INDICATING a section of Puget Sound twelve miles square, showing location of Olympia at head of Budd’s Inlet.

By inverting the map you will discover a condition resembling the human hand. Henderson’s Inlet representing the thumb, Budd’s Inlet the index finger, pointing to Olympia, as the coming metropolis of the Pacific. Eld, Totten and Hammarsley’s Inlets representing the remaining fingers of the hand. When present plans of transcontinental railroads shall have been executed (which now seems in the immediate future) Olympia will become one of the most important railroad terminals on the Pacific, having three transcontinental lines.

A careful study of this map, which is an exact copy of the United States government chart, will enable you to appreciate the knowledge of the engineer in charge of the geodetic survey of Puget Sound, who in his report on the waterways of the Sound said: “The map of the earth does not show such another combination of land and sea for the building of a maritime city as the head waters of Puget Sound about Olympia.”

We own over 4000 acres of property on the peninsula between Budd’s and Eld Inlets, lying mostly within sections numbered, together with 10 miles of water frontage for industrial and commercial purposes.

Two-thirds of the proceeds of this entire property is devoted to the development of Olympia. If you want the best FREE site on the coast for an industry, or a safe investment which will in the near future bring great profit or a home site in the most beautiful Capital City in the Union, address

The Olympia Development Co.,
Olympia, Washington.
MOUNT RAINIER MAY BE OBSERVED IN THE DISTANCE, JUST AS RESIDENTS OF THE WESTSIDE AND OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY SEE IT ALMOST ANY DAY. IT LOOMS UP LIKE A MAJESTIC SNOW MONUMENT, AND WHILE IT APPEARS BUT FIVE OR TEN MILES AWAY, IT IS IN FACT FULLY FIFTY-FIVE MILES DISTANT. ITS ALTITUDE IS 14,500 FEET, NEARLY THREE MILES.
State of Washington

Louisiana Purchase: Historic Sketch

State of Washington: Historical Sketch

Government of the people, for the people, and by the people was made sure by four momentous acts in the grand drama of our national progress. Those acts were: The war of the revolution; the Louisiana Purchase; the Civil war; the annexation of Oregon Territory; and the Revolution nailed up the flag.

The Louisiana Purchase made our sovereignty secure in North America, and by the people was made sure by four momentous acts in the grand drama of our national progress.

On April 30, 1803, Napoleon contracted to sell Louisiana Territory to the United States for $15,000,000. On December 20, 1803, the French perfect the United States for $15,000,000. By that stroke Napoleon prevented England from capturing his American possessions, and here founding a powerful empire which, with the mother country, would have dominated the world.

By 1875, 545 square miles, 560,016 acres, were added to the national domain. All of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory, most of Montana, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon, Louisiana and Oklahoma, all larger as Great Britain and Ireland; over four times the area of the German empire, or France, and its real property value is now doubtless equal to that of the entire United States in 1800, or $16,000,000,000.

It has produced $192,000,000 worth of corn; $122,000,000 worth of wheat, and 42,000,000 worth of oats in a single year, not to mention other farm products worth many millions of dollars, nor its forests, mines, factories, its citizenship, its high school and nearly all of its industries, productive farm lands, fields of coal, iron, gold and silver and other mineral resources.

Here are resources as can be found in few places on the globe, a grand plan for a world commerce, vast industries, great agricultural wealth, numerous towns and cities, and an equable marine climate, mild in winter and very salubrious in summer.

Character of People.

The people of Washington are large, fair, well educated and charactered. They are intelligent, enterprising, progressive. They are the kind who make good citizens and excellent neighbors.

Educational Facilities.

As a result of leisure, such people will first of all see to it that they have the best educational facilities. The State University and a number of other colleges are located in Western Washington. Every town of sufficient size has its high school and nearly all are of a high standard of merit.

Nearly every town has its public library, and in freedom from illiteracy the people will rank with those of Iowa and Nebraska, which equal any in the world.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS OF WASHINGTON.

The top building, with end boarded up, was the first meeting place of the Legislature of the Territory, in 1854. It is still standing, in a fair state of preservation, just as seen in the cut. In 1854 it faced west on Main street, and stood just north of the alley between Second and Third streets. The Legislature met in the second story, the first being occupied by Dr. Willard as a drug store. The center building was the capitol until 1903, when the Legislature met there for the last time. The bottom picture shows the new capitol, just being completed.


**Lands and Products**

**VALUE OF LANDS, FARM PRODUCTIONS, ORCHARD AND GARDEN, DAIRY BUSINESS, STOCK Raising**

Lands in Thurston county are not over-valued. No county on the Sound offers more normal prices in lots and lands, and consequently no county has more desirable investments, and scarcely one has equally as good opportunities for purchasers.

Lots in additions just outside of Olympia range in price from $25 to $100 per acre for dimensions of 25 to 100 feet, and 60 by 100 feet, respectively. Acre tracts within one to one and a half miles of town sell for from $50 to $100 per acre.

Wild lands within three miles of town are held at from $10 to $30 an acre. Improved farms sell for from $150 to $200 an acre, depending on the location of the premises.

The lower prices for wild lands are generally owing to the fact that they have been forests and must be cleared in whole or in part.

**Farm Productions.**

Western Washington is not a corn country, as the terms are understood in Iowa and Illinois. What this country will do in the way of food production is thus told by a practical man who has had large experience in this line:

**Cherry Culture.**

This is the natural home of the cherry. The soil and climate join to make it a great crop. Not only is the yield prodigious, but the size and quality of the fruit is equalled nowhere on earth. All varieties do well. The "Royal Ann" is the leading market variety, and is a fine shipper. One hundred cherry trees can be set to the acre of ground, and the fifth year will yield from 200 to 800 pounds to the tree, when properly cared for.

**The Italian Prune.**

The large black prune of commerce is the Italian prune. The territory in which it grows to perfection is limited. From the Willamette valley in Oregon to the north end of Puget Sound, and west of the Cascade mountains, is its garden spot. Some few are raised farther east in the valleys between the Cascades and the foothills of the Rocky mountains, but nowhere does the fruit attain the size and flavor that it reaches in the section mentioned.

Here are great orchards of the fruit. On the tree when ripe it is covered with a blue bloom, and a tree full laden with this handsome fruit is a sight for the Gods.

About 100 trees to the acre will do nicely. And 300 pounds to the tree is an average yield. Prune orchards usually bring the orchardist a gross return of $200 to $300 an acre. Trees year at five years after setting.

**Apple Culture.**

Apples, apples everywhere! Good crops, good quality and good market for good apples. They are packed in bushel boxes here—no barrels. Good winter apples bring $1.50 per box.

**Fine Plums Also.**

This is a great plum country. The peach plum is the early fruit in this line, followed by the Bradshaw, white and yellow, which grows to the size of a turkey egg. The Green Gage attains the size of a hen's egg and is of excellent flavor. Three hundred pounds to the tree is the average yield. An acre will support 156 trees.

**Prolific Strawberries.**

Proper culture of strawberries in Thurston county will produce per acre from 200 to 500 crates of 24 quarts each annually.

Early prime berries bring as high as $6 per crate, and seldom at any time in the season less than 5 cents per quart. In the east there is seldom more than one crop from a strawberry bed, and it is then plowed up. Here it is not unusual with proper cultivation to take off four full crops—the result of the prolific vegetation in this section.

**Some Other Berries.**

Blackberries, raspberries, currants and other small bush fruits do equally well with strawberries, and yield large returns as money-making crops.

Our blackberries are shipped fresh to St. Paul, Minn., Omaha and other Mississippi river points.

**Stock and Dairy.**

It is no stretch of language to say that Thurston county is adapted to become one of the greatest dairy regions of the world.

This is a large claim, and needs facts to back it up. But the facts are here, and will be given in a general way. From them practical dairymen can judge for themselves how this county compares with other sections with which they are acquainted.

This is a mild climate in winter and a cool season in summer, but there is no disease or pest in the grass. The grass is always green, and there is no hog cholera in this country. There are no diseases. Mr. Orrin D. Sullivan, of Olympia, a practical dairyman, has not lost a cow in thirteen years because of disease.

Cattle are not anxious by flies here as in eastern states, and this makes the animals not only thrive well in summer, but contributes to the quality of the milk product.

This is a grass country. It is a soil most prolific in the production of stock foods. One acre will grow from twenty-five to fifty tons of stock feeds, ruts, beets, carrots, or turnips, which make cheap feed for this climate.

Oats and wheat also do well on loamy soil, yielding from two to three and a half tons of dry hay per acre. This makes excellent dairy feed. All the common grazing grasses thrive here, and a good grass country, with its other advantages, makes this a superior dairy country.

Lands are not high, and as they can be made to produce two and three crops of various foods, a smaller investment in acreage will do what a larger one will afford in the colder states.

And the butter market is now good here and always will be because of the large town population on and near the Sound, as well as the many consumers engaged in mining and lumbering, who buy at good prices, and produce little if any food. These are some of the conditions that favor the dairy and stock business in this section.

**Prices and Profits.**

Practical dairymen here find that the average gross receipts per cow the year around range from $6 to $9 per month. The return is as good (or better) in winter as in summer.

The wholesale price of milk ranges from 12½ to 15 cents per gallon the year around, and the retail price from 25 to 25 cents per gallon. As the consumption increases, the price will tend to advance rather than recede.

Butter sells at an average of 35 cents the year around. Farm and dairy farmers' wages range from $25 to $35 per month and board. Extra good men get $40 to $50 a month, and board.

Hog feeding can also be profitably followed in connection with dairying, the prices being so high, the waste, and consuming other farm products. There is no hog cholera in this country, and no loss in hog raising as in many eastern states.

