CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

PAST HISTORY PRESENT PROSPERITY AND GREAT FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF THRIVING TOWN

CRESCENT CITY, Col., Oct. 1 .- (Special.)-To properly describe a city country the writer must sume every reader is more less ignorant, in order that a few may not say the description is lacking in detail. To describe Crescent City in a few words we would say: "An isointed, but a prosperous little city," Lo-cated on the shores of the Pacific Ocean about 30 miles south of the line between Oregon and California, 100 miles by stage line over the mountains from Grant's Pass, Or., 100 miles up the coast by stage from Eureka, Cal., and 283 miles by steamer north from San Francisco, shows how far away are its neighboring cities. The population is about 1000 (the census of 1900 said 600), and there are at least 200 en on the pay rolls in the factories and work is plenty, and the town shows evi-

nce of permanent prosperity. Away back in 1853 there was a lively ramble through Crescent City out into the mines, particularly those at Sailor Diggings, near Waldo, in Oregon, and business was lively and men made money rapidly. Wages for a common laborer were then \$5 a day, carpenters \$8 and \$10 a day; freighthandlers received \$1 an hour and men who worked in the saw milis sailing vessels brought goods into Cres cent Bay from San Francisco, lightered it off to the shore, as there was no whart, and long strings of mules were driven out through the mountains and supplies were furnished to the miners in Jackson, Josephine and Douglas Counties in Ore gon, and Del Norte and Siskiyou Coun-ties, in California. Those good times continued until railroads in Oregon and Cali-fornia brought cheaper methods of freight transportation and then the large stocks of goods in wholesale houses at Crescent City gradually were reduced and only the retail trade remained. In 1869 Messrs. Wenger, Erswein and others built a small naw mill out at Lake Earl, three miles from here, and it has been gradually en larged until now its daily capacity is about 40,000 feet, and in 1871 Messrs. Hobbs, Pomeroy and others built a saw mill here in Crescent City, and gradually the plant was increased by adding steamwharves, railroads, box factory, etc. ers, wharves, railroads, box factory, etc., until now its value is over \$1,000,000, and the daily capacity of the saw mill is 75,000

These pay-rolls having gradually grown larger the town has grown and is now quite prosperous. This may be illustrated by a comparison of the statements of the Del Norte County Bank, organized in May, 1900, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000. In December, 1900, it had on deposit. ng to its published statement, \$51, 405, and in June, 1901, \$86,631. In December, 1901, the doposits were \$93,001; in June, 1902, \$101,012, and on September 22, \$123,178, showing a healthy growth and

the prosperity of the community.

The principal industry in Crescent City is imbering. The firm of Hobbs, Wall & Co., incorporated, controls the stock in the two steamers which ply between San Francisco and Crescent City; the wharf out into Crescent Bay; the railroad 14 miles out into the timber and to Smith River Corners; the box factory, a large stock of general merchandise; the saw mill; machine, car and blacksmith shops; several blocks of residences in town; several hundred acres of land adjoining Crescent City, and several thousand acres of timber and pasture land in Del Norte of limoer and passure and in the firm of County. The management of the firm of Hobbs, Wall & Co. has been sagachous and refer and although the firm has almost unlimited power here, it has not abused the privilege and consequently is well spoken of by its employes for fair wages and liberal treatment. During the past month there has been a change in ownership of stock in the company, and what the future policy may be re-

The wages paid in the saw mills range from \$35 a month and board (or \$45 and board yourself) up to as high as \$550 a year, but nearly all the man receive from year, but nearly all the men receive from \$25 to \$45 a month and board. A single man can save money at those wages. A young man who came here from Wisconsin last February has worked ever since at \$55 and board, and teld me a few days which had been been to \$50 eaved up, which ago be now had nearly \$250 saved up, which is at the rate of nearly \$30 a month saved. A man who for the past 14 years had worked here, went away this Spring to visit his relatives in the Old Country and is said to have taken away with him about \$4000 savings. But it is hard work. As one of the men at the mills said: "All the work about a sawmill is hard." Mr. Alfe is day breman in the mill and draws a sulary of about \$5 a month, but he thinks he earns more than every cent of it, so when Mr. Marhoffer, the manager of the company, who had under his arm a large machinery catalogue, tobticals and large machinery catalogue, jokingly asked Mr. Alfs one day, as though he were a book agent, "Would you like this new work?" the answer given him very emphatically was: "Not much. I've got all the work I want." It shows that in order to earn a salary a person must work, no matter where he is. Men who are willing to work hard can always find employment here. and at fair wages.

