufactory of the Harbor is located at this place. In 1886 the amount of lumber shipped was 15,000,000 feet, in 1887, 22,000,000 feet, and at the present rate the shipment will be fully 27,000,000 feet in 1888. In addition to the mill are extensive machine

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shops, and a ship yard ; from this ship yard have been turned out during the last year, three large vessels, built expressly for the lumber trade, a steamer and seven scows, while at present the company is preparing to build a large bar tug. There is also at this point a large butchering establishment, used by the company to supply the numerous camps and hamlets on the harbor. The average number of cattle slaughtered, per month being seventy, not including sheep and hogs.

The town is well supplied with pure fresh water, conveyed in six inch iron pipes, from a spring more than a mile from the town.

The principal store in the place is the one belonging to the company, and it has the largest stock of general merchandise in western Washington south of Seattle. The company does a large jobbing and retail trade in all parts of the county, having facilities for handling and freighting goods, not possessed by any other concern on the Harbor.

This town has about 500 inhabitants, has good church and school privileges, and her hotels compare favorably with the best on the Harbor. Her people are of the same thrifty go-ahead class, to be met with in all parts of the Harbor. The benevolent orders are represented by the Odd Fellows. This town has no lawyer and but one physician, Dr. E. T. Balch, a gentleman of large and successful experience. Some idea may be gleaned of the amount of the business done in the town, from the fact the North Western Mill Co., alone keeps a pay roll of \$400 per day, not including ship carpenters. The business of the company is in charge of Mr. Geo. H. Emerson, as manager, and Mr. John F. Soule in charge of the office. Of Mr. Emerson, it can truthfully be said that there is no branch of this extensive business that he does not understand ; be he in the woods, the blacksmith shop, drygoods store, engine room, drafting room or at the big saw, he is master of the situation and yet with all a gentleman of polish and affability. Of Mr. John F. Soule, possibly it is enough to say, that while he at all times keeps the interests of his company paramount, he has a faculty of transacting a vast amount of business without any noise, and those who transact business with him once, always want him again.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Chehalis county, like its resources, are many and varied; the principal ones being those of logging, milling, farming, dairying, and stock raising. As has already been intimated, in the general description of the county, the eastern and middle parts are devoted to the cultivation of farm products, fruit culture, sheep and bee raising. Of farm product most attention is paid to the cultivation of potatoes, onions, turnips, barley, oats and hay. The prices of produce varies with the demand, which is increasing every year. During the last and present seasons the price of potatoes ranged from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel; onions two to four cents per pound and hay from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton. It is needless for us to state that there are no failures of crops here; no potato bug or grasshopper; and this is true of all Western Washington.

In fruit raising, apples of the following varieties are most successfully raised: Northern Spy, Baldwin, King of Tompkin's county, and others of that class, being entirely free from blight. The Bartlett pear attains a size and lusciousness here that is incredible, while plums of all varieties, prunes and cherries cannot be excelled, either for flavor or size. Apples, according to season, bring from one dollar to two dollars per box, and plums from four

to six cents per pound; pears and cherries are not yet grown in sufficient quantities to give them a stated price in market.

Chehalis county has long been known for its dairy products, and it is an acknowledged fact that the Chehalis county butter leads the market in quality and price. Bee raising is carried on extensively through the valley, the price of honey being ten cents per pound for strained and fifteen for comb. Wool is shipped to Portland, Oregon, netting the farmer from sixteen to eighteen cents per pound. Milch cows range in price according to breed, from thirty dollars to seventy-five dollars per head. Of small fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries and stawberries, it is enough to say that we often wonder that where these fruits can be raised with such small outlay of labor and expense as they can be in Chehalis county, why it is that some drying or canning establishment has not been started here before this; it surely would be a paying investment.

