

CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA

COMMUNITY WHERE PLENTY REIGNS AND RESOURCES OFFER NUMEROUS OPENINGS FOR GOOD INVESTMENT—ITS GREAT REDWOOD MILLS

CRESCENT CITY, Cal., Oct. 18.—(Special Correspondence.)—There are two classes of people who are interested in reading descriptions of a country, one class seeking for information which will enable them to decide, in their own minds, whether they desire to locate and make their homes there, and gain a livelihood by engaging in business or working for wages, and another class who are ever alert for opportunities to invest their capital in safe but profitable ventures. To the latter class the many chances for profitable investment of money; but they are powerless to act, as they have not the capital. Men of means in the East desire to invest their money in profitable enterprises, but not having been here to see with their own eyes, they are timid about investing in ventures which are only described by others, no matter how glittering may be the promises of quickly earning large dividends.

If each of one hundred local communities along the coast were to organize an advertising fund, and an advertisement of the whole Northern coast, extending 2000 miles, were inserted in a number of different Eastern publications, the cost for each local union would be only its quota, and a 1 cent public relation fund would be needed in such an advertisement would be the name of the secretary. Those seeking to know more of the details would avail themselves of the advertisements, and letters would pour in by the thousands. These advertisements should be so constructed as to appeal to the class mentioned, namely, tourists, capitalists and manufacturers, and, if the people here, few though they are compared to the vast area of country, would but unite in a movement of this kind, the results would be enormously to their advantage.

Lumbering.
There are perhaps half a dozen saw mills operating from Crescent Bay to Coos Bay, a distance of coast line of over 150 miles. There is no real doubt in my mind that, if the right persons were to visit this section and investigate, the result would be many more mills in a very short time. There are immense tracts of virgin forest there are streams down which the logs could be floated, harbors which could be improved so as to permit vessels to enter, and once placed this lumber in vessels on the western coast of the Pacific Ocean, it can be transported to any part of the world.

Dairying.
The development of the dairying industry comes next in importance in these coast counties, and although it has reached considerable magnitude already, if more men of capital were to take hold of it, the benefits would result not only to them, but to those already engaged in the business. It would create cheaper and better methods of production and larger and more profitable markets.

Mining.
Hundreds of prospectors locate mining claims out in the mountains here every year. They are not, however, to be recognized that, if their prospects were developed, there are millions of dollars in them, but they are without the means necessary, and the man who has the money and could make a fortune out of them until he is better informed through a personal investigation, and such investigation is difficult to secure. If there were some unity of action in inducing the tourist, capitalist and manufacturer to visit this section, the miner, as well as other residents, would be greatly benefited.

Hunting and Fishing.
Hunting and fishing are passions with some men and they will go hundreds of miles and endure all the hardships of frontier life in order to indulge in their sports in localities where nature might be lavish in furnishing in abundance the desired game. The streams may be full of trout and the mountains of deer and bear, but unless the man who sports for sport's sake can be induced to visit these localities, the country will never gain a reputation away from home, and its reputation at some times does more harm than good, as it suggests a man of sports who are little more enterprising than the native Indian who lived upon the products of the stream and forest and was content to supply his wants in that way and make no efforts in any other direction.

Redwood.
Within the boundaries of Del Norte County at least one million acres are what may be classed as timber lands, and one-third of this is in the redwood belt. There are at present only two saw mills in the county, and they have been saving steadily for 30 years on timber close at home and even now they are bringing in the logs only five to ten miles by rail. The edge only of the redwood forest has been touched.

Saw Mills in Del Norte.
It requires about as many men to work out in the logging camps as in the two saw mills, the daily capacity of which is something over 100,000 feet. There are about 140 men in the four camps and about the same number in the two saw mills.

I am largely indebted to George Locke, superintendent of Hobbs, Wall & Co.'s mill, for the data relative to it. Mr. Winger for information about the Lake Earl mill and to George Keller for knowledge of the methods employed in felling the redwood timber.