Crescent City is very attractively loe bay in front of the town and down the coast for five miles is a hard, sandy beach, which is a splendid driveway or dage for riding a wheel. At low tide dong the beach are found places where rabs are caught and clams can be dug. ad among the gravel are found colored bles, which, when ground and polished ake beautiful jewelry settings. Towards

the West stretches the broad Pacific Ocean and along the horizon may be often seen the steamers passing from San Francisco north to Portland or on their return. The western beach shore is high and rocky and has many small, rocky islands near the shore and during the Winter months, when the heavy storms from the north come, the waves beating along this shore for several miles make a roaring which for several miles make a roaring which sounds very much like the rumbling of a hundred freight trains coming. It is a grand sight to see the waves break against the bluffs of rock. One quite popular eminence is a rocky point about 80 feet high, called "Lover's Rock," and on Sun-day afternoons it almost always has ap-propriate visitors. Beyond it is Woody Island, which can be reached at low tide, but can be scaled only by clambering up

among rocks and roots and using a ladder a part of the way. Pebble Beach is beyond this, about a lie and a half from town, and every wisitor to Crescent City spends at least an hour or two there. The deposit of gravel is on a hard body of cement bed-rock, and varies according to the action of the storm waves, being 10 feet deep at season, and 100 feet wide and a half a mile long, and at some other time only a few yards wide, and that perhaps partly covered with driftwood. Some quite valuable stones have been found there, one being valued at \$50, but the majority are worth from "no value" to \$10 each.

The colors are white, and shades of

white in red, yellow, blue, green and black, with markings of moss, spots, streeks and drops of water, and in sizes ranging from a pinhead to the size of a hen's egg. There is a good investment open for some one to secure about 20 of this land, clear part of it for a park erect a sait water bething tank, provide grounds for campers and adver-

tise it as a Summer resort.

The land on which Crescent City is located slopes gently from the ocean back for a distance of helf a dozen blocks, reaching an elevation of probably 59 feet, and the level lands then extend northward for 14 or 15 miles, being farm and pasture lands, interspersed with timber. To the east the hills commence about two miles back, and there begins the famous belt of redwood timber. Is miles wide and extending entirely through the county north and south. The bottom lands of Del Norte County are the dairy lands,

and several thousand cows are annually pastured; and the forests of this county are so extensive that it has been estimated that 29 average saw mills will re-quire 100 years to cut it all into lumber. The main business street of Crescent City faces along the shores of the bay. There are about 60 business houses, in-cluding three hotels, 14 saloons, two drug

stores, two meat shops, two livery stables, one bank, one laundry, two general merchandise stores, racket store, two millinchandles stores, reachet store, two harness ery stores, two jewelers, two barness shops, one tiln store, two tailor shops, two blacksmith shops, one pork-packing fac-tory, one ite manufactory, one soda works, one opera house, two barber shops, two shoe stores, two doctors, five lawyers, two shoe stores, two doctors, are awyers, two newspapers, one photo gallery, one grocely, one takery, a dozen secret lodges, one restaurant, a telephone exchange, one news depot, a brewery, electric light plant and several small systems of waterworks. There are three churches, Catholic, Pres-byterian and Methodist; two schoolhouses, high and grammar grades; a courthouse and jail, and a county hospital and poor

Mrs. Neille M. Duncan owns the electric Mrs. Neille M. Duncan owns the electrical light plant and is the only woman on the Pacific Coast managing such a business. The city uses 100 lights, paying \$30 a month, and nearly all the stores and better class of residences are so lighted. A practical electrician, with about \$4000, could consolidate with citizens here the electric light plant and waterworks and have an exceedingly profitable invest-ment and good sajary, as the city urgently needs better fire protection and is will-

ing to pay for it.