Persons coming from the east intending to go into farming or dairying would do well to look over the filed carefully before buying lands, so they will get just what they want. Make inquiries of successful men, study the country, the soil, and adaptation of crops, and then no mistake will be made. The methods of Iowa and Wisconsin will not fit here any more than those of the states named would apply here or in Utah or California.

At first glance the contrast between this locality and an eastern or prairie country is so marked that an Iowa or Wisconsin farmer will not fit here any more than those of the states named would apply here. At first glance the contrast between this locality and an eastern or prairie country is so marked that an Iowa or Wisconsin farmer would not fit here any more than those of the states named would apply here.
The City of Olympia

**LOCATION, HISTORY, CAPITAL OF STATE.** The city government, public buildings, facades and finances.

The city of Olympia is located at the extreme southern end of Puget Sound, and is about 75 miles south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which connects the Sound with the ocean.

The southern terminus of the Sound radiates into four divisions, called inlets. The one pointing straight south is called Budd’s Inlet. This is a narrow arm of the Sound about six miles in length, and has an average width of about a mile and a half.

Olympia abuts the southern end of this inlet like the hollow of a horseshoe. All along the inlet and on the site of the city the shores rise gradually from the water’s edge to an average height of about 175 feet. At several points on the city plat and elsewhere they attain an eminence of 190 to 200 feet. The shores are covered with forests and various shrubs and tree growth.

The city is a grand amphitheatre looking down the inlet, a “court of honor” more splendid than ever will be created by man. The city is a natural scene of beauty, and will become one of the handsomest towns in the United States. The water of the inlet are of sufficient depth to admit safely the largest ships afloat, and the facilities for safe anchorage are not exceeded if equaled on the Sound.

Historic Glimpse.

Olympia was platted in 1851, and the territorial capital was located here in 1853. The growth of the place has been retarded by the attempts of other towns to remove the capital, but this has finally been permanently settled, and a capitol building is just being completed at a cost of over $500,000.

Property owners and business men are making substantial improvements and are erecting good buildings, knowing now that this is to become a city of importance.

The first territorial legislature met here in 1854, and the state legislature now convenes biennially. Its next session will be in 1906. All the state officers reside here, and the sittings of the state supreme court are held in the capitol building. The state library is located in the capitol.

Olympia is organized as a city, with Mayor H. G. Richardson at the head of its affairs, and a council of seven members, one from each ward and one councilman at large. It has a paid fire department with modern equipment. It gets along with a small police force as this is one of the most law-abiding and orderly towns in the United States.

Public Buildings.

The Thurston county courthouse is located here. It is a substantial but not extravagant building, constructed of Tenino sandstone, as is the state capitol. This stone is quarried in this county at Tenino, and is one of the most durable as well as the most hand-

The Thurston county courthouse is located here. It is a substantial but not extravagant building, constructed of Tenino sandstone, as is the state capitol. This stone is quarried in this county at Tenino, and is one of the most durable as well as the most hand-

The city has also a municipal building sufficient for all purposes for years to come. By the census of 1900 Olympia had a population of less than 3,884. By the estimate of the state bureau of statistics it now has a population of over 6,000, a growth of more than 25 per cent in three years. Thurston county, of which Olympia is the county seat, has a population of 25,668, or nearly 25 per cent.

Thurston county has an area of 700 square miles, composed of undulating timber and prairie lands, well watered by streams. The principal industry is lumbering, but new farms are constantly being opened, and dairying, stock raising, fruit growing, as well as manufacturing are receiving increased attention.

APRIL WARMER; MORE MOIST.

Weather Bureau Report Showing Comparative Rainfall and Temperature.

The monthly meteorological report made by the U. S. weather bureau for April, gives the following items of interest about the Sound district. Though made for the locality of Seattle it is approximately right for this vicinity. The report says:

The mean maximum temperature was 61 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean minimum temperature was 44.2, and the mean temperature was 55.6. People from the east can compare how this rates up with the weather they have been having there for the same time.

The very highest for the month was 81 degrees on April 12, and the lowest was 35 on the 23d. The mean for this month for 14 years past has been 49.2. That is, the past month was over 3 degrees warmer than the average.

The total precipitation for April was 3.08 inches, against a mean for fourteen years past of 2.96, or a trifle more than the average. The largest precipitation during any 24 hours was 1.21 inches on April 5, which was over one-third of the rainfall for the entire month.

There was one heavy and two light frosts during the month, and no snow fell. This record will compare well with almost any place in the United States.

The wet months are January, February and March, though November and December are pretty misty and moist also.

The fishing season begins in April, and there is fishing worth while along the Sound, too.

At the present rate of increase, Washington will have more than 1,000,000 population in 1910.
Olympia Advantages

Nowhere on this continent do the people display more enterprise in education than in the west.

Olympia is no exception to this rule. It has an excellent system of graded schools, including a high school whose graduates are admitted directly to the state colleges and other advanced schools of this and adjacent states.

Besides the city schools Olympia has a collegiate institution with full collegiate courses. This is The People's University, and has an attendance annually of about 150 students, and the number is increasing constantly.

The Sisters of Charity conduct St. Anahlo's Academy for boys and girls. It is a well managed institution, and possesses a commanding site. The Sisters also conduct St. Peter's hospital, a popular institution which occupies its own building. There are also various facilities for instruction in music and other lines of learning.

Church Societies.

All the principal church denominations are represented here, and have good buildings, some being attractive structures. Among the denominations are the United Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Christian, Baptist, Adventist, Christian Scientist.

Lodges and Clubs.

All the usual fraternal lodges and clubs are represented here, and several have flourishing organizations.

The Masons own their temple, located on a high position on the principal street. The Elks are a flourishing order, as are the Eagles, the Order of Lions, Eastern Star, Order of Pendo. There are organizations of the A. O. U. W., Foresters, the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, the Relief Corps, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Knights of Pythias, Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, Woodmen of the World, Order of Washington and Royal Arcanum.

There is a men's and a women's club, and indeed all the social and fraternal societies usually find an in this oflet the bouquet of a horse up-to-date American town. Any stranger coming here would find himself in the midst of friends through the medium of one or more of these federations, should he be affiliated with any of them.

Water and Lighting.

Olympia has a modern system of water works and a supply of good water. Its sewers are in good condition, and the town is in position to protect the public health on modern methods.

The death rate here is extremely low. When one is attacked by the "grip" or pneumonia here it is almost always in a comparatively mild form. When one is attacked by the "grip" or pneumonia here it is almost always in a comparatively mild form.

"grip" or pneumonia here it is almost always in a comparatively mild form.

"grip" or pneumonia here it is almost always in a comparatively mild form.

The death rate here is extremely low.

Lodge and Clubs.

All the usual fraternal lodges and clubs are represented here, and several have flourishing organizations.

The Masons own their temple, located on a high position on the principal street. The Elks are a flourishing order, as are the Eagles, the Order of Lions, Eastern Star, Order of Pendo. There are organizations of the A. O. U. W., Foresters, the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, the Relief Corps, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Knights of Pythias, Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, Woodmen of the World, Order of Washington and Royal Arcanum.

There is a men's and a women's club, and indeed all the social and fraternal societies usually find an in this oflet the bouquet of a horse up-to-date American town. Any stranger coming here would find himself in the midst of friends through the medium of one or more of these federations, should he be affiliated with any of them.

Water and Lighting.

Olympia has a modern system of water works and a supply of good water. Its sewers are in good condition, and the town is in position to protect the public health on modern methods.

The death rate here is extremely low. When one is attacked by the "grip" or pneumonia here it is almost always in a comparatively mild form. When one is attacked by the "grip" or pneumonia here it is almost always in a comparatively mild form.

"grip" or pneumonia here it is almost always in a comparatively mild form.

The death rate here is extremely low.

Olympia High School Building.

The Mason County Logging Company Has Four Camps in Thurston, and Two in Mason County.

Great Logging Industry.

Some idea of the extent of the logging business in this county may be gained by a brief reference to the enterprise of which Mr. Bordeau is the leading spirit.

Four of these camps are located in the Black Hills, in the western part of Thurston county. These camps, Numbers One, Two, Three and Four, are four of six controlled and operated by this company. The camps have a capacity of 100,000 feet of saw logs per year, and to manufacture 50,000 shingles.

The company has offices at Olympia, Seattle and Shelton, Washington.

Olympia's Business

Olympia has two national banks, both sound and well conducted. The Capital National is recognized as one of the most prosperous in the state. Its capital stock paid in is $100,000, and its surplus fund is $49,000. Its regular balances average close to $2,000,000. The Olympia National has a capital stock paid in of $50,000, and surplus and undivided profits of $8,000. Its balances average above $500,000.

Mercantile trade is well represented here with three fine drygoods stores, two clothing stores of equal size, four jewelers' stores, a number of excellent groceries, two bookstores, and several newstands, and other shops of various kinds. There are two furniture stores, three hardware stores, two daily papers, the Morning Olympia with a weekly edition, and the Evening Recorder with a weekly edition. There are also four weekly publications, the Standard, the Capital, the Chronicle and the Taxpayer.

Excellent Hotels.

Travelers and tourists will find solid comfort in Olympia hotels. In this respect no town of equal size in the state is better equipped to entertain the public than this city.

The Olympia is a complete modern hotel, of 150 rooms, built at a cost of $100,000. It is very conveniently situated to the depots, the town, the boat landings, the car line and the capital. Its rates are $2, $2.50 and $3 per day, and lower rates by week and month.

