

to afford perfect drainage and to permit, from the various elevations, an unobstructed view of the magnificent scenery that stretches out in every direction. Less than a mile back the surface sinks to a beautiful little valley, beyond which the ground is irregularly, but gently, undulating. The country about the town site naturally bears a thick growth of timber, principally fir and cedar, and there are numerous small streams of pure water trickling down from the springs in the hills.

Port Townsend is the seat of justice of Jefferson county, and the port of entry for the Puget sound district. It has a population of four thousand, and its social and business interests are fully established on a firm and enduring basis. The hitherto conservative growth of the town has permitted society to become settled, and it is not subject to those feverish and fitful convulsions that so often disturb cities that have sprung up on the crest of a boom. Moral and intellectual culture are given due attention. The city has a well equipped public school system, with ample facilities for accommodating eight hundred pupils. A parochial school, under the auspices of the Episcopal church, is successfully maintained. Port Townsend Normal College, just being established, is an independent educational institution, calculated to supplement the work of the public schools and prepare students for business, or supply the rudiments of professions. This college grew from a bonus of \$50,000.00 raised to induce the Methodist conference to locate at Port Townsend a university which it proposed establishing in Western Washington. The conference accepted a larger bonus from another place, and then the patrons of the fund at Port Townsend resolved to found an independent institution of higher education, and acting upon that resolution they have erected a fine college building and secured the services of experienced educators from the east to conduct the work. There are five churches in the city—two Methodist, a Presbyterian, Episcopal and Roman Catholic. There is a Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a Young Men's Christian Association, and several benevolent and fraternal organizations. The government maintains a marine hospital, which is in a slightly location on the brink of the bluff, overlooking the sound and its picturesque scenery. There are a score of brick and stone buildings, besides half a dozen now being erected, together with a large number of fine wooden structures. Residences are notably elegant and homelike. The inspiring scenery that may be viewed from the residence portion of the city is a strong incentive to keep the homes bright and hospitable and all the surroundings pleasant.

The view from the heights of Port Townsend is one of the most magnificent imaginable. The tran-

quil waters of the inlet, confined by banks of clay and rock, which rise abruptly from the water's edge several hundred feet in places, and specked with sail and steam craft, the Indian canoe and sea birds, occupy the foreground, and in the east the long, cragged crest of the Cascade range sweeps across the landscape to the northward, where Mt. Baker thrusts his hoary summit boldly into the sky. To the south and west the Olympic mountains are the feature of relief, in the midst of which the grim sentinel Olympus stands. The irregular shore line, the evergreen forests, the remarkable transparency of the water, the clear atmosphere, and many other particulars, combine to make the scene one of rare beauty. From a slight elevation the broad Strait of Juan de Fuca comes into view to the northward, and the British city of Victoria, on Vancouver island, thirty miles away, may be seen. The view from the top of the new tourists' hotel is probably one of the grandest in the world.

The volume of business transacted in the city is large. One national bank and a private banking house have a working capital of \$250,000.00. Another national and a private bank have been organized and are about to commence business, which will raise the aggregate of banking capital employed in the city to nearly \$400,000.00. Within the city limits there are a saw mill, a planing mill, a sash and door factory, a foundry and two machine shops, a furniture factory, a brewery, soda works, an ice factory, boiler works, a ship yard, and three cigar factories, while in the territory immediately tributary to the city are three brick kilns, three saw mills and a large iron smelting plant, the only one in Washington. An extensive steel works and rolling mills plant is to be established in connection with the smelter, the preparations for construction having already been begun. The Gloucester fishing company has its headquarters at Port Townsend, and preparations are now in progress to make that headquarters for a fleet of six hundred schooners from Gloucester, Mass., to be engaged in the deep sea fishing on the banks that have recently been discovered in the North Pacific. These fisheries are one of the most promising industries of the northwest, and their development will surely prove important to Port Townsend. The shifting of capital from the North Atlantic to develop the halibut and cod fishing of the Pacific has already commenced.

Port Townsend commands the resources of a large section of country, in addition to being the key to sound commerce. The little hamlets that have sprung up about the bay of Port Townsend indicate a wealth of natural resource that will put the city on as secure a foundation as any town in the country. The large quantities of fir, cedar and spruce timber form a