In the western part of the county, lumbering, milling, stock raising and ship building are the principal industries. Logging commences the first of March and continues during the summer until December, when the large camps close for the winter; during these months enough logs have to be driven to the mill to secure their continued operation during the year. As yet there are no long hauls in the woods, the timber being in abundant quantities near the navigable streams, hence there are no logging railroads or other expensive outfits necessary. The usual number of men in a camp is twelve to fifteen, the usual number of oxen used being from four to six yoke. The wages paid in the woods vary from that of forty dollars per month, including board, paid the skid greaser, to one hundred dollars paid the teamster. A peculiarity of the logging camps is worth mentioning; the men are above the average laborer in intelligence and energy, they are all readers, and in nearly every camp you can find graduates from some of our eastern institutions of learning. You can find doctors, lawyers, preachers and fiddlers in almost any camp in Chehalis county, consequently we are not surprised to see families running the culinary department of many of these camps instead of Chinese or white men cooks.

The mills give employment to a large number of families. In the mill are the experts, while on the dock, sorting and piling lumber, are the new men, guided by a lumber expert, and around the vessels are the 'longshoremen, stowing away the cargoes of lumber in the vessels for shipment. In addition to the mills proper, are the numerous train of mechanics, such as machinists, saw filers, blacksmiths, engineers and millwrights, that usually are appendages to large factories. The wages paid in the mills varies according to the position occupied, ranging from fifty dollars per month, paid lumber handlers, up to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month paid to the skilled labor; this does not include board.

The amount of money placed in circulation by the mills in manufacturing the lumber ready for shipment, not including the outlays for improvements and repairs, during the past year is \$820,000. This amount of money has not been spent in improving California or any outside State, but remains to enrich Chehalis county; to this might be added much more expended for labor performed in making improvements and repairs. The majority of the men working in and about the mills are like those spoken of in the logging camps—sober, frugal and industrious, a large number possess their own homes or are making new homes into which they expect soon to move their families. If the old Puget Sound saw mill hand of fifteen or twenty years ago was to pass through one of these mills with its modern improvements

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and cleanly, neatly dressed men, he would surely think the millenium had come.

The men working in the mills board where they please, though most of them, not having families, board at the mill mess house; these mess houses are often frequented by travelers in preference to staying at the ordinary boarding houses.

SHIP BUILDING.

During the past two years this industry has been introduced on Gray's Harbor, and during that time three sailing vessels, aggregating a carrying capacity of 2,200,000 feet of lumber, have been built expressly for the lumber trade, at the shipyard of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Hoquiam. One small steam tug has been built in the same yard, and they are at work at present upon the hull of a large steam tug, this will be followed by the hull of a large sailing vessel. At Aberdeen, in the yard of Mr. J. M. Weatherwax, have been built two steam vessels, one a stern wheeler, for the river trade, and one a propeller, for the harbor and mill business; these will soon be followed by a three-masted vessel for the lumber trade. We might as well state right here at this point that all the timber used in the construction of these vessels was procured on Gray's Harbor.

The wages paid shipwrights vary from two and one half to three and one half dollars per day, according to skill. This industry is destined, at no very distant day, to be a leading one on Gray's Harbor, as that part of Chehalis county possesses everything, excepting manufactured iron, to build first-class vessels, at a comparatively small expense.

TIDE-FLATS AND STOCK RAISING.

The famous tide flats of Gray's Harbor are so intimately connected with the industry of stock raising, that we will mention them at this part of our description. According to the government estimate of three years ago there were on Gray's Harbor 1,200 head of cattle and less than 400 acres of land under cultivation. These cattle browsed upon the young trees or grazed upon the tide flats during the whole year, having no other shelter in the winter season than that afforded them by the timber; yet with all this neglect on the part of the stock men, the cattle increased in number, and were always ready for the beef market or logging camp. Beef brings from six to eight cents per pound on foot, according to season, and oxen bring from two hundred to three hundred dollars per yoke, when broken ready for use in the woods.

On the south side of Gray's Harbor are Elk creek, with 600 acres of tide marsh; John's river, with 2,000 acres; Redmond creek, with 1,000; O'Larry's creek, Neushkah's, Metcalf's and Joe's creeks, with 2,500 acres; on the north side of the Harbor are the Humpstulips, with 6,000 acres, the Hoquiam, with 8,000 acres; the Wishkah, with 7,000 acres; Fry's creek, with 1,000 acres. Add to this 20,000 acres of spruce tide marsh on the banks of the Chehalis river and we have the grand total of 48,600 acres of tide marsh; this is 5,400 acres less than the government report. On these marshes cattle find sustenance during the whole year, with a very few exceptionally cold winters. The grass on these marshes is of a heating quality, hence while it is excellent for its fattening qualities, it is not as good as the tame grasses as a milk producer. Comparatively little is known of the vegetable and cereal producing qualities of these marshes, as only a small portion has been reclaimed. Wherever the farmer has taken the trouble to dike the

