

CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

PAST HISTORY PRESENT PROSPERITY AND GREAT FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF THRIVING TOWN

CRESCENT CITY, Cal., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—To properly describe a city or a country the writer must presume every reader is more or less ignorant, in order that a few lines in detail, to describe Crescent City in a few words we would say: "An isolated, but a prosperous little city. Located on the shores of the Pacific Ocean about 20 miles south of the line between Oregon and California, 100 miles by stage line over the mountains from Grants 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 609), and there are at least 2000 homes on the coast. The city is a small town, so that money is not scarce, and work is plenty, and the town shows evidence of permanent prosperity.

Away back in 1833 there was a lively settlement through Crescent City out into the mines, particularly those at Sailor Diggins, near Waldo, in Oregon, and business was lively and men made money rapidly. Wages for a common laborer were \$2 a day, and for a skilled man \$3 a day; freighthandlers received \$1 an hour, and men who worked in the saw mills \$30 a month and board. Steamers and sailing vessels brought goods from the East, and the city was a busy port. The city was a small town, so that money is not scarce, and work is plenty, and the town shows evidence of permanent prosperity.

These pay-rolls having gradually grown larger the town has grown and is now quite prosperous. This may be illustrated by a comparison with the National City Bank, organized in May, 1860, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000. In December, 1890, it had on deposit, according to its published statement, \$1,435,481, and in June, 1902, \$3,651,612, and on September 22, \$3,128,178, showing a healthy growth and the prosperity of the community.

The principal business of Crescent City is logging. The firm of Hobbs, Wall & Co., incorporated, controls the stock in the two steamers which ply between San Francisco and Crescent City; the steamer "Hobbs" is owned by the firm, and the "Wall" is owned by the firm. The firm also controls the box factory, a large stock of general merchandise; the saw mill, machine, car and blacksmith shops; several hotels; and a large number of other enterprises. The firm also controls the box factory, a large stock of general merchandise; the saw mill, machine, car and blacksmith shops; several hotels; and a large number of other enterprises.

There are excellent public schools, consisting of a high school with a four-year course, in charge of Professor W. W. Fogg, 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 \$90 to \$125 a month. The number of pupils enrolled is about 200.

Now, as to the future possibilities of Crescent City. A railroad is projected from Grants Pass, and the copper mines in the mountains, to this place; another is projected from Eureka, in Humboldt County northward; and a railroad from Coos Bay, in Oregon, southward. 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 made to connect with routes of transportation. Eastern lumbermen have purchased large tracts of fine timber lands, and vast saw mills will be built with more railroads for logging and transporting lumber. The dairy interests of the county are constantly increasing and the present production of about 1,000,000 pounds of butter annually, will eventually be doubled.

survey passes up Smith River, through and across the redwood timber belt, and up the tributaries of Smith River, and vast forests of sugar pine and yellow fir timber, and out in the mountains where are numerous prospects of extensive copper ledges, and thence to Grants Pass. The road has very many sources of revenue, such as copper ore, lumber and tolls. The projectors of this railroad are attending actively to business and asking no unreasonable favors, nor making any rash promises. All that they have asked from the people in Crescent City is that they should be permitted to build it in the right way, depot grounds and station facilities, and at the proper time these will be furnished.

Crescent Bay needs some Government work done, and a jetty built, about 400 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 Grants Pass to Grants 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 several 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 the point Rock, in Crescent Bay. If the work were let out by contract, it could be completed in a very few years.