The saw mill of Hobbs, Wall & Co. is in a building about 100 feet wide and 300 feet long, and is known as a band and pony band mill. The logs are brought in from the forest on cars and dumped automatically into a pond, or trough, each trough being about 2,000 feet. The heavy logs sink to the bottom and are called "sinkers," while the others are gathered together in rafts or booms. When a log is wanted for use, it is poled to the foot of the incline, where a car drops down a track under the log and takes it up into the mill. Some of the redwood trees are 20 feet in diameter and are too large for use and have to be blasted open and split on a "muley" saw before being sent to the mill. About the largest log that it is profitable to handle is 10 feet in diameter. A board eight and ten feet across without a crack or knot may frequently be seen.

As the log goes to the big band saw (no circular saws are used) it devolves upon the head sawyer, Mr. Carlyle, to so cut the log that all departments of the mill may be kept simultaneously in operation, and into such cuts as to be reworked by the pony bands. Every piece of timber is moved on live rollers and, after leaving the band and pony band saws, goes to the gang edger, which cuts it into suitable widths, according to orders on hand. Thence it goes to the trimmer, where it is trimmed and graded, the clear going to the planers and the merchantable on cars and down to the yard, where it is either loaded on cars for shipment to the steamers wharf or piled in the yard for future shipment. All refuse, such as rotten slabs, goes out of the mill on the large cleaver, drops over the end and is burned, but all

sawdust, shavings and trimmings (the latter after being treated by the "hog") go to the fireroom, and are fed by means of a "Yankee fireman," to the seven large boilers. The "hog" is a circular set of knives revolving rapidly and with great power. The trimmings are fed into it endwise, and come out in the form of shavings or chips. All round slabs and cants coming from broken and shattered logs are sent, part to the box factory for making "shooks," part to the shingle and picket rooms, and the balance to the slatwood cars, to be used as fuel on the two locomotives and by residents of the town.

Machinery for Everything.
The steam power of the mill, about 500-horse power, is generated on seven large boilers which supply eight engines. The two largest are for the saw mill and box factory and smaller ones for the machine shop, dynamo-room, hog machine, blacksmith shop, car shops and filling-room. There are two filling-rooms, one in the saw mill, under Mr. Feely, and the other in the box factory, under Mr. Gordon, well equipped with necessary machinery. A supply of sharp saws is kept constantly on hand and it requires only about three minutes to change saws. The extra saws represent an outlay of about \$400.

The machine shop has power lathes, drills, planers, thread cutters, hydraulic car wheel press and commodious work benches. The dynamo-room contains one and one incandescent light machine. The large blacksmith shop contains two forges, with power blast, a steam hammer, power drill, thread cutter, emery wheel, grinders, etc. The car shop contains a planer for heavy timbers, a boring machine, cut-off saw, band saw, turning lathe and railroad track and pits for car construction purposes. The planing-room in the saw mill contains five planers, which are kept constantly running on surface ceiling or rustic. Two water tanks, 80 and 100 feet high, and a 20,000-gallon-an-hour pump afford quite sufficient protection against fire. The box factory contains several band saws, large double planer, revolving cut-off saws, resaws and latest improved boxmaking machinery. In the basement of the saw mill is a shingle mill with a capacity of 25,000 shingles a day.

In the yard are numerous railroad tracks and transfers, the area of land covered by piled lumber being about 15 acres. Redwood, principally sawn, spruce, fir, cedar, hemlock and merrill are also among the products.

Lake Earl Mill.
The Lake Earl mill, situated three miles from Crescent City, the property of the Crescent City Mill & Transportation Com-



THIS REDWOOD TREE WAS CUT NEAR CRESCENT CITY AND WAS CONSIDERED A PINE SPECIMEN, BEING 16 FEET IN DIAMETER AND OVER 200 FEET TO THE FIRST LIMB.