land, so as to drain it and keep the winter tides from overflowing it, he has been rewarded with abundant crops and an acreage that is inexhaustible in its wearing properties. Competent engineers who are acquainted with the tides of the Pacific Coast and are also acquainted with the cost of diking, estimate that the cost of diking the marshes of Gray's Harbor would be about half that of diking the Skagit and Swinomish flats on Puget Sound, and yet those flats are to-day the richest parts of Western Washington's agricultural region.

The tide marshes on the ocean coast of Chehalis county, north of Gray's Harbor, amount to about 20,000 acres. They are mainly on the Quilleute and Quinnault rivers, and are mostly located in the Indian reservations; none of these lands have been brought under cultivation.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND INDIANS.

Properly speaking there is but one Indian reservation in this county, viz: the Quinault; though a number of Indians are kept upon a reserve, on the eastern border of the county, this, however, is under the control of the agency on Hood's Canal. Twenty years ago there were 1,500 Indians in the county, to-day there are less than three hundred. Like all the Indians in the Puget Sound basins, they are a shiftless, lazy, incapable class of beings. Not being easily reached through educational influences, they are no further ahead in civilized pursuits than they were when first visited by white men, with this exception: they are not cannibals now. The Indians between Shoalwater bay and Quinault seem to have belonged to one family, though bearing the name of the river on whose banks they might have had their headquarters. Numerous feuds between these Indians and the Indians on the Black river, in the eastern part of the county, have resulted in diminishing the numbers of both materially, and vicious habits have completed the work.

FISHERIES.

The fishing industry of Chehalis county though not as extensive as they are destined to be in the near future, are, nevertheless, the means of employing a large number of boats every fishing season. All of these boats carry two men each, who either own their own boat and fishing gear or are supplied with these necessities by the proprietors of the canneries. According to the abundance of fish each season, the price per fish (salmon) varies from fifty cents to seventy cents per fish during the first run of salmon, the variety known as the *Oncorhynchus*, or hook jaw; the same price prevails during the second run, the variety known as the *Oncorhynchus quinnat*, or silver salmon; at the third run, that of the variety known among fishermen as the steel head (very much like the *Oncorhynchus nerka* of the Puget Sound waters), the price given is less. From the price given for fish, and when it is estimated that the four canneries on Gray's Harbor and the Lower Chehalis shipped, on average, of 10,000 cases each, and each case containing four dozen cans, we can see at a glance that considerable money is expended in this branch of the fishing industry. Most of the money earned during the fishing season, by the fishermen, is expended in the towns of Gray's Harbor, principally at Aberdeen.

The next part of the fishing industry that claims our attention is the canning establishments, each of which employ from fifty to one hundred men, in making cans, cleaning, cutting, canning and weighing the fish, from these it passes into the hands of the solderer, boiler, tester, lacquerer, labeler

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north of Gray's on the Quilleute reservations; none

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attention is the to one hundred ng the fish, from acquerer, labeler

and boxer, when after being branded, the cases are ready for shipment. The shipping of the products of these canneries is an important item, making necessary several extra trips for the regular steamers that ply between Gray's Harbor and Portland, Oregon.

The boxes used by these canneries has made it an object for one of the Aberdeen saw mills to add to its machinery a regular box saw. Previous to last season most of the boxes came from Oregon, but in the future there can be no reason why everything, including even the machinery used in running the canneries, cannot be bought or manufactured on the Harbor.

Another mode of fishing, besides the boat and seine, is the method known as the trap. These are of two kinds. The first being a number of piles driven over a large extent of ground, upon these piles nets are suspended so as to catch the fish when passing up or down the river; when the tide is out the fisherman goes to his trap and takes the fish out of the net. The second method requires piling, but the ground covered is smaller in extent. The trap is so formed that fish swimming against the current pass through the door of the trap into the interior, where they are found when the tide falls. Either of these two methods do not entail any night labor or require the care of the gill net fishing, but it requires more of an outlay of capital in the beginning.