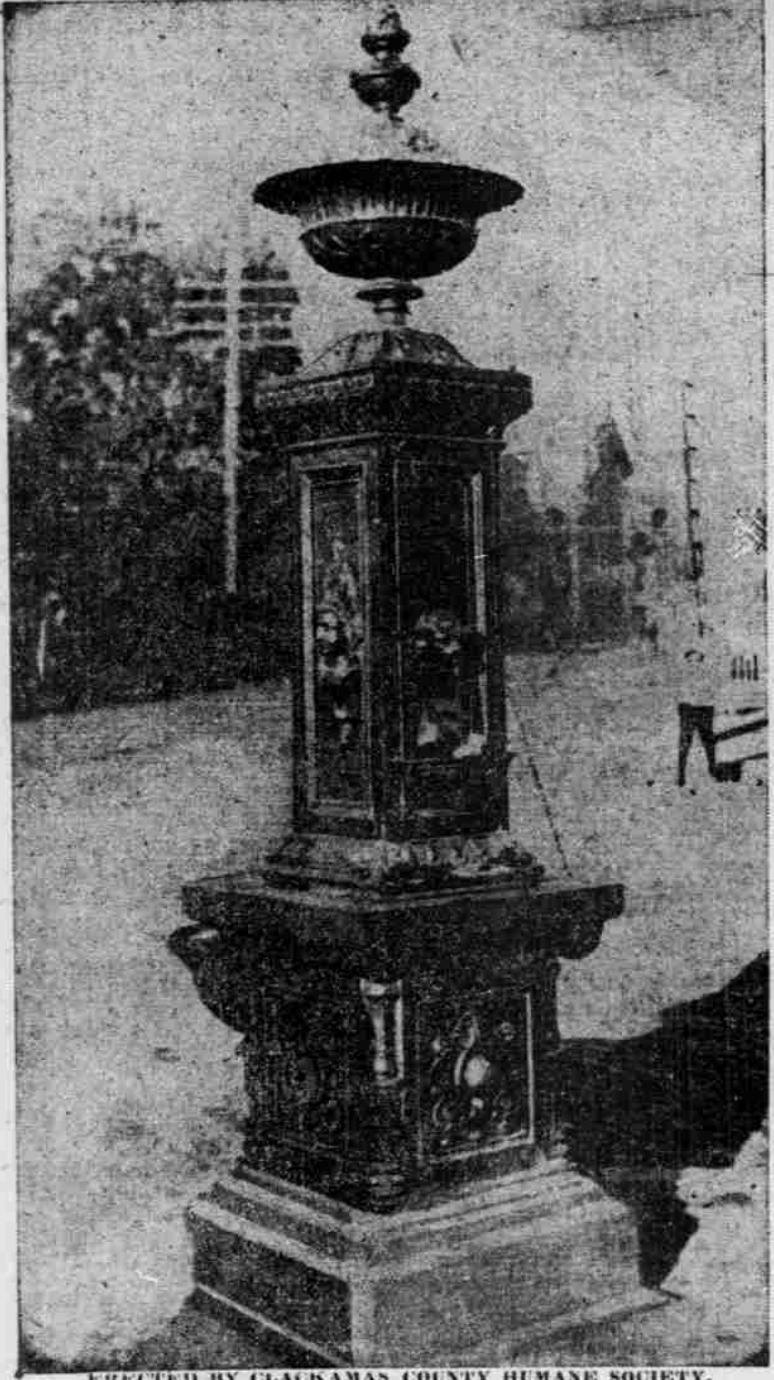
A railroad is already being built northward from Eureka, and each year the road will be made shorter between Crescent City and Eureka, and it is only a question of a few years when there will be an all-rail route from this city to San Francisco. There is an urgent demand for the road to move the redwood timber in Del Norte County to market, and the men who are buying such large tracts of these timber lands will also build roads to bring it into market. Redwood logs and lumber are unlike pine or fir logs, as they cannot be floated or rafted, consequently land transportation to navigable 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 is said that not more than one or two redwood claims are found in Oregon, but there are magnificent forests 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 conditions 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 the forest, and 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 investment 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. Services of the county are excellent. The tax is very low, being only 19 mills for state and county purposes, and in Crescent City the levy this year is only 3 mills. All property 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, and the mountains with deer and the lakes with myriads of wild ducks. Lake Earl, near here, is a famous hunting ground for ducks during the winter, and the sportsman's club here has erected a fine building for the purpose of housing the club, with stoves, bunk beds and place for safely storing the hunting boats, and members of the club enjoy rare sport each year. The lake is about nine miles long and from the narrow channel, a course of three miles in width. It is also filled with trout, which are very game.

OREGON CITY'S FINE DRINKING FOUNTAIN



ERECTED BY CLACKAMAS COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY.

OREGON CITY, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—The Humane Society has erected a 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 12 feet high, made of wood and bronze, and set on a cement basement about three feet square 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 Society.

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

There are three church buildings—the Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist—and the membership is said to range in the order given. The Presbyterians and Methodists have modern-built church edifices, and during the coming year a fine Catholic church building is to be erected. A whole block of land having been donated by a lady member. Services of other denominations are held here occasionally.

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

CAMP ROOT DRYING OUT.

Fair Sunday to Prepare for Continuation of Maneuvers.

FOR RILEY, Kan., Oct. 5.—Sunday at Camp Root was devoted to the drying out process. The heavy clouds that have hung over the camp for the last four days cleared away during the night and the sun was unobscured from dawn to sunset. 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 Bates, 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 states how the Government would treat the men who came to future maneuvers 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. Major Leach, of the Engineers, will have command of the position and will have in his command the Sixth Infantry, the battalion of engineers, two batteries and a squadron of cavalry. General Kobbé, who will lead the attacking force, will have all the troops at the camp under his 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 Wreck 28 Street-Cars. GENEVA, Oct. 5.—A meeting of the striking employes of the street-car lines

ABOUT THE PIOUS FUND

OUR LONG-STANDING DISPUTE WITH MEXICO.

History Which Involves the Story of the Rise and Fall of the Californian 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 missions that stretched along the Western coast, where its magnificent ruins are crumbling today, pitiful reminders of the glory of the past.

The controversy is between the United States and Mexico over what is known as the "pious fund." For six decades this fund has been overthrown in the vortex of the Mexican treasury, but eight months ago the State Department took up the case, and a final settlement seems assured. Sir Edward Fry, of England, and A. Demarets, of Russia, are the arbitrators for the United States, and Mexico's representatives are Pagan Guzman, of Italy, and Savornin Lehmann, of Holland. 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 task.