The Carlton is an excellent hotel of established reputation, located right in the midst of the business part of town, and very near the boat landings. It is a first-class house, and makes the usual rates of such hotels.

The Mitchell is a new hotel, opened in May this year, and is a very comfortable, well built house. Its furniture is new and good; it has hot water heat in every room, and its location is also central. Its rates are reasonable.

There are a number of other hotels and boarding houses, which offer accommodations at very reasonable rates as well as satisfactory service. No one need be at a loss to find almost any kind of entertainment he may wish, and can enjoy life here while hunting, exploring or outing as well as in any place he can find in western Washington.

The town has one modern theater, the Olympia, which will compare with any house of the kind in a town of 5,000 people to be found in one chance in a hundred. The Edison theater is a house where vaudeville attractions of an excellent order are presented, at popular prices.

All professional lines are well represented here, such as doctors, dentists and lawyers. Still, there is always room for men who can claim a place in "the upper story," as Daniel Webster put it.
Olympia's Industries

LUMBER INDUSTRIES-VARIOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES-STEEL WORKS AND FINE WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES-POWER ENTERPRISES

Olympia's leading industry is lumber business. This amounts annually to about $4,500,000.

Besides the ordinary lumber industry, there are three shingle mills here which do an extensive business during the year.

The annual lumber output is about 350,000,000 feet. Besides the home consumption, mill products are shipped to points throughout the state, along the coast, and to South America and Oriental countries.

About 7,000,000,000, and 150,000,000 shingles are turned out by the local mills each year. There are 350 men on the payrolls of the lumber industries during the year, who receive wages ranging from $1.50 to $4 per day, or about $175,000 per annum.

Besides these lumber industries there are various logging camps in the county which employ a large number of men. These camps are supplied with provisions and clothing largely by Olympia, which of course adds very materially to the local trade.

Varieties of Timber.

The Washington Fir is the king timber of the coast country. Good authority says that thorough tests have proved it to be stronger than oak. This tree often towers to a height of 300 feet without a limb, and for ship timbers, spars and masts, as well as for long bridge and structural work, stiles and car beams, it has no equal. It also makes first-class material for flooring and finishing lumber.

Cedar is recognized as the best wood for shingles, and is coming into use for that purpose all over the United States. Thurston county has a large supply of this timber. Spruce also abounds, and is fine for box and shelf woods.

Hemlock is a valuable and abundant timber. It is highly valued and is subject to the same name of the east. The Washington variety makes an excellent finishing and shelving lumber, and takes on a fine polish. Its bark is also valuable owing to the large percentage of tanin it possesses. Hemlock is ant-proof, and the primary reason is of special value in tropical climates where ants destroy nearly all other woods in a short time.

The total timber stand of Washington county, at the close of 1907 was estimated to be 34,245 square miles, representing 195,237,000,000 feet, and $2,350,000,000. The timber belt of Washington, with that of California, is the greatest body of real timber on the globe.

A single fir tree has been known to cut 60,000 feet, and a single acre 300,000 feet. The lumber output has run above one billion feet a year for several years. This represents a commercial value of at least $12,000,000 a year, not to mention other wood products such as pulp and shingles.

Here are some of the grandest forests in the world may be seen, where the natural wilderness may be enjoyed in all its solitude and beauty.

AN OLYMPIA SCHOOL BUILDING.

VARIOUS FACTORIES-The Olympia Door Co.-An important wood-working industry of Olympia is that of the Olympia Door company, where an annual output of doors, blinds, sash, moulding and lumber is produced to the value of $210,000. This company employs an average of eighty hands, and pays out $70,000 per annum for labor. The brewery has a capacity of 5,000 barrels a year, and its annual product is valued at $450,000.

Dairy Business.

The dairy business has made a promising start in Thurston county. One of the creameries located in Olympia will illustrate the condition of the rest. Two dairies are doing business within the city limits, the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery association and the Capital City creamery. The former is producing an average of 4,000 pounds of butter a month on an expenditure of $15. This butter sells for 25 cents on the average the year around, and the total output is therefore about $15,000. The butter maker is paid $70 a month and the assistants $40 and $45 per month.

Oysters and Fishing.

Olympia oysters are of such a high quality that they are familiar to the sun and sunsets in oysters. The local oyster beds are of considerable importance. Well dyed and seeded beds are valued at $1,000 to $10,000 per acre, and yield an annual profit of from $500 to $2,000 an acre.

The local fisheries are not on an extensive scale.

There is room here for wood-working factories, such as furniture, tubs and pails, small iron work and many such products. Industrial opportunities are abundant for practical, energetic men. There is a local electrical plant, 1,000 net horse power fully developed, and this can be doubled in a short time. Power can be had at a very reasonable charge.

Transportation Lines

RAILROAD LINES-ELECTRIC LINES-STEAM SHIPS AND SPEAKERS

Olympia being the capital of the state, all railway lines that enter Washington will in time connect with this city, as has been done at Des Moines and Lincoln.

It is a natural junction point for the railway that is sure to be built along the western side of Puget Sound. By fast steamers this town is now connected not only with all towns along the Sound and beyond, but with every railroad that touches this body of water.

These steamers make trips once or twice a day to all principal towns on the Sound, the fare is very reasonable, and no one should fail to avail himself of the pleasure of a boat ride who comes to this part of the west. Steamers also ply from Olympia direct to San Francisco and other points along the Pacific coast.

By the Northern Pacific Railway system Olympia is in direct connection with all points along the eastern side of the Sound as far as Seattle, and also with Portland, and the Pacific Ocean steamer, directly west.

By either the Union Pacific or Northern Pacific systems tourists and settlers can come direct to Thurston county from either Port Townsend Southern railway this city has connection with Eminence, directly south in this county, where are located the fine sandstone quarries, as well as bituminous coal mines and it is believed mines of iron ore also.

There is reason to expect that the Southern Pacific will soon be built from Portland to Olympia, its grade having been partly constructed a number of years ago. At present that road ends at Portland, and connection is made for Olympia over the Northern Pacific Electric Enterprises.

Olympia has a well-managed system of electric lights and electric cars, owned and operated by the Olympia Light & Power company. This company has just installed a thoroughly modern electric power plant at Tumwater, two miles from the center of this city, where the Des Chutes river plunges over a rocky barrier forty feet high down to sea level.

Here has been developed one of the finest water power plants in the northwest. The flume, penstock and spill pipe are of iron, resting on solid rock.

The machinery for generating electric current both for the street railway and the electric lighting system is of the latest and best on the market.

This plant has a capacity of 1,600 horse power, and can be doubled by development. More than 1,000 horse power is now deliverable for any industries that may care to avail themselves of its use, and near this city.

This fine plant, as well as the works, is installed under the direction and plans of Mr. E. W. Cummings, of Seattle, who deserves high credit for the excellence.
OFFICERS OF THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

For descriptive sketches see next page.

EDGAR A. M'CLARTY.
FRED J. BROWN.
F. J. X. MILLER.

FRANK C. OWINGS.
JUDGE O. V. LINN.
W. M. NUNN.
EMIL MARTINSON.

GEORGE M'KENZIE.
FRED GUYOT.
JOHN D. HENRY.
EMIL MARTINSON.

Emil Martinson was born in Germany in 1870. He came to Olympia in 1886 and has resided here since. He takes great interest in music, and was the organizer of Harmony Orchestra. He has been connected with the clerical force of the courthouse for a number of years, and has proved a careful and efficient man in every responsibility. He is also one of the largest owners of real estate in Thurston county.

FRED J. BROWN.

Fred J. Brown was born on Bush Prairie, Thurston county, April 7, 1868. He began teaching school at the age of 21. He was elected county surveyor in 1899 and held the position four years. He was elected county superintendent of school in 1903, taking charge of his office in September, 1904. He has just been nominated for a second term. He is making a fine record in his present position.

F. J. X. MILLER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1848. He graduated from the State University of Missouri, and also from the State Normal School of Missouri in 1875, and became a resident of Thurston county in 1881, having taught school in California from the completion of his education until his removal to this county. He was elected assessor of this county in 1890, and re-elected in 1892. He has filled a very difficult position in a manner entirely creditable to himself.

FRED GUYOT.

Fred Guyot was born in California in 1851, and came to Olympia in 1875. He filled the position of city marshal very acceptably from 1885 to 1888. He was employed in the Western Washington Asylum for the Insane for service as deputy warden from 1890 to 1897. He became deputy sheriff in 1900 and now occupies that position. He is a very efficient officer.

EDGAR A. MCCARTHY.

Edgar A. McCarthy was born in Marquette, Mich., in 1875, and fifteen years ago came to Olympia. During the Spanish-American war he went to the front and distinguished himself at San Juan Hill, where he was among the first to reach the summit in that memorable charge. He met Col. Roosevelt there on the heights and when the president came to Olympia last year he at once recognized Mr. McCarthy and recalled the meeting on the battlefield. Mr. McCarthy was twice wounded in that action, in the forearm and in the thigh, and was then sent to the rear. Afterward he served two years and six months in the United States military service in the Philippines. He has just been nominated for county clerk. In his public service he is a careful and capable officer.

J. HENRY.

John D. Henry was born in Olympia, Wash., May 25, 1877. He was educated in the Olympia high school in 1895. He entered the government surveying service in 1896, and was also employed as instrument man and computer by the United States engineering corps. After serving one term as deputy county surveyor he was elected to the position of surveyor in 1905, and has since occupied it for a second term. He is recognized as a thoroughly capable officer. He is a member of the Civic Northwest Society of Engineers.