THE ABOVE SHOWS ONLY ABOUT ONE-HALF OF THE CARS IN A TRAINLOAD OF REDWOOD LOGS BROUGHT INTO THE SAWMILL AT CRESCENT CITY. A COMPARISON OF THE MEN STANDING ON THE LOGS WILL GIVE AN IDEA OF THEIR SIZE.

pany, was built in 1883 by Jacob Winger, now deceased. M. Eswein and others. It was then a small circular saw mill, but has since been changed to a band saw mill. In the early days before a railroad was built the logs were hauled by oxen down to Lake Earl and the "sinkers" and "floaters" were dogged together and rafted up to the head of the lake, where the mill stands, and the lumber hauled by Crescent City by teams and shipped on schooners to San Francisco. In 1884, after being burned, the saw mill was rebuilt and enlarged, and a railroad was built to Crescent City to transport lumber and a branch line built to connect with Hobbs, Wall & Co.'s railroad to bring in logs, which are now dumped into the lake from the cars.

In the Lake Earl mill, or as it is more generally called, Winger's mill, the logs are hauled directly up an incline by means of a steel cable and are cut up on a single band saw, thence go to the edger and then to the sorting table and trimmer,

thence to another sorting table, whence they are loaded on tram cars for distribution through the yard. The planing room also has a sorting table and the different kinds of lumber are sent to proper places in the yard. The daily capacity is 20,000 feet. The power is furnished by four boilers to two steam engines. About 15 hands are employed, who all board at the cookhouse, and receive as wages from \$25 per month and upwards, with board. A man with a family is furnished a free house and firewood in addition. No additional salary is allowed to any one to board himself, as the company finds it impossible to keep the cookhouse running unless all the hands board there.

There is a custom in both saw mills here to hold back one month's wages all the time. Thus a man working in July and August would draw on the 1st of September his pay for the month of July, but if he wants any credit at the company's store he draws "coupons" which he

can generally use in trading at any store in town, although the merchants do not like to take them and will refuse to take more than a limited quantity. This rule has one advantage, it encourages a spirit of saving among the employees and whenever a man quits work he generally has something coming to him. When a man calls for his "time" he goes to the company's office and receives his pay in cash.

There are two logging camps, six and eight miles distant from the Lake Earl mill, which employ 6 men. The logs are brought into the mill on trains each day. The wages in the camp range from \$3 a month and board, up to \$8 a month and board. The logging camps have the reputation of setting an excellent table, as the men demand good food and plenty of it in order to stand the hard work.

Felling Redwood Trees.
The large size of the redwood trees and the brittleness of the wood, require a method in cutting them down peculiar to the redwood forests alone. First an ex-

perienced head-chopper examines the ground in order to select a place for the tree to fall, so that it will not be broken. Then a "hog" is made, if the ground requires it, by filling in all low places or leveling any lumps. Notches are then cut in the tree about eight feet from the ground, and steel-pointed stage drivers are used on which the cutters stand, two men working on a tree at once, one a right hand and the other a left-hand axman. The "under-cut" is made on the side towards which the tree is to fall, and is done according to the judgment of the head-chopper. After the under-cut is made, sawyers using long, slender cross-cut saws, commence on the other side of the tree and saw to within about six inches of the under-cut, steel wedges being used to keep open the cut and finally to throw the tree. If a tree "leans" badly, the sawing is done diagonally and wedges are driven in both cuts toward the under-cut. The saws used are eight, 10 and 12 feet long. If a tree is larger than 12 feet in diameter, blocks are cut out on each side until the saw has room to work, so that on a 14-foot tree two feet or more would be blocked out on each side. The tree having fallen, making a sound like a cannon's dull roar, the "peeler" takes charge of it, sawing with a long flat-pointed steel bar, takes off all the bark and trims the tree. The tree is then left sometimes for weeks, until the bark, branches and underbrush are dry enough to burn. Fires are then set and a gang of men keeps them burning, and also sees that the tree trunks do not burn, though a sound redwood tree can scarcely be made to burn. Turn the burner the cheaper is the handling of the logs. The tree is then measured off by the sawyers, who cut it into length required, generally 16 to 20 feet long, in accordance with orders from the superintendent of the mill. The saw, operated by one man, makes the cut.