The business men of Crescent City are up to the average in push and enterprise, and as all lines of business are conducted on very short and limited credits almost on very short and limited credits almost cash, and goods are sold at a fair profit, the merchants are making money wherever they enloy patronage. Every line is fairly well represented, but nothing is suffering from under-competition.

At the present time firewood is difficult to obtain for a supply through the Winter, and the wood business offers an opening for investment. A such door

opening for investment. A sash, door and moulding factory would pay here. Wild blackberries and huckleberries are in the woods everywhere, and a cannery might profitably handle this crop, and in addition can early vegetables. There are many creameries in the county, but no doubt there is room for more. There is a profitable opening here for deep sea fishing, which has been tried on a limited

For 22+years past D. S. Sartwell has been the local weather observer flere, and makes daily reports to Portland and San Francisco. During the past month of August the highest temperature was 75 deg., and the lowest 40 deg. The rainfall was .06 of an inch. The number of clear days was 15; fair, 11, and cloudy, 5. The temperature for the past eight years is as fol-lows: 1894, highest during year, August, 75 deg., lowest, January, 32 deg.; 1895, highest, September, 83 deg., lowest, January, 31 deg.; 1896, highest, August, 79 deg., lowest, February, 31 deg.; 1887, highest, July 87 deg., lowest, February, 31 deg.; 1888 highest, 72 deg., lowest, February, 29 deg.; 1899, highest, 76 deg., lowest 27 deg.; 1900, highest, 88 deg., lowest, 32 deg.; 1991, high est, 71 deg., lowest, 30 deg.; 1902, highest September, 77 deg., lowest, January, 3 deg. The total rainfall during the year 1894 71.44 inches; 1895, 47.52; 1896, 82.21 and 1897, 64.96 inches. The weather is neither very warm suring the Summer, nor very cold during the Winter, Geraniums, suchstas, calla lilies and roses live out of doors all Winter and may often be seen in bloom every month of the year. The flower gardens here are an attractive fea-

ture of the country.

There are excellent public schools, condsting of a high school with a four-year course, in charge of Professor W. W. Fegg, and a grammar school, with Mr. George E. Mortensen as principal, with an eight-year course, or eight grades. Six teachers are employed in both schools and the wages range from \$60 to \$125 a month.

November 6, there will be held a state and county election here. Among the candidates we note: George H. Crawford, Democrat, for Sheriff; J. B. Endert, Democrat, for Tax Collector; James McNulty, dent-Democrat, for County Clerk; J. M. Richert, Independent-Democrat, for Apditor and Recorder; John L. Childs, Republican, for Superior Judge; F. Crusius, Republican, for Tax Collector; F. W. Taft, Democrat, for District Attorney; D. W. Rice, Independent, for Treasurer; W. J. Murphy, Democrat, for County Clerk; E. E. Winters, Independent-Democrat, for District Attorney; Eph. L. Musick, Demperat, for School Superintendent; A. A. Barneburg, Independent, for Auditor and Clerk Del Norte County is quite evenly divided politically, but the Republicans have a majority of about 30 votes on polit-

ical lines.

Now, as to the future possibilities of Crescent City. A railroad is projected from Grant's Pass, and the copper mines in the mountains, to this place; another railroad is projected from Eureka, in Humbelt County northward; and a railroad from Coos Bay, in Oregon, south-There are copper deposits in the mountains in various directions, and men of wealth are obtaining possession of them and considerable development work is being done, and ultimately railroads must be built to connect with routes of transportation. Eastern lumbermen have purchased large tracts of fine timber lands, and more saw mills will be built, with more railroads for logging and transporting lumber. The dairy interests of county are constantly increasing and the present production of about 1,000,000 pounds of butter annually, will eventually be