W. M. NUNN.

W. M. Nunn was born in Evansville, Ind., October 4, 1889, and became a resident of Olympia in July, 1892. He was employed in the State Reform School at Chehalis for five years. He was elected county clerk in 1900; he was re-elected in 1902. He is recognized as a very popular and capable official.

JOHN D. HENRY.

John D. Henry was born in Olympia, Wash., May 25, 1877. He was educated in the Olympia high school in 1895. He entered the government surveying service in 1896, and was also employed as instrument man and computer by the United States engineering corps. After serving one term as deputy county surveyor he was elected to the position of surveyor in 1905, and has since occupied it for a second term. He is recognized as a thoroughly capable officer. He is a member of the Civic Northwest Society of Engineers.

Olympia’s Prospects

Olympia will grow gradually but steadily in the future. It’s rate of annual development averages at least five per cent, and present prospects indicate that this will be kept up and probably exceeded.

Property Investments

Property in and around Olympia is not high. It is in fact low, and good business men who have holdings in and about the city and who are well posted about this town and country are not anxious to sell at present prices, feeling sure that they will be able to make good margins by holding their property a very short time.

About Climate

Olympia has a winter climate that is justly famed, but its summer climate can not begin to compare with that of Olympia. In fact no place in the United States can excel this region for the cool, equable, healthful atmosphere it possesses in summer time.

On Lake Superior is found the best summer climate in the east, but it can not match this because there are less violent storms here, in fact there are no severe storms here at all. There are rains in the spring and during the portion of his educations in politics, the county by about 600.

JUDGE O. V. LINN.

Judge Linn was born in Mercer county, Pa., in 1857. He graduated from Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., in 1880. He was admitted to the bar in Mercer county, Pa., in 1883. He came to Washington Territory in 1889, and located at Montesano, but removed to Olympia in 1891. He was elected city attorney of Olympia for a two year term in 1893. He was elected judge of the superior court of the district composed of Thurston county in 1898 to fill out the term of Judge Ayers; was elected again in 1900, and has been endorsed for an second re-election this year for a district composed of Thurston and Mason counties. This record speaks for itself as to Judge Linn’s efficiency in the responsible position which he holds.

FRANK C. OWINGS.

Mr. Owings was born in Houston, Texas, December 15, 1872. He graduated from Bishop Scott’s Academy, Portland, Oregon, in 1890. He attended the Harvard Law School for two years during 1892 and 1893, and was admitted to the bar in Thurston county, Wash., in January, 1894. He has been in active practice here ever since. He was elected county attorney in 1902, and has just been reominated for another term by acclamation. He is a very popular and capable official.

That winter, oppressive, killing humidity so well known in and about Chicago, New York and other eastern cities and states, is never experienced here. There are no heat prostrations, and the sound region generally. The nights are cool and one can sleep perfectly.

The mean winter temperature is about 41 above, and for summer it is about 64 above. August is the hottest month, during which the mean temperature is 74 Fahrenheit.

This is a marine climate, which means that it is very equable, both summer and winter. Owing to the flow of air currents from the Pacific ocean, by way of the northwest, and their meeting the cool mountain air of the Sound basin, there is a good deal of rain during the winter months of December, January, February and March, but it very seldom comes in the form of snowing down the city, but almost always in light, misty periods, or as gentle rains which may continue for several days and less than an inch of water being received.

The total rainfall here is exceeded annually in several southern states. Take the Sound country all over the average fall is little higher than that of Iowa or Illinois.

While there is a good deal of cloudy weather in winter, the temperature is comparatively mild, so much so that snowing is rare, but they have one good thing, and without wind of consequence or thunder and lightning.

Olympia’s Owning Pleasures

Here on this great inland sea, with its picturesque scenery, its wilderness of shore line, its magnificent mountains and stately forest solitude; its modern towns and thriving cities; its stream-bedded canyons and cool ravines for camping; its fishing, rowing, and sailing—destined to be the beauty spot of the summer time, as southern California is the most salubrious residence in winter.

The people of the east have only to learn of the comforts and attractions of this comfortable hot weather climate, with its prodigality of flowers; its abundance of fruits; the real power of recreation in its cool days and refreshing nights. There is a host of little lakes, the sweeping swart oak; the light, killing heat of the cities, and come and spend the summers here and be become refreshed and return to the strenous life of the east in winter.
Manufacturing Purposes

If you are contemplating engaging in manufacturing of any kind on the Pacific Coast, let us hear from you. Olympia offers many advantages, besides cheap power. See sixth page of this paper.

Olympia Light & Power Company,
Olympia, Wash.
We shall better appreciate the possibilities of this idea if we first consider those conditions which have made other countries great. Three factors are essential to the greatness of a country. First, its inherent resources; second, its commercial connections; and third, the force and intelligence of its people. Phoenicia, made other countries great. Three principal cities of this sea are we first considered in this connection, and hence over the destinies of these lands have one after another held sway over the commerce and hence over the destinies of the world, from the coincidence of the facts that they had valuable products to sell, and that they had the facilities for transporting these products to the markets of the world. They had goods and they had ships. By the inevitable logic of events they became workshops of industry and distributors of products. By an equally inevitable logic they accumulated wealth and became centers of all forms of human activity. Only a glance across the file of history is needed to show that these primary physical requisites must be added intelligent human energy. This vital factor can be secured only by such social and political conditions as foster high moral, moral and patriotic traits of the great mass of the people. The highest achievements of human nature have therefore been attained in democracies or in such constitutional monarchies as have strong democratic tendencies. Some lands, as New England or Scotland, have become centers of all forms of human activity because they had commerce and they had men. Others, as Turkey, have failed of greatness, even with the most diversified natural resources and best of commercial situations because the Turk is woefully deficient in manhood.

Naturally the greatest accumulations of wealth, the comforts and agencies of life, the treasures of art, literature, science, all desirable human conditions, will be found where there is the three great essentials already named. It is not a vain American boast, but the sober truth of history, that our land exhibits this great epic poem of human progress in greater perfection than any other country. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omahas and St. Pauls of the old west are the result of these three vital agencies. The same forces will produce, in fact have already produced, the same results in the newer west.

We believe that we shall find the great general fact thus developed to be exemplified in an equally clear and convincing manner in the state with which we are now dealing, the state of Washington.

As part of old Oregon, with its thrilling and momentous history, our state had already passed through the successive eras of discovery, exploration, for trade, international discussion and treaty, settlement, and most important of all, the coming in of the American immigrant and the American home-builder. All this was prior to 1853. In that year Washington Territory, then including Idaho and part of Montana, was created, with the hero, Isaac I. Stevens, as the first governor. But western Washington has many things of a sylvan nature more magnificent than a western Washington forest can never be seen, hardly even imagined. The king of the woods is the yellow fir, its slender bole, often two hundred feet without a limb, with the topping coronal of green, swaying in the slightest breeze, though sustaining itself against the falling rain longer than would be thought possible, has furnished the mast for many a "great admiral," while in the form of sawn lumber has contributed to the erection of houses of every description under every sky of the world. Clear, straight, elastic, with extraordinary power, the yellow fir wears his diadem proudly, secure in his pre-eminence among the commercial timbers of the world.

H. G. Richardson

MASON · COUNTY · LOGGING · COMPANY.

Saw Logs
Spars
and
Shingles

Offices at
Seattle
Olympia
Shelton

THOS. BORDEAUX, Pres.
A. H. ANDERSON, Secy.
JOS. BORDEAUX, Treas.

Camps 1, 2, 3 and 4, Black Hills, Thurston County.
Camps 5 and 6, Shelton, Mason County.
Capacity 300,000 feet of Saw Logs and 500,000 Shingles.
through the wilderness of leaves. The ground
never becomes really dry even in late summer, and the productive
capacity of this great forest is almost
beyond comprehension.

THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS.
We turn eastward to zone number 1. to the Cascade mountains, if we are to create in the minds of people, we would find an object of worship
in these mountains. Flanked with
light forests, wooded with coal, iron, gold, silver and copper, marble, granite as yet hardly touched by the hand of enterprise, the source of vitalizing waters, from which the mineral springs on the sides are rendered productive, and the wheels of industry on the west are turned, these magnificent mountains, grand, sublime, mysterious, beautiful, sublime, are the industrial as well as the scenic backbone of the state. They extend directly from north to south, dividing it into the two large industrial regions east and west. The one dry, breezy, open; the other damp, still, timbered. The general elevation of the range is seven thousand
feet, and the peaks of nine thousand or more, while at irregular intervals stupendous volcanic peaks attain heights of from eleven to over eighteen thousand feet. These glacial crowned kings of the range are—beginning at the south—Adams, St. Helens, Rainier, Stwart, Index, Monte Cristo, Baker, and which of these is grandest is hard to
say. Rainier, however, distinctly the highest, attaining an elevation of fourteen thousand one hundred and seventeen feet, according to most recent measurements. Several remark-able spurs run off at right angles to the main range, of which the great-
est are the Simcoe, the Peshastine, the Chelan, and the Okanogan. The precious metals are found in nearly every part of the Cascade mountains. The quartzite bearing veins of mountain belt, though there has been little work done as yet, except in the Cle Elum district adjoining the Northern Pacific railroad. The greatest development having been confined to the coal mines before mentioned as belonging to the maritime belt. A volume would be required to speak adequately of this great wonderland, the mountain belt. With this, as with other branches of this publication, special articles will treat of special topics, and we shall leave this for the next zone eastward.