The logs now go into the hands of the "log-fixer," who, from his experience, can tell just how a log will "ride" on the skids, and he proceeds to "snipe" that end and trim the proper side, so it will slide easily. In case of very large trees he blazes the log so that it can be handled by the donkey engines. The "yarding donkey" crew then prepares a roadway to the tramway, and couples the logs together with chains and "drags" into strings of from 600 to 10,000 feet. The strings are then connected to the bull donkey engine by a steel wire cable one inch in diameter, and the logs are drawn to the landing by the railroad track, sometimes three-quarters of a mile distant. A signal is given by an electric bell, which is answered with a whistle by the donkey engine, and the logs start to move at a rate of about 60 feet per minute. They are dragged along a mud road, and from water barrels stationed about every 100 feet, the "water slinger" throws water directly in front of the moving string of logs just enough to moisten the earth.

On arriving at the landing they are reversed and a smaller steel cable draws the sled and large cable back. The logs on the landing are scaled as they are delivered to the train. The logging cars

are drawn alongside the landing and the logs are slid or rolled sideways onto the cars with power from the locomotive or donkey, and in half an hour a dozen cars will receive their load, which is then taken to the mills.

The real area of the redwood belt of timber in Del Norte County has often been discussed. Mr. W. L. Higgins, who has cruised over all the timber during the past 40 years, states that the belt is about 20 miles wide in the widest part and four miles wide in its narrowest, and will average 15 miles wide and about 45 miles long, giving an area of about 90 square miles or about 300,000 acres. An average acre of redwood will go 150,000 feet, so that the total amount of redwood timber in Del Norte County is about 30,000,000,000 feet. If 20 mills were each to saw 10,000,000 feet a year, it would take 150 years to saw it all. If the stumpage of this redwood timber is worth \$1 per 1000, it makes the total value of the redwood forests alone \$30,000,000.

Another gentleman here who has had

a great deal of experience with the redwood timber, says the figures just given are too large; that the area of the redwood belt will not aggregate more than 150,000 acres, and that a total of 20,000,000 feet is enough to claim for Del Norte County. However, the figures in either case are of sufficient magnitude to command attention. E. C. F.

GOOD MARKET FOR FLAX

Hints From American Consul Useful to Oregon Growers.

The report of Hugo Muench, American Consul at Zittau, on the flax market in Germany and Bohemia should prove of interest to the farmers of Oregon. If the farmer here would save the fiber of his flax and prepare it for market by "retting" he could command a good price for the product. The following is the report of Consul Muench:

"The reported abundance of the American flax crop upon the one hand and the condition of the Continental European flax market upon the other seem to justify an earnest appeal to the American grower to save the fiber of his flax, and thus reap an additional profit from his crop.

"From reliable sources it is gathered that in Germany and the textile districts of Saxony and Silesia, in all, 134,238 spindles for the manufacture of linen thread. In near-by Bohemia (Austria) there are about 200,000 spindles, and in Western Germany 8,198. It is calculated that each spindle reduces about 300 pounds of commercial flax per annum, constituting a total yearly consumption of 64,800 metric tons for the entire territory named. Of this quantity about one-third is at present home grown, while the remaining two-thirds are almost entirely imported from the provinces of Russia. In numerous instances leading spinners here have complained of the quality and manner of packing Russian flax, and it can be seen that the flax that American flax, well and conscientiously prepared and packed, will not find a welcome reception in the markets of these districts.

"Farmers and exporters will readily understand that flax, to be marketable here, must meet the requirements of the local consumer. To begin with, the plant should be harvested, not with a sole view to saving the seed and its root, but with an equal regard for the utility of the fiber. While the stem may, in cases where the plant is of unusual height and the cut very low, be harvested by machinery, yet even then portions of valuable material become lost, and the only absolutely safe way is to pull up the plant by the roots. Care must also be taken that in combing or ripping the plant for its seed, the fiber be not lacerated or stems prematurely cracked.