The Crescent City-Grant's Pass railroad survey, which was begun a month or two ago, and for which the surveying parties are still in the mountains, commences at an island in Crescent Bay, called Whale Island. Years ago it was a whaling station, and the rendering of the oil from the whale blubber was done there. It has plenty of deep water for vessels, and it is said, will be the site for the copper smelt-

survey passes up Smith River, through and across the redwood timber belt, and up the tributaries of Smith River through vast forests of sugar pine and yellow fir timber, and out in the mountains where are numerous prospects of extensive cop-per ledges, and thence to Grant's Pass. per ledges, and thence to Grant's Pass. The road has very many sources of revenue, such as copper ore, lumber and logs, and the Summer travel from Southern Oregon to the sea coast, and the travel over it from the coast to San Francisco and Portland, in order to avoid a sea voyage. The projectors of this railroad are attending strictly to business and ask-ing no unreasonable favors, nor making any rash promises. All that they have asked from the people in Crescent City is right of way, depot grounds and terminal facilities, and at the proper time these will be furnished.

Crescent Bay needs some Government work done, and a jetty built, about 4000 feet long, to protect the harbor from the storms coming from the South. There is an abundance of suitable material at hand for building it, and the cost will not be more than \$500,000. With the advent of the railroad from Grant's Pass the Ore-gon and California Representatives in Congress will be petitioned to ask for an appropriation, and it will be obtained. A survey of the projected sea wall, made survey of the projected sea wall, made many years ago, shows that the greatest depth of water to be crossed is about 40 feet, and that only a short distance. The sea wall will reach from the high point, where the lighthouse stands, out to Steam boat Rock, in Crescent Bay. If the work were let out by contract, it could be com-

pleted in a very few years.

A railroad is already being built northward from Eureka, and each year the gap will be made shorter between Crescent City and Eureka, and it is only a ques-tion of a few years when there will be an all-rail route from this city to San Francisco. There is an urgent demand for the road to move the redwood timber in Del Norte County to market, and the men who are buying such large tracts of these timber lands will also build rail-roads to bring it into market. Redwood logs and lumber are unlike pine or fir logs, as they cannot be floated or rafted, con-sequently land transportation to pavigable water is the only outlet for it.

If a railroad is built from the South to

this point, it is going to be continued northward along the Coast in order to find some connection with a transcontinental road in the North. It is a very peculiar fact that the redwood forest virtually stops at the California line, and it would be that not work than one or two reductions. is said that not more than one or two red wood claims are found in Oregon, but there are magnificent forests there of fir pine and cedar, which will require the building of many new saw mills and give employment to hundreds of men' in the mills and logging camps. The present condition offers excellent opportunities for men of capital to invest money which will return handsome profits in a very few years. Attention needs only to be called to the many resources of this favored section to attract the money now lying idle in Eastern banks for investment here. Men who have money seeking investment cannot find a better field for investigation than in this part of the country lying along the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Property in Del Norte County is assessed

at a fair but not excessive valuation and the county is out of debt and warrants are paid upon presentation. The tax levy is low, being only 19 mills for state and county purposes, and in Crescent City the levy this year is only 3 mills. All prop-erty is taxed and there are no exemptions, consequently all classes are interested in

economical government of county and city, and a low tax levy rate. Crescent City has an excellent brass band of about 20 pieces, and during the Summer months a series of enjoyable open-air concerts is given for the entertainment of the residents.

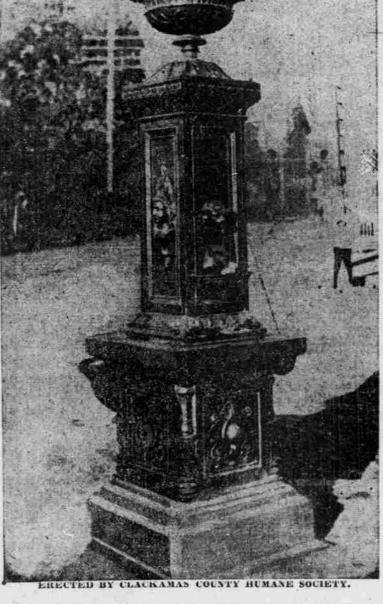
The mountain streams abound with trout, the mountains with deer and bear, and the lakes with myraids of wild ducks. Lake Earl, near here, is a famous hunt-ing ground for ducks during the Winter, and the sportsman's club here has erected a neat and commodious lodge on the lake shore, with stoves, bunks and place for safely storing the hunting boats, and members of the club enjoy rare sport with trout, which are very gamey.