PUGET SOUND.
First look at Puget Sound as a harbor. We may speak of it one vast harbor or a hundred harbors. The world's map shows nowhere else such a series of connected waters, seemingly made for the express purpose of accommo-
dating shipping. The language of panegyric has been exhausted many times in attempting to describe this "Meditterranean of the Pacific." From Vancouver, the stolid old British, by whom most of the names now familiar to us on the Sound were applied, fell
into eulogies over the beauty and grandeur of this body of water. It is worth while to quote here the words of this navigator of 1792. He says: "To describe the beauties of this region will on some future occasion be a very grateful task to the pen of some skillful
panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the immemorial pleasing land-
scapes and the abundant fertility that unassisted nature puts forth, requires only to be enhanced by the industry of man, with villages, mansions, cottages and other buildings to make the most lovely country that can be imagined, while the labor of its inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties that nature seems ready to bestow upon cultivation." This, in the somewhat ponderous style characteristic of the author and the time, gives the impression which our new state in its native wildness wrought upon his mind. We are now beginning to see something of the effects produced by the improvements which have been made in Puget Sound, including the coast of Puget Sound, is 2,070 miles, far more than that of any other state. By far the greater part of this region remains unknown to the devious meanderings of Puget Sound and its multiplied branches. Now, after we have fixed in our minds the character of Puget Sound, and have called up again the facts already developed about the timber and mineral resources adjacent thereto, we are prepared to study the international position of the state.

Look north, and what do we see? We see a continuation of the network of navigable waters, navigable is-
lands, great timber and coal resources, enormous mining capabilities, all in the various parts of British Columbia. Still farther north, weird old Alaskan rivers rises from here loses mixes with the treasures of the Klondike and Nome in her hand with all the treasures of timber, oil and coal heaped about her feet. Look toward the east, and see the great states of the Rockies, Idaho and Montana with their gold, silver and copper mines and their myriad of live-
stock, all alike seeking markets and exchange points, while yet beyond comes the endless procession—the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, with teeming populations, vast and ever-in-
creasing wealth, countless arts and manufactures, seeking world markets for the infinite products of their indus-
try. Look southward and what do our eyes rest upon? We see there the semi-tropic lands of California and Mexico, the home of the vine, the olive, the orange and the coffee tree; and yet beyond the treasured realms of the Inca, now rousing again under the stimulus of American life and enter-
prise, getting ready to draw forth from their borders the varied products of both tropic and temperate climes, which seek also, exchange points in northern lands.

Now face the west, immortal west, the direction of which from the be-
ginning the steps of immigration and the enterprise seems always to have tended, and what is the scope of our vision? We see the Pacific ocean with its countless tropic islands whose pro-
ducts are coming more and more into demand.

There we see the Philippines with the new field offered in them to those who are seeking for horizons of which the ancient lands of China and Hino-
doostan—with their slowly awakening desires and modernized powers of con-
sumption, with their habits of patient industry, their almost inconceivable accumulations of treasure, only wait-
ing the golden touch of opportunity to be utilized. We can but dimly realize the immesurably momentous bearing which those vast populations of modernized, will have upon all the conditions of the world. With yet another glance see Japan, sprung from Athena-like, full grown and full pal-
i(fe), from the brain of modern enter-
prise, and with that look ask your selves what will the opportunities be when the four hundred millions of ...ma and the two hundred and fifteen millions of India have attained the same degree of civilization and con-
sumptive capacity that Japan has at-
tained in the short space of a half century.

Then, after all these views north, east, south and west, revolve the globe a few times and ask: "Where will be the natural meeting point, the ex-
change of all these inconceiv-
ably vast products of industry within a century? Where is the present era of progress?" There is hardly more than one answer possible. That the Straits of Juan de Fuca offer the en-
trance to the Pacific, and come in most vital contact with us. Our globe study is mightily deceiving, Puget Sound and the state of Washington are to furnish that great wharf line for the destinies of the Pacific. Here is to be the cross-
roads to the Orient, the pivot round which continents revolve. Here east and west and north and south are to lock hands across the fair archipelagoes which so puzzled and baffled the navigators of two centuries ago. They imagined that here was a strait joining the Atlantic and Pacific. That strait was known to the navigators of the sixteenth century as the Strait of Anian. When Juan de Fuca entered the strait which now bears his name and passed around Vancouver island, he thought that he had dis-
covered the long sought passage be-
tween the two oceans. Maldonado gave
Olympia Door Company, ....Incorporated....

Lumber
Doors
Sash
Blinds
Mouldings

Interior and
Exterior
Finish

C. H. SPRINGER, President. HENRY OTT, Vice-President. GEO. A. AETZEI, Secretary & Treasurer.
Established 1887. Incorporated 1897.

Olympia, Washington.

It's the Water!

"Equalled by Few, Exelled by None"

THAT IS

Olympia Beer

THE BEST BEER PRODUCED IN THE NORTHWEST AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST BEER BREWED ANYWHERE. MADE OF HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS AND PUREST OF ARTESIAN WATER. THE WATER—THAT IS THE SECRET—IS OF SUCH A QUALITY THAT IT IMPARTS TO THE BEER A DELICATE FLAVOR THAT OTHERS DO NOT HAVE AND WHICH HAS MADE "OLYMPIA BEER" FAMOUS WHEREVER KNOWN.

YOU DO NOT KNOW WHAT PERFECTION IN THE BREWING ART IS IF YOU HAVE NEVER TASTED "OLYMPIA"

Olympia Brewing Company

Main Office, Olympia

Olympia, Washington

Brewery at Tumwater
a long and apparently veracious account of his journey through the continent from what is now the location of Sitka to a point in Hudson's bay, past cities and through beautiful rivers and lakes. Moldonado's account was a myth and fabrication. Some historians, as Bancroft, have thought Fucu's to be the same. But at all events, the Strait of Anian has not been found by sea. Yet our modern railroad age has realized the dream of the ancient mariners, only it lies between lines of steel instead of promontories of the ocean. San Francisco and Portland are evidently the only rivals of the Sound for this position of commercial leadership. Now, while both these cities have great resources and productive regions of wide extent about them, the Sound has some marked advantages over them. San Francisco is too far south for the Alaska and British Columbia trade. She is on the line of the earth's surface longer by two or three days from the Orient than is Puget Sound. Moreover, San Francisco has no such natural harbor for shipbuilding as the Sound, which lies centered at the Sound. As for Portland, it is too far inland for the most economical shipping, and to be seriously considered as a rival to Puget Sound.

In brief, with all added examination that we make, we find ourselves confirmed in the conclusion that Puget Sound is to be the future Carchego, Venice, Holland and England combined of the greater world of the twentieth century. A confirmation of this conclusion is found in the fact that James J. Hill and other far-seeing capitalists are preparing railways and steamship lines for the coming world traffic that is bound to cross the state of Washington. In the month of April last the Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers, was launched at Bridgeport, Conn. The Minnesota has a dead weight cargo capacity of 250,000 tons, and a dead weight cargo capacity of 280,000 tons, which is 10,000 tons greater than the older Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers. Moreover, San Francisco has no such natural harbor for shipbuilding as the Sound, which lies centered at the Sound. As for Portland, it is too far inland for the most economical shipping, and to be seriously considered as a rival to Puget Sound.

In brief, with all added examination that we make, we find ourselves confirmed in the conclusion that Puget Sound is to be the future Carchego, Venice, Holland and England combined of the greater world of the twentieth century. A confirmation of this conclusion is found in the fact that James J. Hill and other far-seeing capitalists are preparing railways and steamship lines for the coming world traffic that is bound to cross the state of Washington. In the month of April last the Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers, was launched at Bridgeport, Conn. The Minnesota has a dead weight cargo capacity of 250,000 tons, and a dead weight cargo capacity of 280,000 tons, which is 10,000 tons greater than the older Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers. Moreover, San Francisco has no such natural harbor for shipbuilding as the Sound, which lies centered at the Sound. As for Portland, it is too far inland for the most economical shipping, and to be seriously considered as a rival to Puget Sound.

In brief, with all added examination that we make, we find ourselves confirmed in the conclusion that Puget Sound is to be the future Carchego, Venice, Holland and England combined of the greater world of the twentieth century. A confirmation of this conclusion is found in the fact that James J. Hill and other far-seeing capitalists are preparing railways and steamship lines for the coming world traffic that is bound to cross the state of Washington. In the month of April last the Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers, was launched at Bridgeport, Conn. The Minnesota has a dead weight cargo capacity of 250,000 tons, and a dead weight cargo capacity of 280,000 tons, which is 10,000 tons greater than the older Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers. Moreover, San Francisco has no such natural harbor for shipbuilding as the Sound, which lies centered at the Sound. As for Portland, it is too far inland for the most economical shipping, and to be seriously considered as a rival to Puget Sound.

In brief, with all added examination that we make, we find ourselves confirmed in the conclusion that Puget Sound is to be the future Carchego, Venice, Holland and England combined of the greater world of the twentieth century. A confirmation of this conclusion is found in the fact that James J. Hill and other far-seeing capitalists are preparing railways and steamship lines for the coming world traffic that is bound to cross the state of Washington. In the month of April last the Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers, was launched at Bridgeport, Conn. The Minnesota has a dead weight cargo capacity of 250,000 tons, and a dead weight cargo capacity of 280,000 tons, which is 10,000 tons greater than the older Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers. Moreover, San Francisco has no such natural harbor for shipbuilding as the Sound, which lies centered at the Sound. As for Portland, it is too far inland for the most economical shipping, and to be seriously considered as a rival to Puget Sound.