"Some of the flax is sold here immediately after this process of ripping—that is to say, before scutching or removing any of the 'boon' or woody substance; but there are only a few purchasers who are equipped for these further processes, and it is also believed that the disproportionate cost of transporting this article in the rough practically precludes its importation in this crude state. When it is added that flax in the stem sells for these markets for from \$9 to 100 marks (\$13 to \$150) per metric ton (2204.6 pounds), the difficulty of importing in this condition can be readily judged.

"The process of 'retting' (rotting or macerating), which follows next, is customarily accomplished here in one of three ways—either by 'dew retting,' to wit, spreading upon grass or meadow and allowing the slow process of decomposition to accomplish the desired result, or 'steeping' in natural water or in tanks of water with a slight addition of lime. These processes certainly consume time, but the product obtained commands the highest prices, and manufacturers here seem to have a fixed objection to flax retted to any extent by swift or violent methods.

"Flax to be salable here must, after retting, be freed of the rotted boon in the most approved manner by braking and beating or 'swinging.' There is a slight difference in the market value of the product, according to the method employed, that produced by the brake selling at from \$12 to \$170 per metric ton, while that resulting from the swinging process commands from \$20 to \$250 per metric ton. It is, naturally, too early to ascertain the probable output of this year's flax crop upon the Continent. Owing to the greater demand and the rising tendency in prices, it is reasonable to state that an increased area has been sown; but this increase cannot be very important, and there is no reason to doubt that with a proper article our exporters can fairly compete here with the flax-producers of any other country.

"When it is further remembered that flax, in the countries in question, is admitted free of duty, the American producer has before him the leading factors from which he can determine whether it will pay him to prepare his flax fiber for the use to which it has been devoted from time immemorial."

Temple Beth Israel.
The services of "Shemini Atzereth," or concluding festival, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, and tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock Dr. Stephen S. Wise will deliver a sermon in the course of the morning services.

When the hair is thin and gray Parker's Hair Balsam restores the growth and color. Hinders dandruff, the best cure for corns. Hets.

MOTHER AND BABE
Sick mother—sick child! That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant.

Scott's Emulsion is an ideal medicine for nursing mothers. It has a direct effect on the milk. Sometimes the mother is weak; her thin milk does not make the baby grow. Scott's Emulsion changes all that. The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

A GOOD DEAL OF NONSENSE.

About "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics."

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and that is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way, and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the fol-de-rol that dyspepsia or indigestion is a germ disease, or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics," which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods, and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature, but, of course, are much more effective in the stomach.

There is probably no remedy so universally used as Stuart's Tablets, because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food.

People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well, prevention is better than cure, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER
30 DAYS TREATMENT
25 CENTS
DR. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
The following symptoms are cured by Dr. Burkhardt's Vegetable Compound: Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Stomach Troubles, Headache, Dizziness, Pimples on the Face, Sick Stomach, Crouped Throat, Night Sweats, Stiffness in Limbs and Joints, Poor Appetite, etc. 10 days' treatment free. All Druggists. DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

There is no waste with **GORHAM SILVER POLISH**. Cleans as well as polishes. Most economical in use. All responsible jewelers keep it. 25 cents a package.

Nobility Recommends Nervine.
The above portrait is that of Countess Mogelstad, of Chicago, Ill., whose gratitude for the benefit received from the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine prompted her to make this statement:

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the very excellent merits of Dr. Miles' Nervine. Although I am past 80 years of age I find it soothes the tired brain, quiets the irritated nerves and insures restful sleep. I never feel contented without a bottle of it in the house." Gratefully yours, CHRISTIANA MARIA, Countess Mogelstad.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is a nerve tonic and strength-builder that starts right in restoring health immediately. Sold by all Druggists. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

"CLEANLINESS" Is the watchword for health and vigor, comfort and beauty. Mankind is learning not only the necessity, but the luxury of cleanliness. SAPOLIO, which has wrought such changes in the home, announces her sister triumph—

HAND SAPOLIO FOR TOILET AND BATH. A special soap which energizes the whole body, starts the circulation and leaves an exhilarating glow. All grocers and druggists.

Nasal CATARRH In all its stages. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

CREAM BALM is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce itching. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists' or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. Sold by ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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