ment rock found on the shores of the ocean near Crescent City, which has been recently ground and tested. It proves to be a very superior quality of cement. The deposit is said to be extensive, the natural rock being of a gray color, but when ground turns to a handsome brown and is very hard. This deposit will prove of great volue when improvements are made in the harbor here, as it is of easy

access and sets under water,
There are many deposits of black or magnetic sand in Del Norte County, and attempts have been made with varying success to extract the gold. The beach along Crescent Bay for several miles is rich in deposits of gold-bearing sand. H. Buergermeister, of San Francisco, is installing an extensive plant about two miles from town. Messrs. Lauff, Rice and several others have a sand mine, and recently sent a sample to the Departm of the Interior and received a report. We quote from the report: "Its initial weight was 56 ounces; separated into a magnetic portion, weighing 30 ounces. and non-magnetic portion weighing 26 ounces. The magnetic portion assayed 300 pounds of nickel to the ton. The nonmagnetic portion contained only a small amount of platinum, but the assay gave gold values of \$978.26 per ton, for such

here is the Government lighthouse. It is the attack and defense of a position, situated on a rocky headland, which is an island at high tide. It was built in command of the position and will have in three hours daily, and the official visiting days are Tuesday and Friday, when they are made welcome and shown up into the ower any time between 10 A. M. and 4

evergreen trees. It is owned by the city er, which will employ 1000 men. The and is used as a place for public outdoor



OREGON CITY'S FINE DRINKING FOUNTAIN

OREGON CITY, Oct. 4 .- (Special.) - The Humane Society has erected bronze water fountain at the southeast corner of Seventh and Main streets, in Oregon City, for the purpose of supplying water continuously for both individuals and animals. The fountain is about 42 feet high, made of wood and bronze, and set on a cement basement, about three feet somer at the base. It is provided and equipped with a watering trough for horses and animals, and a continuous stream from a separate main

for human individuals. The funds to defray the expense of its construction were raised by the special efforts of the ladies of the Humane Society and by popular subscription of the business men at a cost of \$150. Its location in the most busy corner of the city has already made this humane enterprise an indispensable addition to the city, and stands as an evidence and monument of the good work being done by the Humane

gatherings. City water and electric lights are supplied, and it is the general campare supplied, and it is the general camp-ing ground of people who come over the mountains to enjoy the ocean breezes and rusticate during the hot season.

There are three church buildings-the Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodistlong and from a narrow water course to three miles in width. It is also filled with trout, which are very games. ifices, and during the coming year a fine Catholic church building is to be erected, a whole block of land having been deother denominations are held here occasionally

Our next letter will give attention more especially to lumbering, dairying, farmng, hunting and mining in Del Norte E. C. P.

CAMP ROOT DRYING OUT. Fair Sunday to Prejare for Continua.

tion of Maneuvers. FOR RILEY, Kan., Oct. 5 .- Sunday at Camp Root was devoted to the drying out process. The heavy clouds that heve hung over the camp for the last four days cleared away during the night and the sun was unobscured from dawn to sun-set. The soldiers took advantage of the opportunity to air their damp bedding. This was the last day in camp for the Kansas men and early in the morning

General Batcs, accompanied by his aid. Captain Reeves, rode over to the camp. He was given a most enthusiastic reception and just before leaving made a short address to the men. He said that he was glad that they had been able to come to the camp, as it had enabled the Government to show to the officers from other and inclose in this 14 cents in currency, which is the value of the nickel at 47 cents and thereby encourage other states to send their troops to Fort Riley when the maneuvers shall be repeated next year.

The military problem for tomorrow is the attack and defense of a position. an island at high tide. It was built in an island at high tide. It was built in lisse, of stone quarried on the Island, and cost \$30,000. J. H. Jeffrey has been the light tender for the past Z years. The tower is 80 feet high above the water, and contains a fixed white flash light. The troops at the camp under his command. The position is not to be command. The position is not to be heavily fortified, the terms of the problem calling for hastily constructed entrenchments. It is expected that tomorrow's work will prove one of the most interesting of the entire series of maneuvers.