In brief, with all added examination that we make, we find ourselves confirmed in the conclusion that Puget Sound is to be the future Carchego, Venice, Holland and England combined of the greater world of the twentieth century. A confirmation of this conclusion is found in the fact that James J. Hill and other far-seeing capitalists are preparing railways and steamship lines for the coming world traffic that is bound to cross the state of Washington. In the month of April last the Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers, was launched at Bridgeport, Conn. The Minnesota has a dead weight cargo capacity of 250,000 tons, and a dead weight cargo capacity of 280,000 tons, which is 10,000 tons greater than the older Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers. Moreover, San Francisco has no such natural harbor for shipbuilding as the Sound, which lies centered at the Sound. As for Portland, it is too far inland for the most economical shipping, and to be seriously considered as a rival to Puget Sound.

In brief, with all added examination that we make, we find ourselves confirmed in the conclusion that Puget Sound is to be the future Carchego, Venice, Holland and England combined of the greater world of the twentieth century. A confirmation of this conclusion is found in the fact that James J. Hill and other far-seeing capitalists are preparing railways and steamship lines for the coming world traffic that is bound to cross the state of Washington. In the month of April last the Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers, was launched at Bridgeport, Conn. The Minnesota has a dead weight cargo capacity of 250,000 tons, and a dead weight cargo capacity of 280,000 tons, which is 10,000 tons greater than the older Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers. Moreover, San Francisco has no such natural harbor for shipbuilding as the Sound, which lies centered at the Sound. As for Portland, it is too far inland for the most economical shipping, and to be seriously considered as a rival to Puget Sound.

In brief, with all added examination that we make, we find ourselves confirmed in the conclusion that Puget Sound is to be the future Carchego, Venice, Holland and England combined of the greater world of the twentieth century. A confirmation of this conclusion is found in the fact that James J. Hill and other far-seeing capitalists are preparing railways and steamship lines for the coming world traffic that is bound to cross the state of Washington. In the month of April last the Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers, was launched at Bridgeport, Conn. The Minnesota has a dead weight cargo capacity of 250,000 tons, and a dead weight cargo capacity of 280,000 tons, which is 10,000 tons greater than the older Minnesota, one of Mr. Hill's two great freight steamers. Moreover, San Francisco has no such natural harbor for shipbuilding as the Sound, which lies centered at the Sound. As for Portland, it is too far inland for the most economical shipping, and to be seriously considered as a rival to Puget Sound.
I. Harris' Sons

Olympia's LEADING Clothiers & Furnishers

CARRY THE BEST LINE OF

Men's Fine Tailored Ready to Wear Garments

TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. WE HERewith SHOW A FASHIONABLE MODEL—THIS SEASON—ESPECIALLY FOR YOUNGER MEN.

WE HAVE THIS STYLE IN ALL NEW FABRICS IN CHEVIOTS, TWEEDS AND WORSTEDS FROM $10 to $25 a Suit

THE LINE OF

Boys' Clothing We Show Cannot be Surpassed

ON THE COAST, AND INCLUDES ALL THE LATEST STYLES. THEY COME IN KNICKERBOCKER, NORFOLK & RUSSIAN BLOUSE EFFECTS AND RANGE FROM $2.50 to $7.50 a Suit

A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, including Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders and Hats

The Olympia

The Best Appointed and most Liberally Managed Hotel in the State

Rates, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00

WE OFFER SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND BUSINESS MEN

Over a hundred large and sunny, steam heated rooms, admirably arranged for families and tourists

E. N. Tunin, Proprietor Olympia, Wash.
In his Memoirs, speaks with evident satisfaction of the delicious vegetables which he helped to cultivate at Vancouver. During the Hudson Bay company's regime, there were fine farms laid out on the Cowichan and Nisqually. In 1844 Michael T. Simmons, with seven others, slashed the woods around Budd's Inlet, and in the vicinity of the present town of Tumwater and near Olympia sowed the first American seed on the west side of the mountains. In 1848 the Cowichan began to yield a tribute to the first American farmers. But many years lack of railroad facilities prevented any large influx of farmers and it could be said that agriculture had attained little importance, but with the railroad construction of the 80's and the vigorous inflow of population Washington's great latent resources of all sorts leaped into life. Attention began to be paid as never before to the various branches of agriculture both on the east and on the west of the mountains.

The strong points of the west side from the agricultural standpoint are horticulture and dairying, and these will be considered elsewhere. Of distinct agricultural products, oats, hay, hops and vegetables are the great crops. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to ten or fifteen miles in width. In their native state they are densely timbered. When cleared they are adapted to every species of crop possible to a temperate climate.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock industry of Washington is progressing favorably, while the range system of growing stock is rapidly disappearing, other and better methods coming into vogue. With the incoming of the homeseeker and the settlement of the public lands the once vast cattle ranges are becoming more and more curtailed and domestic methods of stock-raising are being adopted.

The state of Washington possesses the natural requisites of an ideal home for domestic live stock. Its extensive ranges on the mountain sides; its rich and fertile valleys, covered with dense and nutritious vegetation; its climate, tempered by the warm Japan current, combine to produce the necessary conditions for the best and fullest live stock growth and development.

It is a well known fact that the state does not as yet produce the stock necessary to supply local demands. That being the case and the state being in a geographical position to command markets in Alaska and the Orient as well as in the eastern states, as shown elsewhere in this publication, it will be seen that there is an unlimited opportunity for the extension of the business of raising live stock in this state.

All that portion of the state to the west of the Cascade mountains, when cleared, is capable of furnishing the richest pasturage in addition to producing oats and other forage products. Vast areas are suitable for this purpose. The climate, with its differences between the coast and the mountains, gives the state a great advantage in the raising of live stock.

B. Z. Mason, Proprietor
320 Water St., bet. 3d & 4th
Olympia, Wash.

Smoke Western Time, Best Five Cent Cigar.
simply slashed and burned, then sowed with timothy and red clover, and the stumps gradually decay so that within a few years the land can be easily cleared. In the meantime a very excellent pasture can be secured all over such a slashing, while on its better parts hay of the finest quality can be made. The hay farmer in western Washington has the greatest kind of opportunities before him after the initial expense of clearing has been met.

Hops.

Next to oats and hay the hop crop of western Washington is of greatest importance. The yield of hops is the greatest in average amount here of anywhere in the United States, and the hops are of the finest quality. The market, however, is so variable as to make the business of hop growing somewhat uncertain. The price for a number of years has varied from seven to thirty cents. Hop picking time, both from the Indian and white point of view is the most picturesque phase of farm life in the state.

Horses.

In all the ages of the past and for all time to come the horse will be the most highly prized servant of man. The genius of man may continue to invent automobiles and every other kind of craft propelled by steam and electricity, but they will not supersede the Percheron at the plow, the Hackney at the carriage, nor the thoroughbreds racing to the delight of assembled multitudes. Man's inventions may to some extent supplement, but they can never supplant the horse nor detract from his acknowledged usefulness. For beauty, strength, intelligence and utility the horse will continue to be admired, and profit as well as pleasure will be found in his propagation, improvement and varied use.

The greater number of horses hitherto produced in this state have been range bred and wear the marks of the bloodhorses. This condition is rapidly changing, for with the extension of the farms and the enclosing of the public domain the domestic production of horses is greatly on the increase, and with the changing condition there is coming an improvement in the character of the animals bred. It is a fully demonstrated fact that the stockman with enclosed land and the farmers with their pastures can produce better horses than those heretofore bred on the ranges, and with the advent of settlers from the east, accustomed to the raising of blooded stock, the desire for improvement in this particular will bring results in a higher grade of horses of all kinds. The need for such improvement is shown from the fact that there is a real scarcity of good horses. This department is not aware that any concerted effort has been made looking to the importation of fine stock, but a lively interest is being awakened and we believe in a short time a large number of high grade breeding animals will be brought to the state.

Among the better breeds of draft horses we might mention the Percherons, commonly known as French stock, which it is claimed are of Arabian descent. The Percheron horse stands among the first of draft breeds and his value has been thoroughly tested and demonstrated in the United States. Their color is usually gray.

The Clydesdale is another popular breed of draft horses. They are chiefly bays and browns in color.

For coach horses there is the Cleveland Bay, the Hackney and the French and German Coach, all of which are good general purpose breeds. There are comparatively few French and German Coaches in the United States, there being more of the Cleveland Bay and Hackneys bred in this country.

There are a variety of strains of trotting and pacing horses which are distinctively American. We believe the conditions are favorable for the breeding and training of fast stock in this state.

The chief families or breed of racing stock in this country are: Hambletonians, Mambrinos, Clays, Morgans, Bashaws and Pilots, all tracing their ancestors back to Messenger, the celebrated English trotting horse imported to New York in 1788. Persons interested and desiring to procure trotting stock will find descendants of any of these various strains to be of high standard.
need to incur quite so great expense in clearing as does the producer of oats. Many acres, especially of the lighter timber and brush land are turning an increasing demand, for all kinds of horses in the state for the cultivation and harvesting of crops in the agricultural section, the harvesting of lumber products on the Sound and cartage and draying of all kinds in the cities. There is a demand for pack animals, and in this regard the mule is indispensable. They are used for transporting materials and supplies to the mines and in military service. Suitable animals for the cavalry and other branches of the military service are a present demand by the United States and other governments.

Cattle. Perhaps the most important branch of our live stock industry is cattle raising. This is particularly true for two reasons: First, the adaptability of the soil, climate and conditions in western Washington and the river valleys of eastern Washington to dairying; and, second, the unfailing demand for dairy products and the notable lack of an adequate beef supply. The stock heretofore raised has been of rather inferior quality, being raised chiefly on the range and having had to shift for themselves at all times of the year for sustenance, but as before stated the cattle are being turned into farms, and with this condition there is coming an awakening of the farmers of the state to the value of pure bred cattle. While the numbers of high grade cattle bred in the state are not yet large, it is encouraging to note that there are quite a number of breeders of fine cattle located in different parts of the state.