PROBABLE INDUSTRIES.

Among the probable industries of this county, we will mention that of halibut fishing, off the mouth of Gray's Harbor. There are no finer fish in the world than the halibut of the North Pacific. It may be salted and dried, or shipped to the nearest market fresh, where it always commands the highest price. The day is certainly not far distant when this valuable food fish will be canned and shipped like the salmon are at present.

Next to that of the halibut fishing, we will mention that of the various species of the rock cod. These fish, though not profitable for canning, would certainly make a splendid commodity for the dried and salt fish market.

The canning of clams next claims our attention. With the abundance of clams that are found in all parts of Gray's Harbor, it is really a wonder that this industry has not been started before this time. The different varieties of clams found here are all of them such as would make the investment a paying one, being large, tender and sweet. The following varieties are best for this purpose: the cohog, a large scalloped, round shell; the razor, a clam about one inch wide and six inches long, of a delicate texture, the flesh being very sweet; the New York clam, a species introduced into the waters of Shoalwater bay and Gray's Harbor by Mr. George H. Emerson, in 1883.

The New York clam, or as it is more commonly known as the Boston clam, is not so large as the cohog, the general characteristics being the same, the flesh being of a finer texture and sweeter.

The numerous shoals of herring that enter Gray's Harbor must, in the near future, call the attention of the manufacturer of dried herring, herring oil and guano to this point. For the purpose of skid greasing and the coarser oils, no better can be had than herring oil. The dog fish and black fish, as oil producers for finer grades of lubricating oils, cannot be overlooked. All of these are in abundant quantities in the waters of Gray's Harbor and outside the bar.

TRAPPING.

Trapping and dealing in furs is carried on to a more or less extent in and around Gray's Harbor. The principal animals sought for being the

black bear (*ursus Americanus*), cougar (*feliz concolor*), fisher (*mustela pennantii*), mink (*putorius vison*), pine marten (*mustela Americana*), beaver (*castor canadensis*), sea otter (*euhadra marni*); several smaller animals also valuable for their fur are found here.

The manner of catching the sea otter is worthy of description, as it is different from the usual mode of trapping or capturing game. The feeding ground of the sea otter is along the sea coast outside Gray's Harbor. The sea otter hunter erects a tall scaffold, from fifty to seventy-five feet high, on the beach; on the top of this scaffold is a small platform, and on this the hunter takes his watch, keeping a continuous lookout at the crest of each swell as it rolls landward, for the expected victim; this watch may continue for days before an otter is seen, when, however, an otter makes his appearance by putting his head above the water, the rifle crack is heard, and incredible as it may seem, it is very seldom that the hunter misses his mark; the shooting, however, does not end the suspense, as the hunter has to wait and watch on the beach until the otter is washed on shore. The pelt of the otter will bring the hunter from seventy dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, according to quality and color.

Among the probable industries of Chehalis county carried on at present on a small scale, is that of brick-making; but one yard at present, is at Montesano, doing anything like an extensive business, consequently a great many bricks come to Gray's Harbor from San Francisco and Portland. At the present time preparations are being made, on a somewhat extensive scale, to manufacture brick, near Hoquiam, for the Northwestern Lumber Company. There is a large supply of good clay for that purpose at several points on Gray's Harbor. The consumers of brick have to pay from ten dollars to thirty-two dollars per thousand for brick, when with the abundance of material at hand, they ought to be had for eight dollars per thousand.

Next probable industry is that of an oil refinery. A large supply of number one oil has been discovered issuing from the ground in the eastern part of the county, this oil has been tested by experts from Pennsylvania, who have pronounced it first class.

PROBABLE INDUSTRIES.

In connection with the oil refining, will no doubt, be the industry of coal mining. A good quality of coal is reported to be found on the North river, and several specimens of coal have been brought from the upper Wishkah. The nature of the formation of the bluff land of Chehalis county shows that coal must exist in abundance there. Sand stone, soap stone, clay and blue clay is found on all the rivers. The fact that Chehalis county has not been more thoroughly prospected for minerals is not strange, when we consider that Gray's Harbor, though marked upon the map, was an unknown spot to the capitalist and seeker for homes until four years ago. A good quality of mottled marble and blue slate is found in the range of hills in the northwestern part of the county; and as soon as roads penetrate these hills, for the purpose of transporting the timber, from that region to the Harbor, these valuable stones will be introduced in building.