> Rioters Wreek 28 Street-Cars. GENEVA, Oct. 5 .- A meeting of the

culty in restoring order. Many arrests were made. The present strike started last Saturday.

STORM IN DEATH VALLEY Buildings Wrecked, Animals Killed. People Injured.

from Balkirat, Inyo County, the point from which Death Valley expeditions are outfitted, tell of a terrific wind and rain storm that swept over the Panamint Range several days ago, doing great damage to property and injuring many per-Porter Bros.' House, the leading hotel

roter is os. House, the leading notes in Ballarnt, was wrecked. The dining-room, which occupies the middle of the house, was blown completely away, while the rest of the building was left intact. Four persons who were in the dining-room were hurled about. Waitresses re-ceived a number of bruises about the The cook suffered a fracture of the left thigh, being tossed a distance feet. Two miners were severely bruised. The iron roof of Porter Bros', store, op-posite the hotel, was torn off and tossed several hundred yards. A small store, which adjoins, was demolished, and the Ballarat Hotel suffered extensive dam-ages, one side being blown off and the furniture of many rooms being huried into the streets and broken.

A saloon near by was turned completely around. Many residences were blown to the ground. Eight persons, besides the boss of Porter Bros.' Hotel, received injuries. Many of these were struck by flying missiles. A number of horses and mules were disabled. Several burros were Nobody was killed, so far as known, but news has not yet been received from Death Valley or the outlying camps of Ballarat, which were in the course of the storm. The damage done to property by the storm is estimated at

Ballarat is located on the west side of the Panamint Mountains, 30 miles from Death Valley.

RECREATION.

If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the O. R. & N. train from Union depot at 9 A. M. for a short trip up the Columbia, returning, if desired, by boat from Cascade Locks. Tickets and partibulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

Every day increases the popularity and sale of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The reason is that when once used relief is sure to follow. Don't forget this.

ABOUT THE PIOUS FUND

LONG - STANDING DISPUTE WITH MEXICO.

History Which Involves the Story of the Bise and Fall of the California Missions.

During the past week there were gathered in The Hague the arbitrators who are to adjust the most unique, longest continued and least heard-of international dispute that ever arose, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It involves a vast sum of money, and carries with it the touching story of the rise and fall of the most remarkable of America's historic religious institutions—the chain of Franciscan mis-sions that stretched along the Western coast, where its magnificent ruins are crumbling today, pitiful reminders of the The controversy is between the United States and Mexico over what is known as the "plous fund." For six decades this fund has been overwhelmed in the vortex of the Maylors. glory of the past

of the Mexican treasury, but eight month ago the State Department took up the and a final settlement seems as-Sir Edward Fry, of England, and A. Demartens, of Ruesia, are the arbitra-tors for the United States, and Mexico's representatives are Pagana Guenas Chili, of Italy, and Savornin Lehmann, of Hosland. At this meeting they will select a fifth arbitrator, and it is believed that before the end of the month the full tribunal will have completed its tack, Intricately interwoven with the heroic history of the early Spanish missions is this strange tale of the "pious fund of the Californias." Founded more than two centuries ago to aid the Jesuits in converting the Indians on the Pacific Slope and the southern peninsula, it survives the vicissitudes of time and the greed of

pilfering monarchs. Continued efforts by the Roman Catho-lic church in California for more than a quarter of a century falled to provoke a response from the "Land of Manana" un-tll 1875. In that year Mexico paid to the United States accrued interest amounting to nearly \$1,000,000. It was asserted by the done that this payment extinguished the claim, but now interest amounting to more than another \$1,000,000 is due. Payment of principal and interest is to be arbitrated. Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, has gone to The Hague to present the Catholic church's claim.

Regarding the actual amount of the pious fund no one can speak with certainty. The most reliable estimates place it at \$3,000,000, and upon a sum approxi-mating this figure the interest is understood to be calculated. There are varying estimates, however, of the original value. Mere figures can convey no idea of the religious fervor, apostolic zeal and human suffering that is bound up in the history of this fund. Its origin is shrouded in the glamor of antiquity. Great men of the 17th century freely gave of their worldiy store to hasten the evangelization of the Spanish possessions. Mighty conceptions of religious conquest spurred those proud and haughty hidaigos.