Beef Cattle. The Hereford is considered one of the best breeds of beef cattle. They are a large stock and can usually be distinguished by their markings. They are uniformly red with white face, throat, chest, belly and legs, and having a white stripe extending along the top of the neck and shoulders. They are full chested, well rounded, straight backed, broad and massive in appearance. Some of the advantages claimed for them are: uniformity of appearance, prolific breeding and early maturing; it being claimed that no other breeds can develop market value in 90 days as the Hereford. The Holsteins are also bred to some extent in this state, and while they have the size that can be profitably raised, for the steers will make the best of meat stock it is certainly of advantage to the people of Washington, where dairying is of such importance, to pay more attention to milk producers. At the World’s Columbian exposition Shorthorns won more prizes than all the other breeds combined and in the dairy tests the amount of milk produced by the champion Shorthorn cow in 90 days was 2,679.8 pounds. That produced by the best Jersey cow in 90 days was 2,534 pounds. By the champion Guernsey cow in the same time was 2,548.8 pounds. The average farmer raising cattle in connection with other diversified interests does not only secure milk, cream and butter for home consumption, but the cows which provide these necessaries produce also with each season a calf, which of the large breeds can be profitably raised, for the steers will have the size that will bring a good price as yearlings, two-year-olds, or for feeding purposes, and the heifers can be retained in the breeding herd. It is our object to interest, as far as possible, the citizens of this state and to present to them the necessity of combining beef and milk producers in their herds.

Holsteins are also bred to some extent in this state, and while they have their defects it is claimed for them that they are heavy milkers in point of quantity, yet as to quality, both as to milk and meat stock they are not considered the equals of other breeds.

As the production of meat, butter and cheese in this state is far below the demand and the ruling prices for these products are high, it is a splendid opportunity for any person desiring to engage in the business of raising stock for beef or dairying. There are many openings in different parts of the state, and it would be well for intending settlers to consider this matter, as it certainly is a most

THE HOWARD, 10th St.
J. E. Kelley
Sole Agent, 42-44 6th St.
Phone, Black 39.
promising and profitable occupation. Sheep.

The sheep industry in this state has been confined chiefly to the ranges, and the fact that fortunes have been made by men who stuck to their flocks through diverse as well as prosperous times testifies to the stock value of this animal. The same causes that operated to reduce the horse and cattle ranges have likewise diminished the available sheep ranges, and the restrictions upon the use of the U. S. Forest Reserves have contributed to the sheepman's difficulty in finding adequate pasture for his flocks. Hence it is only a matter of time when the large flocks must give way and in their places will be found small flocks in enclosed pastures throughout every part of the state. There is no reason to doubt that in the future more sheep will be fed grain and fattened for the market, as to climate, range and feed, and our sheepmen should carefully guard these conditions and see that the ranges are not depleted or over grazed, and that nothing should be done to permanently destroy their natural advantages. The rolling lands of the entire state are admirably adapted to sheep raising, and as the area devoted to tame grasses is increased there seems to be no reason why the number of sheep should not be largely increased.

Angora Goats.

In the timbered areas of the state and throughout the mountain region where the clearing of land is a problem with the settler, there is a great promise in the breeding of Angora goats. The Angora is a native of Asia, and is valuable for its wool, which is mohair, a substance exceedingly bright, soft, strong and elastic, warm and durable. It is said that the flesh of the young Angora goats can not be distinguished from lamb. The principal thing that the Angora goat does is to eat, and by choice he prefers leaves, bark, brush, and most any other substance without value, but such articles as grass, hay, grain, roots, etc., he eats as a matter of necessity. He is a good feeder and needs plenty of salt. He is a scavenger only in the sense of being fond of many plants which are noxious to other animals. The An-
Olympia, Wash.

THE: T. Rabeck

Olympia, Wash.

TENINO STONE QUARRIES, Incorporated.

ALEX. RUSSELL, Gen. & Treasurer.

THOS. RUSSELL, Gen. Mgr.

D. G. RUSSELL, President.

S. W. FENTON, Vice-President.

No Pacific coast state equals Washington in deposits of fine building stone, especially sandstone, the largest and best equipped quarries in the state being the Tenino quarries, owned and operated by the Tenino Stone Quarries Company, and which are located at the town of Tenino on the Portland branch of the N. P. R. R., some eighty miles south of Seattle. These quarries were opened in 1889 and have produced an immense amount of building stone, which has been extensively used in the construction of many important public buildings in Washington, B. C., Oregon, Idaho, and other states. The stone quarried in these quarries is dark grey in color and very fine grained and has the property of lasting for many years, weathering well andされている。It is being extensively used for carved work, such as capitals of massive columns, etc. The company has a most complete quarry and mill plant, the larger part of the work being done by machinery operated by steam power. The quantity now being worked has a clean face six feet in width by 40 feet in depth, and 100 feet of additional area is guaranteed by steam chasers and saved in the desired form by steam gangsaws. The quarries ship from $8,000 to $10,000 worth of stone per month, in the quarrying and dressing of which about 60 men are employed.

THE TAXPAYER. Taxes Interest You!

Miss Tarbell

A. T. Rabeck

Manufacturers' agent for L. B. MERRIFIELD, WESTERN COTTAGE, HENRY P. MILLER, STORY & CLARK

Pianos

Can save $10.00 to $25.00 on Pianos. Come in and let us tell you how.

The ladies should call upon

Miss Tarbell

FOR STYLISH, PRETTY AND INEXPENSIVE

HATS

"The Taxpayer" an independent, fearless public journal. Sample copy free.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

Capital City Marble Wks.

C. J. ROBERTS, Prop.


Opposite Masonic Cemetery

Phone, Red 443

OLYMPIA, WASH.

THE LADIES SHOULD CALL UPON

Miss Tarbell

FOR STYLISH, PRETTY AND INEXPENSIVE

HATS

"Western Time" cigar at Ross Drug Store.

GROceries

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR:

Staple and Fancy

GIVE US A CALL AND BE CONVINCED

Guiberson & Guiberson

58 MAIN STREET

OLYMPIA
DAIRYING IN WASHINGTON.

In our treatment of this subject in a former publication we stated that the industry is confined more or less to the northern part of the State, and to the southern provinces of Canada, that is true on account of the temperate climate and for the reason that the milk can be preserved and handled to better advantage in those regions than in a warm climate. To the north of the above mentioned bounds the question of forage and the care of stock becomes a serious question. The state of Washington is peculiarly favored by nature for the development of the dairying industry. The climatic conditions here, important of which is the short mild winter, the splendid pastures with their abundance of nutritious grasses, the yield of hay and other stock food, together with the finest kind of water, particularly in the western part of the state, make it an ideal country for the dairy business. ** * With the marked progress in the introduction of forage grasses that the past few years have witnessed it will not be long until dairying is extended to every part of the state. As an assurance that the business will continue to grow and become more and more prosperous it is only necessary to refer to our unfalling markets, and the unlimited demand that exists for dairy products.

The creameries of the state only supply about thirty per cent of the dairy products used in the local trade of the state, while if we had the product we might supply the mining regions of the north, the Indian reservations of that part of Oregon and Washington, the islands of the Pacific, the Orient and the inland regions of Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. In those portions of the state where the dairy industry is most highly developed the farmers are most prosperous and contented. It is also true that in these communities the people meet their expenses more readily, paying cash instead of running bills from one year to another. There can be no question that there is money to be made in the creamery business and in supplying milk to creameries when the farmer has the right kind of cows and gives them proper food and care. This office has the personal statement of a farmer, who has been selling milk to one of the creameries of the state, and for the first six months of this year he received from the product of his thirty cows monthly payments averaging $575, the lowest payment, to $641, which was the highest amount received. In other words he received an average of $10.25 per month for each cow for six months.

Dairying is certainly one of the most important branches of agriculture.
OUR LINE OF
WHEELS
FOR 1904
COLUMBIA
MONARCH
HARTFORD
IMPERIAL
RAMBLER
WESTFIELD
CLEVELAND
CRESCEOT
MOTOR CYCLES
COLUMBIA, RAMBler, CRESCEOT
MONARCH and IMPERIAL
We have a well-equipped repair shop in
connection with experienced mechanics,
and guarantee first-class work.
GEO. A. AVERY
203 East Fourth St.
OLYMPIA