Intricately interwoven with the heroic history of the early Spanish missions is this strange tale of the "pious fund of the Californians." Founded by the Jesuits 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 pillaging that is found in the history of a quarter of a century failed to provoke a response from the "Land of Manana" until 1881. In that year Mexico paid the United States accrued interest amounting to nearly \$1,000,000. It was asserted by the dons that this payment extinguished the debt, but now interest amounting to more than \$1,000,000 is being withheld. 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 approximating 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 worldly goods to hasten the evangelization of the Spanish Indies. The Jesuits, in the name of religious conquest spurred those proud and haughty hidalgos.

Few endowments have left such lasting imprints on civilization as that of the pious fund. It was the source of the wealth, the Franciscan fathers pushed through the wilds of California, establishing in the unexplored country a complete chain of missions. They saved the Franciscan Republic from the poverty of religious conquest spurred those proud and haughty hidalgos.

Many tribes of Indians were gathered into the fold and transformed by their labors into sturdy Christians of the church. What great hopes, trials and sorrows were experienced by these intrepid men amid their almost superhuman labors! But for the pious fund these exiles, by land and sea would have been impossible.

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 the piles of adobe-historic ruins that still excite the curiosity of tens of thousands of tourists who yearly visit the Pacific Coast.

During the administration of Don Pio 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 willful 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 Pious 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 the depleted Mexican treasury. The fund had been pillaged at intervals, and credits amounting to \$1,000,000 were held against the treasury.

In 1863 the crown had invited the Jesuits to undertake the task of gaining a foothold on California soil, which had proved too great for the soldiers, but it was 54 years later when the religious order made the attempt. The Jesuits offered to effect the reduction of the country 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 Salvatierra and Francisco Esteban Kino, who were fired with amazing zeal to civilize the Indians.

These men started the Pious fund. To reclaim California from the heathen was their cry. Don Juan Salvatierra, Conde 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 gillipoll to transport the missionaries. From 1807 to 1745 many large contributions 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 Fathers Salvatierra and Kino in the undertaking. Salvatierra finally called from the mouth of the Yaqui River and reached California with a Corporal, five soldiers and three neophyte Indians. With his forty he aimed 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 hands. Father Ugarte remained in Mexico as procurator of the fund until the results were known from the country in 1583 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 remarkable 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 \$1000 from the Pious fund, and from the revenue thus derived the padres were able to carry on the work of civilizing the red men.

On the declaration of Mexican independence 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 \$3000 to a miter if a bishopric was established in the territory. The fund was to be placed in the hands of the incumbent of the Pious fund. An episcopal diocese was thereupon established by Pope Gregory XVI, and Francisco Garcia Liego was made bishop of the territory.

Bishop Diego had ambitious plans. At Santa Barbara he laid the foundations for a monastery, cathedral, ecclesiastical palace and theological school, to be maintained at the expense of the Pious 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 fund, and placing the fund in government control. Later, in the same year, the famous decree was issued by Santa Anna whereby the fund was sold to Don Saratola for \$2,000,000.

The work of Santa Barbara was stopped and the retrograde movement began. Santa Anna agreed to pay 6 per cent interest for the support of the missions, but the promise was never kept. The doors of the Mexican treasury were again closed 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 Cassey were retained to discover what had become of the fund. After 10 years of careful research, many of the deeds were traced through the discovery of an inventory long buried in the archives 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 Washington, D. C.

Under the convention which determined the powers of the commission no claim so old as the Pious fund could be considered. Demand was made for the interest long accrued on the Pious fund, and the commissioners were divided in opinion, and the case was carried before Sir Edward Thornton, then British Ambassador in Washington, where it was brought before the arbitrators. The case was decided in favor of the petitioners by Messrs. Doyle and Cassey and opposed with ability by Don Manuel Aspiroz, of Mexico. The decision gave the United States one-half of the interest on the fund, and the other half to the Catholic churches from Salt Lake City, Utah, to San Diego, Cal.

There are four rare books extant containing the evidence introduced in 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 Rev. George Montgomery, Bishop of Los Angeles and Monterey.

BLOOD ATONEMENT.

That Mormon Doctrine Not Behind Hooper Younger'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 refusing in the most emphatic language the published statements that the murder of Mrs. Pultizer, of New York City, by Hooper Younger, 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 murder scene, 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 finishing headlines that this murder is evidence of the doctrines of the Mormon church. They say the Mormons believe in blood atonement. So do all Christian nations; they believe of Christ for the sinners. 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 another 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 1850, in which they denied that any apostates had been killed or that the church advocated or permitted any such teachings and in which they denounced murder as the most heinous of all crimes. Continuing, 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 Mormon 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 he had 'young and favored' 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 now is."

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 Saw Mill. 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.