Few endowments have left such lasting imprints on civilization as that of the dons. Fortified by this foundation of wealth, the Franciscan fathers pushed through the wilds of California, establishing in the unexplored country a com-plete chain of missions. They braved the savagery and superstition of the natives and sent their expeditions from Mexico as far north as San Francisco.

Many tribes of Indians were gathered into the fold and transformed by their labors into neophyte, children of the church. What great hopes, trials and sorrows were experienced by these intropld men amid their almost superhuman labors! But for the plous fund these expeditions by land and sea would have

been impossible. At a later period, for want of its golden at a later period, for want of its golden strength, the missions—monuments to the sufferings and privations of the friars— were abandoned. They became but piles of adobe—historic ruins that still excite the curlosity of tens of thousands of

During the administration of Don Plo Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California, the missions passed into private hands. Some were sold, others rented. Father Narciso Duran, the last of the Franciscans to brave the poverty of those dark days, died in want. The

'gringo" had come. Imperious Santa Anna, greedy and will-ful in his sway as president of the Mexican Republic, indirectly caused the control of the missions to pass temporarily from the church. In 1842 he practically confiscated the Plous fund. It then consisted of real estate, urban and rural, mortgages and collateral securities representing more than a century and a half of careful administration by the friars and the Spanish crown. By decree it was sold for \$2,000,000 and the money covered into the depleted Mexican treasury. The fund had been pillaged at intervals, and credits amounting to \$1,000,000 were held

against the treasury.
In 1963 the crown had invited the Jesuits to undertake the task of gaining a foothold on California soil, which had proved too great for the soldiery, but it was 54 years later when the religious order made the attempt. The Jesuits offered to effect the reduction of the coun try without expense to Spain if allowed to select their civil and military officers in the new domain. The burden of the task fell upon Fathers Juan Maria Sal-vatierra and Francisco Eusiblo Kino, who were fired with amazing zeel to civilize the Indians.

These men started the Pious fund. To reclaim California from the heathen was their cry. Don Alonzo Davalas, Condi de Miravalles, Don Mateo Fernandez de la Cruz and the Marquis de Buena Vista each gave \$1000. Other noble dons contributed until within a very short time the fund amounted to \$15,000. Don Pedro de la Sierpe, then treasurer of Acapulco, added a gillipot to transport the missionaries. From 1897 to 1745 many large con-tributions were made.

The sainted Father Juan Ugarte, noted for his immense stature as well as for his zeal as a missionary, and Father Francisco Maria Piccolo, shortly joined

dertaking. Salvatierra finally sailed from the mouth of the Yaqui River and reached California with a Corporal, five soldiers and three neophyte Indians. With this force he nimed at no less than the conquest of the country as far north as Cape Mendocino. But this task was destined to be left to other hande. Father Ugarte remained in Mexico as procurator of the fund until the Jesuits were driven from the country in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then developed on the crown and the missions in Upper California were given to the Franciscan and those in Lower

California to the Dominican friars.

The memorable march of Father Junipero Serra, one of the Franciscans, from San Diego to San Francisco, was not begun until 1769. This holy man, after untold hardships and privations, laid the foundation for the missionary system, and his labors were one of the most potent factors in the early upbuilding of the Golden Gate. Each mission, when established, was given an endowment of \$10,000 from the Pious fund, and from the revenue thus derived the padres were able to carry on the work of civilizing the rel men. On the declaration of Mexican independ-

ence, Mexico succeeded the crown of Spain as trustee of the fund, and a junta was established to administer it. Finally, in 1836, the Mexican Congress provided an annuity of \$6000 to a miter if a bishopric were established in California, and granted to the incumbent the care of the Pious fund. An episcopal diocese was thereupon established by Pope Gregory XVI, and Francisco Garcia Diego was made bishop of the see.

or the see.

Bishop Diego had ambitious plans. At
Santa Barbera he laid the foundations for
a monastery, cathedral, ecclesiastical palace and theological school, to be built with the revenue from the fund. In February, 1842, before the work was well started. dominant Santa Anna Issued a decree annulling his right to hold the money of the friars and placing the fund in government control. Later in the same year the famous decree was issued by Sinta Anna whereby the fund was sold to Don Saralo for \$2,000,000.