This is true for several reasons. In
the first place, dairying enriches the
soil, while the growth of cereals
poorest it. Then again it furnishes
each farmer with employment for each
member of his family. During the
summer months their time is devoted
to the growing and caring for the feed
to be consumed by the cows during the
winter months. In the winter they
have the stabilizing, feeding and care of
the stock. Then again in the dairy
business there is never a failure of
crop. The agriculturist may have a
bad crop year and no surplus earnings,
but the dairy farmer has a regular
monthly income with no failures.
He also has the advantage, if careful
in the selection of his stock, of having
a very considerable income from the
selling of calves, or a still better income
if he has plenty of range and
can raise beef steers for the market
from year to year.
To those interested in dairying in
our state we might offer a few sug-
gestions that will do no harm to the
benefit it actuate. The first requisite,
of course, in any business is care
and attention to details. The man who is
engaged in dairy business must to
certain extent be a specialist
and study the manufacture of butter
and cheese in all its phases and in every
operation, from the testing of the milk
to the putting up of packages of butter.
A man cannot afford to guess at the
quality of his milk. The markets de-
mand a product of high quality, and to
produce such there is no room for
guess work of any kind. Everything
must be done accurately and systematic-
tively. In the matter of keeping his
cows he must see that they are pro-
perly housed, that the stables are kept
clean, and provision must be made for
a variety of feed during the winter sea-
son. The dairyman should also have
a definite time for breeding his cows,
and should ever have in mind the
improvement of his herd by the frequent
infusion of new blood. He should be
careful at all times to see that his
cows have plenty of good, fresh
water, and that they are not compelled
to drink from sloughs or stagnant
pools. He should remember that the
care of each individual cow is a matter
of great importance, and that it is no
benefit to a cow to fan her with the
milky stool or snipe her with a No. 10
boot. Kind and careful treatment all
the time pays best. The cows should
have all the comfort possible, includ-
ing a good bed and a comfortable
stall. They should have as much
liberty as is consistent with security,
cleanliness and convenience. The
stall should be well ventilated. The
cows should be milked and fed regu-
larly, always bearing in mind that a
well balanced ration is necessary.
The farmer who follows these direc-
tions will be reasonably sure of meeting
success in the business.
From the report of the state dairy
commissioner we glean the following
figures: The increase in the produc-
tion of butter for the year 1900 to 1901
was 1,190,141 pounds, and the increase
in the production of cheese for the
same period was 87,560 pounds. The
increase for the year 1901 to 1902 was
996,432 pounds of butter and 23,802
pounds of cheese, thus showing an in-
crease for the two years of 2,146,573
pounds of butter and 112,862 pounds
of cheese. This would indicate that the
dairy business of the state is in a
healthy condition and rapidly increas-
ing; yet notwithstanding this increase
the local consumption amounts to
more than double the production.

MARKET GARDENING.
All varieties of vegetables are suc-
cessfully grown in the different parts
of the state. Around the larger cities
will be found hundreds of acres being
cultivated in market truck, upon which
hundreds of men are employed, and
from which thousands of tons are an-
ually produced, being chiefly mar-
keted in the cities. However, much of
the product of these gardens finds its
way to supplies on board the numerous
vessels sailing from Puget Sound and
large shipments are made to Alaska.
An acre or two of bottom land, well
cultivated to these crops affords a good
living for an ordinary family.

Western Time Cigar at Hagemeyer's Cigar Store.
LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Washington Products Are Sent to All Ports of the World.

The products of our Washington saw mills find a market in all of the western and northern states of the union and almost every country in the world. The total lumber shipments for 1902 were 1,354,147,486 feet, an increase of several million feet over the preceding year. The annual shipment of shingles was 1,126,458,900 pieces.

As showing the increase of lumber production and the extent of our market, we quote the following statements and figures from the Pacific Lumber Trade Journal:

"The aggregate shipments of lumber from Washington for the first six months of 1902, total the enormous amount of 679,000,000 feet. The gain shown by the totals of both rail and cargo shipments for the first half year of 1902 and that of 1901 amounts to 130,171,041 feet, or 27.6 per cent. This gain recorded for the first six months of 1902 amounted to 34.5 per cent, or expressed in feet, 149,113,172. The cargo trade shows a healthy increase over last year's figures for the same period, the actual increase being 74,000,041, or 20.5 per cent against a gain of 33,603,172 feet, or 15 per cent for the first half year of 1902. The rail business likewise is on the increase, as shown by a gain in shipments aggregating 55,580,000 feet, or in percentages, 29.2. This stands against the increase of last year's figures of 106,515,000 feet, the percentage of gain of 1902 over 1901 being 65 per cent.

"Particularly gratifying should be the shipping made in the foreign trade, as the principal consuming countries have a healthy increase marked, up against them. In contradistinction to the record of August, 1902, which showed a heavy falling off in foreign shipments, especially to those countries which the mills shipping cargo look to for the bulk of the consumption. As, for instance, South America shows a gain in round numbers footing up close to 6,000,000 feet. Australia 14,000,000 feet, China 6,000,000 feet and Germany an increase of 882,000, although as compared with the shipments of 1901 this latter figure would represent a loss. Perhaps the greatest gain in the whole of the cargo to foreign destinations is shown in the United Kingdom, with a gain aggregating over 8,000,000 feet, the shipments standing 8,973,736 for 1901, as against but 2,175,731 for last year. Mexico and Central America shipments are about equal, while in the case of Japan, the falling off is the heaviest of any country the Washington mills ship to. For 1902 the August tables show total shipments of 1,289,880, while for the present year the cargoes amount to but 283,966 feet. This is a huge offset by the gain shown in South Africa. For the first six months of 1902 the South African ports took lumber amounting to 6,726,968 feet, while against that record stands the shipments of the first half of 1901, totaling 16,565,128 feet, a gain approximating 200 per cent.

"Figures of the domestic cargo trade itself or the lumber when manufactured that is a benefit to the State of Washington, though the annual output amounts to more than $30,000,000, but it is the fact that the lumber industry gives employment to an army of men, are alike interesting and instructive, showing that the industry of California to consume Washington lumber seems to be limited only by the number of vessels that can be accommodated and the capacities of some of Washington's best mills. As a factor of the growth of the Golden state, nothing could serve as a better criterion than the gain of 6,000,000 feet so far this year, referred to the shipments from January to the 1st of July. At this rate of increase, amounting approximately to 12,000,000 feet in a year, should the same ratio of trade hold the balance of the year, the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers will have received of Washington forest products lumber amounting to 415,000,000 feet. And it is reported from the southern sections of California that even with those heavy shipments charged up against the state, retailers complain of an inability to get enough lumber for stock purposes."

Perhaps the greatest percentage of increase of any port taking any quantity of Washington lumber is the showing made by Manila. The figures for the first six months of the present year foot up to 17,533,972, against 1,443,451 feet for the same period of 1902. This is a clear gain of 16,090,000 feet of lumber in six months to one port.

It is not only the value of the timber
There are employed in the various branches of this industry upwards of 30,000 men.

When we take into account also the wages earned by the men engaged in cutting stavebolts, logging and other kindred industries, it is easy to see that in Whatcom county and in every other county of Western Washington the lumber business makes the most important contribution to the general prosperity.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The timber districts of this state where not mountainous, have, as a rule, a rich soil, which well repays the farmer for the labor of clearing the ground. Thus it will be seen that there is a great deal of good farming land in Washington. The remarkable variety of resources offered by this great state, its peculiarly agreeable and healthful climate, its strikingly beautiful landscapes and snow capped mountains, noble rivers, great summits of the snow-mantled forests, charming lakes, and fertile prairies combine to make it a region particularly attractive to all who seek new homes in the great Northwest. Every settler can find the particular character of country best suited to his taste, and the climate best adapted for his health and well-being.

Olympia - Tacoma - Seattle Route

Anyone who has the fever to climb mountains can scale to his heart's content here. Mount Rainier alone would satisfy almost any ordinary ambition in the climbing line, with its more than 14,000 feet of snow-covered altitude, its glaciers, its precipices, and any other dangers and difficulties that the most daring heart could desire.

Washington is called the "Evergreen State" from its extensive forests of evergreen trees, including the fir, spruce, cedar, pine and hemlock, which cover the mountains and seacoast region, and also from the fact that in the western part the winters are so mild that the grass remains green throughout the year.

There are nearly 5,000 miles of railroad, and 3,000 miles of navigable watercourses in the state of Washington. A large portion of the surface is still covered with primeval forests. Nearly all of the state west of the Cascade Mountains is, by nature, a forest country; the most important and valuable timber being the red, or Douglas, fir.
HOMSEEKER

THE
MOST
DIRECT ROUTE
TO

OREGON
WASHINGTON
IDAHO

IS VIA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

NOTE.
Four cent stamps will bring you a handsome
88-page book and map
of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Tells all
about every industry in
these states. Address
A. L. Craig, Portland,
Oregon.

FOR PARTICULARS ASK OR WRITE ANY AGENT OF ABOVE LINES OR ADDRESS
A. L. CRAIG, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PORTLAND, OREGON.
A WORD TO THE WISE

OUR SPECIALTY IS FILLING PRESCRIPTIONS.

ACCURACY, PURITY AND PRICE WILL SUIT YOU.

FOURTEEN YEARS WITHOUT A MISTAKE.

WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERS, YOU GET.

ALL EMERGENCY CALLS QUICKLY ANSWERED.

Bear this in Mind

Hugh Ross, the Druggist

MOTHERS

REMEMBER THAT YOUR CHILDREN, WHEN SENT TO OUR STORE, RECEIVE THE SAME COURTEOUS TREATMENT AND CONSIDERATION THAT WOULD BE GIVEN YOU.

KNOWING THE UNEASINESS THAT OFTEN AWAITS THE RETURN OF A CHILD WE GIVE THEM OUR FIRST ATTENTION.

Hugh Ross, the Druggist

HUGH ROSS

530 MAIN STREET

A GUARANTEE

IN WRITING, GIVEN BY A LARGE MANUFACTURER AND BACKED BY THE REPUTATION OF A KNOWN LOCAL FIRM, SHOULD AND DOES CARRY CONSIDERABLE WEIGHT.

THAT'S WHAT YOU GET WHEN YOU USE

Patton's

PROOF PAINT, MODERATE COST, GROWING CAPACITY AND A FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE.

Talk Paint to

Hugh Ross, the Druggist

WE DON'T CARE

WHAT YOU WANT, WHETHER IT IS IN THE PRESCRIPTION, DRUG, PATENT MEDICINE, TOILET, SUNDRY, PAINT OR SEED LINE, WE KNOW WE CAN PLEASE YOU.

WE PLEASED YOU WHEN WE INTRODUCED

Lowney's CANDIES; THEY HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, THEN BUY LOWNEY'S IF YOU WANT THEM FRESH

Then Buy From

Hugh Ross, the Druggist