With a prospect of a railroad connecting this country with the Northern Pacific system, there is no reason why various small factories for making buckets, tubs, broom handles, doors, windows, etc., should not be established in the vicinity of Gray's Harbor, where the various kinds of timber for that purpose can be had for the taking of it.

The building of small boats for use on the harbors of Southern Califor-

nia promises to open a new field of labor for mechanics of that class. As has already been stated, the timber required for such purposes is easily procured; the frames being all natural crooks, the timber not being "brash," but springy and tough; with the exception of the sharp turns of large boats the timber does not need steaming before being used in their construction.

The establishment of a first-class foundry, boiler and machine shop, is not only one of the needs of Gray's Harbor, but is a necessity that promises during the coming summer to be supplied.

Already a building is under construction for that purpose. At present all boiler and foundry work has to be done in Portland and San Francisco. This, of course, works a hardship on the manufacturing interests. During the past year several boilers were purchased outside that would have been bought from a local shop had there been one here. This industry, however, as already stated, will soon be an established fact, as a gentleman from the east, named Miner, is preparing to move machinery and foundry apparatus to Aberdeen with the intention of engaging in that business. Mr. Miner is a practical foundryman and engine builder, and will no doubt make a success of this industry.

RATES OF WAGES.

As will be seen by the following tables, any man wishing to save a part of his wages for the purpose of investment or making a home, can do so without any special effort on his part, so far as cutting down the quantity or quality of the necessities of life is concerned. The average rate of wages paid at present are as follows:

'Longshoremen	\$3 00
Bricklayers	5 00
House painters.....	2 50
Carpenters	3 00
Machinists, per day.....	\$3 00 to \$4 00
Blacksmiths	4 00
General laborers.....	2 00
Farm laborers (board included).....	1 25
Mill hands, per month.....	\$50 to \$125

LABOR IN LUMBER CAMPS.

Foreman.....	per mo. with board 100 to 150
Teamsters.....	100 to 125
Choppers.....	75 to 85
Skidders and swampers	50 to 65
Hook tender.....	65 to 85
Sawyers.....	65 to 90
Cooks	50 to 65

It can readily be seen by the foregoing table that the wage-worker receives fully fifty per cent more for his labor here than he receives for the same amount of skill in the Middle States. The above schedule is, if anything placed at a low figure.

By comparing the cost of living with that of the Middle States it will easily be seen that the balance is in favor of Chehalis county.

Flour is cheaper here than in the east; sugar, tea and coffee are the same. Woolen goods, if anything, are cheaper here, cotton goods almost as cheap. New York and Chicago "traveling men" are competing with San

Francisco merchants for the Pacific Coast trade ; of this competition Chehalis county is getting her share. Cheap underwear and leather goods are the same price as they are sold in the eastern retail trade. Canned goods, such as fruit and fish, are cheaper here than they are in the Middle States. Rents are no higher ; and all classes of building materials, as is usual in the construction of Western homes, is much cheaper here than in the Middle States.

Lumber, common, brings from \$8 to \$10 per 1000 ; ceiling, flooring and finish, from \$18 to \$20 per 1000 feet. Here we see at once that what is paid for the poorest quality of lumber in the middle states is paid for the very best here ; hence it is much easier for the wage worker to build himself a home here than it would be in the east, and there is no reason why the farmer, mechanic and laborer of Chehalis county, with the same care as they were in the habit of exercising in their eastern homes, should not in a few years be possessed of comfortable homes, and in old age be comparatively independent.

Capital loaned brings 12 per cent. per annum ; capital invested in building brings 36 per cent. per annum, out of the latter must of course be deducted taxes and insurance. The mechanic and laborer of this country dresses better and lives better than his brother in the east ; this naturally gives him the manly spirit that should belong to his class, and this accounts for the fact that he who in the east prepares himself for some one of the professions, when he arrives here and sees the difference in social position held by the laborer, has no compunction in putting his hand at once to the axe, saw or plow.

Between Peterson's point, at the entrance to Gray's Harbor, and North Cove, for a distance of several miles is a low, marshy bottom, capable of producing thousand of bushels of cranberries annually. The cranberries brought from that region are of a very fair quality bringing in the market from fifty to sixty cents per gallon. With proper cultivation and care there is no reason why this should not become one of the leading agricultural products of the county.

In the upper regions of the several rivers of Chehalis county is a species of fir that in appearance is very much like sugar pine ; this timber splits easily and makes excellent stave bolts. These stave bolts find a ready market in San Francisco at a good figure, and with the opportunities afforded to send them to market, on any of the numerous lumber laden vessels which leave Gray's Harbor, it is a wonder that this industry is not engaged in more extensively than it is at present. A peculiarity of the timber spoken of is that it is not pungent or pithy.

PLEASURE RESORTS.

The ocean beach, in all countries where it is accessible to the seeker after pleasure and health, is always of value to the country immediately joining it. Chehalis county possesses several resorts, on the ocean beach and Gray's Harbor, where the merchant or professional man, wearied with the cares and anxieties that attend these pursuits, may find rest and regain his former spirits and health.

The principal resorts being Brown's Point, better known as Damon's Point on the north side of the entrance to Gray's Harbor. The great advantage of this resort is that it fronts both on the ocean and the Harbor ; tents can be pitched on the inside or sheltered part of the point, where bathing is safe, and at any time preferred, from which the ocean beach can be

reached in less than fifteen minutes. The drive on the beach for many miles is superb.

Near the southwest corner of the county, within three miles of the boundary line, is the little hamlet of North Cove. Situated in a delightful grove of small trees it is completely sheltered from the ocean winds; though not as pleasant a bay in some respects as the waters which surround the inside of Damon's Point, it is nevertheless in many respects preferable to any other part of this section of the ocean beach. A drive of three miles through delightful woods, broken in places by farm houses, will bring you from the ocean beach, when coming from Gray's Harbor, to the resort at North Cove. At this point, if you do not wish to swing your hammock under a tree or live in a tent, you can either live in the hotel or rent a cottage. Conveyances are always to be had at reasonable rates, and fresh farm produce is attainable from any of the surrounding farms. At this point is established one of the U. S. life saving stations, and the daily practice of the crew is one of the summer attractions. Large companies of pleasure seekers find their way to these resorts yearly. Those out for the day choosing Damon's Point, and those intending to remain a month or less choosing North Cove. These places are not only sought by the local inhabitants of the county, but by persons from Puget Sound and Oregon.

CONCLUSION.

In closing up this article on Chehalis county, we wish to state that our object has been two-fold. First, to publish these resources and thus enlighten the outside public as to what our advantages are; second, to enable capital, seeking investment, to find a secure and reliable source of revenue; and to enable the wage worker seeking for a home to find just such a place as will suit him. In conclusion, we will say that while Chehalis county has many advantages for a frugal, industrious person, it has no attractions for the shiftless or lazy man.

SOUTH BAY.

South Bay, or the south arm of Gray's Harbor, covers an area at full tide of about ten square miles, and is navigable for deep water vessels for a distance of three miles from the entrance, there being no less than twenty-two feet of water at the lowest tide, and for light draught vessels one mile further. It is conceded by the most experienced sea captains to be the finest channel of any harbor on the coast, it being perfectly free from any bars or shoals from the head of navigation to the ocean. It is absolutely land locked, and any vessel entering South Bay can ride at anchor in perfect safety in the worst gale that ever swept the deck of old ocean.

There is only one stream of any importance that enters South Bay, and that is Elk river, which enters at the head of the Bay. It is noted for its fine trout and large spruce timber. Coal is claimed to have been found in its banks some four miles up by some hunters, but nothing authentic is known as yet.

Next to the water, and extending back to the upland or timber line and along some of the small streams, lie our famous tide prairies. These lands vary in length from two rods to two miles, and are covered by a very nutri-

tious grass which grows fully 300 days in the year, and furnishes abundant feed for stock the year round. The extreme high winter tides (new and full moon) cover this ground from two to four hours each day and to a depth of from six inches to two feet, thereby salting the grass all that is needed for stock, and leaving a sediment each time that adds richness to the soil. The soil is of an alluvial nature and is pronounced by experts to be the richest land in the known world, and when diked will and does produce wonderful results, five tons of hay and fifty tons of beets to the acre being no uncommon yield on this land when diked. There is about 16,000 acres of this tide land around South Bay, and about 5,000 of it could be profitably diked. There is as yet only sixty acres under dike, and not over ten of that in cultivation for the reason that the land pays good dividends for stock, and the vegetable farmers are very scarce. There is no better opening anywhere and no more profitable investment than vegetable farming, and right here on South Bay fifty good vegetable farmers can get all the land they want in tracts of from 100 to 300 acres, dike and divide up to suit them, and the best market in the world. The mills on Gray's Harbor ship from California and Oregon hundreds of tons of produce which ought to be raised here. The land is now cheap, already cleared, and with ten acres of diked land and a good sail boat a man can soon have all the luxuries of life and lay up a snug sum for old age.

Next to and back of these tide lands comes the great timber forests so noted throughout the world, while the north side of the Harbor furnishes the best fir in the world. We on South Bay have the finest spruce, cedar and hemlock on earth, and together Gray's Harbor can furnish a variety of timber that can please the taste of any lumber manufacturer, no matter how fastidious. We are to-day sending out millions of feet of sawed lumber and yet shipping in shingles with a world of fine cedar at our doors. As yet there is but one mill on South Bay; it is a fine one, but only has a capacity of 50,000 per day. Col. Laidlaw has a fine mill site and will, no doubt, increase the size of his mill. There are several fine mill sites that would be donated to the right parties. Anyone who means business wishing to engage in manufacturing anything out of wood, from a toothpick to a four masted ship, will find South Bay the place, no matter how large or small a scale.

Mineral has never been looked for to any extent. Gold has been found in small quantities along the bed and banks of the small streams entering the head of South Bay, but has never been thoroughly prospected; it is also found in the sand near the entrance, but as yet don't pay to work. There are fine banks of potter's clay, also a species of mineral paint at Paine's point, near the head of navigation, which would afford a fine opening for anyone engaged in that line of business.

For fish we have, like the balance of the Harbor, salmon, sturgeon, trout, pogies, cod and dozens of smaller sorts, also millions of sardines, and with our soft shell crabs and four kinds of fine clams a man, no matter how poor, need not starve. For game we have bear, elk, deer, millions of geese, ducks and pheasants. Our woods are full of berries from May till December, and the most healthful and the most comfortable climate on earth all the year round, and with a gentle salt sea breeze from old ocean everybody on South Bay feels well all the time, consequently is happy.

There are no towns in South Bay, but Gray's Harbor is all new yet; it is off from the general line of travel and labors under many disadvantages.

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She has no town company or railroad to advertise and boom her, but those who come, stay, and we are getting to be known to the outside world. Our resources are advertising themselves. We have the best harbor between San Francisco and Puget Sound; with this advantage we are: 1st. Three hundred miles nearer the world's markets than Tacoma by water, which means a distance of 600 miles saved when a vessel can unload here. 2d. In entering the Sound a vessel has to be towed 200 miles in and 200 miles out, which means an expense of \$1,000, while here, with a city on South Bay, only three miles of towage is necessary, and a week's time saved to a vessel. A railroad of fifty-six miles, from the Northern Pacific to deep water on South Bay, will tell the story, and build up a city here second to none on the coast. The time is approaching when this will be done, so now is the time to come here and get a foothold. Land is cheap; resources are abundant, and anyone settling here with plenty of nerve to stay with it cannot help but succeed.

R. L. A.

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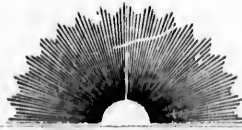
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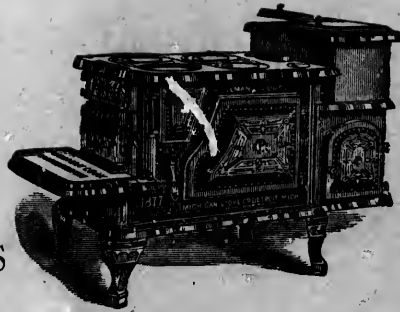
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