The work of Santa Barbara was stopped and the retrograde movement began. Santa Anna agreed to pay 5 per cent interest for the support of the missions, but the promise was never kept. The doors of the Mexican treasury were sealed against the Franciscan friars. For years all trace of the fund was lost.

John T. Doyle, now living near Menlo Park, Cal., and the late Eugene Casserly were retained to discover what had be-come of the fund. After 10 years of careful research, many of the deeds were traced through the discovery of an inventory, long buried, made at the time of the seizure by the venerable Don Pedro Ramirez. Sufficient evidence was gathered to bring the matter before the Mexican Claims Commission that sat in Washing-Under the convention which determined

the powers of the commission no claim so old as the Plous fund could be considered. Demand was made for the in-terest accruing since the treaty of Guad-alupe Hidalgo in 1848. The commissioners were divded in opinion, and the case was carried before Sir Edward Thornton, then British Ambassador in Washington, where it was brilliantly argued for the petitioners by Messrs. Doyle and Casserly and opposed with ability by Don Manuel Aspiroz, of Mexico. The decision gave the United States*one-half of the interest on the fund, amounting to \$99,699. The money was distributed among the Cath-olic churches from Sait Lake City, Utah,

to San Diego, Cal.

There are four rare books extant containing the evidence introduced at the former inquiry and the decision of the referee. Mr. Doyle has one, Archbishop Riordan has another, the third is in the possession of the State Department, and the fourth is held by the Right Rev. George Montgomery, Bishop of Log Angeles and Monterey.

BLOOD ATONEMENT.

That Mormon Doctrine Not Behind Hooper Young's Act.

SALT LAKE Oct 5 -The seventy-second annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is in session here and the officials are refuting in the most emphatic language the published statements that the murder of Mrs. Pulitzer, of New York City, by Hooper Young, was due to the Mormon doctrine of blood atonement. President Ben E. Rich, of the Central State Mission of the Mormon Church, who has just returned from the East, said:

"The murder is magnified in every way in the newspapers. They try to bring the blame for the crime upon the church. They say in flourishing headlines that, this murder resulted from the doctrines of the Mormon church, They say the Mormons believe in blood atonement, So do all Christian nations; they believe or pretend to believe in the atoning blood f Christ for the sinful, But they say the Mormons believe in another kind of blood atonement. Well, we do to the same extent that every state in the nation believes in it—that a man who sheds an-other man's blood shall have his own blood spilled by the law.

"This we believe and nothing more, We do not believe in strangling the criminal or executing him in the electric chair, but we believe that 'he who spills man's blood, by man shall his blood be spilled,' and thank God there were enough in the constitutional convention of this state who realized the meaning of this to give a murderer the choice of being hanged or having his blood spilled by shooting if he had any regard for the

teaching of God left in him."

Mr. Rich then read a signed statement made in the presidency of the church in 1889, in which they denied that any apos-tates had been killed or that the church advocated or permitted any such teachings and in which they denounce murder as the most helinous of all crimes. Contin-

uing, Mr. Rich said: "Some years ago a minister of a church in this city murdered two girls, carved them to pieces and burned their bodies in a furnace. Did the Mormons say he was following the doctrines of his church? No, they knew if he had followed the teachings of his church he would never have done such a thing, and if Hooper Young had followed the teachings of the Mormon church he would have been out in the streets telling the wicked of their sins instead of languishing in jail as he

PANORAMIC VIEW OF CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.



CRESCENT CITY, Cal., Oct. 1-The above is a view of Crescent City taken from an elevation of 100 feet, from the top of the water-tank at the Hobbs, Wall & Co.'s Sawmill. At the extreme left is seen Crescent Bay, the wharf, and the Crescent lighthouse. In the distance is the Pacific Ocean. The three smokestacks in the foreground are those of the sawmill. The large building in the center of the town is the courthouse. that to the left the grammar school building, and that to the right the high school. The railroad seen in the street is used for transporting lumber from the mills out to the wharf and to the steamers, thence to San Francisco